

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1884.

VOL. 14.—NO. 140.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly,  
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-  
ments, on application.

### ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1884.

#### MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 1h. 55m. a. m.  
Full Moon, 9th day, 11h. 55m. p. m.  
Last quarter 18th day, 0h. 41.9m. a. m.  
New Moon 24th day, 6h. 24.1m. p. m.  
First Quarter, 31st day, 0h. 43.9m. p. m.

D	DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M		rises	sets	rises	water	len. h.
1	Thursday	4 51	7 3	10 37	2 45	14 12
2	Friday	49	4 11	44	3 50	15
3	Saturday	46	6 49	48	5 4	18
4	Sunday	47	7 1	51	6 17	20
5	Monday	45	8 2	53	7 22	23
6	Tuesday	44	9 3	55	8 15	25
7	Wednesday	42	10 4	56	8 56	27
8	Thursday	40	11 5	55	9 35	30
9	Friday	39	12 6	53	10 11	33
10	Saturday	38	14 7	50	10 44	36
11	Sunday	37	16 8	44	11 19	39
12	Monday	36	17 9	41	11 54	42
13	Tuesday	34	18 10	21	12 29	44
14	Wednesday	32	19 11	2	1 4	47
15	Thursday	31	20 11	40	1 44	49
16	Friday	30	21 12	48	2 28	51
17	Saturday	29	22 0	14	3 20	53
18	Sunday	28	23 0	46	4 27	55
19	Monday	27	24 1	16	5 42	57
20	Tuesday	26	25 1	46	6 57	59
21	Wednesday	25	27 2	17	8 2	15 1
22	Thursday	25	28 2	51	8 56	3
23	Friday	24	29 3	29	9 46	5
24	Saturday	23	30 4	14	10 34	7
25	Sunday	22	31 5	7	11 19	9
26	Monday	21	32 6	7	morn	11
27	Tuesday	20	33 7	12	0 5	13
28	Wednesday	20	34 8	21	0 49	14
29	Thursday	19	35 9	30	1 35	16
30	Friday	18	36 10	35	2 23	18
31	Saturday	18	37 11	43	3 15	19

## W. WHEATLEY,

(OF WHEATLEY & SONS, CHARLOTTETOWN,  
P. E. ISLAND)

Commission Merchant,  
269 BARRINGTON STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

Special attention given to the sale of  
P. E. Island produce.  
April 24, 1884.

## N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
SHIP BROKER,  
AND INSURANCE AGENT,  
COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice  
Groceries and Spices

General Agent for P. E. Island of the  
British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Com-  
pany, of London, England  
Special attention given to Auction Sales of  
Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit,  
Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt  
and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchand-  
ises.  
Correspondence and Consignments solicited.  
Returns promptly made.  
March 28, 1884.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,  
BARRISTERS

—AND—  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great  
George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.  
W. V. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL  
Jan. 16, '83.

## DRESS MAKING.

MISS TAYLOR and MISS FARROW  
are now prepared to attend to DRESS  
MAKING, in every department, at Lord's  
Hotel, Souris East. Ladies giving orders will  
meet with prompt attention.  
Souris, April 4, 1884.—1m

## MONCTON

### Sash and Door Factory.

M. R. P. L. E. in returning thanks to the  
public for the liberal patronage extended  
to him while in business in Charlottetown,  
begs leave to inform his old customers and  
the public generally, that he, in company  
with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

## Messrs. B. Williams & Co.

Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownall Wharf,  
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep  
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-  
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

### LOWEST CASH PRICES.

All orders entrusted to them will receive  
prompt attention.

## LEA & ROGERS,

Moncton, N. B.

Sept. 5, 1883.—2aw wly

## SHIP AND HOUSE BUILDERS,

Will find every requisite for the trade at

## DUCHEMIN'S STEAM FACTORY,

### Beer's Wharf.

Always on hand, a complete stock of

## Ship's Blocks, Deadeyes, Steering Wheels,

—ALSO—

Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base  
Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting,  
Conductor and Handrail, Newel Posts, Balu-  
sters and every description of Turning.

Fret, Circular and Jig Sawing, Planing and  
Moulding turned out neatly and with des-  
patch.

Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near  
McMillan's Coal Depot.

## Albert Duchemin.

Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wly 6i.

## STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

AT the 57th Annual General Meeting of  
the Standard Life Assurance Company,  
held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of  
April, 1883, the following results for the  
year ended 15th November, 1883, were re-  
ported:—

3,038 new proposals for life as-  
surance were received the  
year for \$ 9,754,085 38

2,561 proposals were accepted,  
assuring 7,239,048 13

The total existing assurances in  
force at 15th November,  
1882, amounted to 56,936,302 91  
(Of which \$7,753,031 15 was  
reassured with other offices)

The claims by death which  
arose during the year amount-  
ed, including bonus addi-  
tions, to 2,462,226 59

The annual revenue amounted  
at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00

The invested funds at same  
date amounted to 29,503,416 00

Being an increase during the  
year of 1,662,648 35

## JOHN LONGWORTH,

Agent for Charlottetown.

THOMAS KERR,  
Inspector of Agencies.  
Ch'town, August 3, 1882

## TO LOBSTER PACKERS.

FOR SALE—1,000 cases FLAT CANS  
(warranted). Apply to

## LONGWORTH & CO.,

Water Street,  
Ch'town, April 9—2aw 3w

## BARGAINS.

I AM selling the balance of my Furniture  
saved from the fire of the 20th ult., at J.  
D. McLeod's corner, Queen Street, at a  
reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per  
cent. below usual prices.

## JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, March 8.

## INSURANCE.

### UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

THE undersigned represents the following FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES,  
and is prepared to cover property of every description at LOWEST  
RATES:

## English Fire Companies.

### Northern Assurance Company, of London and Aberdeen

CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

### The Fire Insurance Association, of London,

CAPITAL, FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

### The Glasgow and London Fire Insurance Company,

CAPITAL, TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS

## MARINE.

### The Great Western Marine Insurance Co., of New York,

Assets 1st January, 1884, \$990,892 74. Sterling certificates issued payable in  
England or on the Continent of Europe. Cargoes and freights  
covered without reference to head office.

### The Nova Scotia Marine Insurance Association, of Halifax

Hulls, Cargoes, and Freights covered at lowest rates.

## LIFE.

### The London and Lancashire Life Insurance Company.

### The North American Life Insurance Company.

Rates lower than the majority of offices.

## FRED. W. HYNDMAN.

Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1884.—oaw sat 3m. pat.

## TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

AT SIGN OF THE LION.  
—O—  
WE OFFER

## CHOICE TEAS AT LOW PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

QUEEN STREET.  
April 4, 1884—wly

## Hats. Hats.

### REASONS why L. E. PROWSE sells the CHEAPEST HATS in the city:—

1st. Because he does not believe one man should pay double  
because another does not pay ANYTHING.

2nd. He buys in the best makers' best styles, buys for cash,  
and sells for cash.

3rd. He does not believe in the old rule—ask large profits  
and want to get rich too fast—but is satisfied with a SMALL  
ADVANCE ON COST.

4th. He buys carefully, has no dead stock, keeps the LATEST  
STYLES always on hand, and at the right time.

Come all, and be convinced that money can be saved  
by purchasing your Hats from  
**L. E. PROWSE,**  
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.  
Ch'town, April 15, 1884.—cod wly

## THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1836.  
Invested Funds, \$30,632,000; of which ONE MILLION  
DOLLARS is invested in Canada.

### General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund, SEVEN MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This Company will now do a general business in the City and  
Province. Risks taken daily by

