

Another Futile Trick.

THE HON. THOMAS W. DODD, M. L. C., has been for some days in charge of the office of Provincial Secretary and Treasurer. Yet we have heard no word of his appeal to the people for the ratification of his appointment. It is said that the Government—knowing that Mr. Dodd has no chance of re-election—has determined to keep Mr. Dodd in office, in despite of the people until the next Legislative Council election. If it be true that they have determined to cling to position and power with a tenacity equal to that with which the convicted criminal clings to life; if it be true that the Local Premier has violated his promise—given at Belfast—to resign if the Government candidate were defeated; if it be true that the Hon. Mr. Robertson has decided to remain a member of the Government which has been deliberately condemned by his constituents; if these things be true,—and, notwithstanding the statement of the Patriot, we are loth to believe that Messrs. Davies and Robertson are so lost to honor and manliness that they are true,—then we shall not be surprised if it be true that Mr. Dodd intends to hold his office till the time of the Legislative Council elections. A Rump Government, mean enough to continue in power when they know the people detest their acts and demand their resignation, is mean enough to do anything.

But the option does not rest with them. The Lieutenant Governor is the guardian of the Laws; and the Law expressly requires that—

“If any member of the House of Assembly, or of the Legislative Council, by accepting any office or becoming a party to any contract or agreement, becomes disqualified by law, to continue to sit or vote in the same respectively, his election shall thereby become void, and the seat of such member shall be vacated, and a writ shall FORTHWITH issue for a new election, as if he were naturally dead; but he may be re-elected if he be eligible under the first section of this Act.”

If the Government meanly try to shirk an appeal to the people on the part of Mr. Dodd, the GOVERNOR will undoubtedly require compliance with the Law. And the Law says there must be an election “FORTHWITH.”

The Local Situation.

THIS morning's Patriot contains a paragraph, the moral of which is that members of the Rump Government may play all kinds of fantastic tricks before a disgusted people without rebuke or punishment—because, forsooth, they are the guardians of “Free Schools.” Here is the paragraph *verbatim et literatim*—

“HUNGER AND HOWLING.

“THE EXAMINER is impatient. THE EXAMINER is angry. THE EXAMINER is hungry. THE EXAMINER will have to wait. The Government does not intend to resign to suit the purposes of the Sectarian School faction of which the EXAMINER is the mouthpiece. The Government has received a trust from the people, and it would not be justified in giving up that trust at the bidding of the men who opposed its formation. The Premier will do what is both honest and constitutional if he remains where the people have placed him until it is proved by a hostile vote of their representatives in Parliament assembled that he no longer possesses the confidence of the country. It appears to us that he would be both unfaithful and pusillanimous if he placed the important interests confided to him by the people at the mercy of a few unscrupulous wire pullers, who, it is well known, are the deadly enemies of our free, unsectarian schools, and who are determined to destroy them whenever the opportunity is afforded them of doing so. THE EXAMINER would, no doubt, be delighted to see the Government in the hands of Sullivan, Hodgson & Co. This is the object of the intriguing that we have seen and heard so much of late, but the schemers will have to wait a while for the opportunity to pull down the educational system which the country has been at such pains to build.”

The imputation of motives of anger, impatience and hunger in this precious paragraph will find its own level, which, as Goldwin Smith remarks, cannot be higher than its source. But what are the facts? A few years ago the necessity of an improvement of our public schools—especially those of the City and towns—was forced upon the people. A party led by Mr. Pope contended for the “utilization” of existing denominational and other schools, with “payment for results,” as the least expensive and the best policy to be pursued. Another party, led by Mr. L. H. Davies, maintained that public schools should have no connection whatever with religion as interpreted by religious sects, and demanded a “purely non-sectarian system.” The issue was submitted to the arbitration of the people; and the question was decided in favor of the non-sectarians. The very day after the elections THE EXAMINER accepted the decision of the majority; and declared that, so far as it was concerned, the principle of non-sectarianism in public schools was established. Since then, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Conroy, Mr. E. J. Hodgson—in fact, all who took active parts with

Mr. Pope—have made declarations of the same effect. As for Mr. Hodgson, it is well known that there is not now in the whole Island a more enthusiastic and generous supporter of the Public Schools as, by law established, than he. As for Mr. Conroy, he was, the other day, offered a seat in Mr. Davies Government—a sufficient guarantee, one would imagine, that he is above suspicion; and, as for the Leader of the Opposition, it is well known that he has never once, since the decision of the people was given, attempted to enforce, in any way, the non-sectarian principle. So certain is it that the Sectarian School Question is a dead issue that four of the most conscientious non-sectarians in the Province have considered themselves at perfect liberty to withdraw from the Davies-Stewart Administration.

