

THE EXAMINER

VOL. XXVI.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1875.

NO. 20.

ALMANAC FOR MAY, 1875.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 5th Day, 10h. 51m. a.m., S. S. E. First Quarter, 12th Day, 5h. 24m. a.m., N. W. below horizon.

Full Moon, 20th Day, 4h. 38m. a.m., West, below horizon.

3rd Quarter, 28th Day, 2h. 18m. a.m., S. E.

DAY	WEEK	SUN	MOON	WATER	DAY'S
M		rise	sets	height	length
1	Saturday	4 47 5	1 54	7 40	14 12
2	Sunday	49 3	3 12	8 33	15
3	Monday	48 5	4 43	9 18	18
4	Tuesday	47 6	6 10	10 7	20
5	Wednesday	45 7	7 24	10 42	23
6	Thursday	44 8	8 2	11 27	25
7	Friday	43 9	9 20	12 1	28
8	Saturday	41 10	11 4	13 1	31
9	Sunday	39 12	1 2	13 34	34
10	Monday	38 13	2 24	14 22	36
11	Tuesday	37 14	3 27	15 2	39
12	Wednesday	35 16	4 27	16 2	41
13	Thursday	34 17	5 23	17 14	44
14	Friday	33 18	6 24	18 17	47
15	Saturday	32 19	7 20	19 21	49
16	Sunday	31 21	8 12	20 26	50
17	Monday	30 22	9 19	21 32	52
18	Tuesday	29 23	10 25	22 37	54
19	Wednesday	28 25	11 30	23 50	57
20	Thursday	26 26	12 35	25 0	59
21	Friday	25 28	1 41	26 11	61
22	Saturday	24 29	2 41	27 11	63
23	Sunday	23 30	3 42	28 14	65
24	Monday	22 31	4 40	29 17	67
25	Tuesday	22 31	5 41	30 19	69
26	Wednesday	21 32	6 42	31 21	71
27	Thursday	20 33	7 43	32 24	73
28	Friday	20 34	8 43	33 26	75
29	Saturday	19 35	9 45	34 28	77
30	Sunday	18 36	10 47	35 30	79
31	Monday	18 37	11 48	36 32	81

INSURANCE.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ROBERT LONGWORTH, Esq., President,
Hon. JAS. DUNCAN,
Hon. L. C. OWEN,
Hon. A. A. McDONALD,
Hon. J. C. POPE,
THOMAS HANDEMAN, Esq.,
GEORGE R. BEEB, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.

F. W. HALES, Secretary.

Ch'town, March 22, 1875—ly

ST. LAWRENCE Marine Insurance Co.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Authorized Capital, - - \$300,000.
Subscribed Capital, - - 143,950.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, President.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON,
ARTHUR LORD,
P. W. HYNDMAN,
RALPH B. PRAKE,
THOMAS MORRIS,
GEORGE D. LONGWORTH.

Risks taken daily at their office, Exchange Building.

FREDERICK W. HYNDMAN,
Ch'town, March 22, 1875—ly Secretary.

POETRY.

SLAIN.

Here in this leafy place,
Quiet he lies,
Cold, with his sightless face
Turned to the skies;
Tis but another dead;
All you can say is said.

Carry his body hence—
Kings must have slaves;
Kings climb to eminence
O'er men's graves;
So this man's eye is dim—
Throw the earth over him.

What was the white you touched
There at his side?
Paper his hand had clutched
Tight ere he died—
Message or wish may be—
Smooth the folds out and see.

Hardly the worst of us
Here could have smiled!
Only the tremulous
Words of a child.
Fratricide, that has for stops
Just a few ruddy drops.

Look! She is sad to miss,
Mourning and sighing,
His—her dead father's kiss—
Tries to be bright,
Good to mamma, and sweet
That is all, 'Marguerite!

Ah! if beside the dead
Slumbered the pain!
Ah, if the heart that bled
Slept with the slain!
If the grief died—but no,
Death will not have it so.

LITERATURE.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.

CHAPTER VIII.

