

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1879.

The Quebec Dead Lock.

The dead lock in the Joly Government—caused by the Legislative Council refusing to pass the Supply Bill—continues. The Lieut. Governor, in reply to the Council's address, expressed the hope that his constitutional advisers would find means to restore harmony among both branches of the Legislature. Here the matter rests at present. Had Mr. Joly obtained power in a proper manner, he would now have the sympathy of the people. But the fact that he owes his position to a tyrannical act of Governor Letellier—in dismissing his constitutional advisers—materially weakens his present case. That the Supply Bill has to receive the assent of the Council, shows that the Council has also the power to refuse its assent. But the refusal of the Council to grant Supplies to Her Majesty is an unusual course, and only adopted in extreme cases. Legislative Councils are not very popular, just now, either in Quebec, P. E. Island, or, indeed, any part of the Dominion, and their action in this matter is looked upon with suspicion. The only excuse that can be made for its recent action is the bitterness of feeling engendered by Letellier's despotic act. The following from the St. John News, a Liberal paper, is to the point:

It was a sad day for Quebec when Mr. Letellier performed his coup d'etat. The evil wrought on that day was the unsealing of a bitter fountain—the planting preparatory to an evil harvest. It was an wholly unnecessary act. The pretences on which its justification has been based are hollow. Whatever the character of the DeBoucherville policy, whatever the demerits of some of the DeBoucherville measures, both the one and the other would in the nature of things have soon been passed upon by the Quebec people. There was no need for arbitrary intervention to hasten the appeal. Had the DeBoucherville Ministry been allowed to run its natural course, and been displaced as the result of an adverse judgment on its acts by the Quebec people, a Joly Ministry succeeding would have met with moderate and fair treatment. But reaching power as it did, it was inevitable that the Joly Government should be assailed with weapons of every sort that could be made available for the infliction of injury. Mr. Letellier's coup d'etat was unquestionably an act fraught with evil consequences.

The United States as the Rival of England.

In Mr. Gladstone's elaborate discourse on art, made recently at a fine art exhibition at Chester, he made a digression on trade matters, which contained these weighty suggestions. He said:—

There are those who will say it is a very visionary idea to promote a love of excellence for its own sake; but I hold it is not visionary at all, for, depend upon it, every excellence that is real—whether it relates to utility or beauty—has got its price, its value in the market; it is an element of strength in the market. There is no doubt England has been very remarkable for cheapness of production; but in this a formidable rival is springing up in America. But America has been taken with a fever of what is called protection, and so long as America suffers from that fever English manufacturers will not have a great deal to fear from American rivals; but when she learns to trust entirely to her own national resources—the great genius of her people, their marvellous proficiency in the adoption of labor-saving contrivances, in which they are ahead of the whole world—America will be a formidable competitor. But what you have now to contend against is not competition with America, but limitation of markets. You are met on every side with hostile tariffs, and you want to bound over these tariffs and get within them. Well, for that purpose, the British producer must consider the solidity of his work and its homely qualities, and endeavor to make it, in the first place, true work, not professing to be anything but what it is, and to divest it of all falsehood and sham; for however the imposture may last for a little while, the effect is ultimately to destroy reputation, to take away confidence, and to react most injuriously on those who have attempted to trick others. But apart from that I have the strongest conviction of this—that all along English industry has been defective in the matter of beauty and the quality which we generally hear described under the name of taste.

The weather for the past few days has been very unfavorable for harvesting. Most of the early wheat has been cut, and little, if any, has been saved. Unless the weather immediately becomes fine, our splendid crop will be seriously damaged.

Presentation.

The members of the "Sir John A. Hook and Ladder" company, on hearing that their Captain—Mr. James M. Butcher—is about to depart from this city to make a new home in Colorado, assembled at their room, Grafton Street and presented him with the following appropriate

ADDRESS:

To James M. Butcher, Esq., Capt. of the "Sir John A. Hook and Ladder Co."

DEAR SIR—Having heard of your intention to leave the Island shortly, we—not only as individual members, but as a company—regret the fact; fully aware that owing to your indomitable zeal and perseverance due the present efficient state of the Hook and Ladder Company, making it a most important branch of our fire department.

The interest which you have at all times manifested in the welfare of our company, together with the unanimity and harmony which have ever existed among its members, have ever been a source of pleasure to us, and materially aided in our exertions to render our services at fires beneficial.

Though in the future we may be separated by distance, we shall ever cherish fond recollections of your many excellencies and hope that in your new home a benignant Providence may shower His choicest gifts upon you and yours.

Signed on behalf of the Company,
ARCH'D. D. WHITE, 1st Lieut.
WM. BETHUNE, 2nd Lieut.
MAL. W. LEPAGE, Sec'y.
Ch'town, Sept. 1st 1879.

REPLY.

To the Officers and Members of the "Sir John A. Hook and Ladder Company."

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you sincerely, I can assure you, for the extremely flattering address with which you have presented me, on the occasion of my leaving this, my native, place. It is much more flattering than I deserve.

Whatever interest I may have taken in our Company has been reciprocated by yourselves,—hence the unanimity &c., which has existed.

