

**THE DAILY EXAMINER.**

MAY 10, 1884.

**The Education Question.**

It does not require much penetration of mind to see that the question of Education will once again, and that at no distant day, be a prominent question at the polls. We have but a small guaranteed revenue, and there is every likelihood that it will annually grow smaller; and out of this, unless direct taxation be resorted to, the public services must be maintained.

Of these services, by far the most costly at present is Public Education. Last year it reached \$101,000, more than two-fifths of our total subsidy. Every year since the passing of the Public Schools Act, the cost of education has increased. It has not yet reached the figure which it might quite legally reach; for the law provides that the amount raised by a district to augment the teacher's salary shall be supplemented by an equal amount out of the revenue of the Province. Now, whether from care that the public funds may not be too far depleted, or from private illiberality, or from a conviction that our teachers are already sufficiently paid for their services, very few of the districts have assessed themselves to the amount of \$150 as a supplementary salary to the teacher, which sum the Government also would, by statute, be obliged to furnish. It thus lies with the people of the country, by an effort in the line of liberality, to increase the cost of education by a very large sum yet, so much so that if the average supplement were raised \$25, the Government for its part would be liable for an additional \$10,000.

Now, there is a very general feeling that, while Education is not being too highly paid for, the amount contributed direct from the Treasury is out of proportion to the financial means of the Province. How, then, is this difficulty to be met?

There are two or three methods proposed at which we shall glance in detail. They are (1) to abolish the College and Normal School, and have instead a Training School of two departments; (2) to lower the standard of Public Education, and only support from the Treasury schools of the lowest class; or (3) to enact that the districts themselves be required, by local assessment, to furnish at least a certain proportion of the salaries of teachers. These we shall examine in order.

Before any change in the management of our chief institution should be made, it would be well to be informed accurately of the work at present done by it, and of the amount required to carry it on. The number of students in attendance at the College and Normal School has, during the past three years, been about one hundred per session. The majority of these are candidates for license of the different grades, those for third class remaining but one term, and those for second and first class extending their stay over two terms at least. It requires all of two terms to go over the work prescribed for examination by the chief Superintendent of Education. No district teacher could read these subjects with his pupils without going beyond school hours or else neglecting the young pupils of his school; and the necessity of an institution where this work can be carefully studied, apart from the distractions of the district schools, is quite plainly established by the fact that the college classes are well filled, not only by those who are compelled to stay a term to procure a license, but also by teachers themselves who hold a lower grade of license, and are qualifying themselves to take a higher grade.

Now, as to the cost of this institution. There is paid in salaries annually the sum of \$4,100, and other expenses, in common to all public buildings, make a total of something over \$5,000. That is only about the cost of the Legislative Council; and our Governor himself receives an amount considerably in excess of it. If the work of teaching and training candidates for license be well done at a cost of only \$5,000, we do not see how any one could expect to have it well done for less. It seems a necessity, too, that there should be in our community, under our present system, some place where our young men can get a little of the higher education, sufficient to enable them to enter the professions, or to matriculate into colleges abroad; and as this work can be done in connection with our Normal School classes, the necessity thus seems to be very cheaply and conveniently met. It is too much to demand of the district or high school teacher that, in addition to his ordinary class work, he be expected to advance pupils so far as to be ready to take first-class license, or to qualify for the study of a profession, or to compete abroad with specially-trained pupils from other academies. This view of the case has been somewhat overlooked.

As we stated a few days ago, our Normal School must have a teaching as well as a training department, and good teachers for this office cannot be had for a song. We do not think it fair to compare the cost of maintaining the College and Normal School as at present conducted, with that of the Normal School when it was first started. The requirements are now much greater than they were then; the examinations are much more difficult; a larger number of students are in attendance; and there is no strong reason for believing that the

work now done is in any way inferior to that done twenty years ago.

Besides, it would, on the wildest scheme of re-encumbrance, be quite impossible to effect a saving here of more than \$5,000; and this could only be effected by the voluntary services of patriots, who, as yet, in modesty, conceal their existence; so that it is plain that this proposal does not go to the root of the matter. Something else must be tried than this.

Shall we then lower the character and aim of our public schools? Shall we have but one grade of license, and that the lowest? That is to say, shall we recede? For it must be borne in mind that a teacher of the third-class, whose own attainments are indicated by that class, cannot teach intelligently or effectively the third-class branches. One needs to know a subject deeply, as near thoroughly as is possible, before one can make the simplest things about it plain. The tyro in music cannot teach music— but only the master; and so of all branches; low grade teachers cannot be blamed if they do not prove successful even in doing low-grade work. And then, too, our farmers are on the whole becoming better off, and the large majority of them do not want the standard of education to be lowered. Of course there are a few who do; a few who, to use a colloquialism, "have no use for" education themselves; who have got on very well without it; who do not have to spell their words when they speak, and can trust to the Editor's charity to re-arrange their letters when they write. There are such people, and they are likely to maintain their foothold here as everywhere; but it will be a black-letter day for Prince Edward Island when such men impose their views on the people of this Province.

