

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1884.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 8th day, 5h. 57. Sm., a. m.
Last Quarter 15th day, 5h. 26. Sm., p. m.
New Moon 22nd day, 8h. 41. Sm., a. m.
First Quarter, 29th day, 5h. 48. Sm., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water	Days length
1 Tuesday	4 17	7 48	1 40	4 25	15	31	15 31
2 Wednesday	18	48	2 39	5 44	15	30	15 30
3 Thursday	19	48	3 36	6 53	29	29	15 29
4 Friday	20	48	4 33	7 51	28	28	15 28
5 Saturday	20	47	5 27	8 39	27	27	15 27
6 Sunday	21	47	6 16	9 22	26	26	15 26
7 Monday	22	47	7 2 10	1 1	25	25	15 25
8 Tuesday	23	46	7 33	10 38	24	24	15 24
9 Wednesday	23	46	8 20	11 14	23	23	15 23
10 Thursday	24	46	9 53	11 49	22	22	15 22
11 Friday	25	45	9 24	12 24	20	20	15 20
12 Saturday	26	44	9 53	1 0	18	18	15 18
13 Sunday	28	44	10 22	1 39	16	16	15 16
14 Monday	28	43	10 53	2 23	15	15	15 15
15 Tuesday	29	43	11 25	3 13	13	13	15 13
16 Wednesday	30	42	11 59	4 27	12	12	15 12
17 Thursday	31	41	12 34	5 49	10	10	15 10
18 Friday	32	40	0 43	7 16	8	8	15 8
19 Saturday	33	39	1 33	8 24	6	6	15 6
20 Sunday	34	38	2 31	9 19	4	4	15 4
21 Monday	35	37	3 35	10 9	2	2	15 2
22 Tuesday	36	36	4 44	10 53	0	0	15 0
23 Wednesday	37	35	5 56	11 28	14	58	14 58
24 Thursday	38	34	7 6	12 0	56	56	14 56
25 Friday	39	33	8 15	0 12	54	54	14 54
26 Saturday	40	32	9 20	0 41	52	52	14 52
27 Sunday	42	31	10 25	1 26	49	49	14 49
28 Monday	43	30	11 27	2 6	47	47	14 47
29 Tuesday	44	29	12 27	2 50	44	44	14 44
30 Wednesday	45	27	1 27	3 44	42	42	14 42
31 Thursday	46	26	2 23	4 48	40	40	14 40

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. K.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside, arrive	9 07	12 57	7 37
Summerside, depart	9 27	2 32	
Port Hill	10 30	4 15	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
FROM WEST.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Alberton	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside, arrive	5 17	12 07	
Summerside, depart	5 42	1 22	6 57
Kensington	6 07	2 09	7 30
Hunter River	7 02	3 25	8 47
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07	10 07
GOING EAST.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart, arrive	5 22	8 37	
Mount Stewart, depart	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 20	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
Mount Stewart	8 32	9 07	
Cardigan	9 29	10 22	
Georgetown	10 47	11 47	
FROM EAST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 42	5 17	
Mount Stewart, depart	8 47	5 42	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 27	
Georgetown	11 27	3 32	
Cardigan	12 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	1 42	5 12	

MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be sold by Public Auction, on Friday, the twenty-second day of August, A. D. 1884, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, at the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of December, A. D. 1880, and made between William Alexander Hutchison, of the one part, and Ralph Brecken, of the other part,—
All that tract, piece or parcel of land: situate, lying and being part of Town Lot Number Fifty-three (53), in the First Hundred of Town Lots, in Charlottetown, aforesaid, described and bounded as follows, Commencing at the corner of Prince and Dorchester Streets, being the northwestern angle of said Town Lot Number Fifty-three (53); thence southerly along the eastern side of Prince Street for the distance of forty (40) feet; thence at right angles across the said Town Lot for the distance of eighty-four (84) feet; thence northerly along the eastern boundary or side line of said Lot to Dorchester Street, aforesaid; thence westerly along said last mentioned street to the corner of place of commonment; saving, subject and reserving throughout a right of way, running through the same from Dorchester Street, aforesaid, along and abutting the said eastern boundary or side line of said Town Lot, eight (8) feet in width, for the use, in common with the said grantee, of Archibald Francis Pentz and Theophilus Hawkins Howe, their several and respective heirs and assigns.
For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Brecken & Fitzgerald, Solicitors Charlottetown.
Dated this seventeenth day of June A. D. 1884.
RALPH BRECKEN,
Mortgagee.

