

The Elections Yesterday.

In the First District of Queen's County Mr. McKenzie managed to get in between Messrs. McNeill and Spence.

In the Second District of Queen's County Mr. Lauchlin McMillan obtained a signal triumph. The following is the vote:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Includes names like Lot 33, Lot 34, Scotch Fort, etc.

Majority for McMillan, 48.

In the First District of King's County Mr. Kichham defeated Mr. Beaton, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Dingwell persisted, to Mr. Kichham's detriment, in running on the Liberal-Conservative ticket.

In the Second District of King's County, Mr. Anear wrested a seat from one of the Government's strongest and best supporters.

In the First District of Prince County, Mr. B. Rogers is probably elected. This was another three-cornered election, in which the Government had only one candidate—who, of course, had the advantage.

In the Second District of Prince County, Mr. Strong, it is reported, is elected by a majority of 3.

The Tignish Election.

THE Barere of the West has again been defeated. Mr. Perry will now be able to reflect for some years over his tortuous and unfortunate political career. We congratulate Mr. Gavin upon the result of the election, and the people of Tignish upon their choice.

Abolition of the Legislative Council.

THE Summerside Journal says:—"On the ground, mainly, if not exclusively, that our legislative machinery is too extensive and costly, for the needs and resources of so small a province as this, it is pretty generally felt by all classes of the community, that the time has arrived for effecting such changes in the constitution of our Legislature as will considerably reduce the cost of its maintenance."

The Journal does not deny that this ground is good and sufficient. It continues:—

"Some would do away with the Council by giving the present electors for that body two votes for the House of Assembly. Others propose to preserve the two chambers, reducing their members to about one-half the present numbers, while others are of opinion that all that is required to be done is to abolish the Council, leaving the Lower House pretty much as it is at present constituted. These latter do not think it necessary to give the property owners any equivalent for the constitutional privilege of which, by the abolition of the Council, they propose to deprive them. Now, since property must, in the future, be the principal source from which any additional revenue that may be required is to be derived, it does seem somewhat unfair, in such circumstances to make any change in our constitution which would lessen the political influence which the property owner already possesses. It is not likely that the property owners will submit to be thus unfairly treated, especially since the purpose of economy can be quite as well served, without obliging them to make an absolute surrender of any of the privileges which they now enjoy. That our constitutional machinery will admit of some careful pruning, few will deny. It is also most desirable that the cost of legislation and government should be reduced to the very lowest figure, consistent with requisite efficiency; and measures to that end are, we understand, now under the consideration of the Government. When these measures are made public we have no doubt they shall prove to be such as will commend themselves to the intelligent taxpayers of the country. At any rate, the electors should consider well every step they take in the present state of our public affairs. Neither economy or good government is likely to be secured by sudden and hastily considered changes."

We quite agree with the Journal that neither economy nor good government is likely to be secured by sudden and hastily considered changes. That fact is made patent by the result of the sudden and disastrous changes of the past two years. But we regret that, having admitted it to be "felt by all classes" that legislative changes are required, the Journal has not indicated what kind of changes would, in its opinion, be most beneficial to the Province. If it had done this we should be able to discuss the matter on a positive basis. As it is, the position taken by the Journal seems to be that "something must be done,—but we will do nothing."

The Journal is, however, very much afraid lest the Legislative Council should be abolished, the franchise of the Lower House be retained, and property be deprived of its legitimate influence in the Councils of the Province. Now, we hold and maintain that the political influence of the property holder will not be lessened by the abolition of the Legislative Council. In this position we are supported by experi-

ence and observation. We know that the interests of property holders have never been conserved by the Legislative Council. If the Legislative Council had its way, the property holders would have to pay to the tune of \$25,000 a year more than they are now obliged to pay! We see that the great Province of Ontario—the people of which are notoriously jealous of the rights of property—gets along very well without a Legislative Council, and the franchise for the House of Assembly of Ontario is almost as liberal as it is here. In Ontario there is nothing to prevent every farmer and every farmer's son from voting. Then, again, we see that, independently of the Legislative Council, there are thirty property holders in the House of Assembly. There is also a Lieutenant Governor, whose duty it is to look keenly after the rights of Property. And there is the Dominion Government whose duty and interest it is to see that property is not given over to the radical and the demagogue. Every Act must pass before the ken of all these powers—all these defenders of the rights of property—before it becomes law. And, will any sane man, after taking these things into consideration, hold the opinion, for one moment, that the thirteen men who compose the Upper House are necessary to the preservation of the rights of property?

