

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1880. NO. 121

## 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.	No. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.45 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
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	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Port Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 5.17 "	

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	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.37 "	" 10.38 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	" 2.53 "	
Cardigan	Ar 4.10 "	
Georgetown	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	Ar 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. 28, 1879.  
—pat pres h a nes sj kea pio Gi

## 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 68, 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.  
Chtown, Feb. 19, 1880—2aw

## Daily Examiner!

1880.  
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J. W. MITCHELL, | W. L. COTTON,  
Office Sup't. Manager

## SECOND EDITION

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 13, 1880.

BRIGANDS have sacked the town of Selova, in Macedonia.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.—Choice Oranges and Lemons received to-day.—W. F. CARTER.

SCHOLARSHIP FREE.—We are informed by Mr. Miller, Principal Commercial College, that he intends giving to the students attending the above College after the 1st of May, a Scholarship to compete for. This Scholarship will be open only to those taking a full course and beginning on the above date, or not later than the 15th June. In order to make this general, a liberal reduction will be made to intending competitors. This affords our young men a golden opportunity of getting a thorough business education at a very small outlay, beside the chances of getting a Scholarship worth \$50. No entrance examination required. Full particulars on application to the College.—Argus.

A despatch from Toronto states that a man named Charles Anderson, a Swede, from the Lower Provinces, was charged this morning with attempting to commit suicide. He stated that there were many French and Irishmen on the train, and that near Belleville a fight ensued, in which the Swede was ill used and threatened with death when he came to Toronto. When he arrived there he was in great fear, and attempted to commit suicide. The jail surgeon reported that the prisoner was insane and he was remanded for a week to inquire into his case.—St. John's Telegraph.

The Argus asks is this the same Charles Anderson, the Swede, from Souris, who attempted to commit suicide some months ago in this city?

The Far West seems already tolerably well supplied with means of livelihood for the scores of millions that will soon dwell there, but a new one has recently been mentioned in the California Academy of Science. The gum which exudes from the creosote plant is known to commerce as shellac, from which are made sealing wax, varnish, and the scarlet dye used for dyeing the British red military coats. The plant is as plenty as sage brush, from southern Utah to New Mexico, and from the Colorado desert to western Texas, but chiefly plenty on the Mojave and Colorado deserts. Calcutta exports \$5,000,000 worth of shellac a year, which brings from 25 to 35 cents a pound, and almost as much of lac dye, selling still higher. The United States have imported in some years 700,000 pounds of shellac alone. Yet it is all over the West, and can be so easily collected that boys could carry on the business of gathering it. Probably this product will now receive attention in commerce.

Suppose Russia and China come to blows this year, as now seems possible, if not probable. At first thought such a war would strike most of us as likely to be a very one-sided affair—too much so to be interesting. But the China of to-day is, in some respects, a very different country from the China of even twenty years ago. Her troops are now largely armed with the most approved modern weapons. She has great armories of her own, under the charge of experienced men educated in Europe and the United States. With the European firearms she has imported, to a greater or smaller extent, European tactics and strategy. She can put immense armies in the field, and she has an immense population from which to recruit them. Moreover, the cost of feeding the individual Chinese soldier is very slight, and he is as careless of his own life as of that of his neighbor. Well disciplined, well armed, under competent command he might prove an ugly customer. Putting the Nihilists and the possibility of interference by a third party out of the question, Russia might still find the job a more serious one than she now thinks. What an odd turn in events it would be if the remote country which the western Governments forced to come out of its immemorial shell and to learn their arts—the art of scientific slaughter among the rest—should develop into a formidable military power!

DR. SCHWEINFURTH, in a lecture which he recently delivered in the Berlin Geographical Society, on the subject of his latest explorations in Central Africa, gave his hearers a thrilling account of the mode in which capital punishment is inflicted upon criminals by the Al-Quadjil, a small tributary offshoot of the great and powerful Djour people. The malefactor condemned to die is bound to a post firmly driven into the ground in some open place where no trees afford a shade, and is there slowly roasted to death—not by any artificial means, involving a waste of fuel, but by the natural heat of the sun's rays as they reach our earth in its equatorial regions. To protract his sufferings and avert his too speedy end by sunstroke, the ingenious Al-Quadjis cover their erring patriot's head with fresh green leaves, which effectually shield his brain from Phoebus's darts. No such protection is, however, accorded to his body, which gradually dries up, shrinks together, and ultimately becomes carbonized. One chance of salvation is open to the roasting man while as yet he is not completely "done to death." If a cloud pass between the sun and his place of torment he is at once cast loose from his post, and becomes the object of popular reverence as a mighty magician in whose behalf the supernatural powers have deigned directly to interpose.

