

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1881

VOL 9.—No. 55.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,  
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER  
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Six Months, \$2 50  
Three Months, 1 25  
One Month, 0 50

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

## Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 16.

Summer Arrangement.

To take effect on the 23rd May, 1881.

### TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Souris	Dp 6.30am	Dp 2.15pm	
Bear River	" 7.04 "	" 3.00 "	
St. Peter's	" 7.44 "	" 3.52 "	
Morell	" 8.08 "	" 4.25 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 8.40	Ar 5.05	
Georgetown	Dp 7.20am	Dp 3.10pm	
Cardigan	" 7.40 "	" 3.36 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 8.40	Ar 5.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 8.45am	Dp 5.30pm	
Bedford	" 9.14 "	" 6.07 "	
York	" 9.31 "	" 6.30 "	
Royalty Jc	" 9.45 "	" 6.45 "	
Ch'town	Ar 10.00	Ar 7.10 "	
Ch'town	Dp 6.30am	Dp 9.20am	Dp 4.35pm
Royalty Jc	" 6.45 "	" 9.40 "	" 4.56 "
N Wilts'e	" 7.23 "	" 10.45 "	" 5.47 "
Hunter R'r	" 7.38 "	" 11.00 "	" 6.03 "
Bradalba's	" 8.02 "	" 11.37 "	" 6.39 "
Coty Line	" 8.10 "	" 11.47 "	" 6.52 "
Kensington	" 8.39 "	" 12.25pm	" 7.28 "
Summ'side	Ar 9.05	Ar 1.00 "	Ar 8.00 "
Walling'tn	" 10.02 "	" 3.36 "	
Port Hill	" 10.35 "	" 4.25 "	
O'Leary	" 11.32 "	" 5.42 "	
Alberton	" 12.20pm	" 6.45 "	
Tignish	Ar 1.00	Ar 7.35 "	

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXPRESS.	MIXED.	MIXED.
Tignish	Dp 2.00pm	Dp 6.45am	
Alberton	" 2.40 "	Ar 7.40 "	
O'Leary	" 3.20 "	" 8.00 "	
Port Hill	" 4.25 "	" 9.05 "	
Walling'tn	" 4.58 "	" 10.35 "	
Summ'side	Ar 5.35	Ar 12.00 "	
Kensington	Dp 6.00	Dp 1.05pm	Dp 6.30am
Coty Line	" 6.25 "	" 1.40 "	" 7.06 "
Bradalba's	" 6.52 "	" 2.17 "	" 7.46 "
Hunter R'r	" 6.58 "	" 2.27 "	" 8.02 "
N Wilts'e	" 7.26 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.42 "
Royalty Jc	" 7.39 "	" 3.20 "	" 8.58 "
Ch'town	Ar 8.15	Ar 4.15 "	Ar 9.55 "
Ch'town	Dp 4.00pm	Dp 6.45am	
Royalty Jc	" 4.15 "	" 7.08 "	
York	" 4.26 "	" 7.25 "	
Bedford	" 4.43 "	" 7.47 "	
Mt. Stewart	Ar 5.10	Ar 8.30 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5.25pm	Dp 8.55am	
Cardigan	" 6.25 "	" 10.16 "	
Georgetown	Ar 6.45	Ar 10.45 "	
Mt. Stewart	Dp 5.25pm	Dp 8.50am	
Morell	" 5.52 "	" 9.32 "	
St. Peter's	" 6.15 "	" 10.06 "	
Bear River	" 6.55 "	" 11.00 "	
Souris	Ar 7.30	Ar 11.50 "	

N. B.—The Express Train from Souris and Georgetown connects at Royalty Junction with the Mixed Train from Charlottetown to the West, in the morning; and the Mixed Train from the West connects at Royalty Junction with the Express Train from Charlottetown for Georgetown and Souris, in the afternoon.

**L. B. ARCHIBALD,**  
Superintendent.  
Railway Office, Ch'town, May 21, 1881.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1876.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT'S  
STEEL PENS.**  
BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD  
HALBERT E. PAINE  
Late Commissioner of Patents.

