

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1880.

NO. 126

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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 June	Ar 10.10 "	
	Dp 10.15 "	
Royalty Junction	" 11.27 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a.m.	
	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
Royalty Junction	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
North Wiltshire	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Hunter River	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
Breadalbane	" 10.07 "	" 5.03 "
County Line	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Kensington	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Wellington	" 2.19 "	
Port Hill	" 3.00 "	
O'Leary	" 4.17 "	
Alberton	" 5.17 "	
Tignish	" 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.	
	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
Kensington	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
County Line	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Breadalbane	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
Hunter River	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.37 "	" 10.35 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Royalty Junction	" 2.53 "	
Mt. Stew't June	Ar 4.10 "	
	Dp 4.15 "	
Cardigan	" 5.35 "	
Georgetown	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	" 9.28 "
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. 23, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kea pio 6i

NOTICE.

The Best, Shortest and Cheapest route of Cape Traverse is via Train to County Line Station, thence via HUGHES' Teams to Capes—which are in readiness at all times.
J. W. HUGHES,
J. HUGHES.

Feb. 25, 1880—1f

Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.

Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879

Daily Examiner!

1880.

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FOR CASH!

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Foreign News,
Political News,
Social News,
Commercial News,
Shipping News.

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THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received

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

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 19, 1880.

Hon. Mr. Bolger's Speech on the Orange Bill.

(PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.)

Mr. BOLGER said the last speaker (Mr. McKenzie) tried to make it appear that this was a just and proper Bill, and one for which they should vote. He (Mr. Bolger) held a different opinion, and was sorry any hon. member had seen fit to introduce this Bill. Past experience had proved that a Bill of this nature had caused a great amount of trouble, and it was a pity it was introduced again. A Bill of this nature had been several times passed by the Island Legislature, but had never become law, both the British Government and the Dominion Government had refused to sanction it. There was no necessity to quote history to show that the Orange Society had caused more strife and bloodshed than any other organization. It had been brought to his notice that the hon. member who introduced this Bill was connected with that society, and had, therefore, an interest in getting the Bill made into law. He would quote from the authority which was recognized in this House—May on Parliament—to show that the hon. member should not be allowed to vote on this question. The following was the rule with regard to members voting on private Bills:—

"Each member of a committee on an opposed private bill, or group of such bills, before he is entitled to attend and vote, is required to sign a declaration that his constituents have no local interests and that he has no personal interest in the bill and that he will never vote on any question which may arise without having duly heard and attended to the evidence relating thereto. And no such committee can proceed to business until this declaration has been signed by each of the members."

The hon. member from Strathalbyn had a personal interest in this Bill, and according to the authority quoted he should not be allowed to vote either on the introduction or the passing of the Bill. He (Mr. Bolger) trusted his honor the President would be guided by this authority and not permit that hon. member to vote on this question. He would also quote a despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Lieut. Governor Dundas, in 1863, giving reasons for not advising the Queen to assent to a Bill of the same nature as the one now before House.

DOWNING STREET,
25th September, 1863.

SIR.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following Act of the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, passed with a suspending clause on the 22nd April, 1863, and transmitted to me, together with other Acts, in your despatch No. 65, of the 5th ultimo, Cap. VII.—"An Act to incorporate the Grand Orange Lodge of Prince Edward Island, and the subordinate Lodges in connection therewith."

I have had under my consideration, as well as the Act itself, two petitions against it, forwarded respectively with your Despatches, No. 43, of the 27th of April last, and No. 65, of the 5th ultimo—the latter of which is stated to have been signed by upwards of 11,000 persons.

I deeply regret that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island should have given its sanction to a class of institutions which all experience has shown to be calculated (if not actually intended) to embitter religious and political differences, and which must be detrimental to the best interests of any Colony in which they exist.

Holding these views respecting the measure, I have felt it impossible to advise Her Majesty the Queen to signify Her Royal approbation of it, without which, I am glad to observe, it will not take effect.

The Act, therefore, will remain inoperative. I have, &c., &c., &c.

NEWCASTLE.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR DUNDAS, &c., &c., &c.