But what of the Government? What have they done? At an enormous cost they have secured the Protestant Academy, and nearly all its teachers; and St. Patrick's School and all its teachers. In defiance of the Act of Incorporation, under which citizens are permitted freely to tax themselves, they have enforced a heavy tax for the purpose of sustaining those schools, and keeping their sectarian property out of financial difficulty. They have imposed an obnoxious Tax Act upon the country districts—and they have become so obnoxious that the people only await the opportunity to hurl them from power. This they know right well; and at Belfast Mr. DAVIES said that if Mr. MONTGOMERY were elected he would regard it as an expression of the will of those who placed him in power and immediately resign. Mr. MONTGOMERY has been elected; and the Patriot reports that Mr. DAVIES has no intention of resigning! We refuse to credit the statement.

Goldwin Smith on Political Parties.

At a political meeting at Brockton, West York, on the 16th inst., Professor Goldwin Smith gave free expression to his opinion of political parties in Canada. He is thus reported in the Toronto “Globe”—

Mr. Smith then came forward, and was warmly cheered. He said Mr. Dennison had called upon him the other day and asked him to say a few words to-night. He felt some surprise that they should care to hear one who was outside of politics, and being merely a private man, he was unwilling to come forward in public. He knew he could not do so without displeasing some of his friends; still he thought it was every one's duty to tell the people his thoughts, and for that reason he came before them. In doing so, he pretended to be an independent man—politician he was not; he had never been associated with any political party in this country; his only hope was that this country should be well governed. (Cheers.) He owed no allegiance to any party—Sir John McDonald, the Hon. George Brown, or anybody else; he owed only allegiance to the good of our common country, especially to those who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, and upon whom the consequences of misgovernment pressed most cruelly. (Cheers.) That was his reason for wishing on the whole—he said on the whole, because he did not wish to present the case too strongly—that Sir John McDonald should be restored to power. (Cheers.) Politics here, unfortunately, were not in a very satisfactory state. He did not wish to paint anything blacker than it was, but you could not take up the papers of either side without seeing that there were evils and dangers which must press upon the thoughts of every thoughtful man. His increasing conviction was that those evils and dangers arose in a great measure from excessive party spirit and bitter divisions. Both sides were charged with corruption, and unfortunately, with some truth. No party leader did a corrupt thing for its own sake, but in order that he might retain his power. The Pacific Scandal was perpetually dimmed in our ears, although we had heard so much about it that it might well be recognized as a thing of the past. He did not want to palliate or excuse that transaction; but what was it? A call from Sir John A. Macdonald to Sir Hugh Allan for money to retain him in power and to prevent the Opposition from gaining it. He took no money for himself; if he believed that one cent of that money went into Sir John Macdonald's pocket he would not be here to-night. (Cheers.) He erred under the pressure of a great party struggle, and from the excessive party spirit that prevailed in this country. There were countries in which parties were necessary, as, for instance, France, where there was a struggle between monarchy and republicanism, or England, where the questions of the aristocracy and of an established church split the people into divisions. It seemed to him that party interests in Canada ended at the time of Confederation. The great questions of the clergy reserves, of representation by population, &c., had been settled, and there was no reason why party spirit should have been kept up. Sir John McDonald's Government that carried Confederation he thought a very good one, and might have been continued. It was impossible to see that there was any great difference between the morality of the two sides; he did not want to palliate what Sir John McDonald did in connection with the Pacific Scandal, but if they would look at the other side they would find equally bad effects of party spirit. He did not wish to fix the blame on anybody. He would not go into the steel rail question or Mr. Anglin's contract, or anything of that kind; but let them take the “Big Push” letter, which had

been condemned in a court of justice. That letter showed exactly the same party spirit as the telegram sent by Sir John McDonald to Sir Hugh Allen. (Cheers.) There could be no doubt that money was intended to be used to influence an election, and that was the same thing that Sir John McDonald got the money from—Sir Hugh for. The Quebec crisis of the other day showed the same thing, and in connection with it there seemed to be an intrigue. He did not think the Lieutenant Governor had a right to dismiss his ministers unless there was a vote against them in Parliament. The fact that the other side turned the scale did not alter the question. There were moments when any Government was unpopular, and if at such moments a Governor took the opportunity to trip up the Government, Constitutional Government would be at an end. He thought the members of the Ontario Government were taking too active a part in the present contest; the Constitution required that the Local and Federal Governments should remain strictly separate. Mr. Mowat, too, contrary to what his high character might lead one to expect, had, he thought, mixed in Dominion politics in a way that he should not have done.

