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The Daily Examiner.

JULY 12, 1879.

Some Good Thoughts About Education.

THE PRINCIPAL of King's College, Windsor, in the course of an address delivered at the close of the last term said:—

What is the object of education? Various answers are given to this question. We may say concisely that the object of education is to develop the faculties of man. But I doubt whether our answer will be complete and guarded against misapprehension, unless we add the further clause—"to the end that he may be enabled to do his duty to God and his neighbor."

The best educated man has been defined to be the man who has the most correct notion of the extent of his own ignorance. Paradoxical as this may appear to be, there is certainly some truth in it. I would, however, prefer to say, that the best educated man amongst a number of men under the same circumstances, is he who has the power of doing the most effective work for God and man.

Modern statesmen foster education as they understand it, partly on the theory that it leads to diminish crime, and partly on the conviction that, under a system of widely extended suffrage, it will be dangerous to the state to allow the mass of their fellow citizens to grow up in ignorance. They rightly argue that ignorant voters are very likely to become mere tools of unscrupulous and ambitious men. But it is not so clear that education, as commonly understood by politicians, tends to diminish crime. There is indeed an affinity between departments of truth, which appear to be most diverse in character, and there may be moral discipline imparted even in teaching arithmetic; but it is also true, that the wits may be sharpened, and knowledge imparted, without touching the moral side of the pupil at all. And if the illiterate pick-pocket becomes metamorphosed, into the skilful forger or embezzler, it is hard to see the benefit of his education either to himself or to the community. But not to put an extreme case, there must be some defect in a system of education which leads a large number of those trained in it to dislike or condemn real labor, which creates crowds of disappointed candidates for small literary posts and Government offices. This, we are told on no mean authority, is the result of education in the United States, and although our circumstances may differ widely from those of the great Republic, yet there is no doubt that in educational matters it is commonly regarded as our model, we gravitate towards it, and we see there, in full blown vigor, for good or for evil, what is amongst us in germ and tendency.

There is a pregnant passage in reference to this subject in the *Atlantic Monthly* for last October. The writer, after pointing out certain tendencies in American life, thus proceeds:—

"It is said that our system of popular education provides sufficient safeguards against the dangers here pointed out. But our school system, as it now exists, cannot be depended upon to remedy or avert the evils which threaten us. The people from whom these dangers arise are not stupid or ignorant, nor are their minds inactive. They have been through our schools; they edit newspapers, make our political speeches in all the country places, and represent us in Congress. They are not so much uneducated as miseducated, their faculties are active, particularly of late years, but they are undisciplined, misdirected and the result of their thinking is largely erroneous. For these difficulties our public school system furnishes no adequate remedy. Two things are especially to be noticed in our popular school education; it usually leads to no interest in literature or acquaintance with it, nor to any sense of the value of history for modern men—a very serious defect—and its most characteristic and general result is a distaste for manual labor. We have some good schools, of course, but great numbers of teachers and principals of our high schools and colleges in country places have, for several years, explicitly taught their pupils and urged upon parents the sentiments that, in this country, education should raise all who obtain it above the necessity of drudgery; that there are better ways of making a living than by manual labor, and that these higher ways will be open to those who 'get an education.' All this has resulted in a dainty effeminate and false view of the world as a place where only uneducated and inferior people need work hard, or engage in toilsome or unattractive employments."

Perhaps we are not so open, as our neighbours are represented to be, to the reproach of not striving to instil an interest in literature, and not pointing out the value of the lessons of history as a guide in modern life. We are mindful, I trust, of the truth expressed by Sallust, (ex alius negotus qua ingenis exerceatur, in primis magno usi est memoria rerum gestarum) that amongst other works of the mind the history of past transactions is in a special

manner of great benefit; but it is a graver question whether we are not at least equally open to the second and more serious charge. We not enquire to what extent these strictures on education in the United States were called for; there can be no doubt that they indicate an evil tendency here as well as there, against which the promoters of education have to contend. We have to oppose the false conception that education is mainly desirable as enabling a man to live in comparative ease on the labors of others. We have to protest against the notion that an educated man ought to consider the rough necessary work of the world as something that it would be beneath him to take part in. Our faces must be set as a flint against that spurious gentility which shrinks from manual labor, an evil growth to be found apparently in a modern Republic as well as under the shadow of an ancient monarchy. We hold that Pope enunciated a great truth when he said,—

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well thy part, there all the honor lies."

