

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 27, 1888.

The City Schools.

The Public Schools of this City were to-day re-opened, after the midsummer holidays, with an attendance of about one thousand pupils of all grades. It is satisfactory to see so general an interest taken in the education of our youth, but there is still vast room for improvement in this respect. No child of the proper school age should be detained at home while such great advantages are within their reach. We hope that all who have hitherto been dilatory in reference to this matter will give heed and keep in regular attendance at school all children in their charge who have a right to the enjoyment of the educational advantages of this Province.

The teachers return to their labors, recruited in a high degree, in physical strength and mental vigor, and therefore well prepared for good solid work. Some changes have been made in the staff during the vacation. Miss Isabel Longworth, of West Kent Street School, has resigned and Miss Ellen Lawson has been promoted to the charge of that Department. Miss Lawson's place has been filled by the appointment of Miss Laura Scott as teacher of the Infant Department. In the Queen Square School, Miss Cox has resigned the charge of the Second Grade, and Miss Mary Farmer has been appointed thereto. Miss Maria Theresa McKenna, an experienced teacher, has been appointed to the Infant Department. Mr. Francis Curran, who had for some time past been attending Prince of Wales College, having obtained license for second class, has resumed his position as teacher of the fourth grade of this school.

The three large city schools now contain twenty-five departments, each having a separate teacher. Each school is thoroughly graded. At the close of the past school year, viz. 30th June, there were on the rolls of the schools the names of 1,298 pupils, the daily average attendance for the term was 886, and the percentage of attendance of those on the roll was 68.

Government Telegraphs.

ONE great lesson learnt from the Western Union Strike and which has forced itself more prominently than all others upon public attention, is the necessity of taking the Telegraphic System out of the hands of monopolies and placing it under the immediate control of the Government. From one end of the United States to the other the press, with but few exceptions, are making strenuous efforts to have this desirable object accomplished. As the Government would have no reason to misuse it, there is less danger from the Telegraph in their hands than in those of private parties. If the former should attempt to turn its power to private and partisan ends, the people enjoy the privilege of being able to remedy it, a privilege they would not hesitate to exert. On the other hand there is no such remedy against the arbitrary power of a monopoly and nothing is left but to submit with the best grace possible. But Government lines would not be a monopoly. The purpose in view with governments would be simply to supply the people with cheap and reliable telegraph facilities. The telegraph, says an exchange, should be the poor man's mail as well as the rich one's. Again under the control of Government there would be less danger of strikes. In its current issue *Harper's Weekly* discusses this phase of the question thoughtfully and sensibly. Such interruptions, it says, as those arising from a strike produce not only incalculable inconvenience but loss, and it is only for the people to decide whether or not they shall be tolerated. They will always be possible and imminent under the existing conditions of vast counter-organizations of labor and capital. They will become more probable as intelligent labor becomes more selfishly grasping. But the primary source of the situation is monopoly. To destroy monopoly is of course to relieve the situation. The sneer that it is not the place of a Government to go into business is silly, because the Government has already gone into business. In the Post Office Department it has often deliberately gone into a losing business because the convenience and prosperity of the people are more important than the cost of the service to the Treasury. A general strike of the telegraphs and railways would, in a very short time, cost the Government and country very much more than the construction of a telegraph. The operation of such a work should of course be beyond the interference of trading politicians. But it is clear that the expediency of postal telegraphy has become a pressing and important question. Let us therefore have Government telegraphs in Canada and the United States.

Among the passengers by the steamer "Sardinian" which left Liverpool on the 23rd for Quebec and Montreal, are Lord and Lady Carnarvon, and the Secretary of the Welsh Quarrymen's Union. The object of the latter's trip is to establish a Welsh colony at the spur of the Rocky Mountains near Fort Calgary.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, speaking at Cork, on the 23rd, said he trusted the days of bitterness, crime and agitation in Ireland, are past and that the country could look forward to practicable measures in politics and prosperity in the land.

The Franco-Chinese War.

