

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1890.

VOL. 26.—NO. 113

P. E. ISLAND STEAMERS.

Summer Arrangements.

THE well-known Steamers "ST. LAWRENCE" and "PRINCESS OF WALES" will make DAILY TRIPS as under, Sundays excepted:—
Leaving Charlottetown at six o'clock in the morning for Pictou, connecting there with steamer "Egerton" at 10 a. m. for New Glasgow, and thus with Morning Train for Cape Breton and Eastern Points. Also at Pictou at 1 p. m. with I. C. R. for Halifax.
Leaving Pictou about noon, on arrival of Morning Train from Halifax, for Charlottetown.
Leaving Summerside on arrival of Morning Train from Charlottetown for Point du Chene and connect there with I. C. R. Trains for Moncton and St. John, for Canada and United States.
Leaving Point du Chene on arrival of Morning Train from St. John and Moncton for Summerside, and connect there with train for Charlottetown.
By order, F. W. HALES,
Secy. Ch'town Steam Nav. Co. (Ltd)
1015-1017

TO LET.

A HOUSE situate on Sidney Street, opposite the Methodist Brick Church. Rent moderate.

Also—A House situate on King Street, opposite Judge Reddin's.

The above Houses are in good repair. Apply to John Kelly, Esq., Water Commissioner, or to the owner at Southport.

EDWARD KELLY.

sept26—2aw



THE B. LAURANCE Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

THE only Optical Goods in Canada which have been recommended by the Presidents and Vice Presidents of all the Medical and Surgical Societies in Canada and Great Britain. Far superior to any other for retaining perfect vision. Sole Agent for Charlottetown.

G. G. JURY,

Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
North Side of Queen Square,
Opposite Post Office,
Ch'town, Sept. 4, 1890—2aw

IMPERIAL BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates,
OR ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCE.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT.
CHICAGO, ILL.
MANUFACTURER OF
THE CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKE

CHESTER B. MACNEILL, ENNAS A. MACDONALD.
MACNEILL & MACDONALD,
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law,
Solicitors, &c.,
OFFICES—GREAT GEORGE ST.,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.
Principal payable by instalments or otherwise.
sept1—dy 3w 2aw wky 2m

NOW ON EXHIBITION!

A FINE STOCK OF

Book Papers.

Account Books of Every Description Made to Order.

BOOKBINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WORK DONE WHEN PROMISED. Parties attending the Exhibition will do well to call on us while in Town.

TAYLOR & GILLESPIE,

Sign of the Big Book, J. D. McLeod's Corner, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 29, 1890.

W. W. WELLNER

WOULD INTIMATE that his present Stock of the following Goods is the LARGEST and BEST-SELECTED LOT yet exhibited by him, viz:—

Gold, Gold-Filled and Silver Watches; Gold, Silver, Gold-Plated and nearly every other description of Jewelry; Solid Silver and Silver-Plated Ware; Marble, Imitation Marble and Walnut Clocks; Gold and Steel Spectacles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Pearl and Leather Card Cases, Vases, Lustres & Flower Stands.

As it would weary the public to read a list of the articles comprising the above Stock of Goods, they are invited to call and inspect my Stock, and be convinced of the very low prices charged for them.

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY repaired at short notice. We guarantee first-class work in every department.

North Side of Queen Square.

Charlottetown, Sept. 30, 1890—dy eod

HORACE HASZARD, Manufacturers' and General Agent,

—REPRESENTING—

The Western Fire Assurance Co.
Head Office, Toronto, Ont.

The Manchester Fire Assurance Co.
Head Office, Manchester, E

THE WESTERN MARINE ASSURANCE CO.

Stg. and Domestic Certificates Issued.

J. Lewenz & Hauser Bros,
London, Eng.

Robt. Lamb & Co,
Dundee, Scotland.

—TEAS—

Bags, Hessians, &c.

