

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1880.

NO. 124

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	" 8.40 "	
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 "	
	" 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 7.20 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 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	Ar 4.19 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	" 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	" 9.25 "
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 7.19 "

ALEX. MACNAB,
Sup't and Engineer.
Railway Office, Chtown, Nov. 28, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kea pio Gi

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—tf

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.
Chtown, Dec. 1, 1879

Daily Examiner!

1880.
Advertises Cheap
FOR CASH!

JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY, NEATLY, AND
CHEAPLY DONE.
Persons who have not yet settled last year's accounts, will please do so before commencing the business of the coming season.

Small Profits—Quick Returns,
IS OUR MOTTO.
Warned by the past, we intend to deal closer to the cash system than ever heretofore.

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Local News,
Foreign News,
Political News,
Social News,
Commercial News,
Shipping News,
EVERY EVENING,
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Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them
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A few Advertisements only, received
J. W. MITCHELL, | W. L. COTTON,
Office Sup't. | Manager

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 16, 1880.

Senate Property Qualification Bill.

A despatch to the Halifax Chronicle says that Sir Alex. Campbell's property qualification motion was carried in the Senate on Friday last, in the following form: "That within the first twenty days of the next session of the present Parliament, and within the first twenty days of the first session of each succeeding Parliament, every member of the Senate shall make and file with the clerk a renewal declaration of his property qualifications in the form prescribed in the 5th schedule annexed to the British North America Act of 1867, and the clerk shall, immediately after the expiration of each period of twenty days above referred to, lay upon the table of the House a list of the members who have complied with this rule."

Conflagration in Moncton.

A FIRE broke out at 9 o'clock on Tuesday night in the lower flat of McSweeney Bros' store on Main Street. The flames quickly spread to the adjoining buildings occupied by A. J. Babang & Co., and A. C. Jones & Co. There was quite a breeze blowing at the time, and the flames were rapidly carried to the building in the rear of the stores. A panic prevailed and confusion prevented the firemen from doing what they otherwise could to stop the progress of the fire. All the buildings beginning at the Store of A. J. Babang, along the front street to the corner of Duke street, and down the west side of Duke street to the lockup have been destroyed. The losses on stock and buildings have been very great, as the principal block destroyed contained some of the leading wholesale and retail houses in the town. Messrs. McSweeney Bros. were insured for \$19,000; loss estimated at \$30,000. J. & C. Harris, on buildings, for \$3,000. J. C. Babang & Co. lost building valued at \$2,500; insured. John D. Henderson's loss is estimated at \$1,500. The losses of Mr. Duffy, Mr. E. C. Cole, A. J. Babang, A. C. Jones & Co., and Forbes & Ferguson are nearly covered by insurance.

ANOTHER OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Mr. Thomas McGowan, an aged and highly respected citizen, the father of Sheriff McGowan, died on the 7th Feb., after an illness of several weeks, at his residence near Bartlett, Mickleburg County, Virginia. He was in his seventy-ninth year, and had lived in that county about fifty years. Honorable in all his dealings, true in his friendships, and faithful in all the relationships of life, public and private, he was gently respected and beloved. He left the legacy of a good name to his family and his memory will long be cherished. [The gentleman referred to above was a cousin of Peter McGowan, Esq., late City Clerk of Charlottetown, and John McGowan, Esq., late Sheriff of King's County. —Ed.]

A man is under arrest in Toronto for conducting a swindling scheme through newspaper advertisements and the post office. Advertising vacant situations of various kinds, persons who addressed his post office number in reply were in return asked by letter to send five dollars as a guarantee of good faith! The applicants as a rule were too wise to be caught in that way, but the rogue himself was captured while taking letters from the post office. His punishment, will be severe enough to deter others from attempting similar devices for robbing people. Making use of respectable newspapers as unwitting instruments for swindling persons who can ill afford to lose any money, is meaner by far than sneaking thieving, at the same time being akin to the crime of forgery in its nature.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER.

The Allan mail steamer *Sardinian*, Captain Dutton, arrived at Halifax from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, on the 13th. She reports: experienced a terrific gale for three days after leaving port, and variable weather since; did not see any ice. The *Sardinian* brought 91 cabin, 43 intermediate, and 474 steerage passengers. The latter include 70 children, brought out by Mrs. Birt. These children, together with most of the immigrants, who are a superior lot, are for the Upper Provinces and the North West.

TITLED ENGLISHMEN.

The following gentlemen will be raised to the peerage: Viscount Barrington, member for Eyre in the last Commons; Arthur Edward Guinness, member for Dublin in last House; and Ivor Guest, ex Member of Parliament. It is also announced that Lord Lytton will be created an Earl, with the title of Earl of Lytton.

