

The Daily Examiner

OCTOBER 24, 1884.

Editorial Notes.

This interesting item comes by cable from London, and helps to explain why the times are so out of joint:—

The distress in the shipbuilding trade in the north is increasing. The trade on the Tyne is paralysed. Forty ocean steamers are idle at Sunderland. Subscriptions are being raised for the relief of the workmen thrown out by closing the yards.

Tyndall's latest deliverance on evolution does not afford much consolation to the supporters of the theory:

If asked whether science has solved, or in our day is likely to solve, the problem of the universe, I must shake my head in doubt. Behind, above, and around us, the real mystery of the universe lies unsolved, and as far as we are concerned, incapable of solution. The problem of the connection of the body and soul is as insoluble in its modern form as it was in the pre-scientific age. There ought to be a clear distinction made between science in the state of hypothesis, and science in the state of fact, and inasmuch as it is still in the hypothetical state, the ban of exclusion ought to fall upon the theory of evolution.

It seems that the City Council have received about \$1,500 as the proceeds of suits under the Canada Temperance Act brought on by the Dominion Alliance. The Supreme Court have declared that half the amount of each fine ought legally to go to the prosecutor; and the Dominion Alliance have applied to the City Council for the prosecutor's share. The matter was discussed by the Council last evening; and a resolution that \$400 should be paid to the Alliance in full of all demands, was rejected on the casting vote of the Mayor.

His Worship and the five Councillors who voted against the resolution, do not, of course, want to hold on to a single dollar which does not rightfully belong to the city. But they contend that the Dominion Alliance is not a corporate body; and that they ought to be assured that the money when paid will go into the hands of the rightful owners. It is, we believe, not improbable that the matter will be again brought forward.

City Council.

An emergency meeting of the City Council was held last evening, a full board being present. The matter of the demand of the Dominion Alliance for half the Scott Act fines, obtained by the City through the prosecution of the Alliance, was brought up. After a good deal of discussion, Councillor Tanton moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Councillor McRae:—

Resolved, That the sum of \$400 be paid to the Dominion Alliance in full of all claims against this body on account of Scott Act fines.

On division the resolution was lost by the casting vote of the Mayor:

Yeas—Tanton, Ladner, Horne, Davy, McRae.

Nays—Morris, Douse, Kelly, Koughan, Crabbe.

Council adjourned.

The Markets.

Latest advices state that the British grain markets continue to decline, borne down by the weakness on this side and the apathetic attitude of buyers. The only wholesome feature in the situation is the strength in corn at Liverpool, which has advanced another 3d per cental to 5 1/2d.

MONTREAL MARKETS. In Montreal, oats sell at 31 to 32 cents; barley, 55 to 65 cents; wheat, 85 to 87 cents; butter, all the way from 14 to 26 cents.

Our Advertisers.

THE EXAMINER Publishing Co. directs attention to its supply of jobbing papers, etc., and solicits patronage of those requiring bill heads, letter heads, etc.

Norton Bros. are expecting a consignment of Plaster Paris, to be sold low while landing.

Jas. Coleman advertises Thanksgiving Excursion rates on the Island Railway.

Wm. Dodd holds a sale of apples tomorrow at eleven o'clock.

One of the most formidable ships of war afloat is the Rodney, launched at Chatham, Eng., on the 8th of the present month. Says a contemporary:—"This new scud of Britannia will sit solidly on the waves with a weight of nine thousand six hundred tons; her engines, of seven thousand five hundred horse power, will drive the huge mass at fifteen knots per hour; her artillery will be four breech-loading cannon of sixty-three tons, besides six smaller pieces and a number of the deadly machine guns. Her suit of mail is wrought of compound armor-plates eighteen inches thick, where the toughest rolled iron bears a facing of hard steel. The ship herself is built of hard steel, with double screw-propellers, and has a low armored breast-work, or 'barbette' cover for her great guns over which the muzzles peer while the breeches can be depressed into safety for loading. Massive walls of armor protect the fighting platform from a taking fire, and an under-water deck of steel guards the vitals of the ship, against dropping shells, while her water-line is belted in its central parts with ponderous plates. Of canvas she cannot set an inch, carrying only a bare pole-mast for signals, and to support the 'tops,' whence the Nordenfeldts will be worked." The Rodney is one of a squadron of five of the same class and armor, built and to be built. The others have names equally historic and equally indicative of Britain's supremacy on the sea. They are the Collingwood, the Howe, the Anson, the Camperdown, and the Benbow.

