

to the issuing office, where a competent person should examine them. A certificate might be given to those of fair merit, while those of exceptional merit should be rewarded with a prize.

How much would this cost? Suppose 500 prizes are given to the scholars at \$2 each, and suppose 100 teachers receive a bonus of \$10 each, this would amount to \$20,000, and together with examination expenses and a special tutor at the College, a sum of \$30,000 would amply cover the whole.

THE DAILY EXAMINER. OCTOBER 13, 1886.

The Public Debt—From a Party Point of View.

The Patriot seems determined to make Sir Charles Tupper's patriotic, non-partizan address at Charlottetown the object of partizan discussion. While protesting against this, it must not be understood that THE EXAMINER is anxious to avoid a discussion of any or all the questions between the Parties.

Under which of the Parties has the Public Debt been most rapidly augmented? Which party has given the country the most value in return for the money for which the country is in debt? These are questions which may well be considered.

As to the first question: In 1867 the Confederation was formed, and the net debt was then \$75,728,641. The party led by Sir John Macdonald has since then been in office during thirteen years, and in those years the debt increased as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Debt Amount. Rows include 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885.

In 1871, the debt was reduced by \$503,225, and in 1882, \$1,734,130.

Conservative party in 13 years... \$80,165,444

The Opposition party was in office five years, during which the public debt increased as follows:--

Table with 2 columns: Year and Debt Amount. Rows include 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879.

Liberal Party in five years... \$40,513,607

In brief, the public debt was made up as follows:--

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Rows include Amount due at Confederation, incurred by Conservatives, Amount incurred by Liberals in five years.

Total Net Debt (1885)... \$196,407,892

Of this amount \$105,124,683 consists of Provincial debts assumed by the Dominion, as follows:--

Table with 2 columns: Province and Amount. Rows include Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, All the provinces under Act of 1873, All the provinces under Act of 1884.

Taking this amount from the total net debt, we find that the total of the new indebtedness incurred since 1867 was \$91,283,009.

It will have been noted that the debts of the several Provinces were all assumed while the Conservatives were in power. So that of the new debt created since 1867,--

Table with 2 columns: Party and Amount. Rows include Conservatives incurred in 13 years, Liberals.

In other words, the Liberals, while in power, incurred debt to the tune of over \$8,000,000 per annum; the Conservatives less than \$4,000,000.

Concerning the second question--Which Party has given the country the best value in return for the money for which the country is in debt? Can anyone remember anything in particular that the so-called Liberals have done? Yes, they made some useless surveys for the Canadian Pacific Railway; and the ruins of Fort Francis Lock remain as a monument of their administration.

On the other hand, the Conservative Party supplied a great part of the money required in the building of our great trans-continental railway; and in every Province and almost every town of Canada valuable

permanent public buildings and public works have been erected by them.

Let the people judge which of the Parties expended the public money to the best advantage!

"Drawing" in the Public Schools.

MR. HENRY GREEN, Master of St. Peter's Boys' School, has directed attention to a study which may well engage the attention of our teachers and our Board of Education. It is almost as necessary to train the eye and hand--the chief ministers of the mind--as it is to train the mind itself; for if the eye and hand cannot carry out the plans of the mind, there is something material wanting in the man.

Yet the art of drawing is not taught in our public schools, though branches of education, not so generally useful are. Drawing, it is true, is on the "course" prescribed to be followed in the schools; but our teachers have not, hitherto, been able to give instruction in drawing--not having received instruction themselves.

It seems to us that the subject is of sufficient importance to warrant the adoption of measures for the supply of instruction in this necessary art. In his opening remarks--which are not published--Mr. Green passed a well merited compliment on our system of education and on our Chief Superintendent of Education; and his criticism respecting the absence of drawing from the curriculum of Prince of Wales College, may be equally well merited.

The attention of the St. John Telegraph is directed to the letter of Mr. Oxenham--in another column. Should the Telegraph require any assurances as to Mr. Oxenham's credibility, application may be made to any respectable person--Grit or Tory--in Charlottetown.