You may rest assured that neither distance nor time shall blot from my memory the many pleasing associations we have together enjoyed. My thanks I tender you for your constant regard and attention to my wishes and orders during the three and a half years of our existence as a Company, as well as the very handsome presentation lately made me.

My best wishes and hopes are, that the same promptness to duty, the same usefulness to the City, the same respect to your future Captain, as well as unanimity among yourselves, may characterize your future, as it has in the past.

Thanking you for your very kind wishes, &c., I remain, yours,
JAMES M. BUTCHER.
Charlottetown, Sept. 1st, 1879.

The British Grain Trade.

The London Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the week ending the 27th inst., says:

The heavy rain storms of the past week have seriously laid the crops in many parts of the northern and midland counties, while the submersion of the low-lying lands has caused the wheat plant to rot at the root to develop mildew in the ear in large quantities. Nearly everywhere the fields are choked with weeds and there is every sign that the present year will be as bad or worse for the farmers than its immediate predecessors. Cereal crops in the north are still quite green, and much of the grain in the upland may never ripen at all. October, rather than September, will probably be the harvest month in Scotland. Turnips there are improving, and potatoes are generally free from disease, but the yield will be late and deficient. Imports have been excessive. But for the imports having exceeded the usual summer complement the strength of the trade has been so marked that higher prices would doubtless have been obtainable, but it is difficult to persuade millers to buy except in retail, in the face of a supply considerably exceeding 300,000 quarters in three weeks on the eve of a harvest, even if the prospects of such harvest are admittedly bad. America's capacity for gigantic shipments is also thoroughly understood by buyers who operated cautiously but at the same time more freely during the past week. In another month more reliable data will be obtainable concerning European crops upon which to indicate the future course of prices. The sales of English wheat last week were 18,862 quarters at 49s. 3d., against 26,370 quarters at 45s. 2d., for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending August 16, 1879, were 1,458,598 hundred-weights of wheat and 280,224 do of flour.

Public Prosecutions.

The Beaconsfield Government have introduced a useful reform which will produce more benefit in one year than can be achieved by Mr. Gladstone writing post-cards during a lifetime. The passage of an Act providing for the appointment of a public prosecutor will be attended by important consequences in criminal matters. In England the duty of prosecuting for an offence, is cast, as a rule, on the injured party. The Crown may, if it think fit, take up the case, or the aggrieved party may be bound over to carry it on; but in general the right to prosecute or forbear is left with the injured party, and, as a result, cases are often disregarded or hushed up. The "Director of Public Prosecutions" is to have six assistants, who may be appointed for seven years, and then, if it is expedient, re-appointed. The qualification for the Director is ten years "in actual practice" as a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Courts, and for his assistants seven years; and the Director and his assistants are debarred from practising in their profession, directly or indirectly, during their tenure of office. The Director is to receive a salary not exceeding £2,000 a year and he is to take charge of criminal prosecutions in any Court in England, under the superintendence of the Attorney General.—*Mod.*

The Halifax Boat Race.

SMITH VICTORIOUS.

Ross Defeated by Two Boat Lengths.

TIME, 21 MINUTES.

HALIFAX, Sept. 1st.

The starting boats were placed in position at about a quarter past five o'clock. Both men being ashore, the signal was given for them to come out. Ten minutes later they had made their appearance, and were in position. At 5.37 the start was made. The race was a fair one, and all the way up the struggle between the two oarsmen was very exciting. Smith slowly gained the lead, and was in a short time two lengths ahead. This advantage he continued to increase, and at the turning was leading by three lengths. Coming down the home stretch Ross began to make it lively work for the Haligonian, and when half way down had reduced his rival's lead by one length. He could not diminish it any further, however, and Smith won the race by two lengths.

Time, 21 minutes.

Correspondence.

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

The Grading of our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—To properly carry out our present system of education, a thorough mode of grading the pupils is indispensably necessary. This is a process which requires no small amount of skill and good judgment. It would be very improper, for instance, to have one class reading the Fourth Book and another reading the Fifth Book in the same department, and under one and the same teacher. Now, if the officer to which is entrusted the business of grading the pupils, knows and understands his duties aright, he can so classify them that no two classes of those in any of the six Royal Readers, need be in any one department. There are at least nineteen teachers employed within the city by the City Trustees, without including the Prince of Wales College, the Normal and Model Schools, nor the Socratic or Private Schools. Therefore, it is evident that no one teacher of these nineteen needs have any more than one class of those in any of the six Royal Readers. But are matters so? We fear not. And again, the Grading Officer should be very just and straightforward in his dealings with the several teachers. He should not allow himself to be led or influenced by any private pique or partiality in assigning to each teacher those pupils which should legitimately fall to his or her classes. Such a thing is known as the grading master having endeavored to starve out the department of a teacher, against whom he entertained a grudge or an animosity, by refusing to send him the pupils suited to his grade, while the favorite teachers were over-crowded. We are not inclined to prefer this charge directly against the present grading officer; but we have heard a whispered report which throws a shadow of suspicion on our mind in respect to this matter. The suggestions here offered respecting the grading of the Royal Readers, do not apply to history and some other classes, for the very plain reason that there is a separate history of every civilized country on the globe. We can see it, therefore, quite right, and perfectly consistent, to have a class reading the history of England and another that of the Maritime Provinces, or any other country, in the same department, and taught by one and the same teacher. And so, indeed, of several other branches. Nor, again, should there be any invidious distinction made in the style or quality of the school furniture supplied to one teacher more than another. To do so would be unjust to the teachers, to the pupils, and to the parents. We are fully convinced that it is neither the wish nor the disposition of our industrious and energetic Trustees to make any such invidious distinctions; and we entertain the same good opinion of their efficient and obliging Secretary. Still, there is a party in the connection who may, if allowed, transgress in this matter. *Dictum sapienti sat est.*

