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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 14, 1878.

Is the Normal School a Political Meeting-House?

We are informed by reliable authority that the Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. W. D. Stewart, last evening made a political speech in the Normal School, taking advantage of a social concert, given to the students, as an occasion to spread his vanity, and make the students the missionaries to carry his fame to the country, as the great supporter of the so-called Free Education Law. We protest against any party making a political engine of the Education Law and establishing their headquarters in an educational institution supported by the country.

W. D. Stewart, on that occasion, announced his visit to Clifton, where he claimed a great victory. "Drowning men catch at straws," and, in our opinion, if W. D. Stewart believes he returned victorious from Clifton, he is sadly mistaken. The facts of the case are sufficient to explode his statements. The meeting was small and the roads and weather very unpropitious; consequently only a few of Mr. Stewart's warmest friends met, and out of the *bona fide* electors, the Opposition claim the majority. But numbers, swelled by boys who have no votes, will not afford much protection to our disciple of Stuart Mill. At all events, the result of political meetings and making political clap-trap of the Education Act should not be rehearsed in such an institution as the Normal School.

We believe Mr. Stewart announced the policy of the Government at Clifton, and came out strongly against Mr. Sullivan, and ridiculed the idea of his ever attaining the position of leader, "for," said he, "as sure as he did, the Education Law, in its non-sectarian aspect, would go to the wall." It ill-becomes Mr. Stewart to speak in such a way. In Davies' extremity he has been bidding for Catholic support. Why, therefore, raise a howl now? The reason is plain: to keep W. D. Stewart in office—that is the great secret.

He said at Clifton: "We shall not wait for the meeting of the House. We will commence with the New Year and cut down the salaries of the officials at once." The stupid fellow knows that is *boosh*, for salaries regulated by Statute cannot be cut down without the action of the Legislature. It is not the first time W. D. Stewart has been drawing on his imagination for the sake of gaining power and holding on to the sweets of office; but the country has the proper estimate of the man, and will decide accordingly. No confidence can be placed in such a servile party.

We are authorized to state that so far as Mr. Sullivan is concerned, he is ready to announce his views on the School question, and that he will not interfere with the non-sectarian principle of the present law.

The country need not, therefore, have any fears on the subject of education, and the present party need not expect to reap any benefit whatever from the religious howl at present. It would be more to their credit to resign manfully than brave the thing out, against the well-understood wishes of the country at large.

PATRICK LANDRY, a St. John seaman, committed suicide on a recent passage from London. The following notice was found on his trunk, addressed to the captain:—"Please put in some of the New York papers that Patrick Landry, of St. John, cut his throat on board your ship, because he was forced to do it, having given his soul to the devil. He was so troubled he could do nothing. If I am in such trouble, my body should not suffer, but my soul which caused the trouble, because it is ruined."

THE AMHERST MYSTERY.—Mr. W. H. Rogers, in a letter to the "Post," makes some statements of fact calculated to show that the phenomena lately observed in connexion with Miss Cox are electrical. When a bed occupied by Miss Cox was made a non-conductor, the phenomena did not appear. Even this explanation opens up a wide field of inquiry as to why these phenomena should occur in such a marked manner in this particular case.

J. E. HEALEY'S Dramatic Company continue to a large business in St. John's, Nfld. Charles J. Fyffe and P. Naunery, are in the company, and are spoken well of by the St. John's press.

The Registry Office Again.

The Local Government are in the last agonies of dissolution, and in their agony they have grown desperate. So low have they sunk in the public estimation that it is difficult to find language accurately to describe their condition. Abhorred by their opponents, despised by their friends, they have long since sunk beneath even the dignity of contempt. By setting themselves in opposition to the well-understood wishes of the people, and having reduced mis-government and corruption to a science, they have rendered themselves powerless for good; but, unfortunately, their capacity to work evil has increased in an inverse ratio. The Lunatic Asylum glass swindle, if brought home to a private individual, would cause him to make some effort to flee the country if he desired to escape the penitentiary, but with our Government it is different,—because they are safe from the penitentiary they are indifferent to the moral pillory, to which every honest man has consigned them.