Moribund Appointments.

THE Herald pertinently remarks: In 1874, when Mr. McKenzie took the reins of Government, he cancelled all the appointments which his predecessors had made immediately before leaving office. Mr. McKenzie and his followers found little difficulty in assigning sound constitutional reasons for such a proceeding. Many of their political opponents proclaimed their right, and Mr. McKenzie in after years was never weary with upbraiding his adversaries with their unconstitutional promotions to offices of emolument. There was, however, this to be said in favor of Sir John's policy. He voluntarily surrendered the Government. He was not defeated in a general election—he was not worsted by an adverse vote of the House. It is true that in the circumstances which then surrounded him, both of these forms of ejection were among the probabilities; yet he possessed, up to the hour of his voluntary surrender, all the rights and privileges of a Prime Minister, and was, to a certain extent, justified in exercising them. Not so McKenzie. His defeat was a public act. He fell in the open field. Confidence was withdrawn from him openly, and yet he held on to office for more than a month, and exercised the functions of First Minister by crushing one hundred and eleven of his followers into offices. It should be remembered that it was Mr. McKenzie who did this—a man from whose lips the taunt was seldom absent of the unconstitutional practices indulged in by his opponents when they created Judges, Governors and officials, in the very throes of a closing life. And now it is the question: Are McKenzie's last appointments to be acknowledged and sanctioned by Sir John? If the present Premier acts from precedent, and applies Mr. McKenzie's golden maxims to regulate his conduct, he will draw his pen through the entire list. The patronage which McKenzie has endeavored to absorb was not his, and he was filching when he tried to appropriate it. The sooner such indecorous conduct is stopped, the better for the country's repute. Mr. McKenzie has in his day preached some wonderfully moral discourses which literally teemed with good advice and sound modes of conduct. But his practice lags woefully behind his preaching, and he has violated nearly every principle he ever laid down. This of making appointments was the last that remained unbroken, but when the strain comes it goes, too, like a twist of rotten silk.

A Defective Arrangement.

(From the K. C. Advertiser.)

The new time-table published recently is a failure, at least so far as King's County is concerned. With the exception of the past summer, it has always been the same; therefore it causes a very small amount of surprise. We were somewhat jubilant until lately, with the thought that this County was no longer doomed to bad treatment, and we must now be content to wait until Providence, or the wisdom of our rulers, releases us from such hateful subjection. It would be nothing unreasonable to expect that King's County would, at least, have been allowed two trains each day until the end of the Fall trade. However, it is not so; the special train that was kept running until Nov. 4th has since been discontinued, and every trader and merchant in the community is brought to a standstill. Even the REGULAR train arrangement, which was working well, has been kicked to the winds. Had it been allowed to remain in force a few weeks longer it would have been far more accommodating than the new one. Leaving here at 7 1/2 a. m., and returning at 7.35 p. m., it allowed travellers four hours and a half in Charlottetown, and a good opportunity of returning on the same evening. According to the new order of things a traveller arrives in Charlottetown at 12.40, when nearly every business man is at his private residence. He must leave again at 2.55 p. m. to return the same day, which allows him about fifteen or twenty minutes to transact his business. This is the most miserable regulation yet attempted; and we fail to understand how any man supposed to know the wants of the country could make such defective arrangements. Nothing except sheer necessity will induce people to travel by rail who have any business to transact, and if such blunders as these are committed for any length of time, business men will be compelled to return to the old stage coach. Men will not consent to loiter about in Charlottetown for a whole day when it can be prevented by running the train about an hour earlier and later. The train now leaves Georgetown at 9.10 a. m.; Souris at about 9 o'clock. Surely these trains could start fully an hour earlier! A speedy change is very much needed, and we trust that no time will be lost until it is made.

The Marriage Question.

