

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 1, 1886.

Questions About the School Board.

The letter of "A Catholic" is published in another column. On the minor points of his letter our correspondent may be right; but on the main point he is certainly wrong. The voice of a majority of the people has established the public schools on a secular basis. So long as they continue on this basis the School Board have nothing whatever to do with the religious beliefs of the teachers. They would be as culpable if, in the appointment of teachers, they took into account the numerical strength of the Catholics or Protestants, as if in the dismissal of teachers they took into account the particular Church or Denomination to which any teacher belonged. In his former letter, our correspondent charged that the School Board of Charlottetown had dismissed a teacher because he was a "Catholic." This was a legitimate charge, and it is a pity that there are no means of trying it, and making the Board feel the force of public opinion and justice if found guilty. But the charge that the Catholics have not a fair proportion of teachers in the staff is not legitimate—unless, indeed, it can be shown that applications of teachers have been refused, or that teachers have been dismissed, because they are Catholics.

Chips.

Well, so far, "Celt" has dusted the galleries of St. James' Hall, called up an irritated "Gael" on the Water question, and stirred up "Another Celt" to write on the Athanasian Creed. So far, so good, though the topics are somewhat diverse. But let us have no personalities, please. Anything "Celt" has written, has been in the kindest good nature, and from this course nothing will drive him. For this reason he is compelled to pass over without answer "Gael's" letter, as no controversy with him could evidently be other than personal. We welcome, however, our brother Celt as a co-laborer. Perhaps he is right that your columns are not the place for theological controversies. Most assuredly he is, if such controversy be conducted in an illiberal, sectarian spirit. He probably agrees with the judicious Hooker, who says, "How cometh it to pass that we are so rent with mutual contentions, and that the Church is so much troubled? If men had been willing to learn, all these controversies might have died the very day they were first brought forth." And yet what bitter controversies did all our creeds pass through before their final authoritative annunciation—a very furnace of theological heat, and hate, but serving to purify them from the dross of many errors. Our thoughts on the Athanasian Creed were committed to writing after reading some of the many writers on its history. The author of the extract quoted by "Another Celt," from the Catholic Dictionary apparently contends that this creed, though admittedly, not written by St. Athanasius, was known in its creed form as early as the fifth or sixth centuries; in its teachings is distinctly Athanasian, and that it is an authoritative confession of faith. These propositions are all disputed by Dr. Swainson, Lumby, Foulkes and Principal Tulloch, to whose voluminous writings on the creeds we would refer any of your readers who desire further information. In their opinion the address of Paulinus to the Council of Frull (796) assembled to discuss the doctrines of the Trinity, is fatal to the idea of its acceptance as a creed at that time, as it was then unknown to this venerable President, and the very object of the Council was to form just such an exposition of the faith as the "Quicunque Vult," which had it been in existence, would have rendered such deliberation unnecessary. One of these writers suggests that perhaps the Emperor Charlemagne was the author of the "damnable clauses." His correspondence with Paulinus and Alcuin certainly shows a desire on his part for an authoritative settlement of Trinitarian faith. As to its authenticity we conclude by quoting Principal Tulloch, speaking of the three creeds, the Nicene, the Apostles and the Athanasian. "Of all Christian, therefore the Nicene is the only really Catholic oecumenical creed, deliberately discussed and adopted by the representatives of the universal church. The two others associated with it in the services of the Western Church have not only never had acceptance beyond the range of that Church, but are very gradual growths within it, without any definite parentage or deliberate and consultative authority. They emerge gradually during many centuries from the confusions and variations of Christian opinion, slowly crystallizing

into definite shape; and such authority as belongs to them is neither primitive or patristic. It is the reflected assent of the later Church in the West, and the uncritical patronage of a comparatively ignorant age, which have alone elevated them to the same position as the faith defined at Nicaea, which is the only truly Catholic or universal symbol of the Universal Church."