The Teacher's Side of the Question.

Paper Read by Miss Emma Barr, Before the Teacher's Convention, October 19, 1884.

PERHAPS no workers are so constantly reminded of the responsibility of their work as teachers. Great men tell us that one eminent cause of their accomplishing great work was the impetus to earnest effort given by some faithful teacher in early days. We have men who claim they might have done great things had not the "genial current of their souls" been frozen by the discouraging words of some hard-working but impatient teacher. Besides these testimonies, and there is nothing more convincing than testimony, we have our periodicals, edited by some of the wisest in the land, to stimulate us in our mighty work; we have our Teachers' Conventions, where we meet and learn the truth of the proverb, "that as iron sharpeneth iron, so doth the face of a man his friend,"—all these we have, and we are made to know by them that he who wants a life of ease must seek it in some other occupation; it does not await him in our profession.

I grant that too much can never be said on the responsibility of our work, on the importance of our remembering that we are constantly exerting an influence on our pupils, whether for good or evil, consciously or unconsciously. We have to allow there is still too much of time-serving lethargy and want of sympathy with our pupils on our part; too much negligence, disobedience and inclination to truancy on the children's part; and too great a proneness on the part of parents to criticism of teachers before their children. We are not responsible for the last. The golden age has not arrived with us yet at any rate. But what I would like to say as the title of my paper indicates, is something on the teacher's side of the question.—something that I think we might do to benefit ourselves and indirectly our pupils, and I say it with all humility, for although I can boast a good term of service, it is short compared with those of many who are with us to-day. I am sure you have heard it remarked that we are to be envied above all the working people, because of our short hours. People generally acknowledge that our work must necessarily be hard, and rather wearing; but then they tell us we have our afternoons and evenings, in which we may do what or as we like. If to teach a school mean only to ask questions and receive answers from scholars, for five hours of five days in the week, I grant we are fortunate. But it means infinitely more to us. What shall be said of the preparing of lessons, the setting and correcting of examination papers, the visiting of absentees, the interviews with the parents of delinquents, and the many other duties with which we are all acquainted? This is not all. How many teachers there are, especially the younger ones, who never forget their work at all! whose chief topic of conversation is their school and the unmanageable scholars in it. They never forget it, like the needlewoman of whom Tom Flood writes, who "over the buttons falls asleep and sews them on in a dream." They fall asleep while thinking of their difficulties, and in their dreams are trying to extricate themselves from them. They come to the schoolroom in the morning and there is no novelty about it to them. The picture of it has never left their minds. They have been there all night in their dreams. This is not as it should be. What is the character of a day's work done by an over-anxious teacher of this class? It is marked by a feverishness and restlessness rather than by strength. The scholars readily catch the restless, nervous manner of the teacher, if not his zeal, and the work is not satisfactory to either teacher or scholar, and if carried on the teacher must break down under stress of work. Now, we know that brain work seldom shortens the life of him who does it; but brain worry does. We all, no matter what our temperament, should try for our own sakes to know more of what it is to be "serene, and resolute, and calm, and still, and self-possessed." Then, about these hard-to-be-managed scholars, known to every teacher, no matter where he teaches, I do not think we should worry so much. Now, I do not mean by an unmanageable pupil, the active, fun-loving boy, always ready to make a laugh—no matter at whose expense—nor the lazy, good-natured boy, his own worst enemy. Who does not glory in trying to turn the activity of the one into right channels; and to urge the other, through his good nature, to work, if not for himself, to please those dearest to him? What credit is due a teacher for having a good school if all his pupils are willing to study anything, no matter how hard, without any impetus from him. It is an easy matter to teach a willing student. No! What I mean by a hard pupil, is a stupid, disobedient one, never happy only when his will is in collision with that of someone else. One whom his parents hand over to you saying: "We can do nothing with him, but he must go to school—you take him." So we take him. We think he was badly managed and we try to try his "more excellent way." So we try kindness, the force of severity, try to "catch him with guile," by comparing him with others, and all avails nothing. Apparently he is as we found him. Now, I think we should not worry ourselves about a child of this sort. If his parents, as likely, are as conscientious as we are in the matter, who know more about him and are more deeply interested in his welfare, have to acknowledge their inability to govern or reach the good in him, what can we do? Now, I think a teacher remembering his mission, should work long and patiently before he gives up a child—should try each art, remove each dull delay—but there is a bound beyond which he should not pass. If a child has made up his mind that he will not learn, or he cannot do so, let him alone. He will learn, and perhaps not too late; that life is a harder school than the one whose teachings he rejected, and that in its battles, only those who obey and who control themselves, are on the winning side. No teacher can afford to allow himself to get nervous, teary, and fidgety, even if it be in trying to do the work of an evangelist. We must try to keep a sound mind in a sound body, remembering there is no super-numerary list on which to place worn out or disabled teachers. We are expected to be always ready for action. We all know of noble men and women who

