

PROPHETCY OF AN ORATOR.

Prohibition Will be Enforced Inside Fifteen Years.

A Stirring Address on the Failure of the Scott Act—Good Music.

The meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, was well attended. Donald Farquharson, Esq., M. P. P., was called to the chair. The audience was first entertained with music by Professor Morgan and his little Fairy daughter. Fairy is a sweet bright eyed little girl, and remarkably clever. As singer she is a phenomenon, having a charming voice, well controlled. Before the programme ended she had many admirers. Her father, blind, has also a good voice, which blended pleasantly with that of his daughter. Besides singing, Fairy played, in an artistic way, the accompaniments, and gave a recitation. Each item on the programme was much enjoyed:

- Duet..... "O'er the Hill, O'er the Dale," Professor Morgan and Fairy. Solo..... "I shall be satisfied when I awake in his likeness," Little Fairy. Solo..... "Far Away, where Angels Dwell," Professor Morgan. Recitation..... "Daisy's Faith," Little Fairy. Duet..... "Come under my Pladie," Professor Morgan and Fairy.

THE FAILURE OF THE SCOTT ACT.

Rev. Mr. Keefer, in opening his interesting and eloquent address, said that in 1873 the Ontario legislature, thirty-three members of the Nova Scotia Legislature, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and individuals aggregating half a million petitioners, prayed the Dominion Parliament to enact total prohibition. In 1874 the Government appointed a commission to investigate the operation of the prohibitory law in the prohibition States. In 1875 the Senate appointed a committee on temperance, who reported back that they found from the evidence that the people had petitioned to a degree unprecedented in either Canadian or Imperial history, in favor of prohibition; that prohibitory laws are more efficient than license; that the best moral and material interests of the country depend upon the enactment and enforcement of prohibition, and that it is the duty of Parliament to grant that boon to the country at the earliest possible moment. Yet nothing was done till 1878, when the Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State, in the Senate introduced the Canada Temperance Act, popularly known from its author as the Scott Act. The Act passed the Senate without division on the principle, and only two minor divisions on detail. It passed the Commons unchallenged, both parties, Grits and Tories, supporting it.

Though passed in 1878, it was not adopted by any country in Ontario till 1881, when Halton carried it, nor was a general move made to adopt it till amended by the McCarthy act of 1883. In 1884-5 it was carried in twenty-seven counties and cities of the province by 27,000 majority. The temperance people themselves did not regard the Scott Act as a satisfactory answer to their prayer for prohibition. They wanted a law to prevent the manufacture, importation and sale of all intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage in the Dominion. The Scott Act does not interfere with the manufacture; it allows free importation and grants wholesale license ostensibly for export but actually for home use, and is local in application. Prejudice has been excited against the act, it being urged that it drives the trade from the country by driving out the liquor, while the anti-urge, at the same time that more liquor is being sold in Scott Act counties. Again it is objected that the Act makes that wrong in one country which is right in another. The great value of the Act is that it destroys the entire legal retail sale of liquor for beverage use, where the Act is brought into force. "Thank God," said the speaker, "not a glass of liquor has been legally sold in Charlottetown in recent years." He admitted the existence of the illicit traffic—it was to be expected, the act provides for it. The act proposed to destroy the license system of a century; established in the usages of three generations in Canada; entrenched in the appetites of its victims; fortified by the avarice of the vendors, the large profits of the trade and the immense capital invested; and buttressed by the political power it has wielded in the country. To dislodge such a foe, the siege process was necessary. Time was necessary to complete triumph. The early settler felled five acres of forest in one winter, but it took him twice five summers to stump the same acreage. In one hour the legal traffic is cut down by the Scott Act, but a generation is necessary to extract the roots of bitterness from the life of the nation. The Scott Act has made criminal the liquor traffic in those counties and placed the illicit vendor and horse thief on a level. Both are criminals. The speaker appealed to his hearers whether they would not sooner the thief would steal their horse than a liquor seller should sell their boys liquor. The audience were evidently in full sympathy with this view of the case. Thus cried he, "If you will not license a man to steal your horses, why license a man to sell liquor to your sons?"

Though knowing the Scott Act was a defective measure, he urged its adoption as the only present means of breaking up the people's partnership in the trade and responsibility thereof. Even were as much liquor sold under the Scott Act as under license the condition under the former is better than under the latter. License makes the sale of liquor legal, right according to law, distributes the responsibility over the people, makes them partners and grants the law's protection to the traffic. The Scott Act makes the sale illegal, wrong according to law, concentrates the guilt upon the head of the seller, dissolves the partnership and applies penalty to the wrong of the traffic.