## R. R. FITZGERALD,

AGENT.  
Ch'town, March 10, 1884.—cod

## CO-EDUCATION.

### The Thin Edge of the Wedge Argument.

#### PRINCIPAL GRANT'S VIEWS.

In his speech at the closing exercises of  
the Kingston Women's Medical College,  
Rev. Principal Grant said:—I wish to say  
a few words on two related subjects, not  
so much in the line of direct argument,  
but as a contribution from our own his-  
tory. (1) May men and women sit in the  
same class-rooms without either sex running  
any greater risk than has to be incurred  
in numberless ways in connection with the  
daily free intercourse that is the character-  
istic of our civilization? So far as I have  
seen, the most formidable argument against  
the proposed innovation is what is popu-  
larly known as "the thin edge of the wedge  
argument." We are told that this is one  
of the first steps in a great social revolu-  
tion, and that we should put our foot down  
now, unless we wish to see the present  
relation of the sexes destroyed. I have  
heard too much of that style of argu-  
ment in church courts to have much  
respect for it. People who have been  
again and again solemnly warned that  
the practice of staiding to sing or  
the use of an organ, or the introduction of  
an hymnal, or the recital of the Creed or  
the Lord's Prayer, is the first movement  
on an inclined plane that leads to necessity  
to Popery, get into a habit of discussing a  
thing on its own merits. The "thin end of  
the wedge argument" implies that common  
sense is dead, or that at any rate it will be  
dead in a few years. But I wish to look at  
this question in the light of the actual state  
of the case in Ontario rather than from the  
point of view of theorists or the practice of  
other countries. During the last few  
months men have been quoting facts from  
a distance in that delightfully general way  
that indicates possession of information  
at second or third hand, without taking  
the trouble to ascertain the facts that are  
at their own doors. What, then, is the  
state of the case, so far as the Faculty of  
Arts in Queen's is concerned? Beginning  
with one female student ten years ago, we  
had four in 1881, five in 1882, seven in 1883,  
and five in 1884. How many graduates? None  
as yet. Two are to be laureated day after  
to-morrow, and these are the first in Can-  
ada. Better average students than our five  
could not be desired, but those who oppose  
the admission of women to our universities  
may comfort themselves with the criticism  
of the French Marshal on the British in-  
fantry:—"The best in the world, but  
fortunately they are very few." The ex-  
perience of Victoria is pretty much the  
same as ours. Throwing the door open  
ten or eleven years ago, they have  
now two or three young women among their  
under-graduates. The experiment then has  
failed in Ontario, it may be said. No, it  
has succeeded. Before pronouncing whether  
there has been success or failure in any  
case, it would be well to consider what was  
the end contemplated. Those who took the  
responsibility of the experiment in Queen's  
(it was taken before my time) did not for a  
moment think that the number of women in  
the class-rooms would ever be as great as  
the number of men. They thought pre-  
cisely the reverse. They fancied that some  
young women clamoured for higher educa-  
tion simply because it was out of their  
reach, and that nothing more  
would be heard of them when the  
doors were opened; but they  
believed that a small number earnestly  
desired the privilege, and as one in par-  
ticular applied for admission, they were  
unwilling that injustice should be done to  
a minority, or even to one. Instead of  
saying, "We know better than you what  
is good for you," they abolished restric-  
tions sanctioned by use and wont and  
deeply cherished social prejudices. They  
knew that as a matter of fact a thorough  
mental training could be had only in a  
properly equipped university. Eleven  
years ago, then, young women in Canada,  
no matter what their desires or how great  
their abilities, had to be satisfied with the  
provision made in high schools or private  
boarding schools. By the action of  
Queen's and Victoria that grievance has  
been removed. We have not suffered in  
consequence. Our students have quad-  
rupled since. The presence of two or  
three young women in a class-room attracts  
less notice than the appearance of the  
same number of young men at a prayer  
meeting; and no more than their presence  
as students in art galleries or museums, or  
generally in mills and shops, or at  
public lectures, the church and the  
opera. Results, so far as known to  
us, are good and good only in the  
case of both sexes; but the thing is looked  
upon now as so much a matter of course  
that it is almost an exaggeration to speak  
of results. What are the inferences from the  
facts I have stated? Some may infer that  
what has been done in Queen's may be  
done in University College also. Others  
may take the position that the country is  
all the richer for having colleges of different  
types. Others may fancy that in a large  
city like Toronto there are scores of young  
women on whose hands time hangs heavily  
who might attend colleges as "casuals," and  
that the presence of such a class would not  
be favorable to discipline. But, certainly,  
the experience of the past ten years proves  
that the number of young women who are  
likely to take the regular Arts course is  
exceeding small, and therefore, that only  
those who are always liberal with other  
people's money would propose that the  
Province should give half a million dollars  
to build a college and endow a teaching  
staff for that small number.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the New York  
Board of Health has been analyzing sam-  
ples of "essence of coffee" used by poor  
families and boarding-house keepers in that  
city. The preparation contains, among  
other things, dried blood, chicory, very  
poor coffee and powdered licorice. The  
doctor will, it is said, lay his analysis be-  
fore the board, that criminal proceedings  
may be instituted against the manufac-  
turers of the stuff.

A. Paul, of Brownsburg, Que., was a  
farmer. In 1877 he sold his farm and  
started in the general store business, and it  
is only fair to presume that he has wished  
himself out of it many times since, as his  
experience has been far from a pleasing one.  
Through giving credit too freely he has al-  
ways been more or less slow, and in the  
spring of 1883 he was compelled to assign.  
The estate was bought in by a friend and  
re-transferred to him, but in December last  
he was so unfortunate as to be burnt out.  
Now he is offering fifty cents cash, and will  
likely go out of the business.

