

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1880.

NO. 103

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager, Office Sup't

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Winter Arrangement.

TO COME INTO FORCE

TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a. m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
	" 11.27 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a. m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a. m.	Dp 3.00 p. m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Wellington	Ar 11.30 a. m.	Ar 6.30 p. m.
Port Hill	Dp 1.30 p. m.	
O'Leary	" 2.19 "	
Alberton	" 3.00 "	
Tignish	" 4.17 "	
	" 5.17 "	
	" 6.10 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a. m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a. m.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p. m.	Dp 7.30 a. m.
County Line	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
Breadalbane	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Hunter River	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.39 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Charlottetown	" 5.37 "	" 10.38 "
Royalty Junction	Ar 6.00 p. m.	Ar 11.00 a. m.
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Dp 2.30 p. m.	
Cardigan	Ar 2.53 "	
Georgetown	Ar 4.10 "	
	Dp 4.15 "	
	" 5.35 "	
	Ar 6.00 p. m.	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7, Mixed.
Souris	Depart 7.15 a. m.
Harmony	" 7.37 "
St. Peter's	" 8.55 "
Morell	" 9.23 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a. m.

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction	Depart 4.15 p. m.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,

Sup't and Engineer.

Railway Office, Chtown, Nov. 28, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne ap sj kca pio 6i

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale all that Valuable Property situated on corner of Grafton and West streets, and comprising Town Lots Nos. 15 and 16 in the third hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown. Also, that Property on Kent Street, consisting of Town Lots Nos 67 and one-half of 66, also in the third hundred. This property is a most desirable one for private residences, and will be sold low. If not disposed of by private sale, it will be offered at Auction about June 1st, next. Offers for part of the property will be received. For further particulars apply to Messrs. DAVIES & SUTHERLAND, or to the subscriber.

F. MITCHELL,
Trustee.

Daily Examiner!

1880.

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FOR CASH!

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CHEAPLY DONE.

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IS OUR MOTTO.

Warned by the past, we intend to deal closer to the cash system than ever heretofore.

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Political News,
Social News,
Commercial News,
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A few Advertisements only, received

J. W. MITCHELL, | W. L. COTTON,
Office Sup't | Manager.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 22, 1880.

Deceased Wife's Sister.

The following is the full text of the petition presented by the Bishop of Ontario to the House of Commons, against the Bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which was saved from the six months hoist by a large majority:—

To the Honorable the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, in Parliament assembled:

The petition of the Bishop of Ontario humbly sheweth:—That your petitioner has heard with surprise and alarm that a bill has been introduced into your honorable House to legalize marriage with the sister of a deceased wife, and also to legalize the marriage of a woman with the brother of her deceased husband, that your petitioner prays that the said bill be not passed, for the following reasons:—

1st. That there has been no demand for or petitions in favor of such a Bill, and that its enactment is promoted by those who, having broken the law, wish for indemnity.

2nd. That the Church of England in Provincial Synod assembled, in the year 1877, solemnly re-enacted the table of affinity which forbids such marriages, and that the Synod was composed of the Bishops and representative clergy and laity from the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

3rd. That Holy Scripture plainly forbids such marriages. In Lev. 18, 16, and 20 and 21, a man is forbidden to marry his brother's wife, and by parity of reasoning a man may not marry his wife's sister unless it be argued that the Tenth Commandment does not forbid a woman to covet her neighbor's husband because such prohibition is not stated in so many words.

4th. That by the law of Christ a man and his wife become "one flesh," and that therefore the churches for 1,400 years after Christ held that a man's wife's sister becomes his own sister.

5th. That the infringement of the table of affinity in the case of marriage with a deceased wife's sister must inevitably lead to the abolition of the whole code, so that a man may marry his wife's mother or his wife's daughter.

6th. That history proves that relaxation of the prohibited degrees, "wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture and our laws to marry together," leads to laxity of morals and frequently of divorce, and that if a man may marry his deceased wife's sister he may marry his divorced wife's sister.

7th. That the proposed bill for the abolition of aunts and sisters-in-law will wholly revolutionize domestic life, and introduce jealousies into families now happily free from them.

8th. That there is no force whatever in the argument that the sister of a deceased wife is the best and natural guardian of her nephews and nieces. She may be so in the capacity of an aunt, but by no means necessarily as a stepmother.

9th. That these great departments of Christianity, the Church of Rome, the Church of England and the Church of Scotland are wholly opposed to the principle of the proposed Bill. It is true that the Church of Rome grants dispensations, but the fact of dispensation is a witness against the lawfulness of the marriages in question. Moreover, the first dispensation was given A. D. 1500, by Pope Alexander, sixth Borgia, to the King of Portugal. For the aforesaid reasons your petitioner humbly implores your honorable House to postpone action regarding the proposed bill, and allow the various religious bodies of the Dominion an opportunity of expressing their convictions. And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.
J. T. ONTARIO.
Ottawa, 11th March, 1880.

