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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1889.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 6th day, 1h., 46.3m., a. m., W., below horizon.
Full Moon, 12th day, 5h., 49.3m., p. m., E., below horizon.
Last Quarter, 19th day, 3h., 32.4m., p. m., N.E., below horizon.
New Moon, 27th day, 7h., 48.0m., p. m., N.W., below horizon.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	rises	water	len'th
1 Monday	4 18 7	49 7	9 0	11 15	31
2 Tuesday	19 49	8 12	0 46	30	
3 Wednesday	19 49	9 18	1 23	29	
4 Thursday	20 48	10 25	2 3	28	
5 Friday	21 48	11 33	3 47	27	
6 Saturday	22 48	12 43	4 27	26	
7 Sunday	23 47	1 56	4 49	25	
8 Monday	23 47	3 11	6 10	24	
9 Tuesday	23 46	4 25	7 24	23	
10 Wednesday	24 46	5 44	8 29	22	
11 Thursday	25 45	6 54	9 25	20	
12 Friday	26 44	7 56	10 16	18	
13 Saturday	27 44	8 55	11 4	16	
14 Sunday	28 43	9 26	11 49	15	
15 Monday	29 43	9 58	12 32	14	
16 Tuesday	30 42	10 25	1 14	12	
17 Wednesday	31 41	10 50	1 55	10	
18 Thursday	32 40	11 13	2 43	8	
19 Friday	33 39	11 36	3 30	6	
20 Saturday	34 38	11 59	4 32	4	
21 Sunday	35 37	12 21	5 42	2	
22 Monday	36 36	0 26	6 51	0	
23 Tuesday	37 35	0 57	7 50	14 08	
24 Wednesday	38 34	1 33	8 38	56	
25 Thursday	39 32	2 16	9 23	53	
26 Friday	40 31	3 6	10 3	51	
27 Saturday	42 30	4 0	10 39	48	
28 Sunday	43 28	5 11	11 16	45	
29 Monday	44 27	6 5	11 59	43	
30 Tuesday	45 26	7 11	12 41	41	
31 Wednesday	46 26	8 27	0 25	14 40	

FRED. W. L. MOORE,

(Late of Davies & Sutherland),

Barrister, Notary Public, Commissioner for Affidavits, Wills, &c.

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July 11—1889 w pd

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The English Language.

BY TRYON EDWARDS.

All understand that our English language derives its phraseology, more or less, from other languages; but few probably are aware how large a proportion of its words are of Anglo-Saxon origin. According to the *Edinburg Review*, however, which supposes the English language has some forty thousand words (including radicals and derivatives), about five-sixths of all these words are of Anglo-Saxon origin. And according to French, if the English language were divided into a hundred parts sixty would be Anglo-Saxon, thirty of Latin origin (including the Latin words that have come to us through the French), five would be Greek, leaving only about five to be divided between other languages from which we have adopted isolated words.

The Lord's Prayer, for example, consists of sixty words, and of these only six (*trespass, trespass, temptation, deliver, power and glory*) are of Latin origin; and the place of most, if not of all of these, could easily be supplied by words of Saxon origin. Of forty-three words in the first three verses of the twenty-third psalm only three (*pasture, comfort, restoreth*), or as in the Prayer Book, (*convert*), are from the Latin and for every one of these it would be easy to substitute an equally expressive word from the Saxon. And in the five verses in Genesis, out of a hundred and thirty words, all but five are of Saxon origin; and in five verses from the Gospel of John, out of seventy-two words all but two are Saxon. The Anglo-Saxon is not so much one of the elements of the English language as its very foundation or basis. Let anyone try to compose a sentence of ten or twelve words of only Latin derivation, and it will be found difficult, if not impossible to do it, while on the other hand, if we except the topics of theology, philosophy, etc., whole pages might be written on almost any subject, especially on matters pertaining to common, every-day life, every word of which might be of Saxon origin, without the least appearance of awkwardness or stiffness in the expression.

In fourteen pages taken from Shakespeare, Milton, Cowley, Thomson, Addison, Spenser, Locke, Pope, Young, Swift, Robertson, Hume, Gibbon and Johnson, having in all fourteen hundred and ninety-two words, says the *Edinburg Review*, are Saxon, the proportion in some of the extracts being over two-thirds, and in others more than nine-tenths from the Saxon. And if we take these extracts as a fair test, the Saxon would constitute about four-fifths of the English language.

As to the relative proportion and importance of the Norman and Saxon elements in the English, it is noticeable that almost all the words of dignity, honor, state and pre-eminence (with one remarkable exception) come from the Norman as the conquering race. Such, for example, are the words *sovereign, sceptre, throne, royal, homage, prince, duke, count, treasurer, chancellor, palace, castle, hall, dome*, and a multitude of others. The remarkable exception, already alluded to, is the word *king*, showing that the chieftain of the conquering race came in, not by a new title, and as overthrowing a former dynasty, but as assuming to be in the rightful line of succession, so to designate the subject people.