The Rustico Shooting Affair.

Ebenezer Marshall Arraigned.

An investigation into the shooting affair at Rustico on the 17th of August, was commenced before a Justice of the Peace for Queen's County yesterday evening. Mr. A. A. McLean appeared for the prisoner.

ANGUS McCALLUM (sworn).--I was at the party at Angus McAulay's, Rustico, on the night of the 17th of August between 10 and 12 o'clock. It was an invited party.

The prisoner Ebenezer Marshall, and Felix Roache, were also there. The prisoner came in after some dancing. A person present addressed me and I answered "not to-night, I don't think." Marshall then stepped up to my back and said "What the h--I have you got to say about it?" I turned round and said "I was not speaking to you," and then he struck me on the face with both hands. A tussle ensued, and I tried to bite my fingers. We were separated and I was dragged into another room. I then heard a pistol discharged apparently in the room I had just left. I did not see the pistol fired; but I heard Mrs. Howard Percy call out "I'm shot!"

FELIX ROACHE (sworn).--I was in McAulay's house on the night of the party. There was a nice crowd there and everything went jovial. Ebenezer Marshall was among those present. I was just going to dance a reel when the prisoner (Marshall), who did not appear to be drunk, walked over alongside of Mr. Angus McCallum and said, "What in h--I do you know about it?" McCallum turned around and answered, "I am not speaking to you."

Marshall then said, "I will smash your mouth," or words to that effect. He then struck him twice. I then interfered, and half pushed, half struck Marshall, as I did not like to see the row and have the party broken up. Another man interfered, and three or four were mixed up in the row. After the row I turned round and saw that Marshall had a pistol pointed at me. I caught his hand and made to hit him to defend myself. A crowd rushed in, pushed Marshall against the wall, and he tried to work the pistol so as to point it at my body. The pistol went off while I held Marshall's wrist. I could not move because the crowd bound me. Immediately after the pistol went off Marshall said, "Ah! Felix Roache, I'll put you out of the way." As he was speaking, Mrs. Howard Percy cried out, "Oh, my God! my God! I am shot!"

Cross-examined by Mr. McLean.--I saw Mrs. Howard Percy coming with her cradle and baby. Mrs. Howard Percy is a sister of the prisoner. There is ill-feeling between the McCallums and Percys. I have expressed a dislike for the prisoner. Mrs. Percy stood at my right shoulder when she was shot. Mrs. Percy's hand was not on the pistol when it went off. I saw Gallant immediately after the pistol went off. He did not have hold of the pistol. I did not have hold of Marshall's throat when the pistol went off, but I held his wrist by way of my life.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Reply to the St. John, N. B., "Telegraph."

SIR,--The St. John, N. B., Daily Telegraph, in its leading editorial article of the 11th inst., stated that in the full report of Sir Charles Tupper's speech, published by you in your issue of the 8th inst., "all the partizan utterances are eliminated or qualified in such a way as to appear comparatively unobjectionable. We infer from this that Sir Charles does not want it to go forth that he had made a partizan address, and that, having spoken more freely than he intended, afterwards had the revised report published."

ISAAC OXENHAM. Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1886.

Justin McCarthy--A Suggestion.

SIR,--This Province is shortly to be favored with a visit from one of the foremost statesmen and literary men of the day. I refer to Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is to lecture in Charlottetown on the 1st and 2nd prox. I observe that in every city he has visited, since his arrival in America, he has met with the most cordial reception from men in the highest stations of life, who have hastened to do him honor, not only by flocking in thousands to "hang upon his words," but in a less ethereal manner by making him partaker in their hospitality. He has been banquetted in New York and Boston, and I have not the least doubt that as his tour progresses other cities will follow the example set by their bigger sisters.

ISLANDER. Yours truly,

One Who Was Present Speaks.