We maintain that a man is not necessarily elevated when he forsakes some kind of manual labor for an occupation higher in the world's esteem, say for instance, that of a lawyer or professional politician. Of course, these are necessary pursuits, and honorable, to the men who are fitted for them, but they are not more conducive to the general good or the elevation of the individual than the vocation of the manufacturer or the farmer. The great Roman lawyer, politician, and orator, cannot be charged with disparaging his own special occupations, yet he would say, "Omnium rerum ex quibus aliquid acquiruntur nihil est agricultura melius, nihil uberius, nihil homine libero dignius." Of all the modes of gaining a livelihood, there is not one better than agriculture, not one more agreeable, not one more worthy.

Our problem is how best to counteract the evil tendency referred to. I would say to the promoters of education, both to those who have in their power to assist students by private means and trust funds, and to those whose office it is to control the expenditure of public funds assigned for the purpose of higher education; "be careful to give aid to those whose abilities and industry show them to be really deserving of it." There is no other mode, as a rule, of discovering such persons, than by a wide and searching competitive examination. The wider it is the better. In laying down the general principle, I would not be understood as referring to the circumstances of any particular institution. If the principle be correct, it is for us to see how best we may apply it under our peculiar circumstances, whatever that may be.

If it be said that the advantages of a higher education would thus be restricted to a comparatively small number, I would ask whether it is an advantage to the community to crowd the learned professions—say those of law and medicine—with inferior men who can just scrape through their examinations, but who will probably endeavor in the struggle for a living to make up in pretensions what they lack in intellectual knowledge, to the detriment of really competent practitioners? And, again, whether it is desirable to possess crowds of disappointed candidates for inferior government posts or other clerical appointments, who are unable or unwilling to do the work that lies ready to their hand?

To students, I would say, look upon higher education as that which will enable a man to do harder work than those can do who have been debarred from it. It demands severe and continuous application; it is a training, therefore, for arduous exertion in after-life. The reward of your work now is to be looked for in the power and will to work more vigorously hereafter. If a man would be really successful in his profession, he must have an enthusiasm for it, and esteem no pains too great to be taken in his preparation for it, and afterwards in his pursuit of it.

A professional education should be sought, not because a man would escape hard work by it, but because he has a natural aptitude for that particular calling, a love of it and a desire to benefit his fellows through it.

"Noblesse oblige" is a fitting motto for one who has received greater advantages than his neighbors. A man only rises in reality as he learns to think less of self and more of the work he has to do. Consider for a moment that noble profession, perhaps the noblest of all, noble both in its object and in the character impressed upon it by the zealous, self-denying lives of so many of its members—the profession of medicine. Think of the toilsome life of the medical man in large practice; whether he labors in the crowded city, or in the scattered country villages, out at all times, exposed to all weathers, hardly able to call an hour his own, as any moment may bring him a summons to the bed of suffering. Love for his profession and his work, apart from other motives, causes him to toil harder than many who live by the labors of their hands. Who does not see that only the earnest, thoughtful, laborious student can rightly prepare himself for such a vocation? The student who realizes that the issue of life and death often lies under God, in the doctor's judgment and skill, and that a defect in either may bring unutterable woe to a household, must also see that the profession demands special natural ability, as well as special training, and that it is not one which the lazy shirk or the effeminate trifler can ever be adapted for.

It may be said that what I have briefly sketched out is an impracticable ideal, regarded as a rule of life for the many, and that it is only in emergencies that high-minded men thoroughly subordinate self to their work. Well, this leads me to my last point, namely, that for education to be truly complete, other works must be called into play besides those drawn from considerations of self and the world around us.