Their last act of high-handed injustice is one which they have, from their point of view, just reason to be proud. Mr. Montague Howatt has been dismissed from his office as Assistant Registrar of Deeds. It is not alleged he was inefficient. No charge was brought home to him; his only fault is that he is the son of Cornelius Howatt, Esq., who ran the Dominion election in the Conservative interest last summer, when the people of this Province made a noble and successful effort to rid themselves of Grit mismanagement and corruption. This was an offence which our Government deems to be a crime, and they have punished it accordingly.

The nomination they have made to fill Mr. Howatt's place is entirely in keeping with the acts of the Government. Norman J. Campbell, who has for the last few years enjoyed a sinecure in the Registry Office and received \$1,500 for copying a few pages in the new Index Books, stands high in the Government's estimation. He slandered the Rev. S. G. Lawson, that endeared him to the Government; he was ever ready to abandon the small duties he was supposed to perform to exercise what trifling influence he could for Grit candidates at the Dominion elections, but he had a higher claim than this for official advancement. A tale bearer and tattler of the meanest description, he was ever ready to carry tales from the Registry Office to the Executive Council Chamber. By sycophancy and toadyism he basked in the smiles of the very inefficient head of the Registry Office, and the meanness of his small and petty spite only added zest to the details of the representations he made against those who stood in the way of his advancement.

But his term of office will be short. The Government is tottering to its fall, so completely is it sunk in political trespasses and sins, that its tenure of office may be counted by hours, and we venture to affirm that one of the first acts of a Government which really possess the confidence of the people, will be to dismiss this individual, and thus cancel a very improper appointment, which should never have been made.

A Telegraphic System for the Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

(From the Moncton Times.)

Hon. Dr. Fortin, M. P. for Gaspé, in response to an invitation extended him by the Quebec Board of Trade, delivered an interesting lecture in that city on Tuesday afternoon, upon the system of telegraphy with the Gulf and Islands of the St. Lawrence, advocated by him. A large number of influential gentlemen were present, including M. P.'s, members of the Board of Trade, Foreign Consuls, etc. The Hon. lecturer laid his views before the meeting in a three-fold aspect, and proceeded first to speak of the contemplated system of telegraphy from various mainland stations to lighthouses on the lower St. Lawrence as auxiliary to navigation, shipping and commerce. Reference was made to the great progress in the construction of light-houses etc., for the extension of commerce and for lessening the dangers of navigation, since Confederation, but the fact that many accidents still happen in the River and Gulf, was taken as proof that a system of telegraphy was also needed. At the present time, without the system of telegraphy now being urged, it was stated that news of a wreck on the coast of Australia or Japan would be likely to reach the cities of Canada before that of one on the coast of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The lecturer related an incident of a report being current, while he was engaged on a Government steamer in the Gulf, that he was dead, and his friends were unable to obtain any information from him for three weeks. It was almost impossible to estimate the amount of property lost for want of such a telegraphic system as he advocated, and it could only be judged from through statistics, showing that in the year 1844-5, the amount of property that passed through the Gulf, up and down, and along the shores of the Maritime Provinces, was \$336,348,556, and total number of men on board all kinds of vessels passing through the Gulf and along the coast of the Maritime Provinces was 204,975. The lecturer said that through the influence of Dr. Robitaille, M. P., he had been enabled to get a

committee from the House of Commons to look into the matter, which committee suggested that lines should be constructed as follows:—

Prince Edward Island.—1st line—From Tignish to the lighthouse at the North Cape—distance about 16 miles.

2nd—A line from the nearest station to the lighthouse of the East Point, distance about 15 miles.

