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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 21, 1878.

City Schools.

ACCORDING to the report of the Secretary of the School Board, there was expended upon the schools of this city during the year ending June 30, 1878, the sum of \$20,726.44. This is apart from that portion of the teachers salaries paid by Government, amounting to \$5,916; and swelling the expenditure of one year to a grand total of \$26,643.94.

Whether or not the "Utilization Scheme," favored by a very large minority of citizens, would have yielded equally good results at a much less cost, is a question not now to be asked. A majority has, after a free discussion and a keen contest, decided in favor of the system in operation; and, as in duty bound, the minority submit, cease agitation, consider the question settled, and vie with the majority in promoting public education—which is a public good—on the principle adopted.

Nor do we think it necessary or expedient just now to dwell upon the tyrannical invasion by the Local Government of the City Charter. It will, perhaps, be time enough to discuss the unwarrantable sequestration of the city's revenues for school purposes when that arbitrary act is attempted to be made a precedent for further exactions.

Our business now is to discuss the results of the large expenditure of nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars. And first, as to school houses. The city has "utilized" the Wesleyan Academy building and the St. Patrick's School building. Both of these are well situated and well adapted to the requirements of the city. But, on the whole, they present little real improvement on their position prior to the large outlay under discussion;—unless, indeed, the transference of the burden of their maintenance from the shoulders of the parents whose children were therein educated, to the shoulders of the general public be deemed an improvement. Then, we have the old Normal School building, also well adapted to our educational requirements. But we get it in exchange for the upper flat of the Wesleyan Academy building. And the exchange is undoubtedly mutually beneficial to the country at large and to the city. With Scott's Hall and the large hall in which Miss Annie Lawson teaches we have no particular fault to find. They are, perhaps, as well adapted for educational work as any others the School Board could obtain. But when we consider that we pay in rents yearly \$2,187.92, we have a right to claim and expect that the buildings shall be, in every way, first-class. Then there is the unfinished school building. We think the City School Board should be called upon to explain why they selected an out-of-the-way and unwholesome site for this building; and why they permitted it to be erected in the style of a cotton factory, when, at little or no additional cost, it might have ministered to the esthetic tastes of the children of Charlotetown for all time to come. The School Board have sunk over nine thousand dollars in an ugly building very disadvantageously situated.

In the furniture and apparatus of the schools, there has been a decided improvement. The old benches and long desks have been thrown away, and each pupil has now a neat desk and chair. Maps, Globes, blackboards, etc., have been added to many of the schools, to the benefit of both teachers and scholars. The items of furniture and apparatus cost the respectable little amount of \$3,693.25. If the articles have been purchased at the best advantage,—and we have no evidence to the contrary—the citizens who foot the bills have not just cause for complaint.

In the staff of teachers, too, there is a marked improvement. Of the twenty-four teachers employed, there are, we think, only three or four who might be exchanged for better. The allowances of the city, range from \$60 to \$112.50—and are not, in our opinion, unduly large. A good teacher deserves a good salary; and chessparing in their regard is

not economy. Mr. Harper receives an allowance of \$300 a year for superintending the schools, looking after the grading, etc. That he has earned the money we have little doubt. Out of the chaos which existed two or three years ago, it was no easy matter to evolve a system. And Mr. Harper has succeeded fairly well. We may, however, be permitted to hope that the system will soon be so well established that the expenditure of \$300 a year for mere superintendence will be unnecessary.

One of the most notable changes of the past few years is the change which has taken place in public sentiment. Formerly citizens were lethargic, to a degree, respecting the City Schools. Few—except the reporter for the EXAMINER—ever thought of attending a public school examination. Now it is not beneath the dignity of such men as the Chief Justice, Senator Haviland, E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Hon. A. A. McDonald, Hon. L. H. Davies and others of equal prominence to visit the schools, and take an active interest in the grand work of educating the rising generation—the men and women of the future. Indeed, this seems to be the most gratifying result of the recent agitation and that large expenditure consequent upon it.

A FORGERY.

The Union Bank Victimized—The Forger in Safe Keeping.

ABOUT three weeks ago Mr. Angus McDonald, of West River, discovered that the following check was passed in the Union Bank of this city and the amount marked on its face entered against him:—

\$155.42.