The trotting match, which took place on Summerside ice, on Tuesday afternoon last, resulted as follows:
H. Craswell's b.m. Highland Jenny, 4 1 4 1 1
S. Proctor's g.g., Sam, 2 2 1 2 2
G. Nuttall's bro. g., Sir John, 1 3 2 3 3
C. Harvey's bro. g., Melbourne, 3 4 3 4 4

The United States Government has appointed a commission to negotiate and conclude with China, by a treaty, a settlement of matters pending between the two countries.
CANADA'S timber supply is being heavily drawn upon, the present season's yield being estimated at 1,064,000,000 feet.

Correspondence.

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

Was St. Peter ever in Rome?

To the Editor of the Examiner.
MR. EDITOR.—Last Saturday's EXAMINER, which has just been handed to me, contains a communication which, though beneath notice when considered in itself, might, nevertheless, be calculated to mislead the ignorant, or rather those who may be wilfully or affectedly so. Your Rev. correspondent expresses his regret, which is no doubt sincere, at Dr. O'Brien's absence from the Island, and it is indeed to be regretted that the Dr. is not here to speak for himself. It may be fairly presumed, however, that he would hardly take the trouble to answer the precious communication, even were he at home, for the simple reason that it does not bear at all on the subject of his lecture, delivered in the city a few weeks since, and which was "The Early Stages of Christianity in England." The reason why your Rev. correspondent is as silent as the grave on the real subject of Dr. O'Brien's lecture is best known to himself.

Your Rev. Correspondent, as it appears, wished to give the public both sides of the question, by denying that St. Peter was Bishop of Rome, or that he was ever in Rome at all. As Dr. O'Brien had given the right side of the question, he, (your Rev. correspondent), no doubt considered it his duty to give the wrong side. Of course, he goes on the principle that there are two sides to everything, a right one and a wrong one. He lays down his double-false position in the following words: "But I know that he (St. Peter), was not Bishop of Rome for twenty-five years before his death." (The italics are your Rev. correspondent's.) "And further, it appears to me doubtful whether he ever was Bishop of Rome, or even in Rome at all."

The sweeping assertion that St. Peter was never in Rome, might be summarily dismissed with the simple remark, that no writer of any standing or pretensions to ordinary scholarship would venture such an assertion. It is true, he advances quite a formidable array of scriptural texts to prove, as he fancies, his position; but however innocent he may be of the ordinary rules of logic, he must know the worthlessness of negative arguments. He should know at least, that from all the texts he can advance, from Genesis to Revelations, he will not find one to prove his position, that St. Peter was never in Rome.

In referring to the first Epistle of St. Peter, Rev. Mr. Osborne says, without any qualification whatsoever, that "the Epistle was written from Babylon." Now, it is no stretch of presumption to suppose that the eminent writers and Fathers, who were almost coeval with the Apostles, were more likely to know the place from which St. Peter wrote his Epistle than we, who live near the close of the nineteenth century. Eusebius, one of the earliest Christian historians, referring to the words of St. Peter, in his first Epistle, chap. v.—"The church that is in Babylon, elected together with you, saluteth you, and so doth my son Mark." In reference to this text, Eusebius quotes Papias, who was a disciple of the Apostles, to show that by Babylon, Peter meant Rome. In Lib. ii., Hist. Eccl., cap. xiv., Eusebius writes: "It appears that Peter makes mention of this mark in his first Epistle, which he is said to have written in Rome, which Epistle he shows indeed to have been written there, as he calls that city, by a figure of speech, Babylon." St. Jerome, in his Catalogue of Scriptural Ecclesiastical, in Marco, writes: "St. Peter, in his first Epistle, signifying Rome, under the figurative name Babylon, says: 'The church that is in Babylon, &c., &c., as above. To the same purpose might be quoted Tertullian Lib. Ado. Gudaos, St. Augustine de civitate Dei, c. xxii., and a host of others.

It may here be asked what motive St. Peter had in calling Rome by the name of Babylon. Early Christian writers assign motives that appear very reasonable. Among others, they remind us St. Peter had escaped from prison in a most miraculous manner, in Jerusalem, some time previously, and therefore he did not wish unnecessarily to expose either himself or his disciples at Rome to the fury of their Pagan persecutors, into whose hands his Epistle might possibly fall. Those figurative expressions, still common among the Eastern people, were well understood, particularly in the mutual correspondence of the early Christians. St. John in the Apocalypse, chaps. 16th and 17th, speaks of ancient Rome as Babylon. It is also a notorious fact that a class of rangers of a certain school, apply literally to Christian Rome the words which the venerable exile of Patmos applied figuratively to ancient and Pagan Rome. The use of figurative language, at that time, was so prevalent that it need not excite surprise that either Peter or John spoke of the Rome of their day in a figurative sense. Even Tacitus, the Pagan classical historian, describes Rome (annal xv., 44) as "urbis quo cuncta indigne atrocis et pudenda confluent." From the foregoing and an additional and overwhelming force of authorities that might be advanced, did space permit, it is evident that St. Peter, in his first epistle, chap. v., meant Rome, under the figurative name of Babylon; therefore Peter wrote from Rome, therefore he was in Rome. But, besides these argu-