Ulric was now aware that he was on the brink of the most imminent danger. He perceived clearly that Wilkins had been employed by Schleicher to take him out of the way, and bitterly did he now repent not having paid more attention to old Martin's warnings and entreaties. The instinct of self-preservation prompted him to rush upon Captain de Silva and his people, and, if possible, to save himself by flight. One look, however, at the broad shoulders and stout figure of de Silva, and upon the powerful arms of the sailors who menacingly surrounded him on every side, immediately convinced him that nothing could be effected by force. He looked hastily around, and observed a window which seemed to look towards the street, and it was not guarded by the sailors. He summoned all his presence of mind, and tried first to gain a little time, and quietly, and without being noticed, to approach the window, and then on the first favorable opportunity, to rush through it.

The consternation which the first discovery of treachery caused to Ulric, gave place to thoughtful reflection. He re-visited himself quietly, and forcing a smile on his reluctant lips, said coldly—

"It is a bad joke which you are playing me, Mr. Wilkins. Probably this captain is an old friend of yours, and so, to punish me for my discourtesy towards him, you try to alarm me. But let us have done with joking! I sincerely ask the captain's pardon; so let there be an end of this joke. To your health, senor!"

"Bravo!" exclaimed de Silva; "that pleases me well!" He touched glasses with Ulric till the goblets rang again. "I see already that you shall be very good friends. I keep, however, to this—that you must come with me on board ship, that is no joke; but if you are only a cheerful companion half of the way it shall not go ill with you, and perhaps you may bless your good fortune, which made you a sailor against your will. It is a merry life we lead on the sea! sometimes rain, sometimes sunshine—so we have a pleasant variety, which makes the good doubly agreeable when it does come. Yes, I have long wanted a lad like you to keep my accounts, and such matters; so I am very glad that you take the thing so coolly."

Ulric, who knew that his only hope of escape was to keep his feelings closely concealed in his own breast, cast a look of contempt upon Wilkins, and then answered the captain with a cheerful countenance. But, nevertheless, he kept a watchful eye on all, and waited for the moment which seemed to promise success to his scheme. The sailors had all, except five or six who guarded the door, taken their places again at the table. The cunning Mendoza had risen to fetch wine for the carousing party. Wilkins avoided the scornful and indignant glance of Ulric, and was watching the different groups of sailors; and Captain de Silva alone appeared to notice Ulric, who now seemed to have resigned himself to his destiny.

Near the window stood an open chest of cigars; Ulric got up and went towards it.

"Where are you going?" exclaimed the captain, seizing him by the arm.

"Only to get a cigar," returned Ulric, quietly.

"Oh, very well! I thought you might be tired of my company. Bring me one also."

Ulric approached the window with slow steps, and rummaged about among the cigars with one hand, and with the other pushed the bolt of the window aside. All went on smoothly, and it only remained for him to throw open the window, and then to spring up and dash through the opening.

"What are you about there so long, youngster?" exclaimed the captain impatiently, and he seemed inclined to start up and approach the window; but Ulric promptly bethought himself, and interposed to prevent him.

"They are all good for nothing, captain! Look for them yourself," he said, bringing the small chest of cigars towards the table. Suddenly he stumbled, purposely, over a chair, and reeled forwards, and tried to hold fast by the table. By this manoeuvre the cigar box fell from his hand, and all the cigars were in a moment scattered about the room.

"How clumsy you are," exclaimed the captain. "Collect the cigars again, my boys, and mind you do not keep any."

The sailors commenced picking up the cigars; Wilkins and the captain stooped down to help them, and Ulric breathing quickly, and rejoiced at the success of his contrivance, saw that he was for a few moments unobserved. He did not delay availing himself of the opportunity. With one spring he reached the window, and throwing it open jumped upon the window-sill, and, flexible as an eel, descended into the street.

As he sprang forward he heard the cry, "He has escaped! After him!" and a coarse oath from Captain de Silva rang on his ears.

CHAPTER IX.

If we before doubted whether Ulric had escaped from his pursuers, that doubt, as it now appears, can entirely be removed.

One day, about a year after Ulric's departure for Valparaiso, Schleicher appeared at Mr. Breitenbach's with a sorrowful and dejected countenance, at the moment when Mr. Breitenbach was talking with old Martin about his beloved foster-son in America. Mr. Breitenbach hastened to his nephew, but when he observed the disturbed expression of his countenance, he looked anxiously towards Martin, who, he heard, and muttered—

"Still no news from my dear boy. I see I already nephew! I would give all I have in the world to know what has happened to him!"