So there is one more proposal to consider; namely, the necessity of greater direct aid by the people themselves.

This is done in other provinces, and may have to be done here. In Nova Scotia, where the cost of education is over \$600,000, less than one third comes direct from the treasury; and in Ontario such matters are municipal rather than governmental. We believe the people would rather assess themselves to secure a teacher of their choice, than be assessed by act of parliament, and have the whole distribution of moneys to be made from the public funds. At any rate it looks as if matters were coming to this point; and we feel justified in thinking that, in order to obtain the benefits of a good education, the most and best of our population will be ready cheerfully to pay.

Whether the sum needed shall be raised entirely by local assessment, or partly by the imposition of a fee after pupils have been in attendance for a certain term of years, or by both methods combined, is not a matter of principle but of detail.

**Tree Planting.**

THE EXAMINER earnestly hopes that the movement started at the office of Messrs Brecken & Fitzgerald last night may be carried out. Everyone sees that our town would be greatly improved if ornamental shade trees grew and flourished on its wide streets and ample squares. The main obstacle in the path of the movement is our lamentable lack of public spirit. But the meeting last evening showed that public spirit is not quite dead here; and there are many indications that it is about to revive.

The tree planting must of course be done by private citizens. We can expect nothing from the Corporation—except liberty to plant the trees at certain distances and as much protection as they and their officers can give to the bad boys who destroy trees. This will not be a matter of such great difficulty, as it has been, when it is known that there is a law which provides that—

"Whoever unlawfully and maliciously cuts, breaks, barks, roots up or otherwise destroys or damages the whole or any part of any tree, sapling or shrub, or any under-wood growing in any park, pleasure ground, garden, orchard or avenue, or in any ground adjoining or belonging to any dwelling house (in case the amount of the injury done exceeds the sum of five dollars) is guilty of felony, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for any term not exceeding three years and not less than two years, or to be imprisoned in any other place of confinement for any term less than two years, with or without hard labor, and with or without solitary confinement."

"Whoever unlawfully and maliciously cuts, breaks, barks, roots up or otherwise destroys or damages the whole or any part of any tree, sapling or shrub, or any under-wood, whosoever the same may be growing, the injury done being to the amount of twenty five cents at the least, shall, on conviction thereof before any Justice of the Peace, at the discretion of the justice, either be committed to the common goal or house of correction, there to be imprisoned only, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for any term not exceeding one month, or else shall forfeit and pay, over and above the amount of injury done, such sum of money, not exceeding five dollars, as to the justice seems meet."

The establishment of a Tree Society is a good move; but it is hardly possible that anything practical can be accomplished under its auspices this spring; and private citizens who desire to improve the street in front of their residences will do well to go to work at once.

The Society will be able to do good in making regulations for the planting of trees in the public squares, setting apart arbor or "tree days" obtaining information as to the best modes of planting trees, etc. The following from the

Canadian is interesting, as showing "how they do it" in the Province of Quebec:—

"By special proclamation of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor Arthur Day is fixed for the 12th of May for the whole Province.

"The Lieutenant-Governor invites the whole population to devote itself on that day to the planting of forest trees.

"The Commissioner of Crown Lands requests us to make a strong appeal in the same direction, to the clergy, municipal councils and educational institutions.

"There is no occasion to insist upon the importance and utility of the festival.

"It was celebrated last year enthusiastically throughout the whole Province.

"There may perhaps be even more impulse this year. Now and numerous plantations will be made on that day. They will be placed systematically here and there, wherever they can be possible or useful, and before long as the result of this holiday, unique on the American continent, and one which is due to the happy idea of an eminent Quebecer, as well as to the generous initiative of the Government, we shall see our principal streets transformed, so to speak, into real groves.

"The planting of trees in cities is not only an ornament, but it is in addition a means of purifying the air, averting disease, affording shade and tempering the summer heat.

"Arbor Day is a national holiday in the true sense of the word, and should become one of the institutions of the country. Its object is at once useful and patriotic. By preserving the trees, by multiplying them instead of destroying them as has been heretofore done, an abundant source of riches is secured to future generations.

"There is no doubt that, should the weather be favorable, the festival of the 12th of May will be a success."

**ORANGES, LEMONS, &C.**

By Auction, on Monday Next, AT 10.30 O'CLOCK,

5 boxes Oranges,  
5 boxes Lemons,  
2 bags Cocoanuts,  
5 barrels Onions,

All in Prime Order.