The hostilities which have commenced at Annam have so far proved disastrous to the French. There is no doubt that France was hasty in provoking an attack upon China. She now sees the error she has committed; but she has to come out of the difficulty with credit to herself. However, it is feared she will not do this. The first engagement between the belligerents is reported in a despatch of the 22nd from Hong Kong:—

"On the 15th inst., an attack was made by the French on Phouhai, in the direction of Sontap, a strong post seven miles from Hanoi. The French were 2,000 strong and the enemy 15,000. The position was carried but found to be untenable. A portion of the troops retreated to the river, covered by gunboats, while the rest went in the direction of Hanoi.

"The French were divided into three columns, 500 men in each, as far as Sontap. The right then advanced along the river, supported by five gunboats. After going five miles the enemy were found entrenched. The gunboats fired among them and the entrenchments were carried. The troops then advanced to carry the fortified village with the bayonet, but the defence was so vigorous they were thrice repulsed. Toward evening the French, finding their attempts fruitless, decided to renew the attack next morning. The centre column met with faint resistance and occupied Hanoi. They there awaited the turning movement of the left column; the latter advanced along the road which the late Captain Riviere took. Four hundred Chinese accompanied the column, which reached Vong and there found the road barred by a strong entrenchment. The artillery then fired into the works. The column advanced with difficulty owing to the floods; the horses were unused to harness and refused to drag the guns. The men took their places in dragging up the artillery. When within three hundred yards of the enemy's entrenchments the French opened fire. For a time there was no return, but after some delay they opened with a tremendous fusillade, which checked the advance. It was manifest the position could not be carried by a direct attack and a flank movement was impossible, so the French retreated. The enemy shouting in triumph issued from their entrenchments and began the pursuit. They pressed around both flanks of the retreating column; the French then fired shells into the ranks of their pursuers, but they continued to follow. The French preserved excellent order and carried everything off the field, including their killed and wounded. At four o'clock the enemy drew off. The French column reached Hanoi about 7 o'clock, completely exhausted. The centre column returned to Hanoi. The right occupies the position the enemy evacuated. The French loss was two officers and ten men killed, and fifty-four seriously wounded; thirty of the allies were killed. The entire Red River Delta is flooded and many villages destroyed. Thousands of lives have been lost. The French plan was to strike simultaneously at Sontap, Hue, Bacninh and Haidnong. So far only the latter has been taken."

The Count De Chambord.

Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonne D'Artois, Count de Chambord and Duc de Bordeaux is dead. He was the son of the Duke de Berri, who was the son of Charles X. of France and grandson of Louis XV. The Count de Chambord was, therefore, the legitimate heir of the Crown of France, and head of the elder branch of the Bourbons. In 1830 he was proclaimed King of France by the title of Henry V., the proclamation being made by command of his grandfather, who announced his intention of abdicating the throne in his favor. His reign was very brief; in fact he was never actually king, being compelled to fly from France in the 'Charles' and take refuge in England, and Louis Philippe, of Orleans, a representative of the younger branch of the Bourbons took the throne. The Count resided in London for some years in a semi-royal state, claiming to be King of France and surrounding himself with his partisans. He made no overt attempt to enlist the sympathies of the people until after the disaster to the French arms at Sedan in 1870, when he issued a proclamation from Switzerland, in which he called on the people to give him their allegiance. He also protested to the European governments against the bombardment of Paris by the Prussians and issued manifestations to the people, in one of which, dated July 5, 1871, he assumed the title of King. For a time it seemed as if in the confusion of parties the cause of the Bourbons would triumph. All hopes of this were dashed to the ground by his refusal to condescend with the House of Orleans, and he subsequently retired to Switzerland, alleging as reason that his presence might distract the country already too greatly agitated. There is little doubt that had he consented at this time to a fusion of the two branches of his family and become to use his own expression, "the legitimist King of the revolution," he might have occupied the throne of France, but he was firm in his determination to stand by the traditions of his house. Since this time several efforts have been made to restore the monarchy, with Henry V. at its head, and in 1873 it was thought that the event was at hand; but the Count had a weakness for wordy proclamations and a parading of his principles, which found expression in public correspondences and effectually killed his prospects. In this last year he formed an alliance with the Count de Paris, whom he declared his heir. During recent years the ghost of the monarchy has stalked abroad on one or two occasions; but the Count never seemed equal to the effort of arousing the popular mind in his favor. He was a christian gentleman in every sense of the work; beloved by his friends and respected by his opponents. Had he lived another month he would have been sixty-three years old.—*Telegraph*.