The N. S. Sugar Refinery (Ltd).
HALIFAX, N. S.

Sugar, Golden Syrup, &c.

J. F. CARTER,
Beverly, Mass.

BUYER & EXPORTER
—OF—
Canned Lobsters, Mackerel and Salmon.

Oiled Clothing, &c.

OFFICE & SAMPLE ROOM---CAMERON BLOCK,

South Side of Queen Square, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

September 29, 1890.

Goff Bros. Boots Beat Them All.

FALL BOOTS! FALL BOOTS!

SOLID LEATHER

Every Pair of our Make warranted Cheapest and Best at
GOFF BROS'.

Cheap Boot Store and Factory.

SHOEMAKERS!—Goff Bros. is the place to get your Sole Leather, Tops and Findings.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

GEO. CARTER & CO., Seedsman and Grocers.

WE EXTEND a cordial invitation to our customers in all parts of P. E. Island to call on us at our Store, QUEEN STREET, during Exhibition Week.

Hundreds of Farmers who are strangers to us sow our Seeds year after year; we shall be glad to make their acquaintance.

During Exhibition Week we shall give extra value in all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES. Our stock is large and select, and our prices low.

Call on us for Fruits, Pears, Apples, Grapes, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, etc., Choice Confectionery, Rankine's Celebrated Biscuits, etc.

Highest Price Paid for Eggs.

GEO. CARTER & CO., Market Square, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, Sept. 21, 1890—dy lawdyw

CH'TOWN MUTUAL

THE ABOVE COMPANY is taking risks on Dwellings, Furniture, Stocks, etc., at very low rates. Citizens can get insurance at the actual cost, instead of paying exorbitant premiums to foreign corporations. The undersigned has been appointed Secretary, and can be seen at his residence, Lower Great George Street.

aug22—3m 2aw

B. BALDERSTON.

If If If

—YOU WOULD SAVE—

Time,
Trouble,
Expense,

—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR—

Woodill's Baking German Powder,

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

oct3

Army and Navy Depot.

JAMES OTT & CO.,

Grocers and Wine Merchants,
117 & 118 GRANVILLE STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

A Full Stock Now Landing of Superior Goods.

300 CASES CHOICE WINES—Champagne, Hock and Moselle, 250 cases Fine Claret and Sauterne, 300 " Hennessy's Brandy, X, XX, XXX, 400 " Fine Old Scotch Whisky—Royal Blend, Islay Blend and Williams, 100 " Old Irish Whisky—Jamieson and Kinahan LL, 100 " Fine Old English Rum, 100 " Holland, Old Tom and Plymouth Gin, 250 dozen Fine Sherry and Port Wine, 200 barrels Ale and Porter, quarts and pints, 300 dozen Apollinaris Water, 10 barrels Belfast Ginger Ale,

And a full stock of FINEST GROCERIES, including Tea, Coffee, Sugar, etc.

sept27—1m

CAPTAINS or Owners of Vessels wanting to charter, and parties wanting to buy or sell Cargoes of Produce, can apply to the undersigned at his desk in the hall of the Custom House, or apply by letter to P. O. Box 274.

J. W. HODGSON,
Customs Broker.

Ch'town, Sept. 26, 1890—1m eod

Teachers' Institute.

The Annual Meeting.

Mr. Ozenham's Report—Concluded.

MR. R. H. CAMPBELL—Many teachers are of opinion that it would be an improvement on the present system to have a double course of study—a science course and a classic course—for the higher grades; but it is almost impossible to arrange a course that would be satisfactory to all. We often attempt to teach more classes than we can properly handle; but when we come to decide which lesson to dispense with, we find it a difficult matter to deal with. No two persons possess similar ideas on this question, as there are many conflicting interests. Some want classic education, while others want scientific education. The fact is, that all the subjects taught are very useful in their place. I cannot agree with the closing remark of Mr. McSwain, that the education of our youth to occupy high positions abroad is unpatriotic, and that the Government should provide an education suited only to our own country. The farmer is not less interested in those of his children who have emigrated to a foreign country, than in those who remain with him at home. In my opinion, pupils frequently leave the common school too early; they should remain until better grounded in their studies. It is unwise to require the teachers to teach agriculture and botany until they themselves have been taught those branches.