## PATENTS.

**PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,**  
Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American  
and Foreign Patents.

412 FIFTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.  
Practice patent law in all its branches in  
the Patent Office, and in the Supreme and  
Circuit Courts of the United States. Pamph-  
lets sent free on receipt of stamp for  
postage.

## SUMMER RESORT! SEASIDE HOTEL RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. ISLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED and well-known estab-  
lishment will be open from JULY 1st till SEPT. 10th for  
the accommodation of Guests and Visitors.

Rates—\$1.75 per day; \$10.00 per week; \$32.00 per month.  
To reach the Hotel a Coach will leave Charlottetown every  
Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning  
every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Bagnall to  
meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, for passengers to  
Seaside—seven miles. Address,

**JOHN NEWSON & CO.,**  
Charlottetown.

June 28, 1881.

## CHEAP CASH STORE! HEARTZ'S OLD STAND, Opposite the Market.

THE Subscriber would inform the purchasing public that he has opened in the above  
well known Store a large and varied assortment of Goods in the following lines:—

**Hardware, Stoves, Groceries, Earthen, Glass and Wooden  
Ware, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c.**

Which he is prepared to sell to Cash Customers at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

Nails and Spikes, Iron and Steel, Paint (all colors); Boiled, Raw, Sweet, Lard,  
Machinery, Wool, Codfish and Kerosene Oils; Varnishes, Glass and Putty, Forks,  
Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Rope, Hames, Whips, Chains, Hinges, Locks,  
Latches, Screws, Saws, Cutlery, Scales, Guns, Revolvers, Cartridges,  
Powder, Shot, Tea Trays, &c., &c.

**Teas, Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Spices, Canned Goods, Salt, Rice,  
Split Peas, Beans, Barley and General Groceries.**

## FLOUR, OAT AND CORNMEAL.

FRUIT—in Layer, Muscatel and Valencia Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dried Apples,  
Almonds, Nuts, Dates, Oranges, Lemons, etc., etc.

GLASSWARE—in Lamps, Glasses and Shades, Tumblers, Goblets, Celery Glasses,  
Table Sets, Pickle and Preserve Dishes, Water Carraffes, etc., etc.

WOODENWARE—in Buckets, Brooms, Tubs, Washboards, Churns, Baskets, Seives,  
Measures, etc., etc.

EARTHEN AND STONE WARE—in Milk Dishes, Butter Crocks, Jars, Flower  
Pots, Molasses Jugs, Preserve Jars, Churns, etc., etc.

BRUSHES—in Whitewash, Paint, Varnish, Sash, Marking, Tar, Scrubbing, Stove,  
Shoe, Bannister, Crumb, Window, Horse, Shaving, Hair and Tooth, etc.

STOVES—a large assortment daily expected from Fawcett's Celebrated Foundry  
Sackville.

Please call and examine quality and prices. Goods delivered at  
Steamers, Railroads and private residences in the City free of charge.

## HENRY BEER.

Charlottetown, May 27, 1881—2aw wklly

## FIRE! MARINE! LIFE!

**HORACE HASZARD,  
General Insurance Agent,**

—REPRESENTING—

**Commercial Union Fire Assurance Company, of London, Eng.,**  
CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

**Western Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,**  
CAPITAL, \$800,000.00.

**British America Fire Assurance Company, of Toronto, Ont.,**  
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

**Sun Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Company, of Montreal,**  
CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.

**MARINE INSURANCE ALSO EFFECTED.**

Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at **LOWEST RATES.**

Office—Corner of Queen and Lower Water Streets.  
Charlottetown, April 4, 1881—1f

## CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT:  
Hon. Sir. Wm. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.,  
VICE-PRESIDENTS:  
Hon. Wm. McMASTER, Wm. KELLNOT, Esq.

Attention is directed to the SPECIAL AD-  
VANTAGES afforded by this Association to  
persons insuring upon the ten-year plan,  
as compared with the uniform Bonus of  
Two and a half per Cent. plan.

