

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1878.

NO. 415.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1878.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express.		No. 3 Mixed.		No. 5 Mixed.	
	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.
Georgetown	4.00 pm	7.30 am	4.20 "	7.50 "		
Cardigan	4.20 "	7.50 "	4.40 "	8.10 "		
M. Stew't Jun	4.40 "	8.10 "	5.00 "	8.30 "		
Royalty Jun.	5.00 "	8.30 "	5.20 "	8.50 "		
Ch'town	5.20 "	8.50 "	5.40 "	9.10 "		
Royalty Jun.	5.40 "	9.10 "	6.00 "	9.30 "		
N. Wiltshire	6.00 "	9.30 "	6.20 "	9.50 "		
Hunter River	6.20 "	9.50 "	6.40 "	10.10 "		
Breadalbane	6.40 "	10.10 "	7.00 "	10.30 "		
County Line	7.00 "	10.30 "	7.20 "	10.50 "		
Kensington	7.20 "	10.50 "	7.40 "	11.10 "		
Summerside	7.40 "	11.10 "	7.60 "	11.30 "		
Wellington	7.60 "	11.30 "	7.80 "	11.50 "		
Port Hill	7.80 "	11.50 "	8.00 "	12.10 "		
O'Leary	8.00 "	12.10 "	8.20 "	12.30 "		
Alberton	8.20 "	12.30 "	8.40 "	12.50 "		
Tignish	8.40 "	12.50 "	8.60 "	1.10 "		

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.		No. 4 Mixed.		No. 6 Mixed.	
	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.
Tignish	1.50 pm	6.30 am	2.10 "	6.50 "		
Alberton	2.30 "	7.20 "	2.50 "	7.40 "		
O'Leary	3.15 "	8.00 "	3.35 "	8.20 "		
Port Hill	3.45 "	8.30 "	4.05 "	8.50 "		
Wellington	4.15 "	9.00 "	4.35 "	9.20 "		
Summerside	4.45 "	9.30 "	5.05 "	9.50 "		
Kensington	5.15 "	10.00 "	5.35 "	10.20 "		
County Line	5.45 "	10.30 "	5.65 "	10.50 "		
Breadalbane	6.15 "	11.00 "	6.35 "	11.20 "		
Hunter River	6.45 "	11.30 "	7.05 "	11.50 "		
N. Wiltshire	7.15 "	12.00 "	7.35 "	12.20 "		
Royalty Jun.	7.45 "	12.30 "	7.65 "	12.50 "		
Ch'town	8.15 "	1.00 "	8.35 "	1.20 "		
Royalty Jun.	8.45 "	1.30 "	9.05 "	1.50 "		
Mt. Stewart	9.15 "	2.00 "	9.35 "	2.20 "		
Cardigan	9.45 "	2.30 "	10.05 "	2.50 "		
Georgetown	10.15 "	3.00 "	10.35 "	3.20 "		

SOURIS BRANCH.

STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.		No. 9 Mixed.	
	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.
Souris	3.15 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.35 "	6.50 "
Harmony	3.31 "	6.52 "	3.51 "	7.10 "
St. Peter's	3.48 "	7.07 "	4.08 "	7.25 "
Morell	4.05 "	7.22 "	4.25 "	7.40 "
M. Stew't Jun.	4.25 "	7.37 "	4.45 "	7.55 "

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.		No. 10 Mixed.	
	Ar.	Dp.	Ar.	Dp.
M. Stewart Jun	9.30 am	5.35 p.m.	10.02 "	6.15 "
Morell	10.02 "	6.15 "	10.25 "	6.47 "
St. Peter's	10.25 "	6.47 "	10.48 "	7.02 "
Harmony	11.23 "	8.02 "	11.46 "	8.17 "
Souris	11.40 "	8.25 "		

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Geol. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, April 20, 1878—

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown and the public generally, that he has rented the Store lately occupied by the Misses Cavanagh, where he intends opening about the first week in October next, with a first-class stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

W. R. BOREHAM.
Ch'town, Sept. 17—wed sat f

To Blacksmiths, Lime-burners, &c.