LOBSTERS

LUD. WURZBURG,
P. O. BOX 543, HALIFAX, N. S.
(OFFICE—PICKFORD & BLACK'S WHARF)
Exporter of Lobsters
Samples and quotations solicited.
Cash advanced on consignments.
June 23—tl aug 21 pd

SURETYSHIP.

The Guarantee Co. OF NORTH AMERICA.

Capital. - - One Million Dollars.
The Bonds of this Company are accepted by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and by nearly all PUBLIC CORPORATIONS in Canada in lieu of PRIVATE SURETYSHIP.
Agent for Prince Edward Island:
R. R. FITZGERALD,
June 12—eod lm
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 Company, 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 Merchandise.
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.

Prince Edward Island Hospital.

MEDICAL BOARD:
Dr. Hobkirk, Consulting Physician.
Dr. Johnson, Dr. Taylor,
Dr. Beer, Dr. Dawson,
Dr. Warburton, Dr. MacKay.
Matron—Mrs. Hannah Robinson.
Applications for admission may be made to the Visiting Physician or Matron, at the Hospital, daily (Sundays excepted), between ten and eleven, a. m., or by correspondence with any member of the medical Board, or the Matron.
The friends of patients will be admitted from two to four, p. m. every day (except Sunday).
The general visiting day for persons wishing to see the institution is Thursday of each week, from two to four o'clock, p. m.
D. R. MACLENNAN,
Secretary of Trustees.
April 24—eod wly
SULLIVAN & MACNELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNELL
Jan. 16, '83.

G. G. JURY



FOR DURABILITY UNEQUALLED
Is selling Waltham, Cylinder and Detached Lever WATCHES, at a small advance on cost prices. Eight-day and Thirty-hour CLOCKS, good, and very cheap. A large supply of Brooches, Ear-Rings, Chains, Locketts, Cuff Buttons, Rings, etc., cheaper than ever sold before. If you want to get the worth of your money give him a call. To see is to believe.
Repairing done to Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
North Side Queen Square,
(Opposite Post Office Ruins).

Ch'town, June 18, 1884.—we sa 1m wky.

LONDON HOUSE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST OPENED, a splendid assortment of Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds and Doeskins, Worsted Coatings, Broadcloths & Trimmings. Suits and Single Garments
MADE TO ORDER
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, May 19—wky

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT

THE SEASIDE HOTEL,
Rustico Beach, P. E. I.
This well-known WATERING PLACE will open for the season on July 1st.
The Proprietors will spare no pains to make this the most desirable summer resort in the Provinces. The House is too well known to need any commendation.
TERMS—\$2.00 to \$2.50 per day; \$10.50 per week; \$8.50 per week for months.
Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Sunday evening, calling for guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m., Charlottetown time.
Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River at 6 a. m., 8 25 a. m., and 3 40 p. m.
" " Hunter River for Charlottetown 8 a. m., 2 38 p. m., and 6 15 p. m.
" " Hunter River for Summerside 7 a. m., 10 08 a. m., and 5 p. m.
" " Summerside for Hunter River 6 10 a. m., 12 35 p. m., and 4 55 p. m.
Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 47 minutes and 20 seconds slower than Charlottetown time.
Mr. Bagnall will meet Trains from all points at Hunter River, to convey passengers to Seaside.
Ch'town, June 18, 1884.—2m

Charlottetown Boot and Shoe Factory.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The cheapest and best place to buy is at
DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S
Ch'town, June 21, 1884.—eod wky

NEW CLOTHING FOR SPRING.

NEW SUITS, JUST OPENED!
SPLENDID VALUE.
New Coats, Pants and Vests! New Coats, Pants and Vests! very cheap. New Furnishing Goods, Linen and Paper Collars, Braces, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, New Ties, Men's Merino and Cotton Hosiery, New Worsted Cloths, New Tweeds.
Clothing made to order at short notice.
W. A. WEEKS & CO.,
Sign of the Lion.
Ch'town, June 4, 1884.

Meeting of Presbytery.