New Brunswick.—1st—A line from the lighthouse at Point Esquenac, south side of entrance to Miramichi Bay, to the nearest telegraph station, distance about 20 miles.

2nd—A line to connect the Miscou lighthouse, south part of the entrance to Baie des Chaleurs, to the nearest telegraph at Shippigan, distance about 18 miles.

Nova Scotia.—1st—A line, submarine from Cow Bay, on the north side of Cape Breton, to connect with the lighthouse on the northeast end of Scahari Island, distance about 12 miles.

2nd—A line from same place to Louisbourg, distance about 12 miles.

3rd—A line from Halifax to Cape Canso, to connect with the telegraph system of Nova Scotia all the lighthouses and all the seaports of that part of the eastern coast of Nova Scotia, which extends on a distance of about 140 miles.

4th—A line from Cape Sable Island, south-east extremity of Nova Scotia, to connect with the port of Barrington, distance about 16 miles.

5th—A line from Digby to the lighthouse on Brier Island, south side of entrance of the Bay of Fundy, distance about 40 miles.

Besides these lines, a number were suggested for Quebec. While the lecturer was glad that a part of these recommendations had been carried out that a line was really in existence from Metapedia to Fox River and from Matane to Fox River, he contended that the system should be extended, claiming that a great many vessels that are now lost might thus be saved.

The advantage of this system of telegraphy to the fisheries, which was a very important industry, and to the signal service was also pointed out. With regard to the ways and means, Dr. Fortin suggested that the interest of five millions and odd dollars which Canada had secured from the Americans might be appropriately used for the purposes of construction of the necessary telegraph lines.

At the close of his address, the speaker was presented with a vote of thanks, and he seems to have left a very favorable impression on the minds of the commercial men of Quebec. The Maritime Provinces are also largely interested in any movement that would tend to the safety of shipping and to the advantage of those engaged in the fisheries, as the system of telegraphy proposed would undoubtedly do. This being the case, it is quite probable that, as soon as they conveniently can, the Government will take steps in this direction, and, as the situation will warrant, gradually extend the electric wires to all points whereby additional safety would be afforded to our commercial and fishing marine.

The \$100,000 Robbery.

NO CLUE TO THE THIEVES—WHEN THE CASH BOX WAS LAST SEEN—WHAT THE CHIEF OF POLICE SAYS—LATEST PARTICULARS.

(From the St. John Sun.)

The full and complete account of the robbery of Messrs. Turnbull & Co's safe, which appeared in yesterday's "Sun," was the first and only intelligence that thousands of our citizens had of the largest and boldest theft that has taken place in St. John for years.

IT SEEMED ALMOST INCREDIBLE that a private office so situated, in the very heart of a large and busy warehouse thronged with clerks and customers, could be entered in broad daylight and over \$100,000 in bonds and railway securities carried off without the thief leaving a single trace behind that would lead to his speedy detection. Various theories were offered to account for the theft, but no one seemed able to throw the slightest light on the affair; and last night the public were as much in the dark, so far as the actual perpetrators of the robbery were concerned, as they had been twelve hours before. The firm are still engaged in making out a list of the number of the various bonds, &c., stolen. So far as known the following were taken:—

New Brunswick Railway bonds,	\$46,000
Bank of New Brunswick stock,	2,100
Maritime Bank stock,	3,500
People's Bank "	30,000
Spring Hill Coal Mining stock,	22,000
Jogging " "	3,000
Total,	\$106,600

After giving the subject careful consideration, neither Mr. Turnbull nor any of his employees are positive of having seen the cash box since the 29th ult., at which time it was opened and some papers put in it.