We are often told, slightly told, that we must carefully consider facts. Now, if there is any one undeniable fact of human nature, it is that "ill men seek their own," and do not naturally regard the welfare of others. Careful moral training is needed to effect a change in this disposition. And we are taught by experience that it can only be thoroughly overcome by a man being taken out of himself as his centre, and finding a new centre above himself, on which he can rest, to which all men stand equally related, and on which all can rest even as he. To bring a man to love his neighbor as himself, to look to and work for his neighbor's benefit as well as for his own, can only be done through the influence of Christian motives, nothing less will suffice, unless history be at fault. It will not be done by a consideration of the evil consequences that may result to one's self from an opposite line of conduct.

Picnics.—Several picnics, with accompanying excursions, were held throughout the Island to-day. A large number left the city by the steamer "Southport" and the railway to enjoy the festivities at Belfast and at Hunter River. Representatives of the Orange Lodges of the city, viz: Boyne and St. George, headed by the Band of the 82nd battalion, marched in procession through the city to the Railway station. Their pleasure must have been slightly marred by the thunder shower; but we have no doubt, on the whole, they enjoyed themselves well.

THE "Lady of Lyons" and the "Ticket of Leave Man"—to be played in Market Hall by Mr. Burroughs and company—were both exceedingly popular on the continent; and Mr. Burroughs has a good reputation.

SUPREME COURT.—In the case of Sarah Cantello vs. James Beales the Jury returned a verdict of \$40.00 for the plaintiff.—Philip Hughes vs. Patrick O'Neill and another, Reddin for plaintiff and Hodgson for defendant, the Jury returned a verdict of \$33.90 for plaintiff.—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax vs. Alexander Chiverie, Morson for plaintiff and McLeod for defendant, verdict for defendant.—Michael Power and another vs. Noah Godfrey, Morson for plaintiff and Shaw for defendant, verdict of \$126.00 for plaintiff.—Mary McSwain vs. William Chappelle, Shaw for plaintiff and Neil McLeod for defendant, Jury retired at 3 o'clock.

In the case of the Queen, at the prosecution of Peter Connolly vs. Peter Donnelly, for the larceny of a horse on the 9th of February last, the Court ordered that the prisoner be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of this Province for two years. Court adjourned till Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

A HEAVY shower of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over this city at one o'clock to-day.

LAMENTABLE DEATH.—A St. Stephen correspondent writes:—"James Dow, Esq., Editor of the late *St. Stephen Journal*, was found dead on Tuesday night, on the road about three miles from his home, at Lawrence Station. He was on his way home from St. Stephen and was driving a restive young horse, and the supposition is that he was thrown out of the wagon, striking on his head, and was killed instantly. Much sympathy is felt by the entire community for the bereaved family. Corner Myshrahl has gone to Lawrence Station to hold an inquest."

TEN thousand five hundred and fifty tons of coal were shipped from Pictou last week, making the total shipment to date 59,244 tons. The *Pictou Standard* says:—"With pride we can point to the effects of the National Policy in enabling coal companies to ship from Pictou in one week by sea alone 10,000 tons, the greatest weekly shipment in Pictou county for many a year."

Liver is King.
The liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with dyspepsia or liver complaint, and all the numerous symptoms that result from an unhealthy condition of the liver and stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents. Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.
RANKIN HOUSE.
July 10.—Geo. E. Williams, Quebec; J. W. Stewart, Halifax, N. S.; Geo. Howatt, Crapaud, P. E. I.; Geo. L. Dagget, Boston, Mass.; C. B. Perkins, Bangor.
July 11.—John R. French, Washington, D. C.; E. R. French, do.; John W. Hagen, do.; William Baie, Baltimore; P. G. Duffy, New York; P. E. Ellsworth, Brockville, Ont.; Charles Creecy, Salem Mass.; W. A. Creecy, do.; A. Brown, jr., New York City.