The Lima Tribune has received information from the Province of Chanay that troops under Sub-Prefect Rivera, while on their way from Iquari to Sayan, refused to proceed and fell upon the officers, killing Rivera and two captains. Three soldiers were also killed. Next day, upon the arrival of a detachment of Peruvian cavalry under Col. Vargas, fourteen culprits were hanged.

How two French-Canadians were Swindled.

CONFIDENCE TRICK PLAYED BY TWO SHARPEERS.

The confidence operators are still busily employed in Montreal, and as successfully go through their confiding victims as if accounts of such impudent robberies never appeared in the press. Recently a French-Canadian named Peltier and his son arrived in that city from Massachusetts, and were proceeding by boat to Quebec, from which they had been long exiled. They had between them \$210 all told. A fashionably dressed scoundrel with glib tongue, sat down beside the returning immigrants, and told them confidentially that he was a large merchant at Point Levis of the name of John Jones, not a plentiful name certainly. After lengthened conversation the parties became very intimate, but their conversation was interrupted by a man rushing up and asking Mr. Jones for payment of his note for \$250, due that day. The confidence villian said it was too late to draw the money from the bank, but said he had a mining bond for \$1,000 that he would give as security. The confederate said that would do, as he was directed to take nothing but money. Turning to his new found friends, the plausible scoundrel asked them if they would advance the amount to get him out of the dilemma, and he would hand them the bond as security until he arrived in the capital, when he would draw the money and recompense them. The simple-minded Frenchmen, notwithstanding their years of residence in the States—where it is said people become sharpened by their experience, turned out all the money they had between them and handed it over in exchange for the absolutely worthless printed paper given in return. The two confederates shortly after left the steamer before she sailed, and of course are now in some new field for the exercise of their genius. The dupes proceeded on their trip without a dollar, but the lesson may have a tendency to open their eyes and sharpen their wits when meeting new friends hereafter.

Wholesale Murder in England.

A FATHER DESTROYS HIS FOUR CHILDREN TO GET RID OF THEM.

A shocking crime was perpetrated at Courtney Place, near St. James Street Station, Walthamstow, a father having drowned three of his children—Charles, aged three and one-half years; Herbert, two and one-half years, and Frederick; aged sixteen months, and so seriously injured two others—twin boys only seven days old—that one of them died shortly afterward, and the death of the second was hourly expected. The man's name is William Gouldstone, aged forty-three employed by a firm in Lower Thames-street, city. His wife was confined of twins, and she had a woman in the house to nurse her. One evening Gouldstone returned home rather earlier than usual. He seemed in a very bad mood and said to the nurse that he wanted her out of the house while he had a chat with his wife concerning the medical expenses of the confinement. The woman went out of the house, and just before going she heard the father ask for the boy Frederick. The woman was surprised a short time afterwards at seeing the cistern running over, and on going to it she was horrified to find the dead bodies of three children in it. At the same moment she heard screaming in the room where Mrs. Gouldstone was in bed, and knocking at the door was unable to gain entrance. She called assistance and the door was burst open. Then it was found that the enraged father, after drowning his three eldest children, had struck the twin babies at their mother's breast with a hammer. The police were at once sent for and the man was taken into custody and conveyed to the Lea Bridge-road Police Station. When the nurse asked the prisoner what he was doing he said:—"Never mind, I am happy now, and she is a single woman. No motive, says the London Globe, can be assigned for the murders, except one, viz: that the prisoner has on more than one occasion grumbled with his wife because she had children so quickly."

LAND FOR SALE

Hermitage Bridge.