## Correspondence.

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

### Was St. Peter Ever in Rome?

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—I perceive that the Rev. Alfred Osborne has been "butting" for a whole evening over a passage in Dr. O'Brien's lecture, and the result of his vigorous thumping is that all the knowledge of the case in point has been knocked out of his head, and profusely displayed before the astonished gaze of an admiring public. It is strange when we consider the fact—that the clergy and laity of St. Paul's were so interested in the subject of Dr. O'Brien's lecture—that the Rev. gentleman did not commence "butting" while the Dr. was on the Island.

In commencing this letter I may remark that I do not write to take up a "negative argument pregnant with a positive." Whatever that means logicians will have to look over their rules to discover. It's a mysterious course of argument at any rate. I merely wish to assure the Rev. Mr. Osborne that if he is anxious for a polemic encounter he will have both his vanity and curiosity fully gratified after a few months—providing, indeed, Dr. O'Brien, on his return, considers him a foeman worthy of his steel, of which, however, judging from his "negative-positive" arguments, I have serious doubts.

In the meantime, and in order that he may keep his "thinking cap on," I will give him a few facts to ponder over, and in doing so I hope he will not have to keep his night cap as well as his thinking cap on for protection, for coming head-foremost against anything like a solid argument is a dangerous process for anyone "pregnant with a negative-positive argument."

The Rev. gentleman quotes two sources of negative arguments—one from Scripture, the other from the Fathers. The Acts of the Apostles are quoted to show that St. Peter was at such a place on such a time. For instance he was at Jerusalem on such a time; at Samaria on such a time; at Lydda on such a time; therefore he was never Bishop of Rome, nor even as much as at Rome. How would my now friend like to swallow the following piece of logic: "Bishop McIntyre was at Halifax on Easter Sunday, last week at London, and is now at Rome," ergo, he was never Bishop of Charlottetown, nor even as much as in Charlottetown." Let it be remembered that St. Luke wrote his Acts to record the labors of St. Paul, who was a co-laborer of his own, and that he only mentions St. Peter incidentally. St. Peter has, no doubt, been in hundreds of places of which no mention is made in the Acts.

Mr. Osborne's next arguments is that "St. Paul wrote to the Romans, and never mentioned the name of St. Peter." But St. Paul also wrote to Jerusalem, and never mentioned St. James. Will Mr. Osborne, or any other man of sense, therefore conclude that St. James was never Bishop of Jerusalem. St. Paul also wrote to Cappadocia, Asia, Pontus and Galatia, but he never mentioned the name of the Bishop of either place, and are we to reason from this that these places had no Bishops?

He now comes to the testimony of the Fathers, and says St. Clement mentions the name of St. Peter and St. Paul, but nothing about St. Peter having the Bishopric. Because St. Clement did not say St. Peter was Bishop of Rome, therefore he never was. Such an argument is surely childish. But I tremble is clearly on the side for which I contend. He states positively that the Church of Rome was founded by the glorious apostles S.S. Peter and Paul. In order to found a church there must be a Bishop. The administration was not committed to Linus until after the death of Peter, his predecessor. This sums up his arguments, if arguments they can be called.

Now the testimony of the Fathers goes to prove most clearly and conclusively that St. Peter was in Rome. It is an historical fact beyond dispute. Heretics admitted it. Luther and Calvin believed it. It was never disputed until the 14th century. St. Clement, as Mr. Osborne cannot deny, states that "St. Peter and St. Paul suffered martyrdom at Rome, with a great many other Christians." St. Ignatius states that it was known to him that St. Peter passed a great part of his time at Rome and preached to the Romans. Papius states that St. Mark, who was a disciple of St. Peter and his gospel, learned a great many truths which were taught him by St. Peter at Rome. Dionysius says "that S.S. Peter and Paul came to Corinth and having preached there went to Rome and suffered martyrdom there." A more striking proof is that of Caius appealing to the monuments of Rome. He states clearly that St. Peter was Bishop of Rome. The monuments of Rome point clearly to the fact that St. Peter was Bishop of Rome.

The Church commemorates an incident that took place in the history of St. Peter. A certain time is mentioned when St. Peter was fleeing from Rome, he was met by our Lord who addressed him, "Domine quo vadis?" "Where art thou going?" St. Peter having asked the same question of our Saviour receives the reply, "Vado Romam Crucifigi," upon which St. Peter returned to Rome and bravely suffered death.