The Presbytery of P. E. Island met in Zion Church on the 24th June. There were present Rev. James Allan, Kenneth McLennan, J. M. MacLeod, Wm. R. Frame, J. G. Cameron, Wm. Grant, A. F. Carr, Wm. P. Archibald, A. S. Stewart, George McMillan, John McLeod, and A. W. Mahon, ministers, and Messrs. John McPherson and Wm. Ross ruling Elders. Rev. L. G. McNeill, of Newfoundland, being present, was invited to sit in Presbytery as a corresponding member.
Rev. Wm. P. Archibald was chosen Moderator, and J. M. MacLeod Clerk for the current year. Rev. Mr. Stewart declined the call from Cardigan and Dundas. Rev. Mr. Grant was appointed to preach in and convey to that congregation an expression of the Presbytery's sympathy with them in their disappointment, and the hope that they may soon secure the services of a settled pastor. Rev. Kenneth McLennan, M. A., tendered his resignation of the pastoral charge of the congregation of St. James', Charlottetown, and urged its acceptance by Presbytery. The resignation was accordingly accepted, to take effect on 29th June. Rev. Mr. Mahon was appointed to preach in St. James' on the 6th July, and declare that congregation vacant. A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable minute in reference to Mr. McLennan to be placed on record.
Moderation in a call was granted to Richmond Bay, and Rev. Mr. Carr, appointed to preach and moderate on 8th July, at 2 o'clock, p. m., in Lot 14. It was agreed to apply for the following supplements, viz., \$200 for Tryon and Bonshaw; \$150 for Cove Head, Tignish, Montrose and Elensdale.
Rev. T. Murray was appointed to preach in Tignish, Montrose and Elensdale on the 6th July, and at Murray Harbor on 13th; Mr. Fisher in Georgetown and Montague on 20th and 27th July, and in Tignish on 1st and 2nd Sabbaths of August; Mr. Sinclair to Cardigan and Dundas for July; Mr. McKinnon to Georgetown and Montague 6th and 13th July, and to Murray Harbor 20th and 27th same month; Mr. Currie to Zion Church 6th July, to Tignish on 13th, 20th and 27th same month, and from August 1st till the opening of the Theological Hall, in Richmond Bay congregation; Mr. Stewart to Georgetown and Montague on 1st Sabbath in August. The next meeting of Presbytery was appointed to be held in St. James' Hall on first Tuesday of August, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
J. M. MacLeod,
Presby. Clerk.

Co-Education.

In concluding his recent Convocation speech, the President of King's College, Windsor, said:—
"There is another warmly discussed topic I could just touch upon, and that is the higher education of women. Of course I can only touch upon the fringe of this delicate subject, but I do venture upon it, because it is exercising people's minds, and also because I may possibly elicit well-considered and valuable remarks upon it from those who will speak after me.
Quite recently the Oxford Convocation decided to admit women to competition with men in certain university examinations. It seems probable that this will be the beginning of a change which will throw all the schools open to women equally with men. Is this desirable, or not? Two arguments I noticed were especially dwelt upon by the advocates of the change:
First, Cambridge had adopted the system and Oxford could not afford to be less liberal and be left behind.
Second, it would be a real help to women who meant to adopt the profession of teaching in the upper classes.
The first argument is simply one of those appeals to interest and that spirit of rivalry which are made to do duty for reason and logic. As regards the second, we must all sympathise with the class whom the advocates of the change desire to benefit. They will always be a limited exceptional body, and if they only were effected, there would not be much ground for opposition and alarm. But there is a serious fallacy, it seems to me, underlying the arguments of many advocates of the movement. It is that there is no difference mentally between men and women, and therefore there ought to be no difference in their education. This statement is reiterated with such confidence that it may surprise some to hear it questioned. Yet it is clearly and demonstrably untrue. The statement that men and women are mentally alike is as untrue as that they are alike bodily. Just as certainly as they have physical differences relating to their respective parts in life, so certainly they have corresponding mental differences. This does not require elaborate detailed proof, although much could be given; a very little reflection will show us it is the case. Sometimes indeed the advantage seems to be on the side of the girls. We all know that a girl develops in mind and body rapidly and that she has all her faculties in fully play when the boy is comparatively awkward and unformed in mind and body. At the same time, however, the boy can safely endure severe and prolonged mental and bodily exertion which would be ruinous to the girl's constitution. But let us guard against misapprehension. It could not be true to say that we are averse to the higher education of women because we assert that the differences between the sexes must always be taken into account. On the contrary, we earnestly maintain that the same cultivation that is attempted in the education of men should be aimed at in that of women. It is a narrow view of things to suppose that a just cultivation of woman's mental powers will take them out of their sphere; it will only enlarge that sphere. It has been said that the most cultivated women perform their common duties best. Anyhow they can see more in those duties, which may help them to do more. Cultivated nurses and Sisters of Charity have taught us so much as this. And there have been learn-

