

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, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1890.

VOL. 26.—NO. 141

R. M. H. S.

Testimonial From Duluth, Minnesota.

DEAR MRS. ROSS,—Having tested your "MAGIC HEALER," I wish to express my gratitude to you by this testimonial, which you can use, if you think it will assist you in selling it. Having cut my hand severely with a chisel, the corner of the chisel having entered the palm of my hand, making a long and deep cut, I applied your "MAGIC HEALER" at once, and after three applications I was able to go to work, and in three days the cut was healed up.

Yours truly,
ALONZO H. LAVERS.

CHARLES I. MORRISON,
Commission Merchant
—AND—
AUCTIONEER.

Agent for St John Dye Works, St. John, N. B.

General agent for Prince Edward Island for "Ideal" Washing Machines & "Ideal" Cycles.

106 Queen St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Oct 7

MR. H. L. HEARTZ,
Organist of the Methodist Brick Church.

Will take a few pupils in the art of Singing. Those desiring of taking lessons may ascertain terms, etc., at the residence of Mrs. William Kennedy, Hillsborough Square. Im eod—oct 10

Bowling Alley.

THE subscriber has fitted up a BOWLING ALLEY and SHOOTING GALLERY in his Warehouse, opposite Railway Freight Shed, Water Street, which will be opened to the public for the first time this evening, at seven o'clock.

JOHN JOY.

Oct 27—dy tf

P. E. ISLAND STEAMERS.

Summer Arrangements.

THE well-known Steamers "ST. LAWRENCE" and "PRINCESS OF WALES" will make DAILY TRIP to St. John, N. B., leaving Charlottetown at six o'clock in the morning for Pictou, connecting there with steamer "Egerton" at 10 a. m. for New Glasgow, and this with Morning Train for Cape Breton and Eastern Points. Also at Pictou at 1 p. m. with L. 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 Chêne and connect there with L. C. R. Trains for Moncton and St. John, for Canada and United States.

Leaving Point du Chêne 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).
Oct 5—eod 1m

SHARP'S
TRADE MARK
BALSAM
OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED
FOR
CROUP, COUGHS
AND
WHOOPING COLDS.
OVER 40 YEARS IN USE.
PRICE 25¢ PER BOTTLE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. BELL & CO.
Souris, P. E. I.

SOURIS LOTS FOR SALE.

TWO beautiful two situated Lots adjoining the Court House, 100x100; also two others, same size, on the hill opposite Dr. McIntyre's residence. These Lots command a beautiful view, and are desirable sites for private residences. Price low. Apply to

JOHN COOMBS,
Charlottetown,
Or to C. C. CARLTON,
Souris.
Oct 14—eod

J. H. BELL,

The Leading Custom Boot and Shoe Maker of the Province,

IS NOW READY with a good selection of LEATHERS and TOPS for the Fall and Winter trade, and would respectfully invite all who require a first-class Boot or Shoe to inspect our stock and prices before placing their orders.
All our goods are guaranteed not to squeak, also to fit well and comfortable.
Orders always filled up to time. A full line of our own make kept constantly on hand. Quality the highest, prices the lowest.
REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.

J. H. BELL,
Upper Great George Street,
Ch'town, Sept. 6, 1890—3m 2aw (thu sat)

TEA! TEA!

FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR Beer & Goff's Teas have a reputation all over the Island second to none. Our object is to keep the standard of our Teas up, so that any person buying from us once can depend on getting the same quality from us again.

Our 24 Cent Tea

has been giving excellent satisfaction this year, and we can confidently recommend it to anyone wanting a good cheap article. We make special reductions on quantities of Five Pounds and over, and it will pay you to call on us before buying elsewhere.

KEROSENE OIL.

We keep the best AMERICAN WATER WHITE OIL, and are selling it in five gallon tins cheaper than ever, also very low by the cask. If you have an empty can, bring it in and have it refilled at

BEER & GOFF'S,

Ch'town, Oct. 30, 1890—law&wky Queen & King Square Stores.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS
—ARE NOW TO BE HAD AT—

THE BAZAAR STORE.

New Goods! New Goods!