NOVEMBER 22, 1878.

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

Pay to James Bark or bearer, The sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars and forty-two cents.

ANGUS McDONALD.

He immediately informed the Cashier that the check was bogus, and that he had no suspicion who drew it. Mr. Macleod, the Cashier, instructed him not to write further checks; to keep the forgery a perfect secret for the present, and to wait, in the hope that a further check might be presented. The Cashier also kept the matter perfectly secret, and till the meeting of the Directors—after the second presentation—this morning, he did not mention it to them. At the time he received the first intimation of the forgery, he ordered the Teller not to cash further checks signed by Mr. McDonald without his instructions. Then for three weeks he remained in suspense, quietly waiting the return of the forger; and until a rustic youth entered the Bank this forenoon and presented the following check, there was little hope of his return:—

\$120.64.

NOVEMBER 22, 1878.

Pay to the order of James McLean or bearer The sum of one hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-four cents.

ANGUS McDONALD.

The Teller, mindful of the Cashier's orders, went to him for instructions immediately on receiving the check. On the first glance the Cashier saw it was identical with the previous forgery, and ordered that the person who presented it be shown into his office. The young fellow, without any hesitation, walked in with such coolness as puzzled the Cashier. After entering the room a general conversation took place, during which the Cashier left the room; and, after placing a "sentinel" in the person of a clerk at each door of the bank and sending for the City Marshal and an officer, returned and resumed the conversation as follows: "That check you presented is a month old; why did you not present it before this?" Forger—"Oh, Mr. McDonald told me it would do to present it at any time." The Cashier informed him that it would not; and if Mr. McDonald had to withdraw his fund three days after he received the check he would have to go without his money. The forger then said: "Mr. McDonald must have been trying to fool me." He remained so cool and collected during the conversation in the office that, had the forgery not been so clear and distinct, the Cashier says that he would doubt very much of his being guilty.

The Marshal and Officer Cameron shortly arrived, and took him in charge. On the way to the Police Station he made an unsuccessful attempt to escape their custody. When searched in the Station another check was found on his person. It was drawn in favor of James McLean for the "sum" of eighty dollars and "ninety cents," and signed "Angus McDonald." He had also on his person a bunch of fourteen keys of a very peculiar cut. They were various sizes, and among them could be found a key which would open any commonly locked door.

The forgeries are first-class—almost identical with the writing of Mr. Angus McDonald. The spelling, too, as well as the style in which Mr. McDonald writes his checks, is accurately imitated.

The forger is an intelligent-looking, well-dressed young man, apparently about twenty-two years of age. He is rather heavily built and is of a brown complexion. He gives his name as James McLean, but his real name is Charles Harroll. He will be examined before the Stipendiary Magistrate on Monday forenoon.

Sketch of Princess Alice Maud Mary, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt.

(From the New York Herald.)

The deceased Princess, Alice Maud Mary, was the second daughter and third child of the late Prince Consort Albert (Albrecht), of Saxo-Coburg Gotha, and of Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. She was born at Windsor Castle, April 25, 1843, and a few days later the happy mother wrote as follows to her uncle, King Leopold:—

"Our little baby is to be called Alice (an old English name), and the other names are to be Maud (another old English name), and Mary, as she was born on Aunt Gloucester's birthday. The sponsors are to be the King of Hanover, Ernestus Primus, poor Princess Sophia Matilda and Feodore, and the christening is to be on the 2nd of June."

The King of Hanover, it is chronicled, arrived too late to be present at the ceremony, which, nevertheless, as the Queen duly reported to her uncle, "went off very brilliantly. Nothing could be more *auspicious*, and little Alice behaved extremely well." The Princess Alice seems to have been devoted from her cradle to the especial affection of the people of England, as her elder brother was to the Principality of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh to Scotland and the Duke of Connaught to Ireland. At all events, she soon became especially dear to the English subjects of Her Majesty, and her fair, sweet face was familiar in nearly every village in England.