He (Mr. Bolger) trusted, in case this House should pass the Bill, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor would be guided by the principles laid down in this Despatch, and withhold his assent. The Bill was obnoxious to a very large portion of the community, and should never have been introduced. The Orange Association kept alive old feuds which existed about two hundred years ago in the land which gave him (Mr. Bolger) birth. It was nothing strange for Irishmen to be Orangemen, but it was a matter of surprise to see Scotchmen connect themselves with that Society. The Prince of Wales, when on a visit to these Colonies a few years ago, refused to pass under the arch erected by the Orangemen, or to recognize, in any way, a body which was obnoxious to a portion of Her Majesty's subjects. This Society was the cause of bitterness and strife between neighbours who should live together in harmony and friendship. Many Liberal Protestants were as much opposed to the Orange Society as he was. They saw no necessity for keeping up the remembrance of animosities which existed two hundred years ago. There had been quite enough contention between Catholics and Protestants on this Island, within the last two or three years, without bringing in this Bill at the present time. He had hoped the question of incorporating Orange Lodges was forever at rest, but it appeared that it was brought forward again, and the animosity was again to be stirred up. He

wished to live in peace with all men; but when one class was banded together against another class in the community, it always caused strife. He would, for the information of Hon. members, read the oath or obligation which every Orangeman was obliged to take on joining the Order:—

"I, A. B., do solemnly and voluntarily swear, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and to her lawful heirs and successors in the sovereignty of Great Britain and Ireland, and of these Provinces dependent on and belonging to the said Kingdom, so long as she or they shall maintain the Protestant religion and the laws of this country; that I will, to the utmost of my power, defend her against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts which I shall know to be against her, or any of them; that I will steadily maintain the connection between the Colonies of British America and the Mother Country, and be ever ready to resist all attempts to weaken British influence, or dismember the British Empire; that I will be true and faithful to every brother Orangeman in all just actions, neither wronging him, nor knowing him to be wronged or injured, without giving him due notice thereof, and preventing it if in my power. I swear that I will ever hold in reverence the name of our glorious deliverer, King William the Third, Prince of Orange, in grateful remembrance of whom, I solemnly promise (if in my power) to celebrate his victory over James, at the Boyne, in Ireland, by assembling with my brethren, in their Lodge Room, on the 12th of July, in every year; I swear that I am not, nor ever will be, a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor am I now married to, nor will I ever marry a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor educate my children, nor suffer them to be educated in the Roman Catholic faith, if in my power to prevent it; nor am I now, nor ever will be, a member of any society or body of men that are enemies to Her Majesty and our glorious Constitution; that I never was to my knowledge or belief, suspended or expelled from any Orange Lodge. I further declare that I will do my utmost to support and maintain the Loyal Orange Lodge Institution; obey all regular summonses, and pay all just dues (if in my power) and observe and obey the Constitution and Laws of the Order; and lastly I swear that I will always conceal, and never in any way whatsoever disclose or reveal the whole or any part of the signs, words or tokens that are now about to be privately communicated to me, unless I shall be authorized to do so by the proper authorities of the Orange Institution, of which I am now about to become a member."

There were a few more words to the oath which he (Mr. Bolger) considered too solemn to repeat. Those men professed great loyalty to Queen Victoria, but he could not see what celebrating a victory over King James at the battle of the Boyne, about two hundred years ago, had to do with loyalty to the Queen. There was a rumor that the reason the hon. member for Strathalbyn had remained a bachelor so long was on account of the obligation in that oath not to marry a Roman Catholic. It was said that that hon. gentleman had fallen in love with an Irish Roman Catholic lady, but on account of his oath, he could not marry her, and thus his prospects had been blighted. This oath which he had taken on his knees to be true to King William, was the cause of his remaining an old bachelor up to the present time, and it was now probable he would go down to the grave without getting a wife. He (Mr. Bolger) could have spoken a long time on this subject, and quoted from history to show that the Orange Association had caused strife and discord in every country in which it was established, but he believed every hon. member had already made up his mind on the question, and there was no necessity for making any further remarks.

Cardinal McCloskey was witness before Surrogate Calvin, in the Merrill contestant will case, in New York, on the 13th inst. During the examination the Surrogate propounded the question, "If there was any society in the Church of Rome organized for the purpose of inducing aged people to give their money, and make wills in favor of the Church?" "There is none," answered the Cardinal. "Does the Church permit any priest to urge any such will?" "It not only does not permit, but condemns it," answered the witness.

A TERRIFIC HEADER.—A Mumfordsville, Ky., despatch of April 12th says: Thos. Boyd, yesterday, in the presence of a thousand people, jumped from a railroad bridge over the Green river, a distance of 120 feet, to the water. He sprang off head foremost, struck the water in that position, and a moment afterwards swam ashore uninjured.

Bonfires, celebrating the news of the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, sustaining the Canada Temperance Act, blazed in different parts of St. Stephen, N. B., on Tuesday night.

Among the cattle recently shipped to England by Mr. P. McDonald, of St. John, was a heifer 3 years and 10 months old, weighing 1,603 lbs. Mr. McD. says she was the fattest animal in Nova Scotia.

A man was fined \$4 and costs in Halifax recently for kicking a cat to death, and another brute was fined \$10 for throwing two live ducks on a hot stove.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR.—My refusal to act as coroner in the case of the man found dead last Friday, having been mistaken, requires explanation.