The latest sect in England is that of the Danielites. It had its rise in 1876, and its founder was T. W. Richardson, a student of medicine and vegetarian. The organization has a form of initiation, degrees, badges, scarfs and all the symbols of a secret society. The person who desires to become a member takes a solemn vow to abstain entirely from fish, flesh and fowl, from spirituous and malt liquors, from snuff and tobacco. When this promise has been taken and a solemn pledge of secrecy given, the candidate is ushered into the "garden," which is the Danielite name for a lodge. The head of each garden is called the chief gardener. The sect has no theological system. A member may believe what he chooses so long as he affirms the existence of a Supreme Being and maintains a vegetable diet. The initiation fee is two shillings. It is said that the order has many adherents and is spreading in England.

I HAVE had much experience among athletics, ball players, gymnasts, etc., and can testify to the virtues of Giles' Iodide Ammonia Liniment for Discoloration, Bruises, and Soreness of the Muscles and Cords after violent exercise. WILLIAM MACMAHON, Argyle Rooms, Sixth Avenue, Cor. 3th St., N. Y. GILES' PILLS cure Flatulency.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—With all due respect for Grammar, we must admit that in language as in other things, there are "graces beyond the reach of Art," difficulties which cannot easily be explained: for instance, "shall" and "will" exchange meanings, varying according to their junction with the first or the second person. "I shall, and you will" imply that the action is caused or over-ruled by some other agent than I or you. "I will and you shall," imply that I am the cause or over-ruled of the action of myself and you. The word "will" is here merely auxiliary, and not in the sense of the Latin "volo," or the French "vouloir." "Should" may be auxiliary, and may also be used as "debeo" or "devoir." Few foreigners can understand the distinction. Compound words have often changed their meanings for diametrically opposite meanings; the word "prevent" for instance means "hindrance," in common language, but "assistance" in our prayer book. "After" may mean "subsequently," or "according to," as in our prayer book: and the difference is great indeed there. "Passion" may mean rage, or suffering, just according to where it may be used. The French "Eveque" and the English "Bishop" are branches from one root, "Episcopus." In philosophical treatises, it has been found necessary to define very strictly the meaning of words, to limit them to very narrow bounds. Burke, "On the Sublime and Beautiful," separates Pleasure from Delight. Uvedale Price separates the Picturesque from the Beautiful. In pictorial criticism, design and drawing sometimes mean one thing only, and sometimes two very different things. Design may mean grouping of figures, lights and shadows; it may also mean drawing; but the word drawing can only mean the outline and form of each separate figure or object. Design may have yet a third meaning, apart from drawing and grouping; namely, the effect to be produced upon the mind by the artist, whether in painting, music, sculpture, or landscape gardening. Wilkie's painting of "The Village Festival," exemplifies the three different meanings of the word "design." It is excellent in its effect on the mind of the spectator, and in the drawing of each separate figure; but it is very defective and faulty in the grouping of its figures and masses. It does not form a pleasing whole of light, shade and colour. The groups are detached from, and quite independent of, each other. The buildings are beyond proportion large; and the entire performance is without any leading tone or keynote of colour, in which it is required quite as much as in music. Sounds and Ideas should be associated. Take the Greek word "Thalasses," aptly imitating the advance and hissing record of the sea upon a shingly beach; or the "Beekekex, Kōix, Kōix" of Aristophanes in the Frog Chorus; or the "Tititititimpopopoi" of his singing Birds; or the Latin "Raucus," at once the name and the hoarseness of the Raven; or "Crex," the name and the note of the Landrail. Take the English or Saxon words, 'bang, crash, slap, thump,' and many others. But we must not transmute such associations from one language to another. In French the name of "Leonard de Pourceaugnac" sounds well to English ears; but, in the land of Molière, it sounds much the same as "Julius Cæsar Hogsflesh" would sound to us. There is an analogy, or parallelism, between the barbarous Provincial idioms of different Languages. The aspect and formation of countries, mountainous, gently undulating, or flat, and half drowned, like Holland or Lancashire, seem to have much to do with this. The native Swiss peasant, and the Welsh, alike substitute F for V, C for G, and T for D, and both use a curtailed or clipping pronunciation. The Spanish-French of Languedoc, is analogous to the Lowland Scottish dialect of Edinburgh, and to the broad accents of Somerset and Devon. In the palmy days of old Rome, Provincials put B for V, as in the ancient pun, "Felicis quibus vivere est bibere,"—and CH for Q, chommoda for quomodò. The analogies of idiomatic corruption point to the common origin of all languages. I know not whether these speculative matters may interest you and your readers. What I have said in this letter is a compressed abbreviation of a much longer article, including examples and illustrations, which, I think, might be interesting if in the hands of an accomplished lecturer and reciter, like Dr. Lauchlin Taylor. I will lend it to you, if you would like to see it. I know that brevity is essential to anything intended for the columns of a newspaper, therefore, to conclude appropriately with a pentameter,

"Si Bravitas placeat, hoc breve carmen habe!"
I am, Sir, your ob't servant.