FROM THIS UNTIL XMAS we will receive a shipment of Goods every day, and will always have something new to show you. Our Fall Stock of Window Blinds arrived to-day, and you should see them and hear the prices—lower than the lowest. Large and beautiful Pictures (Framed and otherwise) always on hand. Framing done to order at lowest prices. Twenty-five samples of Moulding to choose from. About our China and Glassware we need say nothing; you have only to see it and hear our prices to be convinced that this is the best place in town to buy.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!—We want to make the heart of every Child in Charlottetown glad with some new Toys never before placed in this market. For want of room we are going to show our Toys, Dolls, etc., on the second floor, which is now being handsomely fitted up. Get your Xmas Toys, etc., before the big rush comes on.

BOOKS! BOOKS!—All the Standard and late popular issues of the day always on hand. SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES—We keep on hand all the prescribed works for School and College AT THE LOWEST PRICES. This accounts for our daily increasing trade. Orders from all parts of the country promptly filled. Special Discount to Teachers. Books of all kinds (if not on hand) ordered at once. We call your attention to our new stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Violins from 60 cents to \$25; Accordions from \$1.00 to \$12.00. Call and examine our new stock, and don't go without hearing prices, be the rush ever so great.

BAZAAR CO., Queen Street.
Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1890.

IS PRIME BEEF
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

in a concentrated and readily digestible form.

A STRENGTH-GIVING FOOD

FOR INVALIDS FOR CHILDREN FOR ALL WHO DESIRE
—AND— —OF— To Improve Their
CONVALESCENTS. ALL AGES. PHYSICAL CONDITION.
nov1—dy & wky

NEW AND LARGE STOCK
—OF—

Watches, Clocks,
JEWELRY & SILVERWARE,
—AT—

G. H. TAYLOR'S
NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.
Oct 7—dy 2aw w

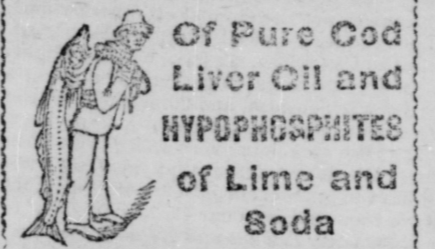
FIRE INSURANCE.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.,
OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ASSETS OVER FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS

The Strongest British Insurance Company Without Exception.

THIS COMPANY has transacted business in P. E. Island for over Thirty Years, and has always paid its honest losses with promptness and liberality.
FRED W. HYNDMAN, Agent.
Charlottetown, Oct. 21, 1890—1m eod

SCOTT'S EMULSION



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda
Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrfula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.
PALATABLE AS MILK.
Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Johnson's Stomachic Aperient,
—OR—

EVERYBODY'S PILLS,
—FOR—

Indigestion, Constipation, Biliousness and the many ailments consequent upon the sluggish action of the Liver, Kidney and Bowels.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

Sent by mail on receipt of price. Sample on application. Prepared only by
ARTHUR S. JOHNSON,
Corner Kent and Prince Streets,
1j18—2aw wky Charlottetown.

If If It
—YOU WOULD SAVE—

Time,
Trouble,
Expense,

—ASK YOUR GROCER FOR—

Woodill's Baking
German Powder,
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
oct 3

D. & A. Corsets.

Try a Pair of the D. & A. CORSETS, and you will breathe easy. If you once try them you will be convinced that they are

WELL MADE,
EASY FITTING,
GOOD SHAPE.

For sale at
PERKINS & STERN'S,
Cheap Dry Goods Store.

nov 4—tf
CHARLOTTETOWN DRIVING PARK
—AND—

Provincial Exhibition Association.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held in the PHARMACON HALL, Charlottetown, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th November next, 1890, at 8 o'clock, for the transaction of general business. A full attendance is requested.
By order of the Directors,
A. B. WARBURTON,
Secretary.
Ch'town, Oct. 30, 1890—dy & wky

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS owing Mrs. R. Young, who have not received legal notice, will please call at the "London House" and have their bills receipted by Miss Wright.
All orders for Millinery left with Miss Wright will receive my careful attention.
MRS. R. YOUNG.
oct 18

HORSES BOARDED
For the Winter.

CLEAN, warm, ventilated Stables. Careful attention. Horses handled for speed. Colts broken. Feed and exercise as desired. Terms moderate.