Other reasons for advising the adoption of the Scott Act tentatively were briefly given:

- 1. Taking away the license degrades liquor selling and hastens its destruction. "The most wretched business in Ontario is that of selling whiskey in a Scott Act county," said the speaker.
- 2. The adoption and enforcement of the act fosters an agitation that promotes the rapid

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VIEW'S OF A CELEBRATED WRITER—SOME SENSIBLE REMARKS.

(Special Correspondence of The Examiner.)

When we entered the hall in the afternoon, Dr. Fitch was speaking, so I did not hear the beginning of his paper on "Hand-work and Head-work." He believes the two should go together, that it is foolish to suppose that there is any antagonism between them. If I understood him aright, he does not believe in technical schools, that is, schools which teach boys or girls a particular trade, but thinks we should give the children a good general education, with a knowledge of mechanical drawing, and such an acquaintance with the principles of mechanics and the use of tools as will fit them, when they enter the workshop, to undertake intelligently whatever special work they are fitted for. He described two schools in Belgium where the experiment of industrial education has been tried. In these schools men are trained to be captains of industry. They spend a part of every day in the workshops, have access to a good library, and receive such instruction in sciences as will enable them to understand the processes used in the different manufactures. To illustrate the necessity of such teaching in these days, he said that the Belgians came over to England, bought quantities of coal tar and sent it back in the form of the dyes which produced the delicate and beautiful tints, used by the manufacturers of women materials. Language was not the only method of expression. Thought could be expressed also by delineation, design, moulding, &c. At the same time, mental development was the chief thing aimed at. We must not make a fetish of industrial education. While we trained the eye, the hand, the senses, and the intellect, which directed them all, we must not forget to encourage aspiration, and to try to fit our scholars to lead an honorable life. The speaker showed, by the example of the English schools, that to educate the hand alone did very little good. The English girls have always learned sewing, but this has not, as it might have done if properly taught, made them either more intelligent or more capable of undertaking other manual work. There is room for increased instruction in manual training, but the improvements should be made with caution, and not at the expense of general intellectual cultivation.

The Kindergarten schools had already shown that the two might go hand in hand with little children. Why could not the common school commence where the Kindergarten left off?

COL. PARKER'S ADDRESS.

Col. Parker (not Porter as your compositor had it the other day) followed by an address on Artists or Artisans, which? If the depth of thought and the finished expression of Dr. Schurman made it hard to make an abstract of his speech, it is just as hard to do justice to Col. Parker for quite another reason. He is an educational revivalist, full of enthusiasm, and a great deal of his power over an audience depends more on how he says things than on what he says. Some of the more critical among us thought that he indulged his fondness for making a joke somewhat too often, but the repeated calls for Parker the last night showed that most of us wanted to go away with his earnest words ringing in our ears and to enjoy once more a hearty laugh before we left the Institute. Colonel Parker divides all workers into two classes, Artists and Artisans. The artisan works from a pattern. A good one works carefully, imitating the designs of other men, copying every detail. Their work is necessary. We could not do without carpenters, shoe makers, tailors, and all the other handicraftsmen who fill the workshops of the world. But there is a higher class of workers. Those who conceive their own designs, who discover the laws that govern their own particular work and make their pattern accordingly. These are the artists; artists are progressive. The artisan is afraid new discoveries will rob him of his work. The artist is able to go ahead, he wants to find new truths; better ways of working. Col. Parker said that he had been accused of inventing methods. He had not done so. He had, he hoped, found some of God's methods in human growth. Teaching is an art, and art cannot be imitated. Subjects to be taught should be weighed by their usefulness. All training is either moral or immoral. We should teach children to work from good motives and by right methods. There is no such thing as a lazy child naturally. We may make children lazy by bad teaching. There are teachers who are pedant peddlers of knowledge. Such teachers stick to the old ways, move in the old ruts, work by old rules. Col. Parker instanced Galileo, Fulton, and Stevenson as some of those who made great discoveries in spite of the opposition of the learned men of their day. Teaching is the realizing of the possibilities of human growth. We cannot make the nature, though we may distort and deform it. Education is the preparation for life, and death itself the preparation for the life to come. We must teach the children to be good, and we can not do that by means of prizes. We might as well give prizes for eating as for learning. The prize system makes children selfish. He had not given a prize for over six years, and he believed his children learned better than they used to do. We should not force children to study either spelling or grammar by itself. Spelling books are an abomination and the grammar not much better. The teacher should strive to make things plain, not envelop them in mystery. Teachers should study the sermon on the mount and try to find out what Christ meant when he said, "Feed my Lambs." He at least understood that the hope of the world is the children.