SIR,--I see by last Saturday's Patriot that a Salvation Army man attacks you for having made some remarks anent the meeting on Thursday night, and winds up by threatening the law on you. Very well, as he seems to believe in the law, let him go on with his lawsuit as soon as he likes. There are scores of witnesses able to prove the correctness of your statements. Law indeed! If any one has a right to complain and seek redress through the Courts, it is the one who purchased his ticket, believing that some sort of accommodation would be afforded by those who pocketed his money. Hundreds, including delicate ladies, were compelled to stand for hours, unable to either obtain a seat or to go out of the hall. I was present, and know whereof I speak. Being in town at the Exhibition, I was anxious to hear Gen. Booth before returning home. At 5 o'clock p. m. I applied for a ticket, but was told that 1,500 tickets had been sold up to that time, and that there were no more tickets; but that if I would come back at 7 o'clock and pay the money I could get into the meeting without a ticket. I accordingly came back at 7. A new supply of tickets must have been secured, for I was then furnished with one, and found my way into the meeting. The room was crowded, but notwithstanding this, hundreds came in after I got there, and a more distressing three hours I never experienced in my life than the three hours spent in that meeting. Apart from the fear that the floor would give way and we would be crushed to death, I was pushed and jostled about until I was almost dead. I could not get out and so had to remain at the risk of my life. I never want to be in such a place again. There is a law against overcrowding passenger steamers, there should be a law against overcrowding Salvation Halls.

ONE OF THE VICTIMIZED. October 12, 1886.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, announces a new policy, to the preparation of which it claims to have given long and diligent study. It is attractively designated "The Free Tontine Policy," and is so called because at the end of the first year every restriction on travel, residence and occupation is removed, and the policyholder can go wherever he sees fit and engage in whatever occupation he may choose, without fear or favor. This is not all; the policy combines all the genuine advantages which can be united in one policy, and it would seem that the new policy of this enterprising company might be worthy the study of all persons having any intention of insuring their lives. Ever in the van of progress this great Society is again away to the front. Its record is a marvellous one. By its push, unequalled promptitude in payment of claims and good business management, this Society has taken the lead of all Life Assurance Companies, and for years past has done by long odds the largest amount of Life Assurance ever done by any Company in the world. We call attention to the Society's advertisement in another column. Messrs. Warburton & Smallwood represent the Society here.

The difficulty between the Mayor and Chief of Police Stewart, of Hamilton, Ont., has resulted in the resignation of the latter individual. The Mayor will state "that the

ANNOUNCEMENT.

After careful study of the usage of Assurance Companies at home and abroad, and of the experience of this Society in all the varied reforms introduced by it, the EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY has combined in one form of policy all the advantages and guarantees which can safely and properly be united, and now offers it to the public under the name of the

FREE TONTINE POLICY.

If you desire Assurance on your Life, you should secure one of the Equitable's Free Tontine Policies; because (1) it is

INDISPUTABLE, and you buy a Certainty instead of a Possible Law suit; (2) it is

UNRESERVED, and you are not, as in ordinary cases, prohibited from going abroad and doing what you please; (3) it is

NON-FORFEITABLE, and you can never be deprived of a just indemnity even on surrender; (4) it is

PAYABLE IMMEDIATELY after death, thus providing against even temporary embarrassment; (5) it is

PROBATIONARILY LUCRATIVE, in many cases providing Assurance in later life for nothing, or yielding back the whole, or nearly so, of what has been paid in by those preferring to withdraw; (6) the form of policy is

SIMPLE and shorn of needless formality; (7) the advantages offered under the policy are

NOT OBTAINABLE IN COMBINATION IN ANY OTHER COMPANY or under Any Other Policy.

For Tables of Rates and full Explanations, apply by letter or in person to

WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD, AGENTS FOR P. E. ISLAND. Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1886.

\$10 REWARD.

A REWARD of Ten Dollars will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who destroyed the stack, which fastened the gate on the North side of Prince Street School Grounds, in this city.

ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary of School Board. Office of School Board, Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1886--21

ST. JOSEPH'S BAZAAR.

Under the Patronage of Lieutenant Governor McDonald.

The Ladies of ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY intend holding another Grand Bazaar, this year, during the week commencing

MONDAY, NOV. 8TH,

IN THE

LYCEUM.

The proceeds to be devoted to the equipment of the new School Buildings, Pownall Street. No pains will be spared by the ladies in charge to make this Bazaar surpass anything of the kind ever held in Charlottetown. Music will be provided. Ch'town, Oct. 13, 1886.

ASH SIFTER.

WARRANTED. MILLNER'S PATENT. MILLNER'S TIN SHOP. The Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, announces a new policy, to the preparation of which it claims to have given long and diligent study. It is attractively designated "The Free Tontine Policy," and is so called because at the end of the first year every restriction on travel, residence and occupation is removed, and the policyholder can go wherever he sees fit and engage in whatever occupation he may choose, without fear or favor. This is not all; the policy combines all the genuine advantages which can be united in one policy, and it would seem that the new policy of this enterprising company might be worthy the study of all persons having any intention of insuring their lives. Ever in the van of progress this great Society is again away to the front. Its record is a marvellous one. By its push, unequalled promptitude in payment of claims and good business management, this Society has taken the lead of all Life Assurance Companies, and for years past has done by long odds the largest amount of Life Assurance ever done by any Company in the world. We call attention to the Society's advertisement in another column. Messrs. Warburton & Smallwood represent the Society here.

STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE."

Fall Arrangement, 1886. On and after TUESDAY OCTOBER 12th 1886, the steamer "Heather Belle" will run as follows: Will leave Orwell Brush Wharf for Charlottetown every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday mornings at seven o'clock, remaining at Brush Wharf every Tuesday and Wednesday night, and Thursday night returning to Charlottetown, arriving about eight o'clock.

During the month of October, Steamer will run to Crapaud as follows:--Every Friday morning, at seven o'clock, leave Charlottetown for Crapaud; leaving Crapaud for Charlottetown at eleven o'clock, remaining at Charlottetown same night.

Saturday, leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at nine o'clock, a. m., leaving Crapaud for Charlottetown, about 1 o'clock, p. m.

JOHN HUGHES, Agent. Charlottetown, P. E. I. Oct. 13, 1886. Last law pub.

LONDON HOUSE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

DOLMANS, LONG PALETOTS, SHORT JACKETES, KYRIE CLOTH JACKETES, STOCKINGETTE JACKETES, JERSEY JACKETES.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

KYRIE CLOTHS, DIAGONAL CLOTHS, OTTOMAN CLOTHS, ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, STOCKINGETTE CLOTHS, SEALETTES.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CASHMERE, MERINOS, BOULE SERGES, GRILLAGE CLOTH, CAMELS HAIR SUITING.

FURS.

FUR-LINED CIRCULARS, FUR CAPES, FUR MUFFS, FUR CAPS, FUR GLOVES.

Felt Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Plushes, Velvets.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, Oct. 12, 1886.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

83 QUEEN STREET.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

FOR SEPTEMBER ONLY.

A Large Lot of WOOL TWEEDS, ULSTER CLOTHS, GENTS' UNDERCLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, FANCY PRINTS.

Balance of CRETONNES LARGELY REDUCED FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Sept 1--wky

NEW HAT & FUR STORE,

Newson Block.

A. NEW DEPARTMENT!

HATS, of the Latest Styles, at the very LOWEST PRICES. FURS, of all kinds. Cleaned, Dyed, altered and Repaired. HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for Raw Furs.

E. STUART.

Ch'town, May 4, 1886

The Newspaper Man is Howling for a New Ad., and Must Have It.

VISITORS to the Exhibition are invited to call and inspect our Immense Stock of Furniture, &c., &c.

SOLID BARGAINS FOR CASH.

CALL AND PROVE IT.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1886.