"Is man retrograding, stationary or progressive? Are we a conquering, advancing army, or only fragments of a broken, discomfited host, fighting desperately in retreat with banners torn and trampled in the dust?" is the question seriously asked and discussed by the Rev. Mr. Harvey in his lectures recently published by Messrs. Truebner & Co., London. We were forcibly reminded in an article in the Montreal Gazette of the 18th ult., reviewing these lectures, of how much there is to be said on both sides. Look at the list he gives on one side. Triumphs of invention—railways, steamships, telegraphs, machinery, conquests of colonization, of keen-eyed science, the telescope, the spectroscope, the advance of modern thought, the ever increasing Press, spreading knowledge among all nations, the ever accumulating wealth of peoples and kingdoms, and the labors of philanthropy. Look on the other; pauperism and crime, standing armies with their sanguinary battle fields, plagues, pestilence and famine, communism and nihilism, the ceaseless struggle of man with man, strikes and riots. Again he compares the grand achievements of modern science with the building of the pyramids, the temple and hall of Karnac, the wealth of Babylon and Tyre, the sculptures of the Greeks, the great public wealth of ancient Rome, and the poetry and philosophy which gave Homer, Aeschylus, Plato and Aristotle a rank among the immortals. Well, there is some food for thought in this, though it does rather abruptly break into our much vaunted ideas of modern progress. All mankind have forever boasted of their own century—principally, we presume, because they lived in it. We are only taking our turn "in this nineteenth century of ours," in chanting the same psalm; and if we do pause in the song to consider our right to this self congratulation, it will only probably be to add another stanza telling of our generous recognition of the works of the mighty dead. Who expects us to resign the laurel crown.

CELTS.

The paper read by Mr. James H. Reddin on "Charles Dickens" is highly commended by those who had the pleasure of hearing it.

If only those who can afford to pay are to be admitted to the P. E. Island Hospital, on what grounds are public subscriptions asked to maintain it?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Some Points for the Catholic Members of the City School Board.

Sir,—The total amount received by the City School Board from the City Council during the year 1884 (vide Annual Report on Public Schools of P. E. Island for that year, the report for 1885 not being yet to hand) was \$3,750.00. Of this amount there was paid out on account of Queen Square School, \$1,048.81; supplements to teachers of Queen Square School, \$655.00; total, \$1,703.81, or a little more than one-fifth of the whole amount received and expended by the City School Board. I do not think we are far above the mark in assuming that Catholics form one-half of the population of Charlottetown, and that they pay one-half the taxes. That is, they pay one-half the expense of maintaining the City Schools, and receive in return one-fifth of the whole amount paid out, as the expenditure on Queen Square School. This shows that their representatives at the City School Board are not as fully alive to their interests as they should be. We do not claim that anything like half the amount annually placed at the disposal of the Board should be expended on Queen Square School, or similar schools, but we do ask a fairer and more proportionate return for money paid. Then, we are surely entitled to a larger representation on the staff of teachers. Under the present regime the city teachers number twenty-five, six of whom, or one-fourth, are Catholics. It may be objected that we have two convents and a college to send our children to. That, however, serves to strengthen my argument. Not only do we pay our full proportion towards the public schools, but, if we wish our children to receive such an education as they are entitled to, and such as is not given in the public schools, we must support our own educational institutions, which, as far as our contention is concerned when dealing with the public schools, are private. If mentioned at all, they enforce our argument. The same remarks apply just as strongly to St. Peter's School, sup-

ported at a heavy cost by a congregation who feel that they cannot get, in the public schools of Charlottetown, such instruction as they require for their children.

Some time ago I charged the City School Board with retaining the services of one teacher who is well known as the editor of a disreputable journal. Neither the teacher nor the Board have seen fit to deny the charge; and I now further charge our Catholic representatives at the Board (with perhaps one exception) with dereliction of duty in allowing that matter to pass unheeded, or to drop quietly out of sight. They cannot be ignorant of the facts; yet, as far as we know—for the meetings of the Board are like those of secret fraternities—closed to the Press and to the public—they sit voiceless and unprotesting against this novel outrage.

All honor to the teacher who gives to the world his matured thoughts on questions of general interest, which minister to the pleasure or instruction of his fellow men; but he who villifies his fellow men in the foulest language he can command, should be made feel the hard foot of public contempt, and should hear the voice of offended authority bidding him "go." Let us have no more of this "flesh of one, fish of another" policy. Let our Catholic representatives at the School Board quit themselves like men, or give way to those who are not too pusillanimous to speak out. The taxpayers they are supposed to represent demand, as a matter of right and justice, men of more outspoken independence at the Board.

CATHOLIC.

Ch'town, Feb. 24th, 1886.

Roller Skating.

Sir,—Since the last races held in the Roller Rink, there has been a great deal of interest shown regarding the time made, it being so very much faster than any previous time. I don't think the spectators were aware of the treat they were having in witnessing such a speedy race, for the time is nearly as fast as that made by professional skaters—in fact, a great many wouldn't believe the time was correct. Mr. Newsom must have improved wonderfully since the last races held in the Rink, for at that time he had "all he could do" to hold his "place," the time being much slower than 11.50. Before Mr. Newsom goes up to Prince County, it would be as well for him to skate a three-mile race against time. Until he does that, I don't think his present time will be thought anything of.