In this connection, A. F. Randolph, Esq., President of the People's Bank of Fredericton, who deposited some money in the safe on Wednesday morning, says that the cash box was not there then; as he observed the compartment carefully and put his money in a small drawer just above where the cash box was always placed. Mr. R. is a keen observer, and not given to speaking hastily. His positive declaration that the box was not in the safe at that time is strong evidence that the robbery must have been committed prior to Wednesday afternoon. The difficulty of tracing the robber or robbers is materially increased by the length of time that has elapsed since the box was last handled by the firm; for if it had been missed a day or so after it was stolen, the clerks would most probably remember all strange visitors sufficiently well to give a pretty exact description of their appearance to the police. It would be expecting an impossibility to ask the firm or their clerks to remember all the customers who entered the

office for ten or twelve days before the loss was discovered; but all the information in their possession has been made known to the Chief of Police, who keeps his own counsel, and will not divulge the special line of action he has decided upon. When interrogated last night, the Chief was, to use the favorite expression of one of the M. P.'s for Sunbury; very "reticent," though hopeful that the mystery would soon be cleared up. Detectives Weatherhead, Alexander and Briggs, taking the cue from their Chief, had little to say. In fact the full account of the robbery, as given in yesterday's *Sun* covered the ground so thoroughly that the police found little or nothing to add to it of interest to the public. Richard Walsh, the plumber, who was engaged in making some repairs for the firm in the private office on Wednesday, says that he did not see the cash box; in fact, he paid no attention to the vault or its contents, nor could he tell who visited the office while he was engaged at work. He noticed nothing unusual while he was there; in fact, like a good workman, he did not concern himself about what others were doing.

RAISINS,

CHEAP BY THE BOX.

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S

Prince of Wales College.

THE Christmas Examination of the Classes in the Prince of Wales College will take place at the College Building, in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the 20th December, instant, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The parents of the pupils and others interested in the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
J. LONGWORTH,
Hon. Sec'y.

Charlottetown, Dec. 14th, 1878.

CHOICE BALDWIN APPLES,

Cheap by the Barrel, at

BEER & GOFF'S.

APPLES. APPLES.

BY AUCTION,

Next Monday, Dec. the 16th,

AT 2 O'CLOCK,

100 BARRELS CHOICE Winter Keeping APPLES—in New York, Boston and Annapolis Baldwins, Russets, Greenings, Pippins, &c., &c.—all in prime order. If weather cold, sale conducted inside Auction Room, No. 11 Queen Street.

Remember the hour—2 o'clock, p. m.
A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
Dec. 14, 1878.

SMOKE SALMON,

Very Delicious, at

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Wanted Immediately.

400 Bushels 4-Rowed Barley,

1,400 Bushels Potatoes,

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE GIVEN.

Apply to

ARCH'D KENNEDY,
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December 13, 1878.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKE,

Very Nice and Cheap, at

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Harvie's Almanac
1879!

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—AT—

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DRIED SMOKED BEEF,

A FRESH LOT, VERY NICE, AT

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FLOUR,

Excellent and Very Cheap, at

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Dec. 14—1w

NEW BOOKS,

NEW TOYS

and a general assortment of Fancy

Articles and Stationery, at

HASZARD'S BOOKSTORE,

West Side Queen Square.

Dec. 7—3w 2aw

1878 DECEMBER 1878

FANCY LINED COAL VASES,
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CALVANIZED AND BLACK DO.

COAL TONGS,
SHOVELS, FOKERS,
FIRE IRON STANDS.
All at a Large Discount to clear.
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FUR GOODS.

MUFFS, BOAS, CAPS,
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Remainder offered at low figures.
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A Choice Collection—made up to order at short notice.
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PLAIN AND FANCY.
Balance of Stock offered at extra discount.
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WE have received the chief part of our FALL STOCK, and can confidently call attention to LARGE IMPORTATIONS.

TEAS, SUGARS,
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We are also in receipt of Full Line, in REFINED & COMMON IRON,

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Paints, Colors,
Oils, Gold Leaf,
Transfers,
Varnishes, etc.

A Large and Well-Assorted Stock of
WOOD STUFFS,
FOR SLEIGH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Dec. 13, 1878.
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Dec. 14.

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