

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 5, 1883.

The "Patriot" and the Public Accounts.

If anything were wanted to convince the public that the Patriot is either grossly ignorant of public questions, or willfully false in its statements its article of yesterday on the public accounts supplies evidence of the most conclusive character.

How does the Patriot meet this? Why by saying that in the year referred to by us, the Davies Government "built an Asylum which will long be a credit to them," and that they also in the same year "expended \$14,000.00 macadamizing."

The City Bill.

We are pleased to learn that no opening is to be allowed for an increase of the debt of the city. The Bill, as first submitted by the Council, has, through the exertions of the minority in the Council and the city representatives, been withdrawn, and a new Bill has been prepared which ties the Council down to the issue of the sum only of \$15,000, to be used only for the payment of the amount due the Union Bank.

The Bill prepared by the majority of the Council authorized a total issue of debentures to the amount of \$31,000, or about \$16,000 more than is required to pay the overdraft in the Union Bank.

The Patriot of the 3rd inst., has a silly article in which it says, in reference to the increase in the duty on printed cottons:—

"This advance on the duty of printed cottons is specially vexatious at this time to the merchants of our Island. As navigation is not yet opened, they of course have been unable to import their summer's stock of printed cottons. In Montreal, and other cities the case is different. The merchants there, before the change, would have laid in a large stock of such goods, and will now be able to send down runners here and undersell our dry goods dealers at their own doors."

The merchants of this city will, no doubt, suffer severely if they cannot import their cottons before the merchants of Montreal, Quebec and other places take the wind out of their sails. This we admit. By the alteration at present made in the tariff they will not be submitted to any such disadvantage. The change in the duty on printed cottons does not take effect until the 1st of January, 1884.

The Budget.

(St. John News.)

"The story told to a gratified Parliament by Sir Leonard Tilley fully realized expectation. It contained, among other things, the announcement that the Government receipts for the last fiscal year exceeded the Government expenditure by eight million dollars. No such announcement had ever been previously made by a Canadian Finance Minister. The fact, already well known, is of very great importance. It has contributed to place the country's credit on a level never before reached by it. It has enabled the Government to meet imperative demands of an extraordinary character without having recourse to the world's great money market. It has rendered it easy for the Government to keep down the public debt, while yet expending large sums on capital account. The surplus has, therefore, proved useful in a high degree. The surplus is all the more welcome because it has been gathered under a tariff which, upon the whole, taking one thing with the other, has not been felt burdensome. The taxation imposed by that tariff has probably been borne as easily as that of any nation in the world. But while this tariff has been fruitful in revenue, it has also beyond doubt stimulated domestic industries and given a desirable impetus to Canadian trade. It is doubtless capable of improvement at various points, but the results apparent fully justify the policy in respect to which the tariff was framed. It has proved at once a revenue-producing and an industry-promoting tariff."

MR. RICHARDSON BORRADALE, Inland Revenue Inspector for P. E. Island, Nova Scotia and other places, recently paid a visit to Ottawa. On the occasion of his visit, the officers of the outside service of the Inland Revenue Department of the Kingston District presented him with an address, accompanied by a beautiful silver salver, which bore an appropriate inscription.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, this forenoon, James Egan, charged with putting a nuisance on the streets, was discharged. One drunk was disposed of.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

WEDNESDAY, April 4.

MR. SPEAKER took the Chair at 4 45. MR. SULLIVAN moved the third reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to enable George Tweedy to be admitted as an Attorney and Barrister of the Supreme Court of this Island." Motion carried. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. McLEAN (J. R.) asked the Commissioner of Public Works if it were his intention to pay the expenses in a certain trespass case instituted by Charles Lavie vs. Michael B. McDonald, Michael Paquet and others.

MR. CAMPBELL said it was not his intention.

MR. FERGUSON moved that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Bill entitled "An Act to protect the manufacture of Butter and Cheese." Motion carried. House in Committee, Mr. Bentley in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to.

MR. PROWSE moved the second reading of the Bill entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Montague Hall Company," resolution carried. The Bill was read a second time, committed to a committee of the whole House, Mr. McLean in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the chair, and the Bill was reported agreed to without amendment.

After recess,— MR. McLEOD as a member of the Government, submitted the Report of the Commissioners of the Poor House, 1882.