He desired a Government, if possible, altogether free from sectional influences, as well as liberal in its views; and it seemed to him that the only man we had who was likely to form a Government on a broad basis and to take a liberal and impartial view of all the interests of the country and all sections of the country was Sir John McDonald. (Cheers.) He formed the Confederation Government, and showed that he could act in a good spirit with other men who had not always followed exactly the same line as himself. He was a man, in spite of all his faults—and he did not deny them—with statesmanlike ability; his mind was cast in a more statesmanlike mould than that of any other man in Canada; he was a man with whom those who differed from him in opinion could get along; he was not connected with any particular section of the country, and was therefore able to act impartially towards all; he was not connected with any particular branch of commerce, having pursued exclusively the calling of a statesman, and, therefore, on this great question of the tariff he was able to take an impartial view. With regard to the tariff question, he (Mr. Smith) would not attempt to go into details. The question might be looked at in two ways—one having reference to the details of the improved tariff, and the other to general principles. With regard to the former, he, who was a comparative stranger, must leave that to be decided by men conversant with the industries of the country. That our industries had a claim to consideration there could be no doubt. There could not be free trade unless it was mutual; our markets were open to American and European producers, while their markets were closed against us. That was not free trade, that was not a natural state of things. The Government did not consider that the Canadian producer was entitled to any consideration; they stood upon the existing system. Sir John McDonald appeared to him to look at the matter reasonably. In his Victoria Park speech, he seemed to hold out the promise that his Government would be formed on a broad and liberal basis; he said he did not worship only Jewish exclusiveness, or wish to force his shibboleth on anybody. That was the reason he voted for Mr. Wallace. Mr. Blain had said he (Mr. Smith) had thrown off his disguise. He had never had any disguise; he was perfectly independent of parties, but on the present occasion he was obliged to choose between candidates, which he did on independent grounds, and he preferred Sir John McDonald. (Cheers.)

An Unpleasant Souvenir.

A very unpleasant discovery was made at Nimes a short time ago by the wife of a mason, who, while looking for some linen in one of her husband's boxes, came upon a woman's skull. She at once requested her husband to inform her how he came into the possession of such a sinister object, and when he told her it was a souvenir of his first wife, she begged him to get rid of it, which, after some hesitation, he consented to do. The story got bruited abroad in the village, and on its coming to the ears of the police the mason was prosecuted for violating a burial place.

The case was heard before the local tribunal, and from the evidence given it appears that the accused, hearing that the remains of his first wife, who died in '71, were to be disinterred, induced the mayor of his native place to allow the gravedigger to give him a part of the body that he might preserve it as a souvenir. The gravedigger brought him the skull wrapped up in a piece of cloth, and this the mason piously preserved in a box.

The tribunal, holding that the accused had not been guilty of any sacrilegious act, acquitted him, and this decision has been confirmed by the Court of Appeals at Nimes.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I see our Market Square is going back to the filthy state it used to be in, as in days gone by, viz., before the horses were prohibited to remain on the Square. Unless this law is enforced the cleaning of the Market Square by the scavengers will be a poor hindrance to the perfume arising on market days. Would it not be well for the Market Committee to see after this?

Yours, etc., CITIZEN.

Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1878.

Miss Bradton just finished a new Christmas annual, “built upon lines” once made familiar by Dickens.

COAL! COAL!

To arrive per schooner “Katie,” 200 TONS Superior LARGE COAL. Will be sold low while landing. WM. KOUGHAN. Ch'town, Sept. 25—pat 3i eod

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber having moved to the building lately occupied by Messrs. Coombs & Worth, 51 Water Street, is prepared to furnish his customers and a generous public with his usual Stock and Wares kept at the Union House before the fire. A good Hairdresser in constant attendance. A call respectfully solicited. CHARLES OTTO WINKLER. Sept. 25, 1878—1m eod

GRAIN BAGS! GRAIN BAGS!

BY BALE OR DOZEN,

CHEAP FOR CASH,

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE!

Ch'town, Sept. 23—pat 4i eod

CARGOES AND FREIGHTS.

INSURANCE

EFFECTED AT CURRENT RATES IN

BOSTON MARINE INSURANCE CO.

No Policy Fee. CARVELL BROS., Agents.