At five o'clock the meeting adjourned to allow the teachers to visit the Owen Art Gallery. A good many took advantage of the opportunity and spent a pleasant hour in looking at the pictures and casts which filled the gallery.

In the evening we listened to the professors of the College on Social and Industrial life. Dr. Sawyer, of Acadia, Dr. Harrison, of N. B. University, Dr. Inch,

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close complimented its author. I am sorry not to be able to tell you anything of the work of the other sections, except that I was assured that the meeting in that of the Inspector's was a very pleasant and friendly one. After the morning's work was over, we went for a drive, and saw some of the handsomest buildings and finest streets in St. John. This was one of the most pleasant, and, I think, not the least profitable hours spent in the city. We missed, however, Mrs. Parker's admirable paper on the Delartian school of expression, but were in time to hear Miss Magee's paper on "Art Education." Both these ladies are Normal School teachers—Mrs. Parker in Cook County Normal School, Illinois, and Miss Magee in Wisconsin State Normal School. One thing we learned from Miss Magee's paper, and from the general tone of the Convention is, that if we P. E. Island teachers are to keep pace with other teachers of our time, we must learn and teach industrial drawing.

After this session a reception was held to give some of the teachers an opportunity of being introduced to Sir William Dawson. About two hundred were present and had the honor of shaking hands with that gentle, but truly great old gentleman.

On Thursday evening a meeting was held, presided over by Governor Tilley and addressed by Sir Wm. Dawson, Dr. Allison, Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. D. Ferguson, Col. Parker and other gentlemen. The Institute was crowded, many having to stand all the evening. Sir Leonard has grown very much older looking since we heard him and Mr. Blake in the drill shed in Charlottetown, and looks as if the quiet of Government House was much more congenial to the evening of his days than the excitement of the House of Commons. Many of your readers have heard Mr. Foster, and I need only say he spoke in the fluent, vigorous manner characteristic of him. He obtained the applause of the teachers by saying that they ought to have larger salaries and longer holidays.

We Islanders were very well pleased with the speech of the Hon. D. Ferguson. He spoke from the standpoint of a farmer. He denied that the Island, even twenty-five years ago, was behind the sister provinces in educational development, and showed that now we were ahead, especially in the proportion of the revenue we spent upon education. Our people in distant lands were not hewers of wood and drawers of water, but active intelligent citizens. He stated that there was but one vacant school in the Province. He was very sorry, however, to find from the Superintendent's report, which he quoted, that agricultural chemistry was not being taught in our Province. Everywhere else time and thought was being spent on the best methods of farming, and unless we were to fall hopelessly behind we must learn how to make our land bring forth as much as it was possible. Competition was so keen all over the world, owing to greater facilities for carrying produce, that we must strain every nerve to keep our place.

I would like to be able to tell you what some of the other speakers said, especially Sir William Dawson, but my letter is becoming tiresome, and I will only refer to the closing sentence of Sir William's address, in which he besought the teachers to remember the meekness and gentleness of Christ, and to try to be influenced by that in all their dealings with those under their care.

As the following morning was rainy, the greater number of the Island teachers left for home, and after enjoying a delightful trip arrived in Summerside, where all spent a pleasant evening, becoming better acquainted and better pleased with one another. On Saturday night we united again with our friends who had stayed to attend the excursion, and who gave a glowing account of the beauty of the scenery and the kindness of the Fredericton people. We were all glad to get home, and I think all well pleased that we had attended the first Interprovincial Teachers' Convention of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Waterworks.

Sir,—I see, from time to time, notices in the papers calling attention to the open places in different parts of the city, made by the men constructing the waterworks. I was led to make inquiries as to why these places were not filled in as the pipe men went along, and found that the cause of it was the want of gates, branches, etc., which were delayed on the way here from the United States, and did not arrive until quite recently. I found, also, that the men are now hard at work closing up the holes and opening up the streets which they complete and close as they go along, which they might have done in the first instance, without extra expense, had the gates, etc., been delivered to them in time. Why blame the contractors for leaving open the places when it is quite evident they are not to blame for the gates and hydrants being delayed through unnecessary causes?

If you can spare me a small space in your valuable paper I will give you a short account of how the waterworks is progressing. The pumping station on the Malpeque Road shows that a lot of hard work is being done by the contractor, under the able supervision of a Boston expert at this special work, and will, no doubt, be finished in time for the pump contractors, Messrs. McIntosh & McDonald, to get their pumps in for carrying the water to the Reservoir by the specified time, which, I believe, is the last of October.

