

THE EXAMINER.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER

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P. E. I. RAILWAY.

Special Running Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4th a SPECIAL STEAMBOAT MAIL TRAIN will run as follows:—

Going West. Going East.

Ch'town	A. M.	Summerside	P. M.
Royalty Jnc	6.25	Kensington	6.05
N. Wiltshire	6.40	County Line	6.33
Hunter River	7.20	Breadalbane	6.58
Elliotts	7.32	Elliotts	7.05
Breadalbane	7.52	Hunter River	7.13
County Line	8.00	N. Wiltshire	7.33
Kensington	8.07	Royalty Jnc	7.45
Summerside	8.32	Ch'town	8.25
	9.00		8.40

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov't Railways. Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town Oct. 30.—p near h pres kca sp sj 3i

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 10.

Fall and Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, 1878.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 9.10 am	
Cardigan	ar 9.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	dp 10.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	ar 11.05 "	
Ch'town	dp 12.20 pm	
Royalty Jun.	ar 12.40 "	
N. Wiltshire	dp 9.00 am	Dp 3.30 pm
Hunter River	ar 9.20 "	ar 3.50 "
Breadalbane	dp 10.12 "	ar 4.45 "
County Line	ar 10.28 "	dp 5.03 "
Kensington	dp 11.07 "	ar 5.41 "
Summerside	ar 11.18 "	dp 5.51 "
Wellington	dp 12.00 "	ar 6.30 "
Port Hill	ar 12.30 pm	dp 7.00 "
O'Leary	dp 2.40 "	
Alberton	ar 3.32 "	
Tignish	dp 4.16 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.50 am	
Alberton	ar 8.35 "	
O'Leary	dp 8.55 "	
Port Hill	ar 9.58 "	
Wellington	dp 11.16 "	
Summerside	ar 11.58 "	
Kensington	dp 12.50 pm	Dp 9.45 am
County Line	ar 3.00 "	ar 10.15 "
Breadalbane	dp 3.40 "	ar 10.56 "
Hunter River	ar 3.50 "	dp 11.07 "
N. Wiltshire	dp 4.23 "	ar 11.46 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 4.45 "	dp 12.03 pm
Ch'town	dp 5.40 "	ar 12.55 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.00 "	dp 1.15 "
Mt. Stewart	dp 2.55 "	
Cardigan	ar 3.15 "	
Georgetown	dp 4.30 "	
	ar 4.40 "	
	dp 6.00 "	
	ar 6.25 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 8.00	MtS'tw't Jnc	Dp 4.40
Harmony	ar 8.25	Morell	ar 5.22
St. Peters	dp 9.40	St. Peters	ar 5.55
Morell	ar 10.13	Harmony	dp 7.12
MtS'tw't Jnc	ar 10.55	Souris	ar 7.35

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, Oct 30, 1878.
p near h pres kca sp sj 6i

BOARDERS—A few permanent and transient Boarders can be accommodated at reasonable terms at the Quincey House, next to Mr. John Seller's Grocery Store. Good Stable accommodation can also be had in connection with this Hotel.

Oct. 14—2i law*

JAMES HOBBS, CABINET-MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, ETC.,

HAS REMOVED from McPhail's Corner to the premises just vacated by Mr. JOHN STUMBLER, Prince Street, where, with increased facilities, he is prepared to attend to the wants of his customers with punctuality and despatch, and on reasonable terms.

CARPETS cut and laid.
PAINTING and Repairing neatly done.
PICTURE FRAMES and Mouldings constantly on hand, or made up to order.
All kinds of Household Furniture made to order, cheap and good.

New Pattern School Desks made at short notice. A first-class article.
Don't forget the place: PRINCE STREET (near the new Baptist Church in course of erection).

Charlottetown, Oct. 26, 1878—

COMMERCIAL Union Assurance Company, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Capital, Twelve Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.
\$12,500,000.00.