Policy No. 7, \$5,000—C. L. A. Actual  
Results for 1879. Tenth year of policy:—  
Cash, \$111.45, or bonus addition, \$260

Results under two and a half per cent. bonus  
plan—  
Cash, \$52.05, or bonus addition, \$125

Difference in favor of the Confederation Life  
profits—  
Cash, \$59.40, or bonus addition, \$135

Profits do not cease with the payment of  
the premiums in the 10th year, but continue  
during the existence of the policy. Paid-up  
policies in this class, in the case of surrender,  
carry profits.

Policies non-forfeitable after they have been  
in force two years, and INDISPUTABLE  
after THREE YEARS.

J. K. McDONALD,  
Managing Director.

June 27, '81.—13i

The Largest Amount of Life Insurance  
at the Smallest Outlay!

**THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND  
LIFE ASSOCIATION,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.**

## A HOME COMPANY.

PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS:  
Jas. de Wolfe Spurr, Jas. T. Steeves, M. D.,  
Wm. Henry Thorne, Thos. Temple,  
Foster McFarlane, M. D., Chas. F. Clinch,  
Hon. C. N. Skinner, Q. C.,  
Jas. de Wolfe Spurr, Thos. A. Chipman,  
President Secretary

## The Safety Fund System!

is fast becoming the popular plan of af-  
fording the protection of

## LIFE INSURANCE!

Members only pay actual current cost.

No large accumulations of the people's  
money in the hands of the Association.

Members vote for Directors.

Expenses of management limited.

Send for circulars. Examine our plan.  
JAMES McLEOD, M. D., Physician, Ch'town.  
E. H. BABBITT,  
Special Agent for P. E. I.

June 25, '81.

## L. ARTHUR & CO., GENERAL

**Commission Merchants,**

108 SOUTH MARKET STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

May 16, 1881 [wklly]



## Royal Insurance Co.,

—OF—

**LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.**

Capital, \$10,000,000.00

Cash Assets, 23,000,000.00

Annual Income, 5,000,000.00

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

With the largest net surplus of any Fire  
Insurance Company in the world.

RATES MODERATE.  
JOHN MACEACHERN,  
June 20, '81—cod Agent for P. E. Island

## EDWARD T. RUSSELL, & CO.

GENERAL

**Commission Merchants,**

No. 213 State Street.

BOSTON.

May 14, 1881.

## Queen Insurance Co'y OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Insurance effected on all kinds of Buildings,  
Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels  
on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.

All Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Ju'77 Agent for Prince Edward Island.

## Mental Development:—A Plea for the Brain.

There is an article in the London  
*Lancet* of a recent date which is well  
worth reading. It deals with an import-  
ant topic in a way which must commend  
itself to thoughtful readers and it opens  
up a vista of reasoning that is full of in-  
terest and value to the student of natural  
laws and science. The whole question  
of mental development, its action, its  
growth and progress, is briefly and clearly  
discussed, and there is much in the  
paper of a practical character, which  
those having in hand the instruction of  
youth should examine and digest. The  
writer of the article is no believer in  
brain forcing, and he condemns very  
vigorously the system of competitive  
examination, which nowadays meets  
with so much acceptance among educa-  
tionalists of a certain type. He proves  
beyond a doubt that it is only in a very  
limited sense indeed that brain-  
work produces brain growth, and he dis-  
cusses entirely mental straining of  
whatever kind, before the period of phy-  
sical growth is completed. The con-  
stant pressure on the brain promotes  
disease and death, and the hot-house sys-  
tem of education at present in vogue an-  
nually sends thousands of bright young  
people to premature graves. The brain  
does not grow in bulk or weight after a  
comparatively early age. The only  
physiological opportunity for develop-  
ment, says the writer, which remains  
after the age of childhood, relates to the  
development of special faculties, capaci-  
ties or properties in the cerebral ele-  
ments. Continuing in this way, he  
says:—