ments, which may perhaps be pronounced as indirect and far-fetched, positive and direct arguments to no end may be advanced. When, indeed, we wish to establish mere historical facts, we usually have recourse to unquestionable historical records. It is to be presumed that no one will attempt to call in question such authorities as Eusebius, Hieronymus, Tertullian, Irenaeus, St. Cyprian, St. Augustine, Optatus, Milevitanus, and a host of others of equal weight, when treating of historical facts almost coeval with their time. The testimony of these unquestionable authorities could not be advanced so as to do justice to the subject, without extending this letter beyond reasonable limits. A few specimens may, however, be advanced. St. Jerome, whom the Church, in her Liturgy, calls "the greatest expounder of the sacred writings," thus records the fact of Peter's coming to Rome (in his Catal. Script. Eccl. in Petro) "Simon Peter, after having preached to those who were of the circumcision, dispersed through Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia, went to Rome in the second year of Claudius, to attack Simon Magnus (ad expugnandum Simonem Magum) and there held his See for twenty-five years, up to the last, that is the fourteenth year of Nero." Optatus, Bishop of Milevi, in Northern Africa, in his writings contra parmenian, says: "Thou knowest, and thou dar'st not deny, that at Rome, Peter established his Episcopal Chair, which he was the first to occupy, thus securing to all the blessings of perfect unity."

Did space permit, I might give, in addition to those ancient writers, quotations from English Protestant writers of the highest standing; for it is sufficient to say that English Protestant authors of the highest literary eminence, and remarkable for their opposition to the supremacy of the Roman See, have both acknowledged and supported that Peter was Bishop of Rome. Among these might be quoted Rev. Dr. Cave, author of "Primitive Christianity," "Lives of the Apostles and Martyrs," &c., &c.; Rev. Dr. Pearson, author of "Exposition of the Creed," and other learned works; the celebrated Usher, "De Ecclesiarum Christianarum successione et statu." To these might be added Whiston, Young, Blondel, &c., &c.

To the reader of "learned leisure" I might recommend the following first-class German writers: Herbst, on the sojourn of Peter at Rome; Windischman, *Vindiciae Petrinae*; Dollinger, *Church History*; Alzog, *Church History*; Ginzler, *Peter's Episcopate in Rome*; Stenglein, concerning Peter's twenty-five years Episcopacy in Rome. As for the Greek, Syriac, Latin, Italian, French and Spanish writers that could be quoted on the subject, their mere names would form a pamphlet. Among modern Protestant Ecclesiastical writers, it may be sufficient to observe that no writer of any note pretends to deny the fact of Peter being Bishop of Rome.

As I sat down to write a short communication, and not a pamphlet, I must resist the temptation of piling up more quotations which would be still stronger than those already advanced; but neither time nor space will permit. I will simply say, in conclusion, that the man who would say that St. Peter was never in Rome might undertake to prove with equal success that, for instance, Governor Ready, Chief Justice Stewart, Parson DesBrisay and Bishop McEachern were never in Prince Edward Island; with this slight difference, however, that he would find a more formidable array of authorities in the former than in the latter case. But enough.

Were the Rev. Dr. O'Brien himself at home, it is very doubtful whether or not he would have deemed the foul puff of Saturday last worth noticing. Be this as it may, when a mean advantage has been taken of a person's absence, and a cowardly attack made upon him, the above hurried remarks are considered due to an absent friend, by
Yours faithfully,
D. McDONALD,
St. Dunstan's College April 12, 1880.

A GIRL'S ENCOUNTER WITH A SHARK.

A Sydney (N. S. W.) paper reports: An extraordinary adventure with a shark has taken place at Cooranbong. A little girl, aged thirteen, was bathing in a small bay near Dora Creek, Lake Macquarrie, in comparatively shallow water, when a large shark suddenly seized her by one of the legs, dragging her under the water. A younger sister of the child, happening to be at hand, attacked the brute, compelling it to release its hold, and then assisted her sister to shore. The nature of the injury the child received indicated a narrow escape. The back tendon of one leg was completely severed, and three deep teeth wounds were marked in her instep.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Cardinal Bonaparte and Prince Charles Bonaparte have protested against the decrees promulgated by the French Government against the Jesuits.