Yours, etc., R. R.

An International Movement.

FOR AMELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE WORKINGMEN OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

The Socialist members of the Paris Chamber of Deputies have taken active interest in the case of Burns, Hyndman, Williams and Champion, charged with having incited the Trafalgar Square and Hyde Park riots in London. These deputies have joined in sending a telegram to the British workmen in the House of Commons proposing a joint international movement in the interest of laboring men. The main objects of the proposed movement are to be the securing of a reduction in the hours of labor, improvement in the sanitary condition of work-shops, proper limits to the work obtained of women and minors, and absolute prohibition against allowing children of either sex under fourteen years of age to work at all in shops or factories. The telegram suggests that British workmen join those of France in inviting the workmen of America and Europe to send delegates to a congress to be held next September, in some place to be hereafter designated for the purpose of discussing means to "emancipate the workmen of all countries."

CURRENT NOTES.

Mayflowers are blooming in Aylesford, N. S.

John B. Gough's estate is estimated at less than \$75,000.

A chemist has discovered an extract from coal tar 230 times sweeter than sugar.

The Governor of Illinois has just pardoned a man who was serving a three years term in the penitentiary for stealing three quarts of ice cream.

It is now said that the rioters at Paspobiac were Half-breeds resulting from the intermarriage of early Acadian settlers with Micmac squaws.

When the fashionable young lady makes a dive and a grab at her dress skirt a fellow feels very much like dodging, for she acts for all the world like she was going for a brick.

The man who sends in a 25 cent ad. and wants the balance of a column to notice it in, would not be missed, and the man who comes in and sits on us when we are busy is on the list.

Jim-jam hose are the latest style. They are embroidered with bugs, beetles, horse-shoes, horses' heads, flowers, snakes crawling around the front, lizards and frogs just peeping over the tops of the boots, etc.

To every caller who requests an interview, Arabi Pasha sends out one of his own cards with a line written on it, saying he has much pleasure in granting the request, but begs the visitor not to mention politics.

There is a smart little girl in Cedar Rapids, Nebraska. She is nine years old, and the other day she wrote an account of a children's party, set it up in type, and corrected the proof, and the work was well done, too.

"Mother, what is an angel?" "My dear, it is a little girl with wings, who flies." "But I heard papa telling the governess that she was an angel; will she fly?" "Yes, my dear, she will fly away the first thing to-morrow."

Several citizens of New Haven, Conn., with worthy forethought, have had their graves dug and tombstones erected. The graves are stoned up and sealed over to protect from the weather, and the stones are all lettered, except the date of death.

A party in Lockport, N. S., was on Monday last convicted of selling liquor and fined \$50 and costs. At the trial a young man swore that he had not purchased liquor from the defendant, but had paid him \$1.10 for a cigar, when the defendant gave him a bottle of whiskey as a present.

THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

THE ISLAND'S CONTRIBUTION

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

The most prominent object in this exhibit is a map, prepared by Mr. McKinlay of the Land Office, showing the position and rank of every school on the Island. It shows that the whole Province is thickly studded with schools, and cannot fail to make an impression upon the sight-seeing crowds of Great Britain. It makes apparent the fact that there are in the Province 22 first-class schools, (graded), 21 advanced schools, (graded), and 392 primary schools, besides Prince of Wales College, St. Dunstan's College, the Commercial College, six large Convent Schools, St. Peter's Schools for boys and girls, and the Church of England School for the children of negroes. Belfast is the district best supplied with schools, with New London a good second best; but no part of the Island is left without its school.

There is also a full set of the books used in the public schools, a complete set of the reports of the Superintendent of Education from 1877 till 1885, a sample copy of the school course, an explanation of our school system and other papers bearing upon school work in the Province. The exhibit also contains specimens of work actually done by pupils in Prince of Wales College, St. Dunstan's College, St. Peter's School, the City Schools, Cape Traverse, New Annan, Marshfield and other schools. It is unnecessary to say that most of these specimens are admirable. A map of North America, drawn by Master Fred. Anderson, of Prince of Wales College, seems to be as perfect as it could possibly be made by hand, and was by Miss Amy DeBrisay, Mr. Louis DeBrisay, Margaret Brown, Ellen Wilson and Henrietta Wood come very nearly up to the same high standard. St. Dunstan's College contributes an excellent drawing of the new Catholic Church at St. Peter's, and examination papers, including a very extended course. The specimens of drawing and handwriting from all the colleges and schools are excellent, and make up a most creditable exhibition, showing clearly what is done in the public and private schools of the Province.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

Mr. McNeill, the agent here, informs us that additional exhibits for the Exhibition were forwarded on Saturday last, some light packages by the Capes route and large packages by the Northern Light.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.

