

Our City Schools.

It is difficult to make reference to any particular school or teacher without being invidious. Comparisons—particularly those in respect to persons—are almost invariably odious. For these reasons THE EXAMINER has refrained from mentioning those schools and those teachers which, during the recent examinations, commended themselves most highly in the eyes of its representative. Enough to say, with the Chief Justice and others, that our city teachers seem to be painstaking, capable, and altogether excellent members of their honorable profession. The schools are certainly, one and all, highly creditable to Charlottetown. It is gratifying to know that not only are the pupils instructed in the common branches of learning, but that something is being done to inspire them with patriotic sentiments and moral principles. We agree with THE WEEK that "the sense of duty, the obligation of right is fundamental in national as in individual character." This is coming, we think, to be more and more deeply felt. The time was when it was held that ignorance alone was the parent of vice and crime, and that with universal intelligence there would be ushered in the universal reign of truth and virtue. The day of universal intelligence has not yet come, but sufficient progress in that direction has been made to prove that while the education of the intellect undoubtedly does much to diminish the propensity to certain forms of immorality, it is by no means a guarantee of honesty or purity. In this view, the first and highest obligation of a teacher "has to do with the formation of character." The training of the intellect is, indeed, but "a subordinate though important and indispensable" part of the duties of teachers. To quote THE WEEK again,—"This reminds us that the difficulty resolves itself mainly into a question of teachers; that under our system the local patrons of schools have, through their trustees, the selection of teachers in their own hands; and that the capable and truly religious teacher has large if not ample opportunities for bringing the first truths and principles of religion, in their practical applications, home to the hearts and consciences and lives of his pupils. Hence it follows that if the people of each section would but choose the right men as trustees, or if the people and trustees were resolved to have none but teachers of the best stamp, and were willing to pay such teachers, and enough of them, with sufficient liberality to retain their services, the problem would be once solved." Our trustees have been careful—but not more careful than they ought to have been—in the selection of teachers; and the consequence is that we note, at each annual examination, some of the results of moral, religious and patriotic teaching; that we see the youth of our town "inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue, stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God, and famous to all ages."

It is pleasing to know that men of high position, such as the Chief Justice, are taking an active interest in our schools. The teachers are naturally encouraged by acts on the part of leading men which express interest and sympathy; and the ambition of the pupils must be fired by the occasional presence in their class-rooms of those who have won distinction. The number of pupils enrolled at the City Schools in the past month was 1,342. In some of the previous months it was larger. The falling off is attributed in part to grippe, and may in part be owing to the inducements to boys which are found in the delightful and fascinating employment of selling the Island Guardian. However this may be, the percentage of attendance on the part of those enrolled is not satisfactory. Irregularity of attendance seems, in truth, to be the bane of schools in town and country. Can it be that parents do not appreciate at its value the great boon which they obtain for nothing? The Superintendent of Education says aptly in the course of his excellent report:—"An average of fifty per cent. simply means that, with a regular attendance, our Public Schools might be closed for half the year without any educational loss. I firmly believe that this irregularity is the greatest drawback in our educational machinery. "How," it may well be asked, "is the evil to be diminished, or, if possible, eradicated?" The Superintendent recommends "moral suasion," "making the schoolroom bright and attractive," "awakening public sentiment on the subject of education" and finally "compulsion." This question is certainly one which, in view of the reports from our schools, should engage the attention of parents and the Legislature. We are paying a large proportion of the revenue of the Province for educational machinery. We should see to it that the work is done. If only the best boys and the best girls of the most respectable parents are sent regularly to school, it is manifest that the influence of the schools can have no effect upon our brood of jail birds, and that the main great object sought in the establishment of our "common school system" will not be attained. Apart from the salaries paid by the Provincial Government, our City Schools cost the city, in the past year, the tidy sum of \$9,600.29.

The Give-Away-Land Bill.

THE Patriot admits that upwards of \$400,000 are due at the Land Office, and it defends the bill by which it is proposed to give away twelve per cent of this amount—viz., \$48,000—on the ground that it is desirable to close up the Land Office. Admitting, for the nonce, that the ground is a good one, is not the price rather high? Won't it come rather too expensive for a people who are not all rich?

But who are to have the money? Those who have been unable in all those years to make enough to out of their farms to pay for the fee simple of their holdings! and those wealthy speculators who, having made what they could out of the timber, etc., upon the lands, have dishonestly withheld payment from the Government in terms of their contracts! It seems to us that the former are a class of subjects whom it is not desirable to encourage by public subsidies to the amount of 12 per cent of their debts; and that the latter should be punished,—not given a premium upon their rascality!

But apart from the price to be paid, is it desirable to close up the Land Office? Other provinces have large public resources by means of which they supplement the amounts annually received from Ottawa. This Province has but the Land Office; and it is proposed to close it up, and thus cut off the last and only thing which stands between the people and direct taxation!

