

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.

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The Examiner Publishing Co.,
FROM THEIR OFFICE,
"LONDON HOUSE," QUEEN SQUARE,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
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—TO THE—
Three Families in P. E. Island
—WHO SEND—

WRAPPERS

Representing the Greatest Value in
Woodill's German Baking Powder,
UNTIL SEPTEMBER 31st.
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JAMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS

—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

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"Army and Navy Depot."

JAS. SCOTT & CO.,
HALIFAX.

A Full Stock of Wines and Liquors
JUST RECEIVED.

150 Cases ROYAL BLEND,
75 cases ISLAY BLEND & G. ELIC,
100 Cases OLD RYE,
50 " CHAMPAGNE, choice brands,
150 " CLARET,
25 " HOCK and MOSELLE,
25 " LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy,
Noyau, Curaco, Maraschino,
Benedictine,
200 " FINE PORT and SHERRY,
150 " HOLLAND GIN and OLD TOM,
300 " HENNESSY'S BRANDY, *
*** and V. O.,
100 " BASS'S ALE,
206 " BURKE'S STOUT,
100 " APOLLINARIS WATER,
100 " BELFAST GINGER ALE,
50 " FINE OLD RUM,
50 " KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY,
—And a Full Stock of—

CHOICE GROCERIES
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—1889—

BOSTON DIRECT.

Boston, Halifax and P. E. Island
Steamship Line.

Only Direct Line Without Change.
CHARLOTTETOWN TO BOSTON.

The Staunch and Commodious Steamships
"Carroll" and "Worcester,"

having been thoroughly refurnished and put into first-class condition in every respect, will, during the season of 1889, run as follows, commencing with the

"CARROLL,"
From Charlottetown, Thursday,
9th May, at 6 p. m.

One of these vessels will leave Boston for Charlottetown EVERY WEDNESDAY, at Noon, and Charlottetown for Boston EVERY THURSDAY, at Six o'clock, p. m.
Excellent Passenger accommodation. Low rates.
FARES—First-class Passage Berth in well-furnished Cabin, \$6.50. Stateroom Berth, \$2.00 extra.
Lowest Rates for Freight, which is always carefully handled.

CARVELL BROS., Agents,
Charlottetown.
HARRISON LOHMEYER, Treasurer,
R. B. GARDNER, Manager,
Lewie West, Boston.

LONDON HOUSE.

(x)

AUGUST.

(x)

Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks,
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks,
Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks.

Men's Rubber Coats,
Men's Rubber Coats,
Men's Rubber Coats.

Ready-Made Clothing,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Ready-Made Clothing.

New Carpets,
New Carpets,
New Carpets.

New Flannels,
New Flannels,
New Flannels.

HARRIS & STEWART,

aug15—cod&wkly.

McLEOD & McKENZIE,

Star Merchant Tailors,
Have entered upon their Semi-Annual Season of giving Rare Bargains.

WE PURPOSE TO CLEAN OUT, IF POSSIBLE, THE BALANCE OF OUR

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

At prices we have not hitherto offered, in order to make room for our

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

This step was unavoidable, and as a consequence you may anticipate rare plums.
HOURS—FROM SEVEN TO SIX.

McLEOD & McKENZIE.
Charlottetown, July 31, 1889.

For Thirty Days

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE

Of Boots and Shoes.

WE will offer the balance of our Spring and Summer Stock at a BIG SACRIFICE FOR CASH. The Biggest Bargains in the City guaranteed.

J. C. SPRAGUE.
Charlottetown, Aug. 19, 1889—tu fri wky

New Furniture.

(x)

WE ARE SHOWING SOME VERY FINE

New Solid Oak Bedroom Sets.
(x)

Elegant Parlor Tables and Hall Stands,
LATEST DESIGNS!
(x)

CALL AND SEE US.
MARK WRIGHT & CO.
Charlottetown, August 20, 1889.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter from Mr. Andrew Leslie.

SIR,—As this is not near so fishy an article as either of the other two that you were kind enough to publish for me, I trust you will do the same with this, and not consign it to the waste basket, that terror to evil-doers that do not sign their name at the end.

Some of this, whatever it may be worth, is like some more of our best human intentions, just in time to be too late; that is, in not being seen until after our annual school meetings, when votes are given to re-elect trustees, for building, repairing and otherwise maintaining schoolhouses, supplementary salaries, etc. These votes, in my humble opinion, are of far more importance than votes given on that fanatical affair, called the Scott Act. The cause of temperance has certainly done much good, but not by coercion. Indians or negroes may stand that, but not us. The northern European is the smartest man ever produced by the world, and has always been remarkable for his extreme thirst for alcoholic drinks. Thank God, that kind of thirst appears to be considerably diminished, but perhaps after a few more generations, their smartness may diminish with their thirst. But to our tale. Trustees should be men of some ability—honest, earnest, and anxious about the education of youth; and they ought to be candidates for the position, and not shoved in, being unwilling to work. Good, willing, working trustees are a great help in school matters, and their ready attention encourages teachers. There formerly were five, now three. But only one elected annually, and allowed a per centage, of course, on collections, would work far better, if for no other reason than that he would be far more personally responsible.