Mr. Sullivan, when Solicitor General, brought in and carried a Bill, reducing to a ridiculously low figure the fees for coroners, stating as his reason that at present Coroners unnecessarily multiplied inquests, simply for the fees.

I said then that any coroner who would consent to act under that law would degrade himself, and I at least have ever since acted consistently with that view.

Last Friday, after repeated solicitations, in a letter addressed to the Mayor, I consented to act in case Mr. Sullivan would consent to my own terms. This consent would have provided a substitute for the obnoxious law. He refused his consent. I have this morning tendered my resignation and now, doubtless, some one can be found a little more pliable.

Yours, truly,
F. P. TAYLOR.

April 15th, 1880.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR.—"Catholics" is very much mistaken if he thinks that in this age of research, when the schoolmaster is abroad, ridicule, abuse and mere assertion will be taken for argument, or that such methods as he adopts will check inquiry, and prevent his readers from asking the question, Why does he not give us some proof that Peter was Bishop of Rome for five and twenty years? Is it that he cannot; that he evades the question and hopes by abuse to silence all inquiry? Perhaps he is not aware that even in his own church there are those who would like to see the question answered, and be no longer left in doubt upon a point which, from their infancy, they have been taught, could not be denied. It is, however, denied, and actually disclaimed by the best informed and most zealous of Roman Catholic writers themselves.

That Peter was the first Bishop of Rome, and resided there for twenty-five years, was first put forward by Cardinal Baronius about the time of the Reformation, and was long believed to exist in the writings of Eusebius and Jerome, although (as is now well known to the learned) neither of these writers affords the slightest foundation for it. However piously intended, the fraud—never cordially supported—became at length so manifest, that it was disclaimed by the most zealous of Papal writers, and with no small amount of indignation by some of them.

Stephen Baluze, a learned and zealous Roman Catholic, who died in 1718, says of this story of Baronius: "How preposterous (absurd) such a supposition as this is, when no ancient writer states it, those well know who are acquainted with this subject.—(Baluze in Lactant, de Mort Persecut, cap. 2.) In advertising to this remark of Baluze, Father Ceillier says, "And this also is the view of the matter that I adopt. (Ceillier vol. 1, c. 9.) Father Calmet, who died in 1757, says that, even before his time, the supposition of Baronius had been abandoned by the Roman clergy as utterly untenable. "As to saying that Peter lived 25 years at Rome as Bishop, that is a notion that people do not now pretend to justify." (Prel. Diss. on 1 Peter.) The amiable and learned Roman Catholic Archbishop De Marca, in utter contempt of the pious fraud of Baronius, says: "St. Peter went from Jerusalem to Antioch, and thence to Babylon, where the hereditary patriarch of the first dispersion of the Jews resided. When established in that city he wrote his first epistle." (De Concordia Sacerdotii et Imperii, lib. vi, cap. 184.) Charles DuMoulin, the great ecclesiastical lawyer, whom Father Calmet describes as a steadfast Roman Catholic, writes thus: "Even when after the breaking up of the Empire, the Bishops of Rome began to extend their authority over other churches, they never alleged or put forward this story of Peter's having left the East, which they would not have omitted to do if there had been any such thing to put forward—a clear proof that there was not, the story not having been yet invented." (Vol. iv, p. 460.) Father Hardouin, a learned Jesuit and zealous partizan of the Papal pretensions, well aware how little historical support the story had, writes to the same effect: "We Roman Catholics hold that at least Peter's head was brought to Rome after his crucifixion, and that it ought to be duly worshipped there; but that the Pope is Christ's substitute and Peter's successor is clear enough, without our being bound to suppose that Peter himself ever came to Rome." The celebrated Father Antonia Pagi, a Franciscan monk, and the most learned as well as partial of Baronius's commentators, honestly declares that the story is "contrary to Scripture." (Baronii Annals vol. 1, A. D. 45, note.)

These extracts speak for themselves, and prove, on the testimony of well informed Roman Catholic writers, that Peter was not first Bishop of Rome, and never resided there twenty-five years. On what ground then is it, we ask, that enlightened Protestants are expected to believe what Romanists themselves do not believe?

VERITAS.

HEMORRHOIDS.—I suffered terribly. Had made arrangements with a prominent surgeon to operate. A friend advised me to try Giles' Liniment and Pills. I did so, and to my unspeakable joy, got immediate relief, and am now cured. J. L. Kezlin, Metropolitan Hotel, N. Y. Giles pills cure Rheumatism. Sold by W. R. Watson. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Trial size 25 cents.

Wm. Rourke a lad of 13, said to be from St. John, was sent to jail for one month by the Halifax Tripartite Magistrate as a vagrant. He tried to steal a trip to Boston on the "Carroll" but was taken back to Halifax.