Last year the Land Office yielded nearly \$25,000 in cash—the smallest amount in its history. Are we, of this Province, as a people, in a position at this time to throw away even twenty-five thousand dollars a year?

But the worst feature in this *precious* bill appears in the fact that a very large proportion of the people—the honest, hard-working, thrifty people of Prince Edward Island—have been compelled to pay for their land to the uttermost farthing; and it provides that a premium of 12 per cent shall be given to the thriftless and the dishonest, who have not paid their debts at the Land Office, if they will now go to the money lenders and get money on mortgage to enable them at long last to "pay up." There can hardly be two opinions as to the scandalous impolicy of rewarding laziness and rascality and of holding out inducements to a course of action under which the fee simple of the lands of this Province must inevitably, in the course of a few years, fall absolutely into the possession of a few wealthy proprietors. The give-away Land Bill is, perhaps, all right in the eyes of Mr. Peters; but it will not be approved by the majority of intelligent farmers throughout this Province who have already paid in full for the lands they till.

Notes and Comments.

—The nuptials of the Rev. James Simpson and Miss Maul DesBrisay were celebrated at St. Peter's Church at six o'clock this morning. We extend to the Reverend gentleman and his bride the hearty congratulations of THE EXAMINER.

—The publication of the lengthy prize lists of our City Schools, St. Dunstan's College, and the Convent de Notre Dame, necessitated the holding over of a large amount of correspondence and other matter for THE EXAMINER. This accounts for the misapprehension expressed by "Citizen" as to the last published letter of "A No License Man." The reply of the latter to "Citizen's" second letter appears to-day. Another letter from the same gentleman, received to-day, will appear in due course.

—It is hardly necessary to warn the public against condemning Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. McGreevy until after the whole case has been heard. To assume that a man is innocent until he is proved to be guilty is a simple principle of British justice. The reports telegraphed from Ottawa to the Opposition press are largely inaccurate. Indeed, THE EXAMINER'S correspondent declares that some of the statements published by THE Patriot are absolutely false. If, however, the charges that have been formulated are made out it is clear that both McGreevy and Langevin must get the Rykert bounce from the Conservative party.

A Tariff Picture.

Wholesale price of crushed white sugar in Montreal, June 25, 1878, under Liberal free trade revenue tariff 10@10½

Wholesale price of same quality sugar in Montreal, June 26, 1891, under Conservative protection tariff 4½

In 1878 there was not a sugar refinery in operation in Canada. The free trade Government's policy had crushed them out of existence.

In 1891 there are five sugar refineries in operation in Canada. The Conservative Government's policy has encouraged them. —Montreal Gazette.

An Error Corrected.

Sir,—In my letter of Saturday there is an error of the printer. Personal property in Ward 1 should be \$195,875, but the total is all right. So the case stands thus: Ward 1, with total assessed value of real estate and personal property \$755,576, gets one councillor, and Ward 4, with \$783,050, gets two councillors. Is this just or fair? THOS MORRIS, C. C. Ward One.

June 29th. FOR MONTREAL.—The steamer Miramichi left here on return to Montreal on Saturday night about eleven o'clock, taking a general cargo.

ROUND MACKEREL are selling at Lunenburg as bait from \$4.30 to \$6 a flour barrel.

The Service of Requiem at Westminster Abbey.

At the service of requiem which was sung at Westminster Abbey on the 12th inst. for Sir John Macdonald, we observe among the names of those present that of Mr. Justice Hensley.

It has been mentioned as a matter of interest that the spot on which the edifice stood when saying the office, is within a few yards of the monument to Wolfe with a few relief representing the march of the British troops from the banks of the St. Lawrence to the heights of Abraham.

The following extract from a leading article in the Times of the 13th will be read with interest by our readers:

"Westminster Abbey yesterday offered a spectacle which is without precedent in the long and varied annals of that venerable building. A congregation eminently representative of all ranks and classes of Englishmen from the Sovereign downwards, assembled to take part in a solemn service held in memory of Sir John Macdonald, and to testify to the strength and sincerity of the sympathy felt in this country with our fellow subjects in Canada. Many a great Englishman sleeps within the walls of Westminster Abbey, and many a requiem sung within its walls has awakened mournful echoes in the hearts of English speaking peoples beyond the seas. But this is the first time that a great sorrow, primarily falling upon our fellow-subjects abroad, has awakened in the mother country a sentiment so strong as to demand and receive expression in the ancient church that has extended the power and could be so early curtailed were we to remove from it the names of those who did their work in foreign lands and laid broad and deep the foundations of Empire on which self-governing communities have since based the fabric of their liberties. But the great soldiers and administrators whose reward was sealed and perfected by their final entry into the national Pantheon have always hitherto been the servants of England, directly responsible to the English people; and the conscious aim of their work, whatever might be its indirect aim, has been to extend the power and add to the greatness of their fair island. Sir John Macdonald has primarily labored for the greatness of Canada, has been the devoted servant of the Canadian people, and has sought at their hands the germs of a faithful service. It is in the character of a Canadian statesman that he is now honored and mourned by the people of this country as they have been wont to honour and mourn men whose lives were given to their own service. Because he was a Canadian statesman his bones may not mingle with our illustrious dead, but the service at the Abbey is the outward sign of a profound conviction that the great Canadian is also a great Englishman, and that his service to the Dominion ranks him with the most distinguished of those who have served the mother country. Some things must be allowed for the exceptional character and abilities of Sir John Macdonald, which would have raised him to an exalted position wherever his lot might have been cast. There remains, however, in the feelings which his death has evoked in this country evidence of a sense of solidarity between this country and Canada which certainly differs in degree if not in kind from what would have been manifested a generation ago. We are aware that there are on both sides of the Atlantic persons who ridicule the idea that the relations between England and Canada can be regulated by anything but self-interest in its crudest and most commercial form. They appear, however, to fall into the mistake which has brought such discredit upon the older form of political economy. Individually and in the mass men are beyond question largely governed by considerations of immediate interest. But they are not exclusively so governed, and theorists who imagine that they are, may fall into mistakes not less gross, though less generous, than those which follow from ignoring self-interest altogether."

Methodist Conference.

St. STEPHEN, June 26.—The Methodist Conference met at 3 o'clock this morning with President Harrison in the chair. After the usual devotional exercises, a request was made from the P. E. Island district asking that the trustees of the Vernon River church be given permission to sell a piece of land. This was referred to the committee on memorial and miscellaneous resolutions.

Rev. W. J. Kirby, the secretary of the Sabbath school committee, submitted their report. The following figures are taken from the statistical statement:—

Table with 5 columns: District, Schools, Scholars, Conventions, Taken Temperance Pledge. Rows include St. John, Fredericton, Miramichi, Sackville, St. Stephen, P. E. Island, and a total row.

This statement shows the following increases as compared with last year:—Schools, 9; teachers, 29; scholars in primary classes, 266; scholars in adult classes, 182; total number of scholars, 479; conversions, 251; taken the total abstinence pledge, 847; volumes in the library, 376.

After the appointing of several committees, the passage of some resolutions dealing with mission work, the examination of several candidates for the ministry, and the transaction of some other business, Rev. James Crisp read the following statistical statement:

Total number of members, 11,519—increase, 150. Number of baptisms of infants, 1,031—decrease, 65. Adults baptized, 224—increase, 69. Marriages, 405—decrease, 25. Effective ministers, 69—decrease, 5. Supernumerary, 14—decrease, 1. Probationers, 11—decrease, 1. Local preachers, 83, leaders, 268; total number of officials, 1,500.

The moneys raised for all purposes were \$109,837.05. Of this amount \$3,410.64 was for the missionary fund; \$909.74 for the supernumerary fund; \$1,368.65 for the educational fund; \$487.37 for the contingent fund; \$555.42 for the general conference fund; \$162.52 for the union church relief fund; \$157.37 for the Sunday school fund; \$1,076.26 for the sustentation fund; \$183.54 for the annual conference fund; \$3,263.92 for the women's missionary fund. The amount raised for ministerial support was \$41,775.75.

The following report was then presented: "The board of examiners who, according to discipline, are to determine the titles that shall be recognized in the written and printed records, beg to report that the conference recognize only those degrees that

have been conferred by duly authorized educational instruction."

This was discussed at some length, but had not been disposed of when the time came to hear Dr. Hart, the Chinese missionary, who addressed the conference at some length on Chinese work.

Rev. C. H. Paisley and Wm. Heard were elected representatives to the general supernumerary fund committee.

In the evening the educational meeting was held, Dr. Stewart presided, and after Dr. Inch had read the report, Revs. W. J. Howard, J. Sellar and Dr. Brecken made able addresses.

BAZAAR

Strawberry Festival.

THE Ladies of ZION CHURCH intend holding a Strawberry Festival and Fancy Sale

On Thursday, 9th July,

—IN THE—

MARKET HALL.

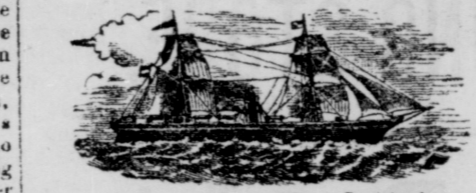
Admission 10 cents. Doors open at 2 o'clock. June 29

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Crockett, late of Charlottetown, Mason, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to pay the amount of their respective indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith, and all persons having claims against the said Estate are also notified and requested to furnish an account of any such claims, duly attested, to the undersigned within one year from the date of the first publication of this notice.