have fallen in our ranks, whom God and nature meant should teach, and who did teach; who, had they regarded the laws of their own being, might still have been amongst us, helping us with their counsel and inspiring us with their zeal.

But, just here, I may say that I think we who are younger in the work do not sympathize as we should with those who have borne "the burden and heat of the day." We call some of them narrow-minded, crochety, and wanting in energy, and blame them for allowing themselves to become so. What do we know of the many difficulties surmounted by them, of which we can form no idea? As Carlyle puts it, in his essay on Burns, "Granted the ship comes into harbor with shrouds and tackle damaged, and the pilot is therefore blame-worthy, for he has not been all-wise and all-powerful; but to know how blame-worthy, tell us first whether his voyage has been round the globe or only to Runsgate and the Isle of Dogs." Let us not judge them; let us see to it that we avoid their errors, and show as good work as they did in proportion to our superior advantages. But I digress.

Besides, it being necessary to health of brain and nerve not to exhaust our mental energy in doing faithfully a day's work, we must not do so, for we must be students if we would long remain successful teachers. We, especially those of us who have graded schools, and remain long in one place, teach the same range of subjects to scholars of about the same intelligence year in and year out. Do we not all know how hard it is to keep up the enthusiasm of the bright early days of our teacher'ship, when it was all an experiment, and we tried it with such fear and trembling; when we got anecdote and illustration which pleased them so well, and which now we do not employ, because of their being worn out with long use. We know that experience gives us all a vantage ground; each has his own way of governing his school, and of reaching the minds and hearts of his scholars individually. In that line he may rest, and so other. He must work; he must think; he must be prepared to give new light on any subject when the pupils are ready for it. He must not allow himself to become stereotyped, or follow in one groove. How varied were the objects to which the Great Teacher directed the attention of his learners in order to teach them some grand truth—the loving parent, the thrifty housekeeper, the tender shepherd, to teach God's love for the erring, the lily in the field, and the bird in the air, his care over us all. It is impossible, without earnest effort, to be mentally agile—always to have something new on hand, and thus keep our work from being monotonous, and so, mechanical. Then we have to remember that the standard for license is rising each year, and unless we want, in the course of a few years, to be called "antiquated," or "behind the age," we must study hard the extra requirements. But as men and women we want a liberal education. We want culture, the object of which we are told is to put a man in relation with the ideas of all ages and civilizations, not to confine him to the ideas local, or of the age in which he lives; and the mind gets the most enlargement from that which is unfamiliar to it, remote from its own inheritance, tradition, local association. I think that perhaps we are too utilitarian as to the subjects to which we give serious attention. We sometimes refuse a subject for study because we do not expect to teach it. I think it would be a good idea if we would go out in the almost boundless fields of knowledge, and take something altogether different in character from Algebra, Geometry, or the Classics, valuable as these are for mental training. Then we must remember our physical and practical education. It is a cause for thankfulness that the day is gone in which it was thought that because a man had mind he could have no muscle, and therefore could do nothing that required it,—that because a girl could make a sentence in a foreign language, she must be pale and sickly, and not able to make bread. We know now well that men or women, with their God-given faculties well developed, keep their bodies in health if they can, and call no work "common or unclean" if, in doing it, they are also doing the duty that "lies nearest to them."