MR. McLEOD moved the third reading of the Bill entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Mill View Creamery Company." The Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. BLAKE moved the third reading of the Bill entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Herald Printing Company." The Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. SULLIVAN moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Education Act 1877." He said: the Bill provides that the Board of Education may, when any matter in dispute relating to schools requires to be investigated, commission the Superintendent of Education to enquire into it and report to the Board. In order that he may do this more thoroughly, it empowers him to summon witnesses and to examine them upon oath, and to require the production of papers and evidence pertinent to the case. The Bill further provides that, after all the evidence has been so elicited, the decision of the Board shall be final. There shall be no appeal. The Superintendent of Education is cognizant of facts and circumstances in connection with these cases with which the courts are necessarily not conversant; and the Board, composed of members of the Government some of whom will probably reside in the vicinity of the dispute, and a professor who has made a life study of education, is well qualified to settle finally such cases. Another amendment provides that there shall be at least one thorough examination of each school in each year. A thorough examination is the more necessary, in view of the fact that next year a large number of teachers who have taught continuously for five years will be entitled to bonuses ranging from \$10 to \$40, according to the ability they, in the judgment of the Inspectors, display. The duties of the Inspectors, being thus rendered more important, it is also provided that they shall, themselves, in order that they may be better qualified to pass upon the qualifications of the teachers, be required to pass an examination to be prescribed by the Board of Education. Having passed this examination, they should not be liable to removal at the mere whim of any Government that may be in office for the time being, and the Bill provides that they shall not be removed from office without good cause, set forth in writing.

MR. PERRY said this is a very small Bill indeed. The Government are tinkering with the Education Act with little advantage to the country. The provision that the decision of the Board of Education shall be final is wrong and should be opposed, for the Board are composed of partisans. The examiners should certainly be able, and required, to visit all the schools twice a year; and the provision that they shall remain in office is a provision in the interest of friends of the Government. The Government have not attempted to meet the demands of the people for the repeal of the supplementary clause, which operates in favor of the rich and against the interests of the poor. Very radical changes are required in the Education Act. The outlay under it now reaches about \$100,000 a year. This expenditure must be curtailed. The schools should be reduced to one grade. It is not the duty of the State to educate for the Professions.

MR. FERGUSON said he had not the slightest doubt that if the Government had brought down a Bill abolishing the supplementary clause, the hon. member for Tignish would have opposed it strongly. In 1881 Mr. Perry demanded the introduction of a Bill to abolish the Legislative Council, and denounced the Government for not introducing it. When such a Bill was introduced in 1882 he made an hour and a half long speech condemning it, and apologized for the weakness of his effort, pleading that it was hard to make a long speech against a Bill of which he approved. He would, no doubt, act in the same way if the Government proposed to repeal the supplementary clauses of the School Act. He (Mr. Ferguson) did not think there was a strong feeling in the country in favor of abolishing the supplementary clause. With respect to the Board of Education having the right of the final decision, it was in accord with the highest opinion, and the classes of cases which will come before the Board are not of a political character. The Bill authorizes the Superintendent of Education to examine witnesses on oath and take measures to get at the facts. In each of the Inspectorial Districts, there are over 200 schools, while there are only 235 teaching days in the year; so that the Inspector has now to examine about two schools every day, which only admits of flying visits being made. To make a thorough examination of the schools, the Inspector should but visit one school per

day. A thorough inspection is the more required in view of the bonuses which the law provides shall be paid according to the ability displayed by the teacher.

MR. SINCLAIR fully agreed with the provision to examine the Inspectors. But that was the only provision of the Bill he could support. The Government have no right to prevent an honest farmer from appealing from the decision of the Board of Education to the Courts of the land. They are partisans and are not likely to deal equal justice to their supporters and to their opponents. In his opinion any school Inspector can visit two schools thoroughly in a day. But if the provision be adopted, some of the schools will not be examined at all. The bonus to be paid makes it the more necessary that there should be two thorough examinations in a year. Nor should the Inspector be screened from an angry public opinion. Every officer should know that if he does not give satisfaction he is liable to removal. On the whole, he thought that the proposed Act would prove damaging and injurious to the Public Schools of the Province.