ed women, Queen Elizabeth, for instance, whose learning has been no bar, but rather a help to the management of households and even kingdoms. But whilst we admit and maintain all this, we may well pause before inviting young women at a critical period of life to enter into competition with men. Everyone knows that the constitutions of young men are often severely tried in the race for distinction or position, and that the contest seems to be becoming keener every day. It is true that there is no such high pressure amongst ourselves as in England, and perhaps in the United States, but I am speaking generally on the subject. The effects of the forcing system on women are even more injurious than on men. In the case of boys the evils of excessive study are lessened by athletic sports from which girls are in a great measure excluded. Hence, it is said, that there is a smaller proportion of girls who grow up well-made and healthy, and the physical degeneracy exhibited by them must hinder their welfare far more than their accomplishments to aid it. Such at any rate are the views of men like Mr. Spencer and Mr. Goldwin Smith, men who are removed as far as possible from obstinate conservatism, views from which accord with the experience of eminent medical men in England and the United States. The argument from economy is a powerful one no doubt, and that often leads to the sexes being grouped together for educational purposes. This, however, is no proof that the combination is itself desirable, and whilst allowance may be made for exceptional cases such as I have referred to, we appear to be justified in saying that no general system of education can be a healthy one which does not take into account the fundamental distinction of the sexes and the different functions they have to perform in life."

The Canadian Loan.

The mail brings some fuller particulars of the terms of the recent Canadian loan placed in London. The prospectus states that its object is:—First, to make good to the consolidated revenue fund the loans which have already been paid, and also other loans which are to mature before the 1st day of January, 1892; secondly to meet the charges relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, or for the granting of subsidies for railway purposes, and to provide for the construction of public works for which \$3,000,000 is required. The principal of the loan is to be repaid in London at any time within the years 1909 and 1934 upon the government giving six months' notice to that effect. A cumulative sinking fund of not less than 1/2 per cent. per annum will be employed in the purchase of Dominion three-and-a-half per cent. bonds of stock at or below par; but the government may invest the sinking fund in other securities should the price be above par. Payment will be required as follows: 5 per cent. on application, and on allotment the remaining differences between 70 per cent. and the price tendered. The Times in noticing the issue observes that the last occasion on which the Dominion of Canada appeared as a borrower on the London market was in 1879, when a four per cent. loan of three million was offered at the minimum price of ninety-five. In the five years which have since elapsed the sterling debt of the Dominion has been reduced by \$3,600,000, or one-seventh of its total amount. This has been effected partly by the regular action of the sinking fund and partly by the redemption of the old six per cent. bonds as they matured.

The University Question.

An Ottawa despatch says: "It is well-known that among the questions requiring solution at the hands of Dom Smuelders, the Papal Delegate now in Canada, is the Laval University question. The troubles of Laval, and the opposition its medical faculty especially has met with at Montreal, are well known. In this connection the recent visit of His Excellency to Ottawa, where he presided at the Convocation of University College, and laid the corner-stone of the new buildings, is thought to have special significance. His Excellency has made no communication on the subject, and it is not probable that the University question is yet decided. It is however, considered likely that a solution will be reached by closing of Laval and making Ottawa the Catholic university of Canada. The reason for this change and the advantages to be gained by it are several. In the first place, the recurring disputes about Laval and the extent of its authority would no longer exist. The Catholic university of Canada must be one in which, as in Ottawa University, the official language is English. The location of Laval at the Ancient Capitol will be another policy which will weigh against it in the Delegate's consideration of the question. The institution has already received marks of the special approbation of the Pope. It may be some time before any decision of the question is reached, but at present the tendency of things is that the decision will be as above indicated.
Five hundred and six Mormons, mostly in families, arrived in New York a few days ago. They are from Scandinavia, with the exception of 100 from England, Scotland and Wales. There are no Irish converts among them. There is an unusual number of little children. The entire party started for Utah this afternoon by a special train over the Erie, and will distribute themselves in all portions of the territory.
Inquiries are frequently made by commercial men in this country as to the meaning of the new regulation of the Customs Department of Canada that all invoices must bear a certificate from the exporter. We understand that all that is required is that the invoice should be endorsed to the following effect:—"Certified correct," with the usual signature of the firm exporting the goods.—Canadian Gazette, June 12th.