WM. R. BOREHAM, Executor. Ch'town, June 29, 1891—1m 1aw (mon)

S. S. WILLIAM.



New York for Charlottetown.

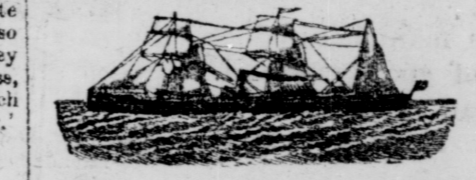
THE above steamer is expected to sail from New York for this port on

Wednesday, July 1st,

and will carry goods at moderate rate of freight. New York agents, J. W. Parker & Co., 68 New Street.

R. McMILLAN.

Halifax and P. E. Island.



S. S. FASTNET,

A. H. KELLY, COMMANDER.

WILL sail from Halifax every Monday, at 10 p. m., for Charlottetown, calling at Canso, Arichat, Hawkesbury, Port Hastings and Souris. Returning, will leave Charlottetown every Thursday afternoon, calling at same intermediate ports with the exception of Souris.

For Freight, etc., apply to W. W. CLARKE, Agent.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

THE LAW SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Law Society will be held at the Law Library in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 30th day of June, instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a. m., at which the election of officers will take place and other business of importance will be transacted.

A full and punctual attendance of members of the Society is particularly requested.

By order, F. L. HASZARD, Secretary.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.

Capital Paid Up.....£600,030, \$3,000,000 (With power to increase.) Reserve Fund..... 208,000, 1,040,000

Note Circulation Notice.

In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 53 of the Bank Act, which comes into force on FIRST JULY proximo, this Bank has made arrangements whereby notes of the Bank will be REDEEMED AT PAR by the following Banks at any of their Branches in the Dominion, viz:—

- Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Nova Scotia, Traders Bank of Canada, Bank of Hamilton, Merchants Bank of Halifax, Halifax Banking Co, Union Bank of Halifax and Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

Arrangements have been made with the following Banks to ACT SPECIALLY AS AGENTS for the redemption of the Bank's notes at the undermentioned cities:— HALIFAX, N.S.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax Banking Co, Merchants Bank of Halifax and Union Bank of Halifax.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, Merchants Bank of Halifax and Halifax Banking Co. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Bank of Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax. MONTREAL—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Molson's Bank, Bank Nova Scotia and Merchants Bank of Halifax.

TORONTO—Bank of Montreal, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank, Bank of Hamilton and Traders Bank of Canada. WINNIPEG—Bank of Montreal, Imperial Bank of Canada, Molson's Bank and Commercial Bank of Manitoba.

The Bank of British Columbia will redeem at par the notes of each of the above mentioned Banks at any of its Branches in British Columbia.

WM. C. WARD, Manager. Victoria, B. C. June 1, 1891. June 16—dy 3m

FASHIONABLE Capes, Jackets AND Dolmans.



Our Stock is so Large, Our Styles are so Correct, Our Prices are so Low.

LADIES

Desiring anything in our MANTLE DEPARTMENT cannot fail to be pleased. We draw special attention to the fact that the leading London and New York Fashion Magazines illustrate the styles now showing by us. Only a few remaining of our wonderful bargains in Jackets. Don't fail to secure one.

BEER BROS.

English Goods!

Imported Direct and Just Opened.

ASPINAL'S ENAMEL—Tins and Tinlets. A great variety of shades.

PRICE'S SELF-FITTING CANDLES—Sperm and Pure Wax. Also in half lengths for Pianos, etc.

ALSO—English Confectionery, Perfumes, Drugs and Patent Medicines, and a full line of Crosse & Blackwell's goods.

AT WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Charlottetown, June 27, 1891.

Our Motto: Purity and Quality!

FRANCIS DRAKE'S CELEBRATED

Belfast Ginger Ale, Champagne Cider, Lemonade, (IN PINTS AND HALF PINTS.)

Best in the Market, which a Trial will Prove.

Just the thing for TEA PARTIES, PICNICS, etc. Families and the Trade supplied. Write for prices.

THORNE BROS.,

Sole Agents for P. E. Island.

HORSEMEN!

WE are now supplying PEAT MOSS for bedding Horses. It is largely used elsewhere, and is highly recommended for its wonderful qualities as a Deodorizer and Absorbent.

Horses like to stand on it, as it keeps their feet clean and cool, and Horses liable to tender feet are benefitted and cured by having their Stalls supplied with this Moss.

For sale at 40 Cents per Bale, at LePag's Old Stand, McLeod & Stewart's, William Boswell's Feed Store, and Beer & Geoff's King Square Store.

CHARLOTTETOWN MOSS LITTER CO.

Charlottetown, June 27, 1891—dy tf