The late Princess was, perhaps, the best known and loved of all the daughters of the Empress-Queen from the tender care which she lavished upon her father during his last illness, "her name becoming synonymous with a father's farewell and a mother's consolation." She was also of all the royal children the one who most resembled her mother both in person and character. Her elder sister, now the Crown Princess of Germany, having been early destined and trained for her brilliant marriage, and the Prince of Wales being notably the nation's ward, Princess Alice was the first of the children of the Empress-Queen in whom the royal mother could fully realize a sense of personal maternal ownership, and it was, perhaps, for this reason, aided by an especially affectionate disposition, that she became the favorite of both her parents and ultimately of the whole British public, in so far as personal qualities were ever allowed to outweigh the claims of primogeniture. The "Memoirs of the Prince Consort," so large a portion of which is made up of the private correspondence and journals of the royal parents, bear ample testimony to the affectionate fondness with which Princess Alice was regarded by them from her infancy. Of the particulars of her education we have as yet no accurate formation, but it is known that she was an apt scholar in all the usual branches of princely study, and was particularly accomplished in instrumental music.

At the time of the death of her father, the Prince Consort Albert, which occurred on Saturday, December 14, 1861, just seventeen years before her own death and on the same day of the week, Princess Alice was the member of the royal family who, next to the Queen herself, excited the universal sympathy, mixed with respect and admiration. During the long, weary days of watching at her father's bedside she was his chosen attendant, companion and confidant, and seemed to be endowed with a preternatural calmness and fortitude. Her father used to speak with her openly of his dying condition and of his desires for the future, even when he did not deem it expedient to speak with the same certitude of impending death to the Queen herself. Day by day she sat at his bedside, nerving herself to look cheerful, and whenever the agitation of the moment proved too strong for her emotions she would repress her tears until she could gain the quietude of her own apartments. All this time it was her trying task to display her usual cheerfulness to her royal mother, to brothers and sisters and when all was over it fell to her lot to be the chief stay and consolation to the widowed Queen. These circumstances became well-known and were not readily forgotten by the loyal people of Great Britain, who knew, moreover, that the dark winter of mourning was the period of all others which ought naturally to have been filled with joy as the crowning season of her life. It was, in fact, no secret that for some months before the death of Prince Albert she had become engaged to her second cousin, Prince Frederick Wilhelm Ludwig Karl, generally known in England as Prince Louis of Hesse, now the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, under the title of Ludwig IV. The marriage was one highly approved by both her parents, and, though not uninfluenced by the usual political considerations, was chiefly one of affection. Her intended husband was six years her senior, having been born September 12, 1837, and was the eldest son and heir apparent of Grand Duke Karl Ludwig Wilhelm, who died last year (June 13, 1877), his mother being a Catholic Princess, Mathilde, daughter of King Ludwig I. of Bavaria. The marriage, first postponed in consequence of the death of Prince Albert, was a second time postponed on account of the death of Prince Louis' mother, which occurred in April 1862, and still further delayed by the dangerous illness of the King of the Belgians. But four years previously her sister, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal, "the Rose of England," as she was called, was wedded in royal state, her father giving her away and the holiday cheers of merry crowds bidding her Godspeed. How different was the Princess Alice's bridal day! The ceremony was privately performed at Her Majesty's marine residence, Osborne, Isle of Wight, by the Archbishop of York, on a day snatched from mourning, with not a color and scarce a shade of brighter hue to mark the exception to the uniform gloom. There was no crowd of privileged

spectators, no long train of bridesmaids, but such moderate and needful attendance as would be thought fit for the most retiring couple in some private walk of life.

There was, however, one bright side. There was not that utter separation which struck all so painfully when the Princess Royal left her home for the society of strangers and foreigners. The position of the Prince was not such as to compel his residence in his paternal dominions, and it was with general satisfaction that it was found the happy couple would take up their abode in England. They had a villa residence on the Isle of Wight, not far from the favorite dwelling place of the Princess in earlier life, and there they passed much of their time for several years in the society of the Queen. The Princess thus remained fully identified with the land of her birth, led a happy married life and was blessed with seven children, five girls and two boys. The eldest son, Prince Ernest Ludwig Karl Albrecht, was born Nov. 25, 1868, and is consequently now ten years of age. The younger son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm August Victor Leopold Ludwig, born October 7, 1870, was accidentally killed by falling from a window, May 27, 1873. The surviving Princesses are Victoria Elizabeth Mathilde Alberte Marie, born at Windsor Castle, April 5, 1863; Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, born at Bessungen, November 1, 1864; Irene Marie Louise Anna, born at Darmstadt, July 11, 1866, and Victoria Alice Helene Louise, born June 5, 1872; the youngest of all, Marie Victoria Feodore, Leopoldine, born May 24, 1874, having died of diphtheria a few days before her mother, as before mentioned.