Perhaps after considering the work we must do, if we would take first rank, no one will say that our leisure time is too long, or that each day's work is done at two or three o'clock. There are some who will say, it is easy enough to write that we ought to be students, but there are so many calls on our time; shut out as we are all winter from the outside world, we have to depend on our own resources for amusements, and the teacher is asked, perhaps more often than anyone, to aid in giving it. While we cannot ignore our social duties by any means, we must remember that as it rests largely with us to hasten the day of the larger heart, and kinder hand, as teachers of the people, we must be broader in our sympathies—must rise to the full height of intellectual men and women.

Now, I think, as members of a profession, we can congratulate ourselves in our unitedness, our loyalty to each other, and our perfect willingness to bid one another God-speed on our way. Still we need the more kindly sympathy of all outside co-workers, and we all have need of more patience—more enduring patience—remembering who it is that says to us, as to our predecessors in all the ages "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt see it after many days."

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A WORD TO THE WISE.

WE have completed our importations of Jobbing Papers, and are prepared to furnish Note and Letter Headings, Bill Heads, &c., well printed, cheap and prompt.

Be in time! Send your orders now to the EXAMINER PUBLISHING CO., Water Street, Oct. 24, 1884.

APPLES, APPLES.

TOMORROW, Saturday, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at my Room— 60 Bbls. Annapolis Apples. 20 do American Baldwins. 4 Boxes Valencia Raisins. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Oct. 24, 1884.

CLEARANCE SALE!

—OF—

NEW FALL GOODS,

Regardless of Profits.

Having in view a change in business, we intend to sell our

ENTIRE STOCK BEFORE Feb 1st,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

4,200 Yards Suitings & Overcoatings

(ONE OF THE BEST SELECTIONS IN THE PROVINCE.)

UNDERCLOTHING (a large variety.)

OVER 1000 WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, (AT A SACRIFICE.)

Flannels and Flannel Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Umbrellas, Waterproof and Fur Coats, Overcoats and Suits, Children's Jersey Suits, Hats, Fur and Cloth Caps, Sleigh Robes, Gloves and Mitts (all kinds); Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Collars and Cuffs, and one of the finest selections of NECK-WEAR in the Dominion.

Intending buyers will find that there is no place in P. E. Island where they can get such bargains as we offer for the coming three months, as a GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE is intended.

D. A. BRUCE, Merchant Tailor.

Charlottetown, Oct. 18, 1884—3m eod wkly.

NEW FALL GOODS.

100 Cases and Bales now open and more to follow.

J. B. Macdonald has Opened a Great Portion of his Fall & Winter Stock.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF CLOTHS IN

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, LADIES DRESS MATERIAL in all the newest fabrics, VELVETEENS & SILK VELVETS, CASHMERE & FRENCH MERINOES, LADIES MANTLES & SHAWLS, FRINGES, GIMPS & MANTLE ORNAMENTS.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

500 OVERCOATS, 200 REEFING JACKETS, 200 MEN'S SUITS in Worsted and Tweed, 200 doz. SUITS MEN'S UNDER CLOTHING, from 75 cents a suit upwards.

HATS & CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY AT LOW PRICES.

20 bales of COTTON WARP, 150 chests FINE CONGOU TEA.

Inspection Solicited, and the Lowest Possible Prices for Goods at

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, Sept. 18, 1884.—2aw wkly.

NOTICE.

MORE ROOM. MORE GOODS.

LOWER PRICES!

As my Store has been greatly enlarged, my importations have been greatly increased, thus enabling me to show a very much better assortment of Goods than usual.

Every Department is well filled with Choice NEW GOODS, imported direct from the English Markets. And, as I am bound to sustain my past reputation for selling Cheap Goods, those who patronize me will find my Prices Low.

Quality Good. Assortment Large.

CALL AND SEE US,

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Sept. 26, 1884.—eod wkly

FANCY SALE.

THE members of St Peter's Church Sewing Society intend holding a Fancy Sale on the

10TH DECEMBER NEXT,

of which further notice will be given.