School trustees are only a kind of agency appointed and employed by their neighbors, every one of whom is a partner in the business, and whose advice is never far to seek. I know it is a troublesome office, because I have been in it before now for nigh twenty years, and have found that three are better than five; but one would work better still, and would, no doubt, be looked upon as more respectable after a while. As many of the parents as possible should certainly attend the semi-annual examinations, if for no other reason than to show their interest in the work. When anyone does attend it is an unexpected pleasure to themselves and teacher.

Building new schoolhouses in many districts to suit present requirements is often a difficult matter—in districts especially where the Celtic element is strong. Where a new schoolhouse is required, or otherwise expensive repairs recommended on the existing one, the noise at that meeting is often serious. In fact, a stranger's attendance would surely lead him to think that about half the men there were either half mad or half drunk. But after a year or two at that the thing becomes quieter and the work begins to go on. What a pretty show for a district a good-looking schoolhouse is, walls whitewashed, roof coated, with well-kept grounds, and banking removed in time.

For running expenses the thing is better done, because there is less to do, but too often very carelessly carried out by the trustees, and the teacher don't see them often enough.

The supplementary clause is—unless in the graded schools—the very best clause in our present School Act, because it's mostly meant as an encouragement to teachers, which is much wanted. Our teachers, as to number and the duties required of them to be efficient, make them individually and collectively, to a considerable extent, responsible for the welfare of the rising generation. Suppose two children attending school, whose father has been in favor of the belief that these children will get equal attention in that school from that teacher; and for a like reason the same result must follow in every district school, and does, too, in a much more marked degree than most folks think. Of course, all teachers must go by plumb and rule—to a certain degree—but they have full control of their own work when in school, so much so that encouragement, one might naturally suppose, would be a considerable factor in the efficiency of teachers.

The three most thankless businesses that I know of are: an honest politician, an earnest teacher, and a hen with young ducks near a pond. But teachers are not all teachers in the proper sense of the word. Being able to teach the young idea how to shoot is a natural gift of a very high order. In fact, the real essence of the thing cannot be acquired.

Take two families for instance, the same locality, the same kind of people and everything else being equal, see how early and nice one set of these children learn the common courtesies of life, and how to appreciate the value of appearances. The other set don't know nor don't care much about such advancement until they arrive at the age of puberty—the most remarkable period of human existence—all owing to the inability of the parents of the latter to teach.

In fact, one of the few things, and one of the most important that we can leave behind us here is what we teach. Our primary schools and the press are by far the most important parts of the whole machine. But, unfortunately, too many of the young are kept home whenever they become useful, and just when they begin to learn what school means, which is anything but encouraging to teachers. Suppose nine years at school, the last three, in most cases, are better than the first six; therefore it should be possible to leave the scholars longer at school, and if it does nothing else it would gradually help to banish that fallacy about the imaginary quarters of the moon affecting the weather and the time to cut nails, thistles, etc.—just

next door to witchcraft. That is nearly gone, the moon must follow, and I would like to say, so will advertisements about quack medicines. Farmers are often advised in print to beware of frauds, but none of them compare in size to quack medicines.

In reference to graded schools, the supplement is voted in a lump sum, and afterwards divided by the trustees; and although the principals have less to do, and get far more Government pay, yet they generally get the big half of the supplementary vote. Of course their work is of a higher order and consequently costs more to learn it, but the primary teacher has to do far more work for less pay. Perhaps the thing is hard to mend, but it don't appear to be a reasonable arrangement. A school full of overflying with a small fry of scholars, every one of whom cannot get too much attention,—the other the seats some more than half full with scholars fairly well advanced, it's not hard to see who has the most work to do, and the difference in pay can be easily seen in the annual School Report. But in speaking distinctly of supplementary salary in district schools, Prince County is far ahead of this, and in material progress as well. This County has 113 district schools and pays \$1025 as supplement, 54 of these schools, or rather 54 teachers, get no supplement. Prince County has 127 schools and pays \$1941 as supplement, and only 29 teachers without. In paying supplement a district loses little or nothing, as it may be said that it (supplement) only changes hands through the recipients and an equal sum from the treasury as well. If this kind of reasoning is worth anything as to districts, it is worth more when applied to the county. We pay more for education per capita than any other people; but a little more supplement won't break us. Therefore I would suggest that every teacher be given supplement, from \$10 to \$25, according to work to be performed. We are very far ahead in this county of what we were twenty-five years ago, although many of our Grit friends won't see it. But what is it when compared with Prince County. Thirty-five years ago we were ahead; now they are far ahead of us. About that time the Hon. James Yeo said in the House of Assembly that he was then paying more duty than all the rest of Prince County, and his statement, of course, was never doubted. Compare that and the present volume of trade, the exhibits of agricultural products, and of industrial pursuits, and it is easily seen what progress Prince County has made during the three last decades. It has always been a better field for growing wheat than this—it is further west. This end of our Island is on the very eastern verge of the wheat growing region in the Lower Provinces, and our wheat crop here seldom reaches what would be considered an average further west. But it is not the wheat so much as the interest they take in and the attention they pay to their schools.