"Any rough application of the principle  
that growth is stimulated or in any way  
promoted by exercise, must therefore be  
inadmissible in brain culture during  
youth. Growth is not the end to be at-  
tained in this stage. The object to be  
gained is the internal arrangement of brain  
molecules, under the reflex influence of  
special processes of activity. The means  
to this end is training as distinguished  
from mere exercise. This is an important  
discrimination. It is not work for mere  
work's sake that is wanted to cultivate the  
brain of a youth, but a skillful eliciting of  
cerebral function by education tending to  
formulate the energy of brain tissue by  
leading or constraining it to useful lines of  
action. Brain tissue is, so to say, a more  
costly part of the organism than any other  
part; it is less easily repaired than any  
other tissues, and needless waste by con-  
sumption in purposeless use is to be depre-  
cated. Brainwork is only of use in so far  
as it trains; it cannot promote growth, for  
the simple reason that growth after the  
earlier years of life is physiologically im-  
possible. The measure of brain growth is  
practically fixed by hereditary force, and  
this force operates more powerfully in re-  
gard to brain tissues than to any other  
element of the body, so that mischief is  
peculiarly likely to result from abuse of the  
known laws of 'development' in respect to  
this particular organ."

There is a great deal of sound sense  
in such reasoning, and the same spirit is  
well observed throughout the article,  
which is marvellously apt and pertinent.  
Teachers are urgently advised to so limit  
the exercises they impose or enjoin, as  
to minimise the expenditure of energy.  
The system of cramming is condemned  
in very severe terms, and it is shown  
beyond peradventure, that such a policy  
is both short-sighted and mischievous,  
disregarding as it does the main pur-  
poses of mental culture—namely, train-  
ing. The cells or molecules of brain-  
tissue are permanently impressed by  
the use made of them, and every fact  
"committed to memory," or  
as we say in the vulgar, "learned  
by heart," or "got by rote," is  
impressed on some molecule, or set of  
molecules which afterwards forms the  
physical basis of the record retained.

The writer in the *Lancet* does not ap-  
prove of teaching children anything be-  
fore they have reached the age of seven  
years—that is anything more than what  
can be taught indirectly by example, or  
in the way of impression. He is doubt-  
less right in this opinion. Johnson, Mc-  
Aulay, Whipple and Robertson Smith  
were exceedingly bright infants. The  
one could read important books at the  
age of five, and Professor Smith the  
Oriental scholar and Scotch heretic,  
knew his Hebrew very perfectly at the  
age of six, but his learning was not very  
full of such intellectual prodigies, and per-  
haps, all things considered, it is just as  
well that it is not so. We have always  
been curious to know the fate or after-  
life, if you will, of Mr. Alcott's pupils in  
Roxbury. That quaint teacher had boys  
and girls in his class of four and six  
years of age, who could discuss intelli-  
gently the meaning of Woodsworth's Ode  
to Immortality, and could read with some  
intellectual profit John Bunyan's sublime  
allegory of *The Pilgrim's Progress*. The  
range of ages ran from four to twelve,  
and Miss Peabody who is living yet, and  
who assisted Mr. Alcott in his school,  
has published an account—a record she  
calls it,—of those days. The lessons  
were very difficult, but the young minds  
seemed to grasp them, and the answers  
to questions were very wonderful indeed,  
leaving the question of age even, entirely  
out of the argument. It would indeed

be curious to know something of the  
after-careers of these bright ones. Did  
they grow up to be unusually  
clever men and women, or did  
they relapse into mediocre persons  
after they had passed the downy years of  
adolescence? Nothing seems to be  
known of them. This by the way, how-  
ever, though the *Lancet* suggests the  
enquiry by reason of its argument. We  
feel that this part of the article is so im-  
portant to parents, teachers and legisla-  
tors that we except what is said upon  
the subject. The writer notes:

"The sole aim of the educator should  
be to develop by habit the faculties of ob-  
servation, and mind-storing with the clearly  
connected power of recalling mental im-  
pressions at will, which we call 'memory.'  
The simplest process of inductive reasoning  
may be developed partially by suggesting  
lines of thought to the child-mind, but  
there should be no teaching, properly so  
called. Subsequent to this stage—i. e., the  
stage of brain-growth—economy of mental  
energy is not less important than the guid-  
ance of such force as may be liberated, or  
exercised, on lines calculated to develop  
and train the faculties for useful work.  
There are exercises which are needful for  
what seem to be purely educational pur-  
poses—that is to say, for the effects they  
produce on the mind or brain, reflexly.  
For example, the dead languages, the higher  
mathematics, and perhaps logic, are  
chiefly valuable for the influence they exert  
in eliciting and training certain faculties or  
forms of thought. Such exercises are, in a  
practical sense, among the most important  
to the future integrity and efficiency of the  
brain which the educator can employ. The  
mere accumulation of what is called knowl-  
edge is not brain-training, but brain-bur-  
dening, and may easily be pushed to the  
extreme of brain-straining, with the result  
of a complete and ruinous break-down.  
This is especially likely to arise when, as  
often happens, there has been little or no  
wise training in early boyhood, and the  
mind or memory is severely taxed for ex-  
amination purposes later in youth."

And again, by way of conclusion:  
"A multitude of cases might be in-  
stanced in which boys who have not been  
trained for intellectual exercise at the out-  
set of life have been urged or lured to  
make a great effort, and have been men-  
tally ruined in consequence. No care be-  
stowed on the manner of work can suffice  
to compensate for an original lack of power,  
or obviate the effects of disorderly constitu-  
tion, of the intellectual apparatus and  
functions. It is no more possible to make  
an intellectual giant of a mental dwarf than  
it would be to develop a Hercules out of a  
mammick. By the artifice of mind forcing  
and 'cramming,' the memory—a low-class  
faculty often prominently developed in the  
case of idiots—may be made to retain for a  
time the necessary material for exhibition  
at some examination table; but if the un-  
developed mind is incited to intellectual  
action in the process, the result must be  
untoward. The untrained boys who sur-  
vive the process of forcing and cramming,  
and retain their mental health, are for the  
most part those of somewhat obtuse and in-  
tensive cerebral capacity, who take in their  
knowledge as beasts of burden carry a load  
—without either interest or worry. A  
sensitive boy, who has been untrained,  
will feel his inefficiency so acutely while  
his memory is being loaded with unapprop-  
riate information, that he will fret and  
worry until he falls ill, either before or  
after the requisite quantity of 'learning'  
has been deposited in his memory. There  
can be no such thing as real brain work  
without power, and such power implies  
mental training following upon healthy  
growth. It is in practice a grave error to  
suppose that any brain may be developed  
by mere exercise. The result of an at-  
tempt to develop it by this agency—  
especially in advanced youth—is more  
likely to ruin than to improve it."

A BIRD'S SUICIDE.—Last autumn Mr. W.  
S. Sturgis arrived in Providence, from  
Leicester, England, and brought with him  
a fine Belgian Canary. Soon after his  
arrival he purchased a female for a mate,  
and the two birds lived together in great  
harmony. On Sunday of last week the  
female suddenly sickened and died.  
The Leicester bird appeared to grieve  
deeply over the loss of his mate, refusing all  
nourishment. Monday he was seen stand-  
ing upon the edge of the bathing tub, in an  
attitude of grief, and not long after was  
found lying at full length in the water,  
dead—an undoubted case of suicide from  
grief.

For the first eleven weeks of the last  
quarter the mortality in Dublin averaged  
26.4 per 1,000, against 20.3 in London, and  
21.1 in Edinburgh. Having regard to the  
wonderful agglomeration of human beings  
in London, to its being the greatest port in  
the world, and to the fame of its physi-  
cians attracting patients there from all  
quarters, the extraordinary low average  
death rate reflects great credit on the  
authorities.

It is a common saying, "Oh, there is no  
more chance of that than there is of my  
getting struck by lightning." The World  
has investigated the nature of the chance  
each one has of getting struck by lightning  
and gives its mathematical expression.  
There were in 1880 two hundred and two  
deaths from lightning in the United States  
—a proportion of one to every 246,622 in-  
habitants.

It is reported that the Sultan of Morocco  
has appealed to the Sultan of Turkey to  
stop the agitation in northern Africa for  
fear of the expulsion of himself from the  
throne of Morocco and the complete separa-  
tion of the Barbary States from the Tur-  
kish hegemony. It is stated that these  
representations have produced a profound  
impression at Constantinople.