MR. McLEOD contended that nothing was to be feared for the Education Act from the amendments proposed. As to the settlement of cases connected with the operation of the Education Act, it is well known that the Supreme Court is, to a large extent, governed by legal points; but the Board of Education will look at all the facts, without regard to technicalities, and give an unbiased judgment. It is notorious that the Inspectors cannot possibly make two visits a year, and it is not such a simple thing to inspect a school thoroughly. The amendments are, perhaps, not important, but they are required.

MR. MARTIN thought one visit per year not sufficient. If the Inspectors cannot make two examinations in each year, the Inspectorial Districts should be enlarged. The intervention of the Legislature to prevent an appeal from the decision of the Board of Education is a step in the wrong direction. It will certainly work injustice in many cases.

MR. FARQUHARSON said the late Government gave the country a very good education Act, though in some points it might have been amended. The late Government provided for three Inspectors. The present Government reduced the number to two. The clause respecting appeals should be well considered. Who would not like to have an appeal? He thought the Government were making a mistake. To be deprived of an appeal is a very great hardship, and is quite inconsistent with the Institutions of our free country. He thought the supplementary clause should be repealed, as operating unfairly to the poorer districts.

MR. McLEAN (J. R.) contended for the right to appeal from the decision of the Board of Education. He would like to see the supplementary clause repealed. If the full amount were, in the first instance, paid by the Government, a great deal of expense and trouble would be saved the country. In his opinion, the hours of teaching should be lessened, especially in the summer, for children become languid and listless by long sitting in the schoolhouse. In the country, as well as in the town, there should be no school on Saturday.

DR. GILES agreed with the last speaker that the hours are too long; and he thought, also, that too many branches are taught. The study imposed in the schools, weighs too heavily upon the delicate brains of children. He argued that to overwork the brains of a child tends to lessen the mental powers when maturity is reached. Saturday should in his opinion, be a holiday in all the schools. As to the supplementary clause, it had not been petitioned against, and he thought it had better be left alone. But he approved of the provision of the Bill that, in cases of dispute, there should be no appeal from the decision of the Board of Education. Many people rush heedlessly into litigation to their own injury and loss, and they should be protected against themselves in cases such as arise in school districts. The decision of the Board of Education in the case tried in Prince County last year was against a political friend of the Board; and there could be no doubt that the Board would do right, regardless of politics. The Superintendent is necessarily conversant with matters appertaining to his office, and is better able to examine into and settle difficulties relating to schools than persons who are not so conversant.

MR. McFADYEN had no doubt that the Government thought the amendments wise; but he could not support them. He was, however, prepared to vote for the repeal of the supplementary clause, and thought that greater satisfaction would be given if the teachers received the whole of the salary from the Public Treasury. He thought preventing an appeal from the Board of Education to the Courts of the land, a long stride in the direction of despotism. The Inspectors should be efficient and the schools should be visited twice a year. In his opinion, the school hours in the country might be shortened.

MR. BEER complimented the junior member for Summerside (Dr. Gillis) on the excellent suggestions he had thrown out. But in his opinion the provisions of the Bill before the House could not properly be termed amendments of the Education law. On the contrary, they will injure it. The right to appeal should certainly be permitted, and if the two Inspectors could not examine the schools twice a year, then Inspectors should be appointed, as provided by the Education Act, passed by the Davies administration. As to the examination of the Inspectors, he thought that should have been done long ago; and he would like to know why the hon. member for Murray Harbor, who a few years since, strongly opposed the examination of the Inspectors, had now changed his views.

MR. PROWSE said his remarks on the occasion referred to, were, if he remembered, aught, to the effect that their duties being very different the same qualifications are not required in teachers and inspectors. By their suspicions of the Board of Education, the members of the Opposition make little of their own standing in society. "Evil be to him who evil thinks." The Opposition would not, without the slightest evidence to support the statement, say that the Board could not be trusted, if they were trustworthy themselves. Alarm has, not without cause, been expressed on account of the large and increasing sum the Province is every year expending on Education. It is to be hoped that the people are receiving value for their money. But the proposal of his colleague and others to add some \$20,000 a year more to the expense of

education, seems rather impracticable. If the Opposition were in power to-day, how would they settle this difficult question? Experience had taught him that it is not wise to legislate ahead of public opinion; and there has been no general expression of opinion with respect to the question, though the people are taking greater interest in education than ever before. Till the people take the matter into their own hands, the Legislature will not be justified in making very important changes in the law. In concluding Mr. Prowse paid a well deserved compliment to the Superintendent of Education. Under his management a case of difficulty very rarely occurred, and when it does, it is usually settled amicably and satisfactorily.