COAL! COAL!

ORDERS for ALBION MINES' (Picton) SMALL COAL can be obtained from the Subscriber until further notice.
G. W. DeBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island
25 Water Street, Ch'town, July 31, '78. dy

THE Marine Insurance Co.

HAVE made arrangements with the Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Halifax and the British American Assurance Co. of Toronto (both offices of undoubted standing), whereby they can effect insurance on Vessels, Cargoes or Freight in the above-named offices, in addition to the risks taken in their own office.
Risks taken daily at their Office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets.
F. W. HALES, Sec'y.
Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1878—3m eod

DR. CONROY, Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE:
City Hotel Building, opposite Roman Catholic Cathedral, Great George Street.
Charlottetown,
Aug. 29, 1878—3m eod

Daniel W. Job & Co.,

FORMERLY PERKINS & JOB, COMMISSION AND MERCHANTS AND SHIP BROKERS.
91 State Street, Boston.
August 23, 1878—3m

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

A. A. McLEAN, Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NEWSON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, South Side Queen Square,
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - P. E. I.
Aug. 13th, 1878—3m eod

E. G. HUNTER,

IMPORTER OF Italian and American Marble, AND MANUFACTURER OF Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, Tomb Tables, &c., &c.
Also, Mantles, Centre Table Tops, Bureau and Commode Tops, Wash Bowl Slabs, Bracket Shelves, &c., &c.
Granite, Freestone, and Soapstone Work done in all its branches.
PRICES TO SUIT, SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Designs furnished on application.
Next Door to Mark Butcher's Furniture Factory, Kent Street, Charlottetown.
August 7, 1878.—3m

P. E. I. Starch Manufacturing Co.

CAPITAL . . \$25,000,
In Shares of \$25.00 each.

THIS COMPANY has been incorporated by Act of Parliament during the present session, and one-third of the Shares have been taken up by the leading men of Charlottetown. Farmers holding Stock in this Company will have the benefit of the preference in the large purchase of produce which the working of the Company entails.
Applications for Shares to be made to Messrs. Hyndman Bros., until the Directors and Officers of the Company are appointed.
April 16, 1878—

St. Lawrence Marine Ins. Co. OF P. E. ISLAND.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . . \$120,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President; JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.; ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.; G. D. LONGWORTH, Esq.; W. E. DAWSON, Esq.; THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.; P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.
Risks taken daily at their Office, Exchange Building.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Secretary.
March 25—1y law

RECEIVED TO-DAY NEW

Worsted Coatings (CHOICE PATTERNS)

KING SQUARE HOUSE Tailoring Department

BEER & SONS.
Ch'town, June 18, 1878.

1878.

THE Weekly Examiner

FURNISHES MORE NEWS, FOR LESS MONEY THAN ANY OTHER PAPER IN THE PROVINCE.

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IN DULL TIMES

CHEAPEST AND BEST

The Weekly Examiner

is acknowledged to be ahead of any other paper in the Province in the item of

LOCAL NEWS

and is always well filled with Political, Shipping, Commercial and General Information.

The debates of the Local Legislature will be carefully and impartially given. Special telegrams and letters from "Our Own Ottawa Correspondent" will contain everything of interest transpiring in the Dominion Parliament.

A Good Story will be made a specialty.

The Daily Examiner:

Will be sent to any part of the Province, the Dominion, United States or Great Britain on receipt of

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ADDRESS,
W. L. COTTON,
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 1877.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.
There were fifty-seven deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans yesterday, and only twenty-four in Memphis.
A New Orleans special says that the train which arrived on Saturday night from Belkox was crowded with refugees from watering-places. On the way, before it got to Rigolets, the discovery was made that the fever had broken out, and before New Orleans was reached there were 103 cases on the train. Speed was slackened from Rigolets to this point, so that instead of arriving at 9.30, as due, it did not get in until near midnight. The scene beggared description; men, women and children being stretched on seats, some in delirium and others in agony of fear.