The mausoleum at Windsor, in which the  
Duke of Albany was buried, was erected by  
Henry VIII., and given in grant by Henry  
VIII. to Wolsey. When Wolsey fell from  
power it returned to the Crown, and was  
fitted by Charles I. as a royal tomb-house.  
The present royal vault was not, however,  
built until the reign of George III. The  
vault is arched, the centre being occupied  
by a long quadrangular slab of stone. The  
following royal personages have been in-  
terred there: Two sons of George III.,  
Princes Octavius and Alfred; the Duchess  
of Brunswick, the Princess Adelaide and  
Elizabeth, daughters of the Duke of Clarence;  
Prince Harold, infant son of the  
Prince and Princess Christian, who died in  
1776; the Princess Amelia, in 1810; the  
Princess Charlotte, in 1817; Queen Char-  
lotte and the Duke of Kent, in 1820; Queen  
III., in 1827; the Duke of York, in 1830;  
George IV., in 1830; William IV., in 1837;  
Princess Augusta, in 1840; Queen Ade-  
laide, in 1849; and George V., of Hanover,  
in 1878.

The question of the supply and cost of  
fuel is a most important one for Manitoba  
and the North West. The lessees of the  
Saskatchewan mine at Medicine Hat, a  
station on the C. P. R., 500 miles west of  
Brandon, are procuring appliances for re-  
ducing the cost of mining, and expect to be  
able to deliver this lignite coal on the cars  
in Winnipeg at \$7 per ton, which they think  
will place it beyond the competing power of  
wood. To bring it into general use, how-  
ever, they must provide the people with the  
proper kind of stove to burn it. The Free  
Press states that the Northwest Fuel Co.  
is erecting appliances at Port Arthur for  
the receiving and handling of American  
coal on a large scale. The company pro-  
fesses to have "contracted for a large por-  
tion of their lake tonnage at about one  
dollar per ton, and say they are prepared  
to book orders for the best anthracite coal,  
on arrival of 1884 craft, at \$10.50 here  
(Winnipeg) per ton, and the best soft coals  
at \$9.50. They look for Western native  
coal to reduce the quantity coming from  
the East."

The Montreal Gazette remarks that the  
present time appears to be an opportune  
one for placing a loan in England, and says  
that the Finance Minister, who leaves for  
London next month to dispose of the new  
loan of £3,000,000 authorized at the late  
session of Parliament and to arrange for  
the conversion of the maturing £6,000,000  
of 5 per cent. into 4 per cent. bonds,  
will probably find no difficulty in readily  
succeeding in his mission. The  
favor in which colonial securities are  
held is illustrated by the result of a recent  
loan of Natal. The amount offered was  
£1,130,200 at a minimum price of 98, and  
although doubts were entertained of the  
success of the venture, owing to the  
danger of political complications in  
South Africa and the difficulties at-  
tending the development of that  
country, the loan was subscribed for five  
times over, 1,381 tenders for £6,059,900  
being sent in. A great number of the  
tenders were for sums ranging from £100  
to £1,000, conclusively proving that the  
success of the loan is due to the outside  
public, and not to stock exchange specu-  
lators. The average price realized was  
£100 19s 6d, but in some cases as much  
as £105 6s was offered for a portion of the  
debentures.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR restores gray hair to  
its original color, and makes the hair vigorous  
and abundant. [May 29 1w wly]

## CURRENT NOTES.

The epithets of the week have been the  
description of Gladstone by Ruskin as an  
"old wind-bag who uses his splendid gifts  
of oratory, not for the elucidation of his  
subject, but for its vaporization in a cloud  
of words," while the World calls Lord Salis-  
bury the Schopenhauer of politics.

It is not comforting to those who essayed  
the business of beet root sugar manufacture  
in Canada and lost money on it, to find the  
German manufacturers making very large  
profits and exporting raw sugar to Canada.  
A steamer, which arrived at Halifax last  
month from Hamburg, brought 9,000 sacks  
of raw beet sugar.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says:  
From out of the North, men with strong  
muscles and sinews come forth to capture  
the South. From out of the North come  
the cold winds, says the Scripture;  
from out of the North come men,  
say I. Carlyle says, "when the snow  
falls, men children are born." Effeminate  
youth don't smoke cigarettes in the teeth of  
a Manitoba blizzard.

Shipment of dairy produce and provisions  
from Montreal from the beginning of the  
year up to the 16th April, show an increase  
in exports of beef, bacon, dressed hogs,  
tallow and cheese, with a decrease in those  
of butter, lard and pork. The quantities  
of principal items were: cheese \$3,329 boxes  
against 46,135 last year; packed meats,  
19,063 packages against 17,819; butter 13,  
767 boxes, against in 1883 same time,  
22,316.

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Board of Health has been analyzing sam-  
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