For further particulars apply to
J. T. WINANS,
46 Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Stables in rear on King Street. Telephone oct 17—dy 2m eod

A Double Course in Our High Schools.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION BY MR. JOHN M'SWAIN.

EDUCATION is said to be a preparation for the duties of life. If this be true, then, since so much of our youth, the time for preparation, is passed in school, our school life should have a direct connection with our future employments and occupations. No system of education can ignore the occupations of the people for whom it is designed. My principal object in the few remarks I am about to make is to inquire whether our system of education is the best suited to give the required mental training and to develop dexterity and intelligence in our different employments; and if it is not the best to make such suggestions as may lead to its improvement, or at least to a consideration of the subject. It would be wrong to suppose that even if we succeeded in formulating a course of study in every respect according with the advance of the times and the circumstances of our lives, that such would do for all future time. Our occupations change and our methods of work change with the advance in our civilization and increase in our knowledge, so also should branches of study and methods of instruction change with this advance or increase. What may be well suited for one time may not be for another. What would have suited our conditions of life fifty or a hundred years ago will not suit those of the present. Our educational preparation must now differ from what it was at any former time.

It is true that we have made changes in the course of school studies as well as great advances in the branches which we have always learned and taught. These changes have, however, been chiefly in favor of those known as the professional classes. For them we have Latin and Greek, the study of which, if not essential, is at least of great advantage to the lawyer, the doctor, the clergyman, and I may add, if he be worth considering, the man of learned leisure. We have almost ignored the claims of the farmer, the mechanic and the merchant. Book-keeping is no longer taught in our Normal School. The favor with which it is regarded may be inferred from the circumstance that any who wish to acquire a knowledge of it, must do so at some other than a state institution. This tendency to ignore the masses for the benefit of the classes is still further shown by the exclusion of industrial drawing from the optional subjects of examination. Everyone requires a knowledge of book-keeping, and if this is not obtained in the school of our youth, it must be gained in that other school, perhaps, in the struggle which the world imposes on most of us to make both ends meet. Industrial drawing everywhere else holds an important place in the course of instruction. Independently of its value to the mechanic—for it truly may be called the written language of the mechanic—it possesses great educational advantages.

As I have said, we have made changes from time to time in our school course. These changes have no doubt been made with the object of enabling each and every one to obtain a more advanced education. There is but the one course of studies, and every pupil who enters or passes through the different grades must accept that course. He may not wish to study Latin, Greek, French or Mathematics. If he enters the High School, he must study them, since the study of these branches constitutes the most important part of the work of the High School grades. At this stage, many leave our schools, having no inclination or desire for a classical education, who would continue in school a year or two longer if they would obtain instruction in branches in which the knowledge gained could be turned to account in their future employments.

For those who would have an education that would prepare them for the study of a profession or to matriculate in a university, our course is admirably adapted. It was framed with this object chiefly in view. It was framed so by men whose sympathies were entirely with such an education, and who did not imagine that a mental training in any degree satisfactory could be secured otherwise than by the study of classics. There was a time when the assertion of superiority over all other studies could well be made for the classics. That time has passed. The advances and discoveries of later times in science and natural history have so enlarged the various branches in these departments, that their study affords a mental discipline specially adapted for those who engage in the commoner occupations. For such persons they afford not only the best mental training, but confer the knowledge which is most useful, and which the circumstances of their lives most frequently call into requisition. The educational and practical value of such sciences as Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Physics is now recognized everywhere, and everyone having any acquaintance with them will admit that they afford the most efficient mental training and educational development for those of whom manual skill and dexterity are required. The time, then, has passed when it can be said that classics alone afford the highest and most desirable mental training; and since it is but just that all should be placed on an equality with regard to education, we should devote as much time and attention to instruction in the branches mentioned as we do in the case of classics.

We have those branches on the school course. Our attention is given almost exclusively to such as enable our youth to matriculate in some foreign or provincial university.

The success of our school system has been measured, of late years particularly, by the number of students we can send to Dalhousie or McGill. While the fact that many of our students gain admission to higher institutions is rather praiseworthy; there is an objectionable feature connected with it—that we mark a

classical education as the only desirable one, and neglect the education of those who do not seek a professional career. These do not require the same education. Many, indeed, desire an education equal to the former, but an education based on branches which have more relation to their future employments, and such would be the education obtained by a science course.