Does my rev. friend know anything

about the history of Simon Magus? One question more and I have done. Where was the Babylon from which Mr. Osborne says St. Peter wrote his several Epistles. The Jews were expelled from the ancient Babylon. There was a castle in Egypt called Babylon, but there was no ecclesia there. The Fathers maintained that this Babylon was no other than Rome. I will now leave Mr. Osborne to Dr. O'Brien's tender mercies. The people of Charlottetown will await impatiently his safe delivery of those wonderful arguments and will pray in the meantime that there will be no miscarriage.

Yours, etc.,  
CATHOLICUS.

### How a Canadian Died.

A HORRIBLE MASSACRE AND A STUBBORN DENIAL OF THE VICTIMS.

Some days ago it was announced that Mr. John Connolly, who was at one time employed on the Lachine Canal at Mr. Davis' section, had been killed by Mexicans. The accounts of the affair which are to hand, show that Mr. Connolly died in company with two Americans. It seems that Messrs. Arnold and Stephens had entered into a contract with the Trojes Mining and Smelting Company of London, England, whose mines were located at Angongeo, in the State of Michoan, Mexico, a mining settlement about 110 miles across the mountains, westward from the city of Mexico. They were to tunnel the mine, and worked harmoniously enough with everyone for a few weeks. They were then asked to go over to Senor Solo Mayer's mine, a short distance away, to undertake a similar tunnel there. Here were met

THE FIRST UNFRIENDLY GREETINGS, and soon afterward the fact dawned upon the contractors that they were unpopular with the natives, who called them "Yankees." On the 15th of March one of the laborers refused to work, and when given his pay of three reals, about one shilling English, he refused to take it and wanted four. Connolly refused and a quarrel ensued, which ended in the rascal attacking Connolly, who fired at him. Mr. Stephens, one of the party, says that Connolly shut himself up in the hut to be out of the way, but was attacked by the man who beat in the door of the hut with stones. Connolly then

FIRE THREE OR FOUR SHOTS from a revolver over the man's head to frighten him, but it made the fellow worse, and drawing a sword he rushed towards Connolly who shot him in the legs with a shot gun, not wanting to kill him. A very excited crowd of natives was soon surrounding the wounded man, and threatened to kill all the Americans. One man drew a sword upon Connolly, and slashed him across the shoulder, when Connolly who had his revolver in hand

FIRE AT HIS ASSAILANT, and in a minute was attacked by the crowd. The "Yankees" were separated, Mr. Stephens going to the judge of the village for assistance. The latter sent a lieutenant and eight soldiers to the scene, and when the latter left the jail an attack was made upon Stephens, who was with difficulty saved by being shut up in the jail. A large force was collected on the following morning, March 14, and was sent to the scene of the riot. Meantime the rioters had

CAGED THE CANADIAN and those who were with him in the adobe hut in which they resided. They were surrounded but not dismayed, and after barricading their hut they did their best in defending it through holes which they cut in the panels. Their assailants, after two or three had been wounded in the attempt to force the door, found it too hot and gave up. For a time they were balked, then some of them, more fiendish than the rest, set the roof on fire

Smoked out poor Connolly rushed out on the veranda, and seizing a discharged rifle from a soldier's hand defended himself nobly, all to no purpose.

### THE DEATH STRUGGLE.

One after another of the miscreants had fallen around Connolly, who fought with his clubbed musket, but he could do little against such fearful odds. His assailants kept at more than arms length from him, and after vainly trying to overpower him, the circling noose of a lasso dropped around his neck, and he was pulled to the ground and literally trampled and stabbed to death. Poor Arnold trying to come to his friend's assistance was struck down with a blow of a sword and afterward stabbed all over, till hardly any of the flesh on his face and breast were visible. Yeomans lay dead, shot through the right eye and terribly battered with stones

One of the murderers, Mondragine, was arrested, as was also the boy who threw the lasso round poor Connolly's neck.

SEEDS.—For early sowing in hot-beds: early London and Carter's Mammoth Cauliflower; White Solid, Carter's Solid Red and Turkish Giant Celery. Rollison's Telegraph and Hamilton's Market Favorite Cucumber (handsome fruit, 24 to 30 inches long), Plum, Pear and Trophy Tomato; Boston Curled, Imperial, White Silesian and Drumhead Cabbage-Lettuce; Long Salmon, Scarlet Olive-shaped and Red and White Radish, &c., &c., just received per Parcel Post. My stock this year will be most complete, having ordered from England, Montreal and the United States.—Wm. R. WARREN. [2w a7