A PARENT.

Boschees German Syrup

can now be purchased right at home, it is the most successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your druggist and get a sample bottle and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cts.

Birth.

At Hayston Villa, on the 1st inst., the wife of George McLeod, Esq., Union Bank, of a son.

EMPLOYMENT.—In every village and township of P. E. Island not yet occupied, ONE ACTIVE, intelligent Lady or Gentleman can obtain a most respectable and very profitable engagement. Address, with full particulars, D. DOWNIE & CO., Box 1964, Montreal

83.

CLEARANCE

SALE!

The Subscribers, in making their bow to the Public, beg to draw attention to their

Clearance Sale,

COMMENCING

THIS DAY,

AND TO

Continue for One Month.

Having purchased the Stock of MR. JAMES DESBRISAY on very favorable terms,

also a

QUANTITY OF GOODS

AT RECENT

Auction Sales,

AND BEING OBLIGED TO

Make Room for Extensive Importations of New Goods,

NOW ARRIVING,

they have determined to make

Large Reductions

From Former Prices,

TO CASH CUSTOMERS,

For One Month from Date.

The Public are cordially invited to call and inspect our Stock and Prices, that they may be convinced of our sincerity in making the above offer and that

REAL BARGAINS

ARE TO BE OBTAINED.

Tremaine & Metcalf,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

JAMES DesBRISAY,

83 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Sept. 2, 1879.

BRENAN'S ESTATE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

I WILL SELL at AUCTION, on the premises, on

Wednesday, 10th Sept., next,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.

That valuable property on Sidney street known as "BRENAN'S OLD WAREHOUSE." The Land measures 44 feet on Sidney street, and extends back 77 feet, is centrally located near Queen street, and with the commodious building thereon, presents a first rate chance to a business man for Warehousing facilities.

Terms easy and made known at Sale.

WILLIAM DODD,

Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Aug. 28, '79.—tu fri & tu

Market Hall

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

Wednesday & Thursday Ev'ng, September 3 and 4.

The Provincial Favorites, Viola Clifton's

LADY MINSTRELS!

An Entertainment of rare excellence, devoid of any objectionable feature.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY BIG FOUR,

4—KINGS—4

The Greatest Minstrel Show on Earth.

The Great New York Success,

Irish Life in America!

Full Company in the Cast.

Admission 35 cts.; Reserved Seats 50 cts. Tickets for sale at Dodd's Medical Hall.

August 30, 1879—5in

MUSIC!

MR. MORIN LOWDEN would respectfully intimate to the inhabitants of Charlottetown, that he has opened a class of instruction on the Violin, at the Quincey House, Kent-street, and is confident, from his past experience as a teacher, that he will give every satisfaction to his pupils. N. B.—Pupils taken from ten years upwards.

Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1879.—3i eod

VINEGAR.

30 CASKS PARKS' BEST

XXX VINEGAR.

THE BEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

CARVELL BROS.

Aug. 25, 1879. 2aw 2w

VALE COAL.

Excellent NUT COAL.

\$1.25 PER TON.

CARVELL BROS.

Aug. 22, 1879.—2aw 2w

Cash! Cash!

ALL PERSONS indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment. All accounts remaining unpaid on the 10th of September next will be handed over to the Court for collection.

HENRY A. HARVIE.

Aug. 23, 1879—eod 5in

PLASTER PARIS.

SELLING LOW.

H. COOMBS.

Aug. 29, 1879—3i pat & no

WHITE OATS WANTED.

WE REQUIRE White Oats for Early Shipment, and will pay the highest market price for two thousand (2,000) Bushels of the same, delivered not later than the 15th September, next.

HASZARD BROS.

61 Water St., Ch'town, { 3 taw pat till 15th
Aug 28th 1879.

PICKLES.

50 Dozen Chow-Chow.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Aug. 25, 1879—3in eod

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED MAY has retired from the firm of May, Kelly & Co., by selling out his interest in the same to the remaining partners.

ALFRED MAY.

JOHN KELLY.

W. N. RIGGS.

IN REFERENCE to the above, the business I will, in future, be conducted under the name of John Kelly & Co. All parties indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

W. N. RIGGS.

JOHN KELLY.

Ch'town, Aug. 23, 1879.

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