VICH DROMMUL NAX ORD.
March 20, 1880.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Permit me, through your columns, to call the attention of the public to the "Church of Christ," which was established on this Island some fifty years ago, which fact is known by comparatively few, except those who are members. Their meetings are advertised by you in your Church Directory column each Saturday, known as the "disciples of Christ." Permit me, Sir, to state here their object; viz, the union of the people of God on Bible Principles. Their motto, where the Bible speaks, they speak; where the Bible is silent, they are silent on all matters concerning religion. They are now holding protracted meetings in their new meeting house, Malpeque Road. The public are cordially invited to attend. "Come," as saith the Prophet, "and let us reason together."

Yours respectfully,
A DISCIPLE OF CHRIST.
Ch'town, March 20th, 1880.

COLVILLE BAY.—The sum of \$3,500 has been placed in the estimates for Colville Bay, \$6,000 of this amount is a new vote for repairing and strengthening work upon the break-water, and the balance \$2,500 for completing present contract.

Vessels with Mortgages on Them.

AN IMPORTANT CASE IN THE COURT OF REVIEW—THE MORTGAGEE'S INTERESTS PROTECTED.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

The question involved in the case of Ross vs. Smith and Cantin, opponents, is of importance not only to those interested in shipping, but those having transactions with ships. The Court of Review last year decided that a creditor of a ship, other than the registered mortgagee, could bring the ship to sale subject to the mortgage. This is not in accordance with the English law, which is that by which the Merchant Shipping Act has to be interpreted. Recently in the Superior Court before Mr. Justice Sicotte the case was tried of a grocer who sold provisions to a vessel registered under the Merchant Shipping Act who advertised the ship for sale under execution obtained for his debt. Mr. Cantin, who had a mortgage of \$10,000 on the vessel, seized and filed an opposition, alleging that the ship could not be sold by the judgment creditor, as to do such would be contrary to his rights. The pretensions were maintained and the seizure dismissed. Shortly after the plaintiff in this case who had sold articles to the ship, repaired her rigging, &c., also tried to bring her to sale, and was alike unsuccessful in the Superior Court before Mr. Justice Jette. Plaintiff then inscribed the case for review, thereby going before the same Court which had decided that the vessel could be brought to sale, but subject to the mortgage. The Court of Review, by judgment rendered on the 28th of last month, confirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Jette, re-affirming the principle laid down by Mr. Justice Sicotte, and thereby reversed the doctrine laid down by the same Court to which we have above alluded. It has been long recognized as the rule in England that a judgment creditor has not the right to seize and bring to sale a ship which is mortgaged without the consent of the mortgagee, and Mr. Cantin cited instances in which the arguments brought in the Superior Court and Court of Review had been held good by English courts. This is of the utmost importance, as very few ships are built without money being borrowed upon them, and with a moveable security of that nature, it is apparent that every possible guarantee should be given for the stability of the security of those who lend money on the mortgage. Special powers are given by the Merchant Shipping Act to the mortgagee to effect the sale of the vessel himself and persons selling to steamers in Canada, registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, can always ascertain at the Custom House if there is any mortgage upon the vessel, so that any transactions would be with a knowledge of the facts. Mr. Cantin, the successful opponent, was represented by Mr. McCord in each case.

"Ketchwayo."

In a recently published British blue-book is inserted the following message, said to have been sent spontaneously by the ex-King of Zulul to the Queen:—"Ketchwayo begs permission to send his humble respects; he is staying here awaiting the Queen's pleasure, and will cheerfully go wherever the Queen directs. At the same time he is living in hopes that at some future time he will be pardoned. He feels greatly honored that his portrait is going to the Queen, whom he has always looked up to as his "mother." This is certainly more loyal than complimentary, but is submissive enough. Either the supervision to which he has been subjected has tamed his proud spirit, or else he has learned to be diplomatic as well as polite from intercourse with his captors. We would like to know whether, in hoping for pardon, he merely means liberty and, perhaps, restoration, or thereby confesses that he was in the wrong, and that his former foes were in the right.

The Advertiser tells the story of two prominent gentlemen, traveling eastward in quest of a site whereon to erect a lobster factory, finding it difficult when passing through a certain settlement to keep the right track called at a house near by and upon enquiring of one of its inmates which way the road led were told to "clear to h—ll you Atlas frands; it would be coming near this house."

DEER WILL.—Doant kum to see me any more for a whial any way. Fanther has got awfully skeered about burglars, and he sits up every nite till late with a double-barreled shot-gun, watching the back yard. He find more'n a pound of lead into Brown's mufoundland dog which was kummin over the fence after a bone last night.

The rose is red, the violet blue,
I wouldn't kum now, if I was you.

August Flower.
The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sickheadache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc. It never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples 10 cents.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.—Mr. Welton, M. P., now at Ottawa, is reported to have written to a friend that the Supreme Court would decide in favor of the Canada Temperance Act. The report, we hear, is incorrect.—St. John Sun.