THE Rev. David Brown, of Toronto, recently preached a sermon upon this all-important topic. The rev. gentleman took for his text Proverbs 5, 18—"Let thy fountain be blessed, and rejoice with the wife of thy youth." He said that public attention had been called for some time to a subject which every one must acknowledge to be of vital importance. The discussion had partly proceeded upon the subject of marriage itself, but special attention had been given to the subsidiary topic of early marriage. The newspaper might be regarded as a mirror which reflected the public opinion. Whatever is seen in the mirror itself would be found in a magnified form in society. A discussion of this kind meant, therefore, that the subject as considered at large was one of gigantic proportions. If it were worthy of attention in the press, it was a matter for consideration on the part of the pulpit, and inasmuch as it took us into the very vitals of religion and led us to search the Scriptures for the mind of God in regard thereto, the pulpit would not be doing its duty if it overlooked a subject of this kind, when it had assumed the proportions of interest and importance which it had now reached. If we would know the truth regarding this matter of early marriages, we should read the words on the institution of marriage which were spoken concurrently with the creation of our first mother. God made man in His own image, in knowledge and in wisdom, having dominion over every living thing upon the earth. Man was appointed the vicegerent of God upon the earth, but the Lord seeing that of all the creatures he had made, man alone was without a fit companion, performed one of his wondrous miracles and created woman in a marvellous manner. He presented her to Adam, and it was said "Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." Interpreting these words in the light of the creation of man—"Therefore shall a man leave his father and mother, etc.," it would mean when he is a man, when he becomes a man, when his occupation is manly and worthy of the powers and faculties with which God has endowed him. Then "shall he leave father and mother, etc." Not till then, for under their charge he needs their nourishment and protection, requiring both the strong arm of the father and the tender embrace of the mother. And so in regard to the woman. She is presented to the first man as his wife and fit companion the moment she is created. She sprang, so to speak, into the full maturity of womanly development, and was at once allied to man as her future companion in life. This then was the great law of the Bible, which was reiterated by our Saviour when treating on the subject of divorce. It was again proposed by St. Paul in order to illustrate the divine mystery of the Lord Jesus and the Church in their union as bridegroom and bride. That which was taken as typical of the union between Christ and his Church must be of vital importance to us and demanded our careful consideration. Going back then to the time of the patriarchs, we would find the law of early marriages prevailing. Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob took to themselves in early life, in youth we might say, their companions and helpmates. In reading the laws of Moses, we found that they were based upon the idea of people marrying when ever they attained maturity. In pastoral countries it was customary for marriage to take place at an early age on both sides, couples being affianced sometimes in days of childhood. We know, from evidence outside of Scripture, that it was usual for marriage to be performed at the age of eighteen. David regarded marriage in early life as a wise and prudent step, and in the 127th Psalm speaks in language which must strike everyone as strangely different from the words so commonly heard on the lips of the young and flippant in our days. He says, "Lo, children are an heritage of the Lord; and the fruit of the womb is his reward. As arrows in the hand of a mighty man so are the children of the youth. Happy is the man that hath his quiver full of them; they shall not be ashamed, but they shall speak with the enemies in the gate." The expression here used, "children of the youth," must surely mean of the young man and young woman married in early life, taking upon themselves, with the Divine blessing, great responsibilities, looking unto God for direction in their lives. And so this inspired writer states it as one of the greatest blessings of life for a man to have a quiver full of such arrows. What more beautiful sentence than that in the word of the text, "Rejoice in the wife of thy youth." In the 31st chapter of Proverbs was given the noblest type of woman, the pious wife and mother. The Rev. gentleman referred to other texts of the same tenor, and said that the whole word of God bearing upon the subject endorsed the view he had taken. He would ask, however, if the voice of nature did not indicate the same thing. As man arrived at maturity there was awakened within him a new sense, and he experienced an aching void in his heart which could not be filled in the companionship of father, mother, or relatives. It was an instinct of the companion ship which was necessary for the development of his being. It was the voice of nature which was speaking to the young man seeking for that other complement of himself, for that other part of his own being which would give him complete and rounded manhood. When the time of maturity comes, when the man is able to support a wife, and the woman has been trained and educated to be a helpmeet for him, they might marry whenever they chose. God would bless them, and they would be happy and prosperous, both in this life and in the life to come. Some people would say, "while all this is true about the work of God, yet this is not sufficient for us in our times, in the different circumstances in which we are placed." He would reply to this, Guide yourselves by the Word of God in all you do, whatever be the age in which you live or circumstances, and you will be guided aright. He hoped none would follow the false philosophy that sought to degrade society by weakening the institution of marriage as appointed by God. He was free to admit that there were many persons who abstained from marriage from motives which all Christians would respect. Such would be those who were conscious of constitutional defects, those who were laboring under the terrible inheritance of disease, and those who were fettered by duty to an aged mother or father. Finally, there were those who were engaged in enterprises for the deliverance of their fellow-men from different forms of evil, such as missionaries and others who might abstain from marriage from a reluctance to draw a woman into the dangers and hardships which they had to encounter. The question might be asked here, at what time should marriage take place? He would say that