M. M. J. HODGSON, President.

Ch'town, Aug 9—law sat

SUBSCRIBE for the WEEKLY EXAMINER Only ONE DOLLAR a year

Bedeque and Narrows Oysters.

HAVING secured the services of Mr Joseph Carmody, the Subscriber is prepared to furnish OYSTERS by the barrel, gallon, quart, pint, stew, raw, fry, and half-shell a specialty.

Parties requiring Oysters must leave their orders during the forenoon.

PRICES:—Forty cents per Imperial quart.

P. P. GILLIS, UNION HOUSE.

Charlottetown, Sept. 30th, 1884. 1m

Anniversary Services.

THE Anniversary Services of the opening of St. James' Church will be held on

Sunday Next, the 26th inst.

Rev. Professor Pollock, D. D., of Halifax, will preach at 11 a. m. Rev. E. Whitman, of this city, at 2.30, and Rev. James Caruthers, of Pictou, at 6.30 p. m.

A collection towards liquidating the debt of the Church will be taken up at each Sunday service, and likewise at the social.

A SOCIAL.

In connection with the services, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., beginning at 7 p. m. The evening's entertainment will consist of Music, Addresses and Refreshments.

Ch'town, Oct. 24, 1884—2i

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Thanksgiving Excursion.

EXCURSION RATES:—Tickets at one first-class fare will be issued to and from all stations on this Railway by afternoon trains, on 5th, and by all trains on 6th November next, good to return up to and on November 10th, 1884.

JAMES COLEMAN, Supt. Railway Office, Ch'town, Oct. 24, 1884.—eod pat all wkly papers 1i

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK:

100 Bbls. PLASTER PARIS; will be sold low while landing. Leave your orders early.

NORTON BROS. Ch'town, Oct. 24—3i

Opened To-Day,

AT THE

LONDON HOUSE,

LADIES' CASHMERE GLOVES, CHILDREN'S do do, LADIES' BEADED CUFFS, BLACK OSTRICH FEATHERS, Large Lot of FANCY WINGS, LADIES' JERSEYS.

Ch'town, Oct. 23—3i

APPLES, &c.

BY Auction, at my new Auction Room, Upper Queen Street, on Saturday next, October 25th, at 11 o'clock, one carload choice Winter-keeping Apples, in Baldwins, Ribston Pippins, King of Tompkins, &c.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Axle Grease, Blacking, Matches and other Goods.

Don't forget the hour and place.

N. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Oct. 23—2i

NOTICE.

DR. BENNET

WILL BE

IN CHARLOTTETOWN,

AT THE

"RANKIN HOUSE,"

ON THE 28th AND 29th.

Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1884.

City of Charlottetown.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until noon of Saturday, the 1st day of November next, from parties willing to contract to Light the Streets of the City of Charlottetown, for the term of 5 years or more.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk.

Ch'town, Oct. 15, 1884.—ts.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding three lines, will be inserted for ten cents per day.

TO LET—One of the best stands in town, on Queen Street, next door to Stevenson's tin shop. For particulars apply to M. Stevenson. Oct 24 3i

PLASTERERS WANTED—Journeyman Plasterers wanted. Enquire at this Office. Oct 24—2i wkly 1p d

FOUND.—A shop-door Key. Apply at THE EXAMINER Office. Oct 23

TO LET—The Cottage situate on Sidney Street, opposite the Methodist Church, containing seven rooms, with stable attached, and well in yard. The houses are in excellent condition. Apply to the owner, at James Eden's, Pownall street.—EDWARD KELLY. Oct 11

FULL LINE of McCormick's celebrated BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY, at R. K. BRACE'S. [Sep 10] 8m

WE will give exclusive sale at and near Charlottetown, of our Entire Wheat Flour, to a dealer who will push it. Covered by patent. Easily sold. We guarantee 100 lbs. more bread to the barrel than any other flour.—FRANKLIN MILLS Co., 38 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Aug 2

SEVERAL Ladies and Gentlemen can be very comfortably accommodated at Miss Hayden's, corner of Great George and Water Streets, opposite THE EXAMINER Office. [Sep 25, 4w law th, sat pd