MR. GEO. E. ROBINSON agreed with Mr. Campbell that our high school course is not, on the whole, a bad one, and that some judgment has been exercised in preparing it. It is clear, however, that an ordinary child cannot accomplish the work contained in the eight grades within eight years, as was at first expected. In fact, this has never been done. If the course were divided and made to cover a period of ten years, more satisfactory work would be performed in the schools.

MR. CARTER—I was at first opposed to the additions lately made to the course of study; but I soon became reconciled to them. It is clear that our pupils leave the common schools at too early an age. By adding new subjects to the course, the pupils will be kept longer in those schools. I am glad that a more extensive course in English has been provided for; if a still more advanced course were demanded it would be still better. In nine cases out of ten, children leave the common school so young that they are totally unacquainted with any really good English classic. After passing through the Fifth Book the pupils should take up some of our best English authors. The passages in the Sixth Book are too fragmentary. A pupil should have some complete work upon which to exercise his intellect. It is improbable that a radical change in the course of study would meet with much more commendation than the present system.

MR. ROBINSON—If such a change as I proposed were made in the course of study, I believe it would be more satisfactory than the present arrangement. Of course, there would be no change in the ungraded schools.

MR. NICHOLSON, Chief Superintendent of Education, said that one of the objects in raising the standard of qualification for entering Prince of Wales College and Normal School was to benefit the teachers themselves. The supply of teachers is in excess of the demand, and there was only way in which this state of affairs could be remedied, viz., by following the course already pursued. By raising the standard, only the best material could get into the teaching profession, and could keep in it when it got there. When the standard of qualification for teachers was raised, the entrance qualification for the College required to be raised also. There was also a necessity for raising the standard of education in this Province. That of Ontario is very much higher than ours. We do not want to take second place in that respect, as we have as good material in this Province to deal with as can be found anywhere. Canadian History is placed on the course of study because it is necessary to study the history of our own country. Agriculture was placed there because all teachers are now required to have a knowledge of it before they can obtain license. This is an agricultural country, and if we were to wait for the introduction of the science into our schools until they were supplied with teachers who graduated in it, we would have to wait for a long time. I think it foolish for intelligent gentlemen to speak of this matter in the way some have done, as they have every chance to study the science to the utmost extent. I do not intend to defend the introduction of the study of botany, although it has been placed in the Course of Study by the Board of Education. I am willing, however, to bear my share of the blame, if any, for so doing.

The chief reason why the course of study has been enlarged is to keep the children at longer term in the Common Schools than at present. When the standard for admission to the College is low, the schools do not raise any higher than that standard. The standard has been raised in order to bring the schools up to it. At the last examination for entrance to Prince of Wales College, children of 12 and 13 years of age obtained admission, because the standard was too low. The intention now is, that children shall remain in the Common Schools until 14, 15, or 16 years of age, and then, by passing the necessary examination, be admitted to the College. I agree with Mr. McSwain that optional studies might be introduced with great advantage in cases where they could be successfully carried out. If we

had such a course as he has proposed, in connection with Prince of Wales College, it would be all right; but I cannot see how an optional course could be worked in the common schools of this Province. It would be workable in connection with the College, but would necessitate an extra expenditure.

MR. KIELLY did not wish to be misunderstood. He thought the study of agricultural chemistry should be made optional with those who intend to take a classic course. He found that young women would not take up that branch of study. Are they to be forced to do so? Well, they will not be forced to do so. He was not alluding to the Chief Superintendent, but to the Board of Education, who had placed the additional burden upon the teachers. It was altogether unnecessary to add botany to the course of study. It is simply impossible for teachers to teach subjects about which they know nothing. If they had been given time to study those branches, and to prepare themselves for teaching them, it would have been altogether different; but no time had been given for preparation.