Thus, again, what some one has called "the stiltier superstructure of the language"—articles of luxury, words that have to do with the chase, with chivalry, with personal adornment, etc., are of Norman origin throughout, while the great features of nature, the *sun, moon, stars, earth, fire, water*, and such social relations as those of *father, mother, husband, wife, son, daughter*, etc., are Saxon—the palace and castle may have come from the Norman, but to the Saxon we owe the familiar and dearer names of *house, home, roof, hearth*, etc.

So, again, the instruments for cultivating the earth and gathering in its products—the *plow, sickle, flail, spade, hoe*, etc.—are from the Saxon, as also such words as *wheat, rye, oats, barley*, and the names of most domestic animals. And it marks the relation between the Norman, the conqueror, and the Saxon, the conquered, that the names of so many animals, while alive are Saxon, but when killed and dressed and prepared for food they become Norman. For the Saxon had the charge and labor of raising and tending, and feeding them, but only that they might be killed and appear as food on the table of his Norman lord. Thus, *ox* and *cow* are Saxon, but, as cooked and on the table of the Norman they are *beef*. *Calf* is Saxon, but *veal* is Norman. *Sheep* is Saxon, but *mutton* is Norman. And so with *hogs* and *pork*, with *deer* and *venison*, with *fowl* and *poultry*, etc., all this making plain the supremacy of the one race and the subservience of the other, and how the very structure of a language shows, in so many things, the history of the people.

Words also change greatly in their significance and meaning with the progress of time. One of the early poets speaks of Christ as the "silly" babe of Bethlehem; for *silly* then meant *innocent*. Dr. Barrow says we ought to cherish the strongest "resentment" toward God; for *resentment* then meant *love*, and as God cherishes the strongest sentiment of love to us, we ought to cherish the strongest re-*sentment* or return of love to Him. And Jeremy Taylor says: "Humility is a duty in great ones" (*i. e.*, in men of high rank and holding office), "as well as in *idiots*" (*i. e.*, men in private life, and not of official rank), which by the way, may throw light on the expression (Acts iv, 13), that Peter and John were "ignorant men," *i. e.*, they were not men of official rank or station, for they were anything but *ignorant*, in our present sense of the word. They were unlearned in Rabbinical lore, and "ignorant," *idiots*, men not of official position, as of the Sanhedrim or among the Jews, but, as Alexander says, only "laymen." And Paul, in the old writers, is called a "knave" of Christ, for the word *knave* they meant *servant*, and the word *present*, originally signi-

fied to go before, now means to hinder, or to keep one from doing, for as one going before another (through a door, for example), might be in the way, and so keep the other from going out, the word has now just the reverse of its original meaning. And as a singular thing, it is said that "Punch and Judy," now furnishing amusement to children, came originally from two tragic plays, one showing the fearful wickedness of Pontius Pilate, who has thus become Punch, and the other the sin of Judas Iscariot, who has now become Judy.

One might go on for pages with these sketches of the sources and changes of language as traced in its history. But if what has been said may lead the reader to the study of such words as those of French and others, from whom so many of these facts and statements have been taken, it may be not only amusing but instructive in many ways.

Telegraphic Odds and Ends.

LONDON, July 9.—Despatches from India say the river Indus has overflowed its banks, and the adjacent country is under ten feet of water. Forty persons were drowned at Lockhara.

PARIS, July 9.—Thirty-seven more bodies have been taken from the coal pit at St. Etienne, in which the explosion occurred last week.

BUCHAREST, July 9.—A passenger train collided with a freight train near Cintinta today. Fifteen persons were killed and many injured. The accident is due to the mistake of a switchman.

LONDON, July 9.—R. K. Fox, who furnished Kilrain's stake money and paid for his training, is out about \$20,000 on the fight. Fox thinks Kilrain was backed for half a million dollars.

OTTAWA, July 9.—Ottawa riflemen are agitated over the prestige of Canada in reference to a challenge to a target contest made by the Toronto Grenadiers to the Massachusetts team at present in England. It is broadly hinted that a team for an international contest should be the best available, and that the 43d of Ottawa, and one or two maritime province regiments stand ahead of the Grenadiers in their rifle record.

BERLIN, July 9.—Emperor William's Norwegian trip nearly had a fatal termination. While the Emperor and party were viewing the Bura glacier a great mass of ice became displaced and a fragment struck the Emperor on the shoulder, dashing him violently to the ground. Full particulars of the accident have not been received. It is known that the Emperor's injuries are not at all serious.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 9.—A special from Johnstown, N. Y., this evening, reports that heavy rain has been falling since early this afternoon. The downpour has caused the Cayaduta Creek to burst its bounds. Two dams gave way and the torrent took several shoe factories along the banks, valued at many thousands of dollars. A number of buildings and outhouses were swept away. The Johnstown and Grovesville railroad loses seven or eight bridges. On a bridge crossing the creek viewing the flood were 30 or 40 people. The torrent took the bridge from its foundations, hurling the people into the seething torrent beneath. At this writing it is impossible to ascertain the number saved. It is believed many perished.

WINNIPEG, July 9.—It is raining here today and at various points throughout the Province. It was showery last night and this morning throughout Manitoba and the territories west to Regina. The rains that have fallen within the past ten days were of very great benefit to the growing crops.