MR. YEO said the Bill was not long, and not very important, and not calculated to improve the working of the Education Act. To give the Executive Government power to decide finally in disputed cases is most arbitrary. It is not right to invest the Board of Education with any such power. Public opinion has not demanded this change, nor, indeed, any of the changes contemplated by the measure. Instead of lessening the duties of the Inspectors, another Inspectors should be appointed. One inspection in a year will not amount to anything. And what guarantee have we that the inspector will perform their duties more thoroughly? Or why should they be made permanent officers?

MR. CAMPBELL argued that the Board of Education would not probably be biased with respect to cases such as they would be called upon to decide, and strongly supported the amendments proposed.

MR. GORDON also supported the amendments; and contended that the money expended in giving our young men and women a good education, enabling them to take creditably high positions at home and abroad, is money well expended.

MR. BLAKE said he could not see the force of the objections raised against the Bill by the Opposition. He discussed the amendments at some length.

MR. McMILLAN opposed the measure, and advocated the abolition of the supplementary clauses. Motion carried. The Bill was read a second time.

House in Committee, Mr. Martin in the Chair. House adjourned. C.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

PLEASANT TO THE TASTE. DR. A. L. HALL, Fair Haven, N. Y., says: "Have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary tract."

MARRIED.

March 25th, by W. R. Frame, Mr. Leonard McEwan, of Savage Harbor, to Catherine Matilda, daughter of Mr. Henry McEwin, Morell.

DIED.

At Lot 11, on the 31st March, Mr. John England, 65 years of age, much and deservedly esteemed in the neighborhood.

At Head of Hillsboro', 18th March, Lavinia D., daughter of the late George Miller, aged 18 years.

ELECTRICITY and Magnetism when properly passed into the blood, brain, and nerves produces most wonderful effects. We are told that these elements are perfectly blended in the medicine known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine, advertised in another column, and the good which has resulted from its use cannot be computed in dollars and cents. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co. [March 22nd 2w eod wky]

FOR SPRING—Bef. Iron and Wine, Vegetine, Fellows' Syrup, Hop Bitters, just received at Fraser & Reed's. [ap 4 2i]

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FOR SALE—A private residence for gentlemen and family, handsomely situated. Terms to suit. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [April 4]

TO LET.—The handsome and convenient cottage on Weymouth Street (at present occupied by Mr. George McKay), nearly opposite residence of Dr. Beer. Possession 5th May next. Apply to LONGWORTH & HAZARD [ap 2]

FOR SALE—A suit of COTTON DUCK SAILS—17 feet hoist, 20 feet boom—suitable for fishing boat. Apply to WILLIAM DILLON, Sailmaker, Peake's Wharf, No. 1. [mar 22 wky]

TO LET—Dwelling House, Outbuildings and Garden, Grafton Street (west). A suitable tenant will find it to his advantage to make an early application to JNO. W. MORRISON. [mar 22 wky]

WANTED—A COOK. Good references required. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [mar 21]

COAL FOR SALE—Nut and Slack—cheap for cash. Apply at Lord's Wharf Weighing Scales.—JOSEPH EVANS. [mar 16 3w eod]

TO LET—The Shop, Warehouse and Stable lately occupied by Arthur & Toombs—W. W. WELLNER. [mar 30 w & d pat 2i w & d 2i]

WANTED—An experienced COOK and DINING ROOM GIRL, for a Hotel. Good wages will be given to competent persons. Enquire at this office. [mar 30 4i eod pd]

TO LET—The shop at present occupied by W. H. Hutcheson, adjoining the residence of Dr. Jenkins, Upper Queen Street. Apply to ARCHIBALD WHITE. [mar 26 pat eod 3w]

WANTED—A Tenant for a House, head of Hillsborough Street. Rent low. A good tenant. Possession given 1st of May. Apply to W. L. WELLNER. [mar 24 3aw tf pat law lf]