MR. SEAMAN—It would not be practical to make it optional with the pupils as to whether they would study science or classics. This would necessitate a double course, and double work for the teacher. In order to prepare pupils in a scientific course there should be preparatory schools, which would be a link between the common school and the college. One of these schools should be established in each County. I was not surprised to find the course of studies enlarged and expanded; the only wonder is that this was not done earlier. Any pupil who could do the work laid down for Grade 6 could, up to the present time, obtain admission to the College. There is always a difficulty in laying hold of a new subject when first introduced; but if we had to wait until every teacher qualified himself to teach botany, we would have to wait a long time. It is quite reasonable to expect teachers to prepare themselves by study to teach agricultural chemistry and botany, and to send pupils to the College qualified to matriculate in these subjects. It is a hard task for a teacher to coax or compel young ladies to take up the study of agricultural chemistry; nevertheless the course of study should include that subject, and pupils can only enter college through one door. I, for one, am pleased that an advance in the course has been made.

MR. A. D. MACDONALD thought any change in the school course should be in the direction of the advancement of the age; in a word, there should be more of the scientific and less of the classic. All subjects have their value, and it is difficult to say what should be struck out and what retained. But the object in view, viz., preventing children from entering Prince of Wales College at too early an age, is a very good one. The entrance examination to that institution could, however, be made much more difficult than in the past, without increasing the number of subjects to be taught. Half a dozen subjects might be added to the course, and yet the teaching of them be a mere matter of cram. We do not find fault with the action of the Chief Superintendent in reference to this question. What he has done, has no doubt been done for the best. As this is an agricultural country, it is only natural that due attention should be given to agricultural chemistry. Teachers will teach it because they are forced to do so, but with no great degree of enthusiasm; and farmers will receive their instruction through that medium only second hand.

MR. MILLER—Botany is one of the subjects of examination for entrance to P. W. College; but if no further instruction is given in that science in the College, should it be demanded from pupils on entering?

MR. NICHOLSON—I am not prepared to explain.

MR. McSWAIN—Botany has been on the course of study for the past 14 years, and I have taught it for a long time. Probably other teachers have done the same. If so, there should be no difficulty in introducing the study of that science. What I advocated in my paper was, a double course, viz., a course for students who preferred classics, and a course for those who preferred scientific subjects. Such a plan could, I think, be easily carried out in taking up the study of agricultural chemistry in high schools.

MR. J. A. NICHOLSON, Chief Superintendent of Education, said that at a Convention of teachers held in Montreal a year ago, a resolution similar to one he now intended to move was adopted unanimously, and he was requested to bring the matter to the notice of the teachers of this Province. A committee was appointed to carry out that resolution. That committee has received great encouragement from every person connected with educational matters, and there is every prospect of entire success. It is matter for surprise that the subject of Canadian History has not received a larger share of attention in our educational system than has been paid it. Whatever the reason for this neglect may have been, it is high time our boys and girls should learn and carefully ponder the history of their own country. The reasons for this are manifest. Arguments in support of history in general will apply in this case, and they are so palpable that they need not be re-stated. He moved the following:—

Whereas, This convention believes that any text-book of Canadian History ought to give every Province such recognition as shall unite the interests of all Canadians and conduce towards the creation of oneness of patriotic sentiment; and

Whereas, In the opinion of this convention, the text-books of history in use are unsuited for this purpose:

Be it resolved, That we record our desire to see such a work authorized for use in our schools, and that a committee be appointed to act in conjunction with similar committees appointed by other provincial associations, regarding this matter, said committee to report at the next annual convention.

MR. GEO. E. ROBINSON seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously.

[Continued on fourth page.]