Having shown the reasonableness and the necessity for such a course as will confer an education suitable to their occupations on the farmer, the mechanic, and others of like occupations—an education which may be equal to that of those who pursue a classical course—I proceed to discuss how it may be effected. The first and the strongest objection that will be made to any change which will require an increase in the number of branches to be taught in our schools, is that the branches in which instruction is now required are fully as many as can be successfully taught. If every pupil were obliged to study all that we now have with the addition of several other branches, the objection would be a valid one; but if we have a double course of study—one which may be called a classical course, the other a science course—there can be no reasonable cause for objection on this ground. There should be no difficulty in framing courses adapted to both classes of students. The present staff of teachers might be unable to do all the work required. Those engaged in advanced and high school work certainly would not. But considerable assistance might be obtained in our city, from one to two o'clock, from the teachers of the primary classes. A division of the school day into two sessions—a forenoon and an afternoon session—by which the lower grades might close at 11½ or 12 o'clock, would make more assistance from the same source available. Such an arrangement of the school day is desirable, not alone for the purpose of helping us to adopt two distinct courses of instruction, but even for the sake of the progress and discipline of our schools. Moreover, the health and convenience of teachers, scholars and families demand this change. If an additional teacher should be required in some of our schools on account of the increase of work consequent on an enlarged course, let that additional teacher be provided. The provision would be in the interests of the majority of our people.

I will not attempt to sketch a plan or order of lessons, for in this as in other studies, the amount to be taught as well as the order in which the different branches will be taken up, should be gradually developed as the circumstances of schools will permit, until a complete or sufficient course is attained. Much knowledge of this kind should be imparted in all grades, even in the primary, by a suitable course of oral lessons, and it would form a basis for the more advanced work of the high school. In adopting the course here suggested there needs be no conflict between science and classics. There can be no cause for alarm on the part of those who, I must say, foolishly imagine that any advocacy of science teaching necessarily implies hostility to classics. Let classics be taught to those who desire the teaching or have an aptitude for the study, but let them not be taught for the purpose of showing how many students we can send to a university.

So far we can go without much difficulty towards giving an industrial education to our young people, and perhaps for a small community it is sufficient. In conjunction with the aptness and many-sidedness which marks the Islander, it may place him on an equality with those who receive a more complete industrial education. Then we may rejoice in the success of the Islander at home instead of giving expression to the unpatriotic boast, "A successful Islander abroad."

Gloucester Fishing Losses.
The number of Gloucester, Mass., fishing vessels lost during the past year has been 18, of an aggregate tonnage of 1388.87 tons, representing a value of over \$100,000, on which there is an insurance of \$97,523. Three of these vessels, the Alice M. Stroppe, Isaac A. Chapman and William W. Rice were lost with all their crews, numbering 38 men in all, while the partial loss of life from wrecked vessels and the men lost or washed overboard, capsized or lost in dories, and dying at sea, increases the whole number of lives lost to 86. For the previous year the number of vessels lost was 14, of a tonnage of 853.23 tons, valued at about \$60,000, and insured for \$50,054, while the total loss of life was 70. Among the Islanders lost were John Macdonald, Rock Barra; Albert McEachern, East Point; Andrew Clarke, Charlottetown, and Angus Macdonald, Bull Creek.

New Notes.
One of our leading doctors says a potato is most digestible if boiled in its jacket.
Congress has passed an appropriation of \$360,000 for the purchase of the Portage Lake and River Improvement Co.'s canal and the Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and Iron Co.'s canal. These works connect Portage Lake with Lake Superior, and will now be made free from tolls. The copper-mining industries will be greatly benefited by this action of Congress.

To the Deaf.
A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougall Street, New York. Sep 4 dy law

TYPHOID FEVER.—Some six or eight weeks ago typhoid fever began to show itself in Souris, more than one family being stricken down with it at the same time. Measures were promptly taken by the local Board of Health to prevent as far as possible the spread of the disease. Since then all the patients have recovered and the houses occupied by them have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. There are no new cases appearing, and there is therefore no fever now in Souris.
K. D. C. Cures Dyspepsia.