DUBLIN, July 9.—The court at Drogheda has dismissed the case against Cox and Gill, members of Parliament, brought from London for trial on a charge of conspiracy.

MORRISBURG, Ont., July 9.—Heavy rains have done considerable damage to the grain crop on low lands, but notwithstanding all talk to the contrary, a trip through the country convinces one that the hay crop will be above the average. Fall wheat is exceptionally good, although not much is raised in this vicinity. Potatoes on high grounds are looking well, but on the low grounds are too wet.

Odds and Ends.

A man full of spirits is not naturally given to sober reflection.

The London Times has almost libel suits enough to warrant it in establishing a branch office in Chicago.

The marriage of British peers with American heiresses will form the subject of a novel which the author of "Aristocracy" is now engaged in writing, for appearance next autumn.

Teacher—"What influence has the moon upon the tide?" High School Girl—"I don't know exactly what effect it has on the tide, but it has a tendency to make the untied awful spongy."

She—"I hear that you went as far as Constantinople, Mr. Smythe. Then you must have seen the Dardanelles." He—"H'm! Don't remember the name. But I saw the Williards at Trieste, and young Spoopendyke, who was travelling with them."

"Do you know what is the difference between you and myself?" This conundrum was hurled at a Pittsburg broker by his better half, who had been sitting up for him, when he arrived home about two o'clock in the morning. "Can't say, my dear," he replied. "What is it?" "You speculate all day and I spec' you late at night."

ORANGE TEA.—The King's County Loyal Orange Tea will be held at Glen William, Friday next. It is declared a general holiday for that section of the country, everybody is going, and a real good time they will have.

Local and Other Items.

MAN is often deceived in the age of a woman by her gray hair. Ladies, you can appear young and prevent this grayness by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

CAUSED BY A NEEDLE.—The Moncton *Transcript* says: Mrs. Seaman, mother of Mr. George Seaman, has been experiencing a deadly unpleasant feeling in her arm recently. It was found that the trouble was caused by a needle which accidentally became lodged in the upper part of the arm and worked its way downward below the elbow.

THE OFFER DECLINED.—A Minneapolis, Minn., despatch says that as a result of the recent remarkable performance of the three-year-old trotting horse Axtell at Minnehaha, Robert Bonner of New York telegraphed to the owner of the animal that he would pay \$65,000 for him. Mr. Williams refused to accept the price offered.

THE MONEY INVOLVED.—The amount of money involved in the recent Sullivan-Kilrain battle was enormous. The stakes were \$20,000, the 700 inner circle tickets increase the sum \$10,500, and the 2,000 spectators at \$10 each add \$20,000 more to the amount, making a grand total of \$50,500, an amount unheard of in the history of the ring. The managers of the affair will not fare very badly, as they get a good percentage of the receipts from the sale of tickets. Sullivan gets the bulk of the money. Richard K. Fox, Kilrain's principal backer, is out about \$20,000.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. [April '88]

North River School Examination.

The half-yearly examination of the Lower North River School was held on the 27th ult. There was a good attendance of pupils, and a number of visitors were present. The classes were examined by Mr. Lawson, the teacher of the school, and by Messrs. Trowan and Bain, and they all exhibited commendable proficiency in their studies. The admirable reading and spelling of the junior classes were noticeable, while the elder scholars did themselves much credit in their examination in the higher branches of arithmetic, and in geometry, history and English composition. Mr. Henry Lawson has been for six years teacher of this school, and during the whole period has won himself much credit by his diligent, faithful and successful attention to duty. The excellent conduct of the school and the progress of the pupils have ever been marked, and speak highly for his ability as a teacher.

ONE PRESENT.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. M. McLeod, M. A., Anthony Glover, Kelvin Grove, to Miss Eliza Bonness, Norborough.

At Sacred Heart Church, Alberton, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. A. E. Burke, P. P., Martin Foley, of Kildare, to Miss Elizabeth Foley of the same place.

At the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Goldsmith, on the 3rd inst., Robert Henry Campbell, of Montague, to Ella Jane Balpitt, daughter of Thos. Balpitt, of Rosneath, King's Co.

By the Rev. D. B. McLeod, M. A., at the residence of the bride's father, on the 3rd inst., Margaret F. Martin, Murray Harbor Road, to Ewen McKinnon, Middleton.

At the manse, Georgetown, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. W. A. Mason, B. A., William Stead, to Miss Sarah R. Brisdell, both of Lot 56, King's Co.

At the manse, Bloomfield, on July 3rd, by the Rev. J. R. Coffin, Leander J. Donald, of Montrose, to Mary Jane Mountain, of Aitma, P. E. I.

At St. Margaret's, on the 2nd inst., by Rev. D. J. McDonald, Mr. James McEachern, to Miss Ella McPhee, both of the above place.

DIED.

At DeSable, on Thursday, the 4th inst., of paralysis, Mary Campbell, aged 65 years. Deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, DeSable, and was much respected and esteemed for her many amiable qualities.