To be sold by Auction, on Thursday Next, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

PASTURE LOT, No. 188, situate north end Hermitage Bridge, 1 1/2 miles from the City, on Lower Malpeque Road, fronting on the Creek, containing 3 1/2 acres, now covered with a fine Crop of Oats.

Sale positive. No reserve. Terms at Sale. WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Aug. 27, 1888.

TEAS, CHOICE TEAS.

Imported Direct from India.

I beg leave to inform my customers and the public generally, that I have made arrangements to keep for sale the different qualities of the above choice teas, and am now selling Sample Packages at nearly half price for the purpose of introducing it. These Teas are warranted superior to any ever offered on this market before.

R. K. BRACE, North Side Queen Square, Ch'town, Aug. 27, '88—2w od

INDIA TEAS.

HAVING arranged with Mr. R. K. Brace to sell at retail the above Teas, customers will please apply at his store, North Side of Queen Square, for quantities less than whole packages.

HORACE HASZARD, Ch'town, Aug. 27, '88—2w od

LONDON HOUSE. PERFUMES

FROM THE BEST MAKERS

—AT THE—

CITY DRUG STORE.

BOUQUETS.

Cashmere, Moss, Caroline, Tal-el-Kebir, Comed e Francaise, Jockey, Jub, West End, Ess. Bouquet, Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

EXTRACTS.

Mille Fleurs, Forget-me-not, Heliotrope, White Rose, Moss Rose, Musk Rose, Mignonette, Sweet Pea, Lily of the Valley, China Pink, Rose Geranium, Spring Flowers, Violette de Parme, V. de Nice, Wood Violet, Verbena, Lime Tree Blossom, Cashmere Lily, Honeysuckle, Wild Hyacinth Hawthorn, Opopanax, Y-lang-Ylang, New Mown Hay, Lotus of the Nile, Hedyosmia, Frangipane, Sweet Azomene, Wolkameria, Stephanotis, Patchouli, Musk, Roudaleia, Russia Leather, Ocean Spray, Miel D'angleterre.

TOILET WATERS.

Lavender, Cologne, Florida, Rose, Lotus, Verbena, Toilet Vinegar; in variety.

W. R. WATSON, City Drug Store.

Ch'town, Aug. 25, 1888.—cod 2 wk

FREEHOLD FARM.

BY AUCTION, WEDNESDAY, August 29th, at one o'clock, p. m., that valuable and beautifully situated Farm, known as the residence of the late Rodrick McKinnon, fronting on West River, within half a mile of Rocky Point Wharf, containing 11 1/2 acres, 80 of which are under cultivation, the remainder well wooded. With mussel mud close by, good shipping facilities, and a steamer running daily between Charlottetown and Rocky Point, this excellent Farm offers special inducements to intending purchasers. A good title given. Terms at sale.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Aug. 24, 1888.

Sabbath School Picnic.

THE Teachers of St. James' Church Sabbath School purpose to hold a Picnic for the scholars and their friends, at

ROCKY POINT,

—ON—

Thursday Next, 30th instant.

The steamer will leave the Ferry Wharf at 9 30 a. m. and at 2 p. m. The scholars will be carried over free. Adults will be charged 12 cents each.

Refreshments will be served to visitors on the grounds. Ch'town, Aug. 23.

Household Furniture.

TO be sold by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 29th instant, at eleven o'clock, at the residence of William F. Hickey, Great George Street, directly opposite the Old Bank.

All his Household Furniture, viz: 1 Grand Piano (by W. Ueber), 1 Music Stool, Carpets, 1 set Parlor Furniture (Tapestry and Velvet), 1 do. Hair Cloth, Centre Tables, Whatnot, 1 Lounges, 1 Sideboard, Cheffier, 18 Dining Room Chairs, Window Curtains and Poles, lot Pictures, Bedroom Furniture, in Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Toilet Sets, Flock and Straw Mattresses, Kitchen Furniture—Cooking Stove, Tables, Chairs, Hall Stove and Pipe, Oil Cloth, Crockeryware.