INSURANCE EFFECTED against Fire on all descriptions of Property throughout the Island.

Low rates and prompt settlement of losses.

HORACE HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island, Ch'town, Oct. 19—pat tf

DR. CREAMER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Kent Street, Charlottetown, (Three doors from Dr. Johnson's).
ENTRANCE BY SIDE DOOR.
Oct. 15—3m

RANKIN HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES - - - Proprietor (Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.
Oct. 15, 1878—3m

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 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

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—ly law

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

1878.

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

The Fishery Question.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

Private advices received here yesterday from Newfoundland state that the Newfoundland Government had been asked by the British Government to give an account of the Fortune Bay affair; and that it had prepared an elaborate case, setting out that when assailed by the mob the American crews were violating not only the Colonial fishery law against seining herring in the close season and the Sunday law, but also the Treaty, they having lauded for the purpose of prosecuting their fishing, which is not permitted by that instrument. The Newfoundland authorities, we understand, do not attempt to defend the action of the mob, but point out that as the American crews were engaged in a proceeding which they knew to be unlawful, they cannot with any face ask for damages because they were interrupted in it by persons other than the duly authorized officers of the colony. On the point raised by Mr. Evarts, viz., as to whether American fishermen are bound to observe the local laws, the Newfoundland Government points out that the Treaty says the Americans shall have the liberty to fish in British waters "in common" with British subjects; and that the British fishermen have the liberty to fish in American waters "in common" with subjects of the United States. The Newfoundland and Dominion authorities have all along maintained that these words mean that American fishermen in British waters shall be subject equally with British fishermen to British regulations, while British fishermen in American waters shall obey equally with American fishermen the American regulations. The States of Maine and Massachusetts—for the fisheries are under State control—acquiesce in this construction by subjecting British fishermen frequenting their waters to their State and municipal laws, and the British bow without a murmur, although since the Halifax Commission nullified the United States in the \$5,500,000 award, our cousins have often enforced the local regulations with unnecessary rigor. On general principles, moreover, it is clear that the American who is admitted by treaty or otherwise into a foreign country for purposes of trade, or for any other purpose, must conform to its general laws. It is probable that the Newfoundland case will be incorporated into the Marquis of Salisbury's reply.

The Lash.

The Quebec Chronicle, in reviewing the presentment of the Grand Jury in connection with the term of the Criminal Court now being held in that city, and which Jury, the Chronicle says, is "remarkable alike for the intelligence and respectability of its members," remarks as follows: "We now come to one of the most pertinent and important of the questions touched upon by the Grand Jury. Reference is had to the startling prevalence of indecent assaults upon females, and to the value of the use of the lash as a wholesome deterrent to the repetition of crimes of this revolting character. The honor and safety of the weaker sex are justly dear to Christian and civilized man, and it is not too much to say that he is prepared to go to great lengths for their protection. Naturally enough, however, he shrinks from the infliction of cruelty upon his misguided fellow-creature; but it is very questionable whether this feeling is not very misplaced in the case of the brutes in human form who allow their evil passions to so far run riot as to be guilty of an outrage upon the person of helpless women. The frequency of late of this shocking class of crime renders extreme measures of repression imperative, and we are therefore bound to approve of the suggestion that the punishment of flogging may be found an effectual means of checking it. At all events, it has so been found wherever it has been adopted. There is nothing of which your hardened ruffian stands in so much wholesome fear as the lash, and, once let him understand that it will be mercilessly laid on him for his misdeeds, and you go a great way towards protecting society from such monsters."

When Midhat Pacha became chief of the Government, and set to work to reorganize Turkey, his first act was to present to the Sultan the names of all the governors and prefects he intended to substitute for those actually in office. The sovereign took the paper and began to enrase, to add, and to modify to such an extent that nothing remained of Midhat's work. The latter insisted on the list being maintained as he had presented as he had presented it. "But," exclaimed the Sultan, if you appoint the prefects, all will depend on you, you will govern. What shall I do? "Sire," respectfully observed Midhat, "I do no more than is done in all the countries governed by a constitutional regime." "Well," remarked the Sultan, "if that is the constitutional regime, I will have none of it. I am the master."