Queen's County has had advantages and opportunities years ago that King's and Prince Counties could not reach up to at that time. Queen's County has 149 district schools and pays \$1954 as supplement, 53 schools without. So Prince County takes the lead in primary schools and also in supplement according to population.

Some thinkers of to-day hold that the schools will shut the churches. I don't believe that, but as the human mind advances, which it is now doing faster than ever before, our divines will have to change their tune a little to suit our further advanced acquirements. What a pity all our Christian denominations could not join, which will be some day, and deal more with Christ's life, his precepts and example, and less with his death and that plan of salvation. It will not be questioned that the higher the grade of civilization, the more men abound in knowledge and reach loftier standpoints of observation and reflection, the less inclined are they to credit the doctrines of such a cruel story as his. Satan's Majesty and his monstrous magazine of burning brimstone which has, no doubt, originated in the human mind from seeing burning mountains. But how such a belief has floated down all the ages since to the present time will forever remain a mystery.

It's strange that education, knowledge or mind culture, which is by far the most important agency to-day and yesterday, and will be for all time to come in advancing the human race, is so little spoken about, far less thought of by the great majority of people even in this advanced age. Even a little general useful knowledge rightly picked up; what a different vim it gives to life, instead of being intellectual imbeciles not being able to converse, except on small local matters. In my opinion geography, history and natural science ought to be taught far more in our schools and grammar far less. The first three gives an additional desire for more knowledge, the latter has been a serious loss of time, a complete school puzzle to the great majority of children, and very soon forgot.

But our three counties have done very well since Confederation. There has been one little drawback, when our prohibitory friends stopped us from making our own whiskey, we had to import, and much of that from big Yankee breweries, spurious stuff, and consequently we had to buy a lot of quack medicine to counteract its bad effects. Now there is a more serious trouble. The Liberal party, so called, preaches the poverty over prosperous Canada of to-day, and knowing well that there is not such another field for emigration on this globe at present the leaders shout this poverty doctrine like wounded whips spouting blood, dirtying the water as they go and exhausting the little strength they have left. They want a rest, poor fellows, on the Treasury benches, and no wonder. We might lend the seats for a time, but on account of this poverty scare we cannot risk it, as it would certainly cost too much under present circumstances.

Why the poorest and most illiterate Yankee fisherman that ever touched our shores, is an immigration agent so to speak, because he always brags of his country; and

so they all do, which has helped Yankee-edom a great deal; and the Englishman tells some one who said that he did not like England: "If you don't like England, d—n you, you can leave it." And that principle, alive in the people, has made England the envy and admiration of all other nations for hundreds of years. Our poverty preachers want us to join the Yankees in some kind of trade, and they call it a big name too—Unstrucked Sprooty—I cannot spell it; and that is a pity, because except on paper, it is all a humbug. But in referring again to this Island, it is but a small speck on the map of Canada; and I will say just here, without fear of contradiction, that it is the happiest spot on this continent, and happiness is joy richer far than all the gold ever got in California. Our Island also is very healthy, and we have always plenty to eat, so that we might truly say with Burns, "Some have meat that cannot feast, and some could eat that want it." But we have meat and we can eat, so let the Lord be thanked, Amen, Amen.

ANDREW LESLIE.
Souris West, Sept. 11, 1889.

Consumption Can Be Cured

By proper, healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and health-giving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Dr. D. D. McDonald, Petticoats, N. B., says:—"I have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good results. It is especially useful in persons of consumptive tendencies. Sold by Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted moustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.
"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—E. T. Schmitt, Dickson, Tenn.
"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.
"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

ON CONSIGNMENT,

And For Sale at a Bargain.

50 BARRELS FLOUR, slightly damaged.
For sale by
E. H. NORTON & CO.

FOR SALE BY E. H. NORTON & CO.,

In Lots to Suit Purchasers:
100 barrels Flour, warranted equal to the best; price per barrel, \$5.25.
5 octaves Vinegar,
1 cargo Roofing Gravel,
15 bars Copper, 1 1/2 in. square,
5 large Plate Glass Mirrors,
1 Emerson Piano, only in use six months and cost \$350, will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is leaving the Island.
10 barrels Pure Cod Oil (no mixture).
Some choice Building Lots in different parts of the city.
Apples and other goods arriving daily.
E. H. NORTON & CO.,
sept6—dy cod & wky Auctioneers.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until the 17th inst., at noon,
For the Building of a Warehouse on Kent Street,

as per plan and specification to be seen at the office of Chappell & Phillips.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. B. ROBERTSON.
sept8—cod