"Humph! nothing has happened to him," replied Schleicher, and he looked compassionately at Mr. Breitenbach; nothing has befallen him that I am aware of, but—"

The old gentleman listened. He had a new thought from his boy, he cried, "Tell me immediately! Why do you delay?"

"Alas, my dear uncle," replied Schleicher, in a melancholy tone, "I would rather conceal from you what I have heard of—the dear boy! But you know, uncle, indignation is always the reward of kindness in this world; and I— I unfortunately trusted Ulric with too much money. He has cheated me of large sums that, however, is a secondary consideration! But that the unhappy youth should have so shamefully deceived my dear uncle, who loved him so tenderly, who overwhomed him with his benefits, and regarded him as a son—that he should have so shamefully deceived this affectionate and good foster-father, and returned all his kindness with ingratitude, this is the most distressing part of the business. The loss of the money can be got over; but the ingratitude, the abominable falsehood, the mean hypocrisy, which has so long deceived us—all—it is that which fills my soul with sorrow! And how it must pain my dear uncle that the boy should repay his love so unworthily!"

Mr. Breitenbach became pale at these words of his nephew, and old Martin trembled like an aspen leaf.

"But what has really happened?" anxiously inquired Mr. Breitenbach, as he seated himself in his arm-chair, to save himself from sinking on the ground, so sadly had the unexpected news shaken him. "What has Ulric done which is wicked? Nephew, nephew, you will not surely deceive your old uncle! Speak at once! I will know all—all, without reserve. What news has come to your ears of my foster-son, Ulric? But speak the truth, nephew, that I advise you."

Mr. Schleicher opened his eyes in such well-feigned astonishment, that his uncle could suppose him capable of deceit.

"My dear uncle," he said, "how can you think that I would strain my conscience by a lie? No far be it from me to do so. Take this letter, and read what has plunged me also in extreme distress; but seek me not again whether I speak the truth or not. Oh how painful it is to be suspected!"

Mr. Breitenbach did not pay much attention to the complaints of his nephew, but hastily took the letter from him, and ran his eye over the contents.

"Alas, alas, it is true!" he exclaimed mournfully, and the hand which held the letter, fell powerless to his side. "Old Martin, let us pray God to take us soon, hence, for I see now that truth and honesty are not to be found on this earth. Oh, Ulric, Ulric, why hast thou wounded my heart so deeply?"

"But what, then, has happened? Shall I not hear it?" cried old Martin. "What has befallen him?"

"Well," answered Schleicher, with a soft voice, but with a look in which Martin early detected a glance of malicious pleasure, "he has merely led a dissipated life in Valparaiso, and defrauded his master and foster-father of the sum of ten thousand dollars, and, according to all appearance, he has taken flight on board an English ship. I should think that all this was enough to alienate an affectionate heart like that of my dear uncle, from the misguided and unworthy boy."

"Stop, if you please," said Martin interrupting Schleicher; "if your letter asserts a thousand times over that our darling boy is becoming worthless and dishonest, then I may say and maintain it is not true! Either your correspondents have deceived you, Mr. Schleicher, or there is something concealed which time alone can clear up. Ulric was such a thoroughly good and honorable youth, that I would venture a word upon his truth and integrity!"

"Appearances deceive!" said you not so, my dear Martin? This returned Schleicher maliciously. "And in this case your proverb has become truth. Yes, Ulric indeed seemed an excellent young man; but scarcely was he removed from surveillance, then he yielded to the first temptation which met him. Thus old Martin, appearances have in truth, deceived!"

"We will hope that this is false!" exclaimed old Martin. "Appearances may be against the poor youth, but truth triumphs! We will wait and see what comes to light. What your correspondent writes is nothing but a string of falsehoods. I know the darling boy! No one knows him as well as I do; and shall they make me believe that, in the short space of a few weeks, he is become a villain? It is utterly impossible, Mr. Schleicher! And you, dear Mr. Breitenbach, lift up your head. These reports are nothing but lies—I maintain it, and if the youth were only here he

CHAPTER X.

would pay off the rogue who has blackened him in his absence. Your correspondent is an unworthy man. What is his name?"