The Princess Alice made herself popular in Germany by her activity in promoting hospital arrangements during the Franco-German war, when she was a constant visitor at the "Alice Hospital" at Darmstadt, and President of the "Alice Frauenverein," or Woman's Association for Charitable Purposes, affiliated to the Berlin "Vaterlandischen Verein." Her husband, now the Grand Duke, was a titular lieutenant general in the German army and colonel of a regiment of Prussian Hussars, and served in the late Franco-German war with the rank of captain in the First Regiment of the Prussian Guard. He received the title of Royal Highness and the Knighthood of the Garter from Queen Victoria on his marriage in 1862, along with a dowry of £300,000, and a Parliamentary grant of £6,000 per annum was settled upon the Princess. The coincidence of her death on the anniversary of the death of Prince Albert, when most of the Royal family were assembled at Windsor Castle for the customary memorial services, attracts much attention.

Christmas Presents

New Year Gifts!

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.

Free Gifts to All Cash Customers During the Holidays!

A SEALED ENVELOPE, containing a No. representing an article, worth from

Five Cents to Five Dollars!

will be presented to each purchaser of Goods, at Retail Prices, for every Dollar's worth bought for

Cash, during the

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS,

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.

The distribution will commence on Monday, the 23rd inst. Charlotetown, Dec. 21-11

Christmas, 1878!

NEW YEAR, 1879!

The Confectionery

Is the best place in town for the sale of

Fruit,

Confectionery,

Cake,

Pastry, &c.

A Large Assortment of Holiday Confections, Cakes, &c., for the little ones, at reasonable prices.

Dec. 21, 1878—

PRESENTS. PRESENTS.

If you require anything in the

Watch or Jewelry Line,

FOR—

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR,

We have a large and varied assortment on hand, and will endeavor to suit you in style and price.

E. W. TAYLOR.

South Side Queen Square. Ch'tow Dec. 21, 1878—4i



S. S. NORTHERN LIGHT

WILL leave Georgetown for Picton on Monday, the 23rd, at 7 a. m. The proposed trip days and hours of leaving said ports will be published when summer steamers cease to run.

W. MITCHELL, Agent.

Ch'town, Dec. 21—

Just Opened

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Electro-Plated Ware!

In New Styles and Patterns, just the thing for

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF **GOLD AND SILVER, WALTHAM & GENEVA**

WATCHES

Gold, Silver, Gold-Plated and Jet

JEWELRY!

IN AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF PATTERNS AND PRICES.

ALSO—**FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF AMERICAN & FRENCH**

CLOCKS!

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

W. W. Wellner.

81 North Side Queen Square, Ch'town, Dec. 17, 1878. } cod s n year

SPECIAL.

Latest News From Abroad!

FOR the last two weeks the daily papers have interested many as to the Afghan War. England has been and will be victorious. Our Queen has met with a sad loss in the death of Princess Alice. The murder trial, known as the McCarthy-Osborne, is ended. New discoveries of copper in Newfoundland and Mr. George Millner's mineral deposit at Morell are surprising the world, especially the latter, as all geologists, from Professor Hinds down, agree that no minerals will be found near the surface on P. E. I. Water powers are being secured for the manufacture of starch, sugar, &c.; and See See Jones' still lives, and his Tubular Wells can't be pumped dry, and his Combination Barrel Pump don't freeze. He is sinking wells at Hunter River, Fredericton, County Line, Bedeque and Summerside, and his "Cheap Operation" is played out. Messrs. Millner, Hann, Roper, Balderson, McLaine, and all the rest of you, look at this and smile.

C. C. JONES.

Dec. 19, 1878—3i sat mon

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