I saw an engine at the Pumping Station which I was informed the contractors were going to use to force the water through a surface pipe from the spring to the Mount Edward Road to damp the puddle clay, concrete, etc., used in making the bottom of the reservoir. I also saw a number of horses and carts hauling the puddled clay from the pumping station to the reservoir. The inner circle of the reservoir is covered to a depth of two feet with clay well pugged and rolled to make it solid and impervious to water. On top of this they are commencing to lay a "core" wall of Island stone, built with Portland cement. This wall will be six feet high and two feet thick, and will be perfectly water-tight and plastered on the inside with cement. The earth taken from the reservoir will be deposited on each side of the core wall and rolled to form slopes of embankment.

A Norwegian vessel, called the Como, arrived last week with a cargo of pipes,

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of Mount Allison, Dr. Forrest, of Dalhousie, Dr. Anderson, of Prince of Wales, and Dr. Roberts, of King's College, were the speakers. Your correspondent did not hear either of the two last named gentlemen. Dr. Anderson's short address is well spoken of and was heartily applauded. Most of the gentlemen disagreed with Dr. Schurman's belief that Greek and Latin occupied too much of the time of the average student. Dr. Forrest believed if college leages were to maintain their existence they must afford their students a thorough technical education. If they did not do this they would not obtain the support of men of wealth. He thought a man should be allowed to obtain a college degree, even if he were unable to study mathematics. As a matter of course, all the learned Doctors thought college exerted a wide and powerful influence on society and on the industries of the country.

We were glad to see the familiar face of Dr. Burwash and much disappointed that we did not hear a word from him from the platform. We were pleased, too, to meet again Mr. and Mrs. Manning, and felt that they were glad to see some of their old Charlottetown friends. The Rev. Dr. Brewer, although busy preparing to leave St. John, had time to find a boarding house for some of the Island teachers, and to invite them to go through the Centenary Church, in which he has ministered for the last three years. Some of us were able to accept of the invitation, but your correspondent had to be content with seeing the outside of that splendid church. Some of the gentlemen on our return were loud in their praise of Dr. Brewer's kindness, and there were others who would have liked to greet an old friend or schoolmate if we had known he was in the city and where to find him. It was, we think, a pity that no arrangements were made for giving the teachers of the different provinces an opportunity of becoming acquainted with one another. It is not always the best teachers or those of most experience who undertake to read papers or speak to the whole Convention, and often a half-hour's quiet talk on professional work with one of these modest people does one more good than all the carefully prepared papers he has listened to. Besides, it does us good to feel that we know one another and that each is only a part of a great body. There was no more pleasant feature of the whole Convention than the reading of the telegram which conveyed across the continent the greetings of the five thousand teachers who formed the American Convention at San Francisco.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

On Thursday morning the Convention met in sections. Section E, the primary section, met in the Centennial School, on Leinster street. There were very few gentlemen present, except the chairman, when your correspondent entered. The primary school work of these Maritime Provinces is evidently done by women; and to judge by the appearance of the assembly, as well as by the papers read, it is well done. The audience was quiet and attentive, and the papers read were thoughtful and carefully prepared. Miss Lewis, of Truro, began with a paper on Kindergarten methods in Primary Schools. Miss Lewis gave a good object lesson in self-control, and many teachers afforded unconscious illustration of the evils of want of punctuality, as they kept coming in till ten o'clock, making it impossible to hear her paper till the noise had ceased. However, quietness at length prevailed, and her excellent paper received the attention it deserved.

The paper on "Social Instincts as a Factor in Character Building," by Miss Sullivan, of Halifax, was a clever one and showed that the young lady reads and thinks, and I should think her work must testify that good results follow from good reading and earnest thinking.

The next paper on "Character Building," was by Miss McPhail, of Summerside. The aim of the paper was to show that at the foundation of all character must be the resolution to "Fear God and to keep His Commandments." Miss McPhail tried to show us how we might make good men and good women and I hope the lesson was not lost upon us. It would be a good thing if we each realized our responsibility as she does, and strove as earnestly to find out how to deal with the mystery of child nature.

The paper read by Miss Murphy, of Portland, was the result of mature thought and ripe experience; and Miss Adams, of St. John, showed that she appreciated the difficulty of the teacher's position in dealing with faults of temper, and had learned some of the best methods of treating them. Dr. Fitch gave a short practical address, in which he claimed that the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic should go hand in hand with the Kindergarten games and exercises; and Col. Fitch gave an interesting speech in which he criticised some of the approved methods of teaching reading. It was a little startling to hear not only the A B C method but the phonic method, the method of reading in concert, the method of counting at the stops and reading by the teacher for the imitation of the scholars, condemned; to be told that you should not teach a child emphasis, but that if he understood the passage the correct emphasis and the proper pauses would be given naturally, and that you should teach the children to read writing before print.