—ALSO—

1 Carriage.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Aug. 22, '88.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED—A girl to do general house work. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE, Aug 27

MISS FORGAN, Cumberland Street, will be ready to receive a limited number of music pupils after Monday, 27th, August. [aug 23 cod

WANTED—A Housemaid, good character from last situation and good outfit required. Apply C. LEIGH, Water Street. [aug 22

BOY WANTED—A boy, 15 to 16 years of age, to take charge of a horse and cow, and work in a garden, will find employment by applying to Major Freeland, on Market days, at Admiral Bayfield's, Brighton Lodge. [aug 21

TO LET—A Stable, with Coachhouse and Loft, on Pownall Street. Apply at EXAMINER OFFICE. [aug 20

DRAWING.—Miss E. Longworth wishes to receive pupils, after the first of September, for instruction in Drawing and Painting. [aug 15 cod ff

TO LET—A house containing six rooms. Apply to James McLeod, Spring Park Road. [au 4

BOARDERS—A few boarders can be accommodated at Mrs. Rodd's, opposite Pickard's Bakery. [jly 31

FOR SALE—Set of Tinsmith's Tools, also a lot Tiaware, cheap. Apply to Mrs. Rodd, opposite Pickard's Bakery. [jly 31

TO LET—That Dwelling House containing twelve rooms, besides kitchen, on Upper Hillsborough Street, lately occupied by Capt. Michael Foley. Apply to Henry Blatch. [jy 30 cod ff

TO LET—(with immediate possession) that handsome and commodious residence in the northern suburbs of the city, on St. Peter's Road, lately occupied by L. B. Archibald, Esq. Enquire of LONGWORTH & HASZARD. [aug 16, 188

VINEGAR—Just received a supply of French Imperial Triple Vinegar, warranted of best quality. For sale at John Hobbs' Grocery Store. [aug 2 3w saw

WE ARE SHOWING A HEAVY STOCK OF

Crey Cottons, White Cottons, Bed Tickings, Sheetings, Denims, &c.

Bought since the recent Reduction in Prices, and marked Accordingly.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, August 17, 1888.

British Warehouse.

To the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

HAVE now opened the completion of their large stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS.

They are offering special inducements to cash buyers.

It will be to your advantage to inspect their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Establishment closes every evening at 6 o'clock (Saturdays excepted.)

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

Ch'town, June 1, 1888.—wklly

Great Summer Resort of P. E. Island

SEASIDE HOTEL

Rustico Beach, P. E. Island.

This beautiful and well known watering place will be opened for the season on July 1st. The Proprietors have taken pains to improve this establishment, so as to merit the continuance of the distinguished patronage of former years, from Charlottetown and all parts of the world.

For charming scenery, beautiful shores, shady walks, boating, surf bathing, fishing, gunning, etc., "The Seaside Hotel" is unrivalled, in America. TERMS—\$1.75 to \$2.00 per day, \$10.00 per week, \$85.00 per week per month. Special rates for families for lengthened periods.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday Morning, at 9 o'clock, p. m. Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 45, 9 20 a. m., and 4 15 p. m. Hunter River for Charlottetown 9 48 a. m., 2 08 and 7 00 p. m. Hunter River for Summerside 7 45, 11 06 a. m., and 5 40 p. m. Summerside for Hunter River 6 45 a. m. and 12 noon, and 5 40 p. m. Mr. Bagnall will meet trains from all points at Hunter River to convey passengers to Seaside.

JOHN NEWSON & CO.,

June 7—2 1/2 m

PROPRIETORS.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

—FOR THE—

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

IT IS A GREAT BENEFIT TO THE ISLAND.

THEIR BOOTS AND SHOES TAKE THE LEAD.

This is the best place to spend your money for Boots.

Ch'town, July 9, 1888.—2aw wklly

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

TEA PARTY SUPPLIES!

Ginger Beer, Ginger Ale, Lemon, Raspberry, and Strawberry Syrups, Lime Juice, Confectionery, Nuts, Biscuits, &c.

Committees for getting up Teas will do well to give us a call.

Goods not used can be returned, if in good order.

BEER & COFF'S.

Ch'town, July 6.—2aw wklly