whenever the following were fulfilled, the sooner the marriage took place, the better; and the longer it was delayed, the worse, not only for the parties concerned, but for Society at large. These conditions were that the young man should have been trained to regular, economic, and industrious habits, and has learned some useful trade or profession. He had little sympathy with the would-be gentlemen among us. The true gentleman was the man of honest, sterling integrity, of well formed habits that would lead to usefulness of life, who had learned a proper calling or occupation worthy of his powers and faculties, and who discharged his duty with a single eye to God's honor and glory. A final condition would be that the young man should be a Christian. There was too little regard paid to religion in this matter. A man would often barter away his child for money, for position, for influence, and for rank, and would pay little regard to that which should be above all these in a husband—the character of a God-fearing and upright man. In conclusion, he said that the more we honored marriage, the better it would be for society. If we had a greater number of marriages of young people, we would have fewer of those fearful accounts of sin and wickedness with which we have become of late familiar. Marriage was God's ordained method of conserving the interests of humanity. He hoped that his remarks would not be interpreted in a flippant or frivolous sense. He trusted that he had been guided by proper motives in bringing this subject before them, and that what he had been impelled to say would be productive of good results.

Office of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

No. 281 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal, P. Q., Nov. 9, 1878.

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COY. HENRY E. SCOTCHMER, Attorney-in-fact.

Nov. 14, 1878—1m

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Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents; Reserved Seats—no extra charge. Reserved Seats to be had at Watson's Drug Store.

Nov. 15—6i

AUCTION.

MORTGAGE SALE

To be sold by Public Auction, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, on Tuesday, the first day of April, 1879, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 16th day of December, A. D. 1876, and made between Pierce Lacey, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, blacksmith, and Margaret, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel Hodgson, of the same place, Esquire, of the other part—

ALL that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, being part of Lot Number Seven in the first hundred of lots in said Town, bounded as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing on Water Street, at the southeast corner of Town Lot Number Six, in the same hundred, and from thence extending, on the eastern line of Lot Six, eighty feet; thence running north-easterly parallel with Water Street forty-one feet; thence eighty feet to Water Street, by a line parallel with the aforesaid line of Lot Six; thence along Water Street westwardly, to the place of commencement, together with all rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. HODGSON & McLEOD, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated the Fifteenth Day of November, A. D. 1878. (Sgd) DANIEL HODGSON, Mortgagee.

Nov. 15—4m law

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THE Subscriber, having obtained the Coa tract to remove night soil from the City, no one else is authorized to do so. Night Soil only removed between 8 p. m. and 6 a. m.,—at 75 cents per hoghead. Payment to be made only to me. Orders left at the Police Station will be promptly attended to.

DANIEL GORDON. Charlottetown Royalty, 3m wed & th Nov. 13, 1878. ne pat m & tues

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Kent Street Tailoring Depot.

To the Public.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL IN FUTURE (on account of hard times) make up Clothing as under, viz: Men's Suits of Black Cloth \$5 50 " " Good Tweed " 5 00 " " Common Tweed " 4 25 " " Homespun " 3 25

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Suits of Black Cloth \$4 25 " " Good Tweed " 3 50 " " Common Tweed " 2 80 " " Homespun " 2 00

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Of Good Tweed or Black Cloth, 90 cents each " Homespun or Common Tweed, 80 "

All work guaranteed, or no pay for making. N. B.—Parties having Clothing done and not paid for, are requested to call and pay for them. If not, I will sell them for my expenses in two weeks from date of this notice. Patterns cut to order.

WM. J. MCINTIRE, Kent Street.

Nov. 4—1m eod ne 1m her 2m

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that they have removed to that new studio in the new building south of Mr. Fraser's Drug Store, where they are prepared to furnish their patrons with

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Entrance opposite George Full's. Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1878—1m eod

No. 35 Water St., Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

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Sole Agent for Prince Edward Island. May 18—24w

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