We were given leave to ask questions, but I am afraid, between laughing at the comical way Col. Parker put things and surprise at what he said, our wits were not very active. One gentleman brought out the answer that phonics were very good in their place, but that place was not the time when the child was beginning to read.

I cannot refrain here from alluding to the one disagreeable feature of this very pleasant session. A man whom I could not see, and who sat somewhere in the back of the room, deliberately interrupted a lady twice during the reading of her paper. What authority he had for doing so, or why the chairman allowed it, I cannot conceive. I was told that this person was Principal of the Fredericton Normal School, but as my informant may have misunderstood me, or I may have misunderstood her, I will give that gentleman the opportunity of denying the charge. I am loth to believe that the man who, in one way, stands at the head of education in the neighboring Province, and who, without a doubt, has the greatest influence on the rising generation of teachers, should have so little manliness as to interrupt a lady and a stranger in so rude a manner.

To show that the paper, although long, was interesting, it will be sufficient to say that Col. Parker listened to it throughout with the greatest attention, and at the

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which have been distributed along the streets and are now ready for laying. I was glad to see plenty of hydrants and gates going in, which will be a great benefit to our fire department, as they will not have to run such an enormous length of hose as is done in some other cities. This shows good judgment on the part of the Engineer in charge. Altogether there will be well on to 100 hydrants placed throughout the city.

I learn that one of the contractors, Mr. J. K. McDonald, had to go back home some time ago, as he was seriously ill. The latest accounts from him state that he has not improved very much since he left. Mr. McIntosh, the other contractor, has taken sole charge of the work and devotes his whole attention to it from early morning till late at night. He seems to be pleased with his men, of whom he speaks very highly, as first-class workmen, industrious and steady; and in support of this he said that not one out of their pay had found its way into the police court.

Let me here say that the citizens should not complain too much on account of a little inconvenience, as it is impossible to carry on such a large work without interfering, to a certain degree with the street traffic. But the worst is nearly over, as they have, since the hydrants, &c., arrived, been closing the streets with separate gangs of men at a great loss to themselves in order to accommodate the public. By the appearance of the progress that has been made, it looks as if we would have the work completed in the time contracted for. Thanking you for your valuable space, I remain,

Yours, &c.,

CITIZEN.

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THE Ladies of the Congregation of CHRIST CHURCH, (CHERRY VALLEY, intend having a Fancy Sale, On Thursday, 26th of July, to be held on the Beautiful Grounds of Theophilus Nelson, NEAR CHINA POINT WHARF, For the purpose of raising funds to purchase an Organ for the Church. In connection with the Fancy Sale there will be all kinds of Refreshments and Amusements to be had on the grounds. It is in the hands of an energetic Committee, who will spare no pains to make it the first-class time of the season. ST. PETER'S BOYS' BAND will be in attendance. The Steamer HEATHER BELLE will leave the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf at TEN o'clock, to carry passengers to and from the grounds at one half first-class fare. By order of Committee. China Point, July 24, 1888—2 p

CHEAP FLOUR.

A Few Bags Dark Flour FOR SALE CHEAP FOR FEED.

ROLLER MILLS.

Provincial Rifle Association.

THE ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING of this Association will be held on Kensington Rifle Range, commencing on MONDAY, 13th August, at 8.30 a. m. G. L. DOGHERTY, Secretary.

Auction Sale.

BY AUCTION, To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, July 25th, at 11 o'clock: 20 Boxes BERMUDA ONIONS, 5 Half Chests TEA. Ordered to be sold without any reserve. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

WOODLILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER.

"INCH ARRAN HOUSE," DALHOUSIE, N. B., July 18, 1888.

"I have used WOODLILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER for the past two months, and shall continue to do so, for it has rendered full satisfaction."

"GEORGE D. FUCHS, Manager."

Come for a Day's Pleasure!

ST. JAMES' SABBATH SCHOOL WILL HAVE THEIR ANNUAL PICNIC

—ON— Thursday First, 26th Inst., —AT— SHAW'S WHARF.

THE STEAMER "SOUTHPORT" will leave Ferry Wharf at 10 o'clock in the morning, calling at Rocky Point; and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, direct for Shaw's Wharf. The Ladies will have Refreshment, Tea and Fancy Tables on the Grounds. Games, Races and other Amusements for the Scholars. The public are invited to take a trip up the West River, which, for beauty of scenery and a pleasant sail, cannot be surpassed. COME ALONG—Tickets only 25 cents. By order of Committee.

DAVID SMALL