THE second Lecture of the winter course, before the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered by the

REV. JOB SHENTON,

IN THE

Y. M. C. A. HALL.

—NEXT—

Thursday Evening, March 4th.

Subject—"WANTED."

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Admission, 10 Cents.

HENRY SMITH,

Secretary.

March 1, 1886.

Why Pay Higher When

WOODILL'S

2oz. Tins Retail 7 Cents

GERMAN

4oz. Tins Retail 13 Cents

BAKING

8oz. Tins Retail 22 Cents

POWDER

Quality Equal to Any.

March 1, 1886.

AUCTION.

AT residence of MR. WM. BETHUNE, Cumberland Street (near Kent) THURSDAY, 4th March, at 11 o'clock a. m., all his Household Furniture, comprising in part—

PARLOR—1 Parlor Set (walnut garnet plush), 1 Walnut Table (marble top), 1 Corner Walnut, 2 Sofa Curtains and Cornices, 1 Ottoman, 1 Stove, 1 Carpet, Pictures, &c.

DINING ROOM—1 Walnut Sideboard, 1 Extension Table, 6 Can-bottomed Chairs, 1 Smoking Chair, 1 Lounge, 1 Set Curtains, 1 Carpet, Wardrobe.

BEDROOM (2)—1 Bedroom Set (walnut and ash), 1 Carpet, 1 Spring Mattress, 1 Flock do, 1 Straw do, Pictures, 1 Set Curtains, 1 Carpet, Wardrobe.

BEDROOM (2)—1 Bedroom Set (dark), 1 Spring Mattress, 1 Excelsior do, Pictures, 1 Carpet.

HALL—1 Carpet, Hat Rack, Stair Carpet, Brass Stair Rods, Oilcloth.

KITCHEN—1 Kitchen Stove (Island Crown), 1 Dresser, Kitchen Chairs, 1 Sink, 1 Table, Set Crockeryware, Mats, &c.

—ALSO—

Sewing Machine, 1 Perambulator, 1 Swing Cot, and other articles.

This Furniture is nearly new and in good order.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,

Auctioneer.

Feb. 24—41 wed sat mon wed

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

SUB. The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

CHEAP CASH SALE.

CARPETS, COTTONS, &c.

J. B. MACDONALD

WILL clear out his stock of Carpets at Tremendous Reductions:

Brussels Carpets.

Price \$1.00, reduced to \$1.15. Price \$1.50, reduced to \$1.05. Price \$1.25, reduced to 85cts.

Scotch Carpets.

Price \$1.25, reduced to 85cts. Price \$1.10, reduced to 75cts. Price 90cts, reduced to 65cts.

Tapestry Carpets.

Price 90cts, reduced to 65cts. Price 65cts, reduced to 45cts. Price 55cts, reduced to 35cts.

Hemp Carpets.

10, 12, and 14 Cents. Floor Oilcloths, Lace Curtains, &c., at liberal discounts.

COTTONS! COTTONS!

30,000 yards Grey Cotton at cost; 20,000 yards White Cotton at cost; 20,000 yards Print Cotton at cost.

If you require Carpets, now is the time to buy. A great part of this stock of Carpet was imported last year.

J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, March 1, 1886.

BEER BROS.

MARCH.

SPECIAL Prices on HOUSE-FURNISHINGS:

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ROOM-PAPER, CURTAINS, SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, TICKINGS, CRETONNES,

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ROOM-PAPER, CURTAINS, SHEETINGS, TOWELLINGS, TICKINGS, CRETONNES,

Exceptional values in White Cottons and Embroideries.

We invite you to compare these with similar goods offered elsewhere, and feel confident you will find it to your advantage to purchase at

BEER BROS.,

73 & 75 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1886.

OUR SECOND

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

WILL COMMENCE

Monday, March 1st, 1886.

Discount 15 to 25 per cent. Look out for Circular giving full particulars.

J. C. SPRAGUE & CO.

Ch'town—2aw 3wks & wky

LONDON HOUSE!

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE still going on. Goods selling cheap in all departments.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Seven Bales Scotch Carpets, imported expressly for Spring Sale, now added to stock. See them

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

Dress Remnants, Print Remnants, Cloth Remnants, &c., Silk Remnants, Satin Remnants.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO

CEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Feb. 25, 1886.—dy & wky