Sept. 23—pat 2i

The Provincial Exhibition

—OF—

AGRICULTURE & LOCAL INDUSTRY

WILL BE HELD AT

SUMMERSIDE, PRINCE COUNTY,

On Wednesday and Thursday, October 2nd and 3rd, 1878.

Amount of Premiums, \$1,372.25.

COMPETITION OPEN TO THE WHOLE PROVINCE.

IN addition to the Cash Prize offered for the “Best Cow and Calf,” a Statuette, in bronze, of a Cow and Calf, the gift of Robert Wilkes, Esq., of Montreal, will be awarded. Prize lists may be had on application to Mr. George Lewis, Market Clerk, Ch'town; J. R. McLean, Esq., M. P. P., Souris; Hon. D. Gordon, Georgetown; Benj. Rogers, Esq., Alberton.

The Drill Shed will be open on Monday, Sept. 30, and Tuesday, Oct. 1st, for the reception of goods, with a man in charge to take care of all articles delivered there.

The Cattle Show and Exhibition will be held on Wednesday, 2nd, October. The plowing match and testing of farming implements on Thursday, 3rd October.

All articles for the Exhibition must be entered and delivered at the Drill Shed, Summerside, on or before Tuesday, October 1st, or up to 9 o'clock the morning of the Exhibition, at which hour, sharp, the doors will be closed for the Judges to commence inspection. The live stock must be entered and on the cattle grounds at 10 o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, October 2nd, at which hour the Judges will commence business.

No prize will be awarded for farming implements until tested. All implements must be entered and on the trial grounds before 10 o'clock, a. m., on Thursday, October 3rd. All entries for ploughing match must be made and teams on the ground before 10 o'clock, a. m., Thursday, October 3rd.

Exhibitors are particularly requested to take notice that it is absolutely necessary, and positively required, that all entries be made on or before the time above specified, in order to afford the Judges sufficient time for the discharge of their duties.

Arrangements will be made with the Railway authorities for the usual reduction in fares.

JOHN GAFFNEY,

Sec'y of Commissioners.

Sept. 23, 1878—

To be Let,

THE SHOP and DWELLING on Sydney Street, adjoining the Store of H. J. Calbeck. Possession given immediately. Apply to

FRANCIS P. McCARRON.

Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1878—

Don't You Believe It,

WHEN they tell you that the Steam Pump at the Gas House is pumping all the wells dry. They cannot lower the Tubular Wells put in by JONES for

Thomas Caseley,

Wm. Murphy,

Paul Lee,

E. J. Hodgson,

Archibald Holmes,

John Morris,

&c., &c., &c.

or any other man, when a living vein of spring water is pierced, as has been done at the Gas House and at Quirk's pump.

C. C. JONES.

Ch'town, Sept. 21—4f

PIANOFORTES,

DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY, BELOW COST PRICES, on view and for sale at

A. McNeill's Auction Room.

No. 11 Queen St., Sept. 19—4f

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

Perkins & Sterns

Grand Opening this Week.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

—OF THE—

CHOICEST GOODS!

Staple Dry Goods

FANCY GOODS,

Millinery!

Direct Importations,

Substantial Stock,

Wonderfully Low Prices.

NO AUCTION GOODS,

NO TRASH,

NO HUMBUG,

But First-Class Goods in every Department.

Call and be convinced that we are giving the best value in Dry Goods in this City.

FOR CASH ONLY.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, Sept. 20—10i eod

DO DROP IN,

AND SEE SEE JONES; look at his many different kinds of PUMPS—Wood and Iron—Suction and Force. They are selling like hot cakes.

Have him bore you a WELL this dry time that cannot be pumped dry. Don't throw away any more money by giving it to any CHEAP opposition, as in the past, as they cannot tell where to find living water; neither can they steal his business.

Give him a call and he will tell you all about it.

C. C. JONES,

Opposite Dr. Jenkins'.

Ch'town, Sept. 21—4f

Wanted, Immediately,

1,000 BUSHELS sound, well-picked Early Rose POTATOES.

I. C. HALL.

Ch'town, Sept. 21—3i

No. 35 Water St.,

Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, \$9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street. Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS, General Agent.

AGENCIES

—OF THE—

General Mining Association, Limited,

—AND THE—

Halifax Company, Limited.

ORDERS FOR COAL,

—ON THE—

Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, Lingan Albion Mines, Pictou, N. S., can be obtained on application to the Subscriber. Terms as usual.

G. W. DEBLOIS,

Sole Agent for Prince Edward Island, May 18—2aw