REVERE HOUSE.
July 10.—Miss J. Martin, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Geo. A. Johnson and child, New York; Frank Hurst, Agent Academy of Music Co.
July 11.—Dr. C. Kerison, Newfoundland;—Waddel, do.; I. C. Hall, Rustico, P. E. I.; W. F. Burroughs and wife, New York; E. B. Holman, do.; Miss Phosa McAllister, do.; Mrs. E. M. Post, do.; W. S. Harkins, do.; J. N. Beers, do.; T. P. Mora, do.; T. H. Gardiner, do.; P. Nannary, do.; W. Lennox, jr., do.; Mr. Welch, do.; J. W. Baylie, do.; Vernon H. Knight, Souris, P. E. I.; R. F. MacDonald, do.; John L. Edwards, Boston, Mass.; Frank B. Simonds, London, England; Geo. R. Merrill, do.
July 12.—Rev. T. W. Johnson, Crapaud; Master Permiston Johnson and nurse, do.

To M. A. CAMERON:
Sir,—I have heard, on good authority, that you told several persons that you had refused to renew the insurance on my Dwelling House, which expired on the 10th inst., and also that you were heard to make base insinuations against my character, and even went so far as to refer people, for proof of your statements, to a certain gentleman whom it is unnecessary to name.
Now, Sir, I here state, most emphatically, that you tried all that lay in your power to induce me to insure in your office, and when you failed, you took the mean, contemptible, and unmanly course of casting slurs upon my character behind my back, without having the slightest foundation in fact for such slurs, save that which originated in your own disordered imagination.
I now demand, in public print, within three days from this date, a retraction of slander. Otherwise I will make you answer, in a Court of Justice, for your slanderous conduct.
JAMES LAFFERTY.
P. S.—You also stated that I (to use your own expression) planked down the amount of the renewal premium on your desk, and that you refused to accept it. This, also, is a deliberate lie.
J. L.
Charlottetown, July 11, 1879.

'RAISINS.

30 BOXES Muscatel's FRESH.
40 boxes Layers
30 bbls. good American Flour.
Bbls. White Beans.
H. COOMBS.

July 12, 1879—pat 3in

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THESE first-class Watches have been lately very much reduced at the factory, and are now placed within the reach of all requiring a good time-keeper at a low price. We do not say we can give you a watch cheaper than anyone else; but we do say that we can supply you as cheap, and will not be under-sold. We always try to make it to the advantage of our customers to buy of us, and they will find that, quality considered, our WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, &c., &c., are well worthy the price asked for them.

E. W. TAYLOR,
SOUTH Side Queen Square, City.
July 12, 1879—1m law

THEATRE!

Market Hall

FOR A SHORT SEASON.

—COVENING—
Saturday Evening, July 12th.

MR. W. F. BURROUGHS,

supported by the Celebrated Company from

The Academy of Music, Halifax,

in Bulwer's great Five Act Play, the

LADY OF LYONS!

Or, Love and Pride.

Mr. W. F. Burroughs,

AS CLAUDE MELNOTTE.

MISS PHOSA McALLISTER,

AS PAULINE.
Admission, 25 cts.; Reserved Seats, 50 cts.
Tickets now on sale at Dr. Dodd's.
July 11, 1879—

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by me until the 22nd July, inst. (1879), for the erection of a Double Tenement DWELLING HOUSE, on my premises, fronting on Queen Street, Charlottetown.
Plan, etc., can be seen at my Office after Monday next.

CHARLES BINNS.
Ch'town, July 11, 1879—2i *

CEDAR SHINGLES.

225,000 Split Cedar Shingles

JUST LANDED.

WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

F. S. HANFORD & CO.
Ch'town, July 11, 1879—3in

VINEGAR.

35 CASKS WHITE WINE—Excellent quality.

CARVELL BROS.
July 9—4i eod

BRITISH AMERICA

Assurance Company.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,176,491.45.

INCORPORATED 1833.

Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at lowest rates.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.

HORACE HAZARD, Agent.

Office, South Side Queen Square.
July 10, 1879.