The Afghanistan Trouble.

PARIS, Oct. 1.
Private advices are to the effect that intimations have been made to England of Russia's intention to immediately recall her mission to Afghanistan. The advices that the British Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg presented to the Imperial Chancellor a note, inquiring in what way Russia proposed to reconcile General Stobeleff's mission to Cabul with its previous engagements, by which Russia agreed to renounce all political influence in Afghanistan.

Europe.

LONDON, Oct. 1.
A Vienna despatch says the Government's embarrassment is extreme. The Hungarian Ministers declare that they cannot provide the money required, as Hungary's contingent of the expenses of Bosnian occupation until the meeting of the delegates. Andassy desires to reduce the expenses by withdrawing a great part of the army from Bosnia, but the military oppose this measure.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 1.

Safvet Pasha, Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a circular to the Powers calling attention to the fact that the Greek Government, on the authority of a report from its Consuls in Thessaly and Epirus, charges the Porte with stirring up the fanaticism of the Albanians against Greece and providing them with arms.
Safvet Pasha declares that these assertions are calumnies communicated to the Cabinets by Greece, for the purpose of justifying her military preparations, which are really a direct threat of aggression against the Ottoman Empire. He states that Greece is preparing to place in the field within a month an army of 40,000 men, with a reserve of 35,000. This fact, conjointly with large orders for supplies and a loan of \$10,000,000, leaves no doubt of the aggressive intentions of Greece.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In Wednesday's Patriot I notice a very wailing production signed "A Farmer," and headed "No Farmer Need Apply." The writer is troubled that Mr. Sinclair, a farmer, was rejected in the late Dominion contest, and Mr. Pope, a brewer, shipbuilder and merchant, elected in his stead. With all due regard for "Farmer's" feelings, I shall state that Mr. Pope has done more for the farming interests, and is himself better entitled to be called a farmer than Mr. Peter Sinclair.

Again, whom do the so-called Liberals bring out as Provincial Secretary and Treasurer? Purely a merchant, Mr. Thomas Dodd. On the other hand the Conservatives bring out Mr. Henry Longworth, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers on the Island. "Farmer" should master facts before sitting down to write.

ROYALTY, Oct. 2, 1878.

The Jewish New Year.

On Friday evening, with the setting sun, the new year 5639, according to the Jewish calendar, began. This is the civil year; the ecclesiastical year was commenced a year ago. The new year is introduced by the feast of Rosh Hashana, a day of prayer, feasting and rejoicing. It is the Anniversary, as it were, of the creation of the world. Then follow the Ten Penitential Days which intervene between New Year's Day and the Day of Atonement. These ten days are observed with much solemnity, no marriages take place during them, and no festivities of any kind are allowed in the stricter Jewish families. Where they can do it, as in large cities, the pious Jews attend Synagogue every day during this feast, and in many places where Jews are living in boarding houses and hotels not kept by their own creed, they go for the time to some Jewish friends house. The Sabbath between the feast and tenth day is particularly observed. The Penitential Days culminate in the Day of Atonement—Yom Kippur. The feast commences at sundown the previous evening and continues until sun-down the following day. The Jews abstain from all manner of food, and not even a drop of water must be touched, so strict is the observance. The services in the synagogue are of the most impressive character. The day is set apart for the repentance of sins; a solemn feast is decreed; and forgiveness is held out to all who are earnest in their repentance and contrition. Both orthodox and "reformed" Jews observe

these festivals, with a ritual that is three thousand years old. In New York, where there are ninety thousand Jews, the observance of this festival is most marked. In Montreal, too, business is almost wholly suspended in the Jewish community this week. In St. John the number of Jews is comparatively small, but they have observed the feast of the "Rosh Hashana" with the best means at their command. They celebrated the festival on Saturday and yesterday with prayer meetings at the house of Mr. Greenberg, a respected member of the community. They will keep the day of Atonement on Monday, the 7th of October.

Another Extraordinary Discovery.