N. J. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer.

Ch'town, May 10, 1884—2i

JUST ARRIVED, VIA BOSTON,

875 Barrels Choice Patent Flour.

DAILY EXPECTED, VIA PICTOU,

500 Barrels Choice Superior Extra.

FOR SALE BY

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.

N B—Owing to the inferior quality of most Canada Superior this year, we have concluded to make a specialty of the two following brands—Evangeline, 1st grade; Superior Extra, Nova Scotia Mills, 2nd Grade. We guarantee these brands to give satisfaction.

J. F. SHATFORD,

Agent

Ch'town, May 10.

**REMOVAL.**

THE Bible Depository has been removed to the British American Book and Tract Depository, corner of Queen and Fitzroy streets.

M. F. ELLIS.

May 10, 1884—5i ed

**TO LET,**

THE double-tenement Dwelling known as the "Franklin House."

Rent very low. W. W. WELLNER.

May 10, 1884—4i 2aw

**MAIL CONTRACT**

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until twelve o'clock, noon, on FRIDAY, the sixth of June, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts, for four years, from 1st of July next, over each of the following routes, viz:

- Barrett's Cross and Park Corner, Brax Station and Railway Station, Caledonia and Orwell.
- Cardigan Bridge and Lot 56.
- Flat River and Selkirk Road.
- Fort Augustus and Southport.
- French Village and Mount Stewart.
- Georgetown and Murray Harbor North.
- Mill View and Vernon River Bridge.
- Monaghan and Pisiquid.
- Montague Cross and Murray Harbor Road.
- Mount Albion and Pownal.
- Murray Harbor South and White Sands.
- Orwell Station and West Cape.

Printed notices, containing full information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at which the services commence and terminate, or at the office of the subscriber.

A. A. MACDONALD,  
Assistant Post Office Inspector,  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1884.

[May 10 3i wklly 3i

**A CARD.**

I BEG to announce that I have completed my work on the Bishop's Palace, and have decided to remain in Charlottetown for the month of May, and will, in that time, attend to any orders for first-class Painting and Gilding, Paper Hanging, or Kalsomining. Orders may be left at Messrs. Norton Bros., City Hardware Store.

T. LANDRY,

Ch'town, May 10, 1884.—10i

**NEW SUMMER GOODS**

Fifty Cases and Bales Now Open and More to Follow.

**J. B. MACDONALD**

HAS now open the greater portion of Spring Stock, comprising all the newest things in Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Sun Shade, Dress Material in all the newest shades and fabrics, Brocaded and Ottoman Silks and Satins, Black and Colored Cashmeres and Merinos, Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets, Counterpanes.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS! IN WORSTEDS AND TWEEDS.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Ready-made Clothing, in Men's and Boys',

the most varied and the best ever shown by

**J. B. MACDONALD,**

Ch'town, May 9, 1884.—2aw wklly.

Queen Street.

**CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

The SECURITY offered to policy holders is UNSURPASSED by any Company doing business in the Dominion.

Its PROGRESS HAS BEEN UNEXAMPLED in the history of Insurance in Canada.

Its Policies are INDISPUTABLE after three years and NON FORFEITABLE after two years.

The CASH PROFIT results paid to policy-holders have not been equalled by any Company in Canada.

The following are examples of ACTUAL REDUCTION OF PREMIUMS by application of profits:—

Robert Taylor, Halifax, insured for \$10,000 in 1872, premium \$317.70; in 1880, \$160.10. John Willie, Halifax, insured for \$1,000 in 1871, premium \$31.77; in 1883, \$14.30. John S. McLean, Halifax, insured for \$4,000 in 1872, premium \$137.76; in 1882, \$70.06. Mayor Jones, St. John, insured for \$5,000 in 1871, premium \$172.20; in 1882, \$77.20.

The fullest information will be given on application.

**DESBRISAY & ANGUS,**

General Agents for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, May 7, 1884.

**NOTICE!**  
**W. & A. BROWN & CO.**

REMOVED TO DESBRISAY'S BUILDING,

Next Door to Beer & Goff's Grocery Store.

**BIG CLEARANCE SALE CONTINUED.**

During the next few months we will positively clear out the big stock saved from the fire, together with about thirty-six cases and bales of

**New and Fashionable Spring Goods,**

direct from the London markets, the first shipment of which is being opened to-day.

**W. & A. BROWN & CO.**

Ch'town, May 1, 1884.—dy wklly

**ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.**

**FIRE.**

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.

HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

**Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.**

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

**F. H. ARNAUD,**

Merchants Bank of Halifax.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

**Hats. Hats.**

REASONS why L. E. PROWSE sells the CHEAPEST HATS in the city:—

1st. Because he does not believe one man should pay double because another does not pay ANYTHING.

2nd. He buys in the best makers' best styles, buys for cash, and sells for cash.