TO LET—A TENEMENT ON LONG STREET, in first-class repair, containing five Rooms and Kitchen, with Yard. Possession given immediately. Apply to MRS. THORNE, Spring Park Road. [mar 7 eod]

TO LET—A two-story House, nearly new, at present occupied by Mr. W. B. Morrison, situated on Pleasant Street, near the residence of L. C. Owen, Esq. Possession 16th instant. Apply to William Dodd. [mar 5]

TO LET—1st of April, a COTTAGE on the corner of Euston and Cumberland Street, now in possession of R. W. Tremaine, Esq. Apply to Mrs. J. D. Hazard, at the residence of T. J. Harris, Esq. [mar 3]

LONDON HOUSE. SPRING GOODS.

NOW OPENING, ex steamships "Oregon," "P. A. Ayrean," from Glasgow, 26 CASES AND BALES, consisting of,—

- Scotch Tweeds and Worsted Coatings, Printed Cottons and Cretonnes, Lace Curtains, Muslins, Table Linens and Napkins, Brown Hollands, Winceys, Shirtings, etc., etc.

Above are part of the selection of our Mr. Harris, and will be found marked at our usual low prices, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, April 5, 1883.

\$40,000!

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING,

TO BE SOLD AT

J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.

Having completed Stock Taking, I find I have an unusually large Stock on hand, and in order to make a speedy reduction, will sell all Winter Goods at Cost, viz: Knit Wool Goods, Heavy Cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Woolen Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Squares, Overcoats, Bedding Jackets, Buffalo Robes, Goat Robes, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps. Other Goods at a small advance, viz: Dress Goods, in Cashmere, Black and Colored Cloths and Lustres, in all shades. Brocaded Dress Goods, Grey and White Cottons, American Pillow Cloths, Stripe Hessians and Osenburs, Cretonnes, Prints, Carpets, in Brussels, Scotch Tapestries, Felts and Hems. As I am determined to clear out the greater portion of this Stock before the arrival of Spring Goods, real bargains will be given, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1883—wky pat, pres ne

QUEEN STREET

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

WILL close out (during the month of January and February) the balance of their large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

Including Shawls, Squares, Clouds, Scarfs, Children's Hoods, Ulsters and Underwear, Ladies' Vests, Mitts, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, etc.

Fur Goods, Dolmans, Mantles, Ulsters and Millinery Goods.

Also, the remainder of their Choice Stock of Scotch, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets and Hearth Rugs,

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1883

P. E. Island Railway. FLOUR.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, the 3d of APRIL inst., until further notice, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will leave here for Georgetown every evening (Sunday excepted), at 5 o'clock returning on arrival there of the Northern Light from Pictou. This Train will only stop at Royal Junction, Mount Stewart and Cardigan, going and returning.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Supt.

Railway Office, Ch'town, April 3, '83. dy eod—her pres 3.

Pasture and Building Lot AT BRIGHTON, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale one Pasture and Building Lot, situated opposite the Victoria Park, and near the residence of F. W. Hyndman, Esq. This Lot embraces one acre of land and will be sold in one or two Lots, to suit intending purchasers. Liberal terms will be given. For particulars of title, etc., apply to Messrs. Davies, Sutherland & Weeks, Solicitors. Amx. cum tes. annozo of the Will of the late Henry Palmer, Esq. Ch'town, March 3, '83.—lm eod

For Sale or to Let.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, with Stable and one acre of Land, situated near Mount Edward Road, at present occupied by Mrs. Harley. Apply to

WILLIAM DODD.

Ch'town, March 29.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD—GOLD-MEDAL PARIS 1878

DYES AND DYE STUFFS

Handy Package Dyes, Diamond Dyes, Aniline Dyes, Indigo and Indigo Compound, Cudbear, Camwood, Fustic, Madder and Madder Compound, Cochineal, Ext. Logwood, and all other Dyeing preparations. Warranted best quality.

For sale at the Apothecaries' Hall, Dr. Brisby's Corner. Ch'town, March 24.—2i sa wky 2i

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and dispatch at the EXAMINER JOB PRINTING 20-21 St. John Street, near Water and Grand George Streets.