The Liverpool Post of October 25 contains the following interesting announcement:—"The Beaver Line steamer Lake Nepigon arrived in the Mersey, from Montreal, yesterday, with 140 head of cattle. Notwithstanding she had heavy weather during the passage, no deaths amongst the cattle occurred. She brings 1,145 sheep, having only lost seven out of a total of 1,152 shipped at Montreal. The Lake Nepigon also brought a large cargo of Canadian produce."

THE NEXT SEVEN YEARS.—We think there are few things better established than that trade moves in cycles. That after a period of prosperity comes hard times, and vice versa. We have been passing through a severe ordeal since 1873. To-day we find prices for money, labor and commodities averaging lower than for a great many years. Now the right time to begin business is when things are at the worst—after years of failure and depression. This being true, the time to start is now. The future merchant will doubtless pay more attention than the merchants of the past to these tides in trade. The man who neglects them is almost certain to get into trouble, for when the storms come up, as they are sure to do, he has all his credit sails out, and the concern becomes unmanageable. We think all the indications now favor a good run for some years to come. Goods are being produced at such remarkably cheap rates that consumption is sure to increase. Our enormous crops last year and this will enable the people on the farms and in the cities to buy more. For these reasons we think those who are preparing for better times are acting wisely.—N. Y. Witness.

The Article of Diet of almost universal consumption among the poorer classes in Russia is the variety of home-made cheese known as "tworog," of which more than 7,000,000 pounds are sold annually in St. Petersburg alone. Its mode of preparation is very simple. Sour skim milk is placed over night in a warm oven, and poured the next day upon a sieve, where it is allowed to remain till all the whey runs off. The curd is then packed tight in a wooden vessel, and covered with a lid made to fit exactly within it. On this heavy weights are placed so as to keep up a constant pressure on the mass of curd; and the space between the lid and the top of the vessel is filled with cold water, which is frequently renewed. Tworog cheese is, in fact nothing more than hard pressed curd. In the north-western and southern governments of the empire it is often made from sheep's milk, and in Bessarabia a superior quality made from the whole milk is prepared, which possesses far better keeping properties than the ordinary sort, and which is imported in considerable quantities to Wallachia, Moldavia, and even to Austria.

A firm which employs nearly 9,000 men is entitled to a prominent place in an industrial exhibition, and the famous Cockerill Society of Seraing, Belgium, is that firm. The Cockerill Company's works were established in 1817, and are at present operated with a capital of 15,000,000 francs. The building and yards cover an area of 220 acres, and within these are 252 steam engines, furnishing 9,000 horse-power. Fancy the consumption of coal at an establishment of this size in a year, when 1,100 tons are used daily. The works are divided into twelve sections, and before the financial crisis of 1873 employed more than 10,000 men. Ten millions of francs are annually paid out to workmen, and the value of the annual production is 40,000,000 francs. An immense steam-engine for pumping out mines is one of the most curious features of this Company's exhibit. This mighty machine rears itself up above everything in its neighborhood, as the Corliss did at Philadelphia. This engine is made to work a rod which descends 550 yards.—Paris Letter.

While Offenbach was on a visit to Vienna he was called upon by a young man who begged for assistance. He had been, he said, first clarinet of the theatre at Pesth; he had been unfortunate; a sudden illness, etc., etc.; and was sure that, between fellow-musicians, etc., etc. Offenbach, always, generous, gave him three florins and sent him off. Six months afterwards a young man appealed to Offenbach for assistance in Paris. He had been first violoncello of the theatre at Carlsruhe; he had been unfortunate; a sudden illness, etc., etc.; and was sure that, between brother-