It is said that William Wallace, Ansonia, Conn., has discovered a means of transmitting mechanical power by means of electricity; that he now so transmits the power of the Nangattuck River and by it drives the machinery in a factory in which 200 men are employed. The New York Sun describes the manner in which the electricity is produced and applied, as follows:—

"In this instrument the electricity is produced by the Wallace dynamo-electric machine, no battery being used. Four large electro-magnets are placed with their poles facing each other. On an axis parallel with and situated between them is a disc of iron, carrying upon its opposite faces a row of electro-magnets, thirty in number, on each face, whose poles, facing outward, revolve as close as possible to the poles of the large magnets, called the field of force. On the same axis, but outside of these discs, strips of copper are placed equal in number to the magnets on the disc, each strip of copper being connected to one end of the wire on the magnet. The other end of the wire goes to the next strip. Each strip, therefore, is connected to the last end of the coils, and to the first end of that immediately following it. When the disc, with its magnets, is revolved by any power, the weak magnetism remaining in the iron itself generates a current of electricity in the wire surrounding these magnets. In virtue of the principal discovered by Faraday, that whenever a conducting wire is moved in the vicinity of a magnet, a current of electricity is caused to circulate in that wire, the feeble current thus generated flows around the magnets of the field of force, increasing their magnetism. This increased magnetism reacts upon the revolving magnets, increases the electric current, and so alternately, until the magnetism attains a maximum and that maximum is generated in the wires of the revolving magnets. This current bears for each a perfectly definite ratio to the power consumed, and they are capable of converting 80 per cent. of the power applied into electricity. The electric current generated is carried by two copper wires to a second machine, the tele-machon. This effects the reverse operation—that is to say, the reconversion of the electricity into mechanical power. The tele-machon consists of a field of force and a revolving armature. This field of force consists of twelve large electro-magnets in two sets of six each, the poles of each set facing each other and connected together by heavy bands or bridges. In the space enclosed by these magnets, and parallel with them, is the armature axis supporting an armature consisting of a ring of iron wire serving as a core, around which is wound an insulated copper wire in two series of fifty coils. The ends of these wires come out alternately to the right and left of the armature, and are connected with two break pieces upon their axes. Six springs, or brushes of copper wire, press upon these break pieces, each pair of brushes facing each other and opposite a pair of magnets, in the field of force. The electric current entering the machine passes round the field of force and magnetizes the magnets. At the same time it passes through the armature, magnetizing that, so that the poles of the armature nearest to the poles of the field magnets are of the opposite name. In consequence of this the field of force magnets attract the poles of the armature and causes the armature to move. But the motion in its new position brings other portions of the break pieces in contact with the spring and causes the redistribution of the magnetism. Again, attraction takes place as before, and again the direction of the current is changed by breaking pieces. The magnificent effect, being continuous, the rotation is continuous, increasing constantly in speed until the friction and the magnetic power balance each other.

Prof. Edison, who has seen the machine, and witnessed its operation, is very sanguine that it will virtually revolutionize machinery for the transmission of mechanical power. Take any fall of water; by means of shafting this power can be used to turn the machine generating the electric current. This current can then be conveyed any distance by copper rod conductors. At any point where needed these rods can be trapped, and wires carried into factories, just as gas is carried in pipes through the streets. In the factory a tele-machon properly placed will distribute the electric power and drive the machinery. In the Rocky Mountains Edison saw miners drilling by hand, and the query came to him why the power of the Platte River on the plain a thousand feet below could not be transmitted to them by means of electricity. He pondered over this problem much on his way home, only to find that the invention to effect such a transmission had been made by Mr. Wallace. It seems as if a great step had been taken in the application of electricity to mechanical purposes, one which will play a striking part in the manufacturing interests of the future. The electricity from the tele-machon may also be applied to illumination. The Wallace foundry is lighted by this means much better than could be done by gas. It looks as if Mr. Wallace, in two important particulars, had laid mankind under lasting obligations.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER is the best filled paper published on the Island—and only ONE DOLLAR a year.