3rd. He does not believe in the old rule—ask large profits and want to get rich too fast—but is satisfied with a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

4th. He buys carefully, has no dead stock, keeps the LATEST STYLES always on hand, and at the right time.

Come all, and be convinced that money can be saved by purchasing your Hats from

**L. E. PROWSE,**

Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, April 18, 1884.—odd wklly

**TO CONTRACTORS.**

TENDERS for the erection of Stores and Bank Building will be received up to the 16th instant. Plans and specification can be seen on Monday the 12th, at the office of Phillips & Chappell, in Full's Brick Building, Queen Street.

J. G. HAMILTON BROWN.

May 8, 1884—tl 16th

**COAL. COAL.**

A CARGO of Little Glace Bay Coal, to arrive, will be sold cheap from vessel. Orders left at Koughan's Seales.

May 8—3i

**For St. John's, Newfoundland.**

THE fine schooner VICTOR, 123 tons, David Pigot master, will sail from this port, as above, about the 15th instant, and will take freight at reasonable rates. Apply to

JOHN F. ROBERTSON.

Ch'town, May 8—1w

**Notice of Assignment.**

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. Beer & Chappell, of St. John's, Newfoundland, merchants and traders have, by virtue of an assignment, dated the seventh day of April, A. D. 1884, duly assigned all their stock-in-trade and book debts to the undersigned, in trust, for the benefit of creditors. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby required to make immediate payment to me, the undersigned, Assignee.

Dated this sixth day of May, A. D. 1884.

W. H. AITKEN,

Assignee.

May 8—x 1st 3w tl may 22

**WANTED.**

WANTED—A MATE for brigantine New Era, for Liverpool.

Georgetown, May 7.—8i

**VETERINARY.**

COLTS, Old Stallions, and Ridglings can be treated with the latest and most approved scientific instrument, as used in the Veterinary College of New York. No hot irons, no quills to strain the cord, weaken the loins, and cause the horse to interfere, and no poison to affect the system. Wait till I come along, as I am going all over the Island, commencing about the 20th of May.

TERMS—Colts, \$1.50; Old Stallions, \$7.00; Ridglings, \$2.00.

JOHN M. WHITMAN,

Veterinary Surgeon.

Ch'town, May 8—2i wklly 4i

**HOME INDUSTRIES.**

**P. E. ISLAND SOAP WORKS.**

FULL LINE in Maple Leaf, Acme, Spruce Bud, Mottled, Island Bouquet. Value fully equal to imported Soap.

BEER & SONS,

Proprietors.

Ch'town, April 21, 1884—1m eod

**WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.**

LOST—On Thursday last, 8th instant, a Ten Dollar Bill. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at this office.

[May 10 1i

TO LET—A House situated on Pleasant Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Douse, with stable and pump in yard. Possession given immediately. Apply to John Kelly, Esquire, Dorchester Street, or to the owner, Edward Kelly.

[May 10 6i pd

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The shop occupied by E. Kuisman, situated on Queen Street, next to Mr. Stevenson's Tin Store. Immediate possession given. Apply to M. STEVENSON.

[May 9 8i

TO LET—Two Tenements. Possession given about first June. Apply to James McLeon, Spring Park Road.

[May 9

WANTED—A reliable COOK for the P. E. Island Hospital. Application to be made to the matron of the Hospital.

[May 9 3i

A CHEAP WAGON and a WASHING MACHINE for sale. Apply to Hector McLeod, St. Peter's Road, Charlottetown.

[May 7 1f

PASTURAGE—Excellent pasture for the season, for a limited number of cattle, in the twelve-acre lot next to Henry's Lime Kiln, Malpeque Road. Apply early to GEORGE ALLEY.

[May 7 7e sa

FOR SALE—The yacht Wanderer (cat-rigged) which took first prize at last regatta. Apply to Jas. H. Judson, Alexandria, Lot 49.

[May 2 1p pd

TO LET—A House on King Street, between Hillsborough and Weymouth Sts. Possession immediately. Also a Warehouse on Grafton Street. Apply to WILLIAM DODD.

[May 2

A WRITING AND A BOACH—Pa is anxious. Write to any of the principal post offices for your letters. Post card did not give your address.—LAVINIA.

[May 2

WANTED A SERVANT GIRL, for general housework. Apply at this office.

[May 1

FOR SALE—A Spanish Cedar "SHELL," cost forty dollars, will be sold at a bargain. For particulars enquire at this office.

[Apr 29 6i eod

WANTED—A good, steady MAN, to work on a farm and take charge. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

[Apr 29

WANTED—A NURSE. Good reference required. Apply to Mrs. George Peake, Ridgecombe House.

[Apr 26 1f

TO LET—A House on Corner Kinston and Cumberland Streets, at present occupied by Mr. George Walker. Possession given on 1st June.—R. FENNER.

[Apr 10 eod