"Wilkins, dear Martin!" replied Schleicher very softly. "Wilkins—a particular good and pious young man whom I could not suspect of the least untruth, who would I am convinced, rather die than utter a falsehood. I am not myself more upright than this respected and worthy young man. But nevertheless," added Schleicher, with a very sinister smile, "you, dear Mr. Martin do not know my young friend, and I am not, therefore, surprised that you do not at once give credit to his report; but if he does not speak the truth, how comes it, then, that this wicked boy gives no account of himself? Why does he not return from Valparaiso, since he has long ago settled the business with Mr. Acosta? He could have been here three months since, if he cared so much to return to Hamburg! How can you explain to me, Martin, how it happens that all these circumstances exactly coincide with the news which my worthy friend Mr. Wilkins has communicated to me? Ulric neither comes nor writes, because he is afraid of punishment. That is the reason we neither hear from nor see him! A man must be blind indeed who does not plainly see this. My revered uncle," added Schleicher, addressing himself to Mr. Breitenbach, "we will make an effort to investigate the matter thoroughly. Write yourself to Mr. Acosta, in whom you can confide. Inquire from him concerning Ulric, and then see whether we may cherish the hope of again pressing the youth as an innocent person to our bosoms. Ah! how it troubles me that the misguided lad has fallen into evil ways. But, alas, all coincides too exactly; and we have been most abominably deceived by the serpent which we have fostered in our bosoms!"

To be continued.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

We borrow the title from a paper in the *Saturday Review*, sounding an ominous note of alarm, for which happily there is far less cause in this country than in England, but which will not be without an echo even here. In England, where the fashion is set by millionaires, and by millionaires whose pleasure and whose glory it is to spend the cost of living for all who have a social position to maintain has become perfectly enormous. Marriage consequently grows more and more formidable: the very expense of the ceremony itself, with all its presents and paraphernalia, is enough to frighten poverty from the threshold. Clubs, the asylums of celibacy, are rising in rapid succession, and are cursed as the causes of an evil which in point of fact they do not cause, but rather mitigate, by substituting a decent and reputable mode of living for the nocturnal vagabondage and debauchery of the young bachelors of former days. The result is that thousands of gentlemen are left unmarried and without anybody to support them, pining in want, and in that which is even more trying than want, the mental misery of an aimless and barren life. In Canada, we have not come to this. But thanks partly to the social influence of the English millionaire, exerted on us through his Colonial imitators we have come to a point at which it will be long and consider what an unmarried lady without a home is going to do.

We regard the question, we confess, from the conservative point of view, being convinced that sex, whether created by Providence or generated by Darwinian selection, is a landmark not to be removed, and that it runs through the mental and moral as well as the physical frame; and that to bid women be men, and the competitors of men in male callings, is to lead them miserably astray. While the difference between male and female exists, women will possess, and they will lack qualities which men have. Wisdom enjoins them, if they are to enter the labour market, to bring their strong point into play, not dash their weakness full against the strength of man, who, in obedience to the sentiment formed by long habits, might be foregoing at first but as soon as he found himself pressed, and the subsistence of his wife and children imperilled, would put forth his superior force and reduce his feeble antagonist to starvation or to helotage. We cut off at once those callings in which male muscle is required notwithstanding the occasional appearance of a *lusus naturae*, in the shape of a female soldier or sailor, and the singular deprivation effected in the case of a number of women, little removed from their compatriots the female gorillas, by the essence policy of the King of Dahomey. We cut off also the callings in which male steadiness of nerve is required, and of which watch-making is said to be one. There is another class of employments, such as surveying, engineering, and the superintendence of mines, demanding, if not the exertion of strong muscle, a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless the female advocate was absolutely unsexed, the influence of her sex upon jurymen and the jury would be a constant and a good deal of physical energy and endurance, these also must be set aside, though field-surveying, we understand, is taught to ladies at Vassar College. But there are also some employments at first sight purely intellectual, yet into which sex enters as a discriminating influence. As gallantry is out of place here, we will avow our belief that women, as a rule, will never make good lawyers; while to their appearance in court advocates there is the strong objection, apart even from our traditional sense of decency, since unless