TO LET.

THAT Two-Story Dwelling House, Garden, Coach House, Stable, etc., on Grafton Street (West) opposite the residence of the undersigned, and having a fine view of the harbor. Apply to
JOHN W. MORRISON.
July 2, 1879.

UNION HOUSE,

Queen Street, Charlottetown.

P. P. GILLIS, PROPRIETOR.

CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.

NEW YORK LAGER BEER.

TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season.

FRESH OYSTERS received daily.
ROOMS large and comfortably furnished.
COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.
First Class BARBER SHOP.
July 4, 1879—3m

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

A VALUABLE

BUSINESS STAND!

ON QUEEN STREET.

I am instructed to sell, by AUCTION, on

Thursday, the 31st instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE SPOT,

THE UNEXPIRED LEASE of 20 years of

that Eligible Business Stand situate on

Queen street, between the Drug Store of P. G. Fraser and the shop occupied by Benjamin Balderston as a grocery store. The purchaser of the lease will be entitled to the right of purchasing the fee simple of the property any time within the term of the lease.

Terms made known at sale.
W. D. STEWART,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, July 11, 1879—

MILLNERY AT AUCTION

I AM instructed to Sell, by Public Auction, to commence on Thursday, the 24th of July, at 11 o'clock, a.m., at the

LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT,

QUEEN STREET,

the entire Stock-in-Trade of New Millinery & Dry Goods, comprising: Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Head-dresses, Ties, Cuffs, Collars, Frillings,

Ladies' Linen Costumes,
Ladies' Underclothing,
Infants' and Children's Outfits, Silks, Wools of all shades; also Shetland Wools,
Children's Woolen Goods,
Clouds, Table Linen,
Silk Velvets,
Lace Curtains, Corsets,
Kid Gloves, Toilet Mats, Fancy Goods, etc., etc. Also, the Shop Furniture.

Terms liberal and made known at Sale.
The entire Stock will be sold, in lots so suit purchasers, without reserve, to close the business.

WM. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.
July 7, 1879—

PASTURE TO LET.

FOR two or more Cows or Horses for the remainder of the Season, near Brighton Brewery. Apply immediately at this office.
July 7.—1 wk.

LORNE HOTEL,

TRACADIE BEACH,

NORTH SHORE P. E. I.

This new and pleasantly situated Hotel is now open, and will be found the

Best Summer Resort

ON THE ISLAND.

It can be reached from the City twice a day by Rail to Bedford, or by carriage; distance 13 miles, or one-and-a-half hours' drive.

Visitors will find that every care has been taken to provide for their comfort and pleasure.

PRICES MODERATE.
Special Arrangements may be made for Families.

CYRUS TAY,

MANAGER.

A Certainty!

ANY person wishing to obtain a good livelihood has now an opportunity of doing so. There is a house at the corner of Queen and Water Streets, in Charlottetown, known as the Commercial House. If not the best stand, it is at least an excellent one. The present proprietor having a desire to leave the business, now offers it to parties desirous of obtaining a good position. They can receive all necessary information regarding it by applying on the premises to

JOHN MURPHY.
July 4, 1879—her 1w

TEA PARTY

PIC-NIC SUPPLIES!

BEER & GOFF'S

Lemon, Raspberry, and Pine Apple Syrup

Sold in bottles and by the gallon.

Plain and Fancy Biscuits

Sold in Boxes & Bbls. and by the pound.

Iceing Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Pastry Flour, Essence of Coffee, Confectionery, Nuts, Oranges, Potted Ham, Drivelled Ham, Potted Tongue, &c

BEER & GOFF,

June 23, 1879.

What About the N. P.

WE can sell the WALTER A. WOOD American Mower & Reaper this year as cheap as ever. Farmers in want of good Combined or Single Mowing Machines this year will do well by calling and seeing for themselves. We have a few choice single Hay Mowers on hand.

HORNE, PIERCE & CO.,
Agents for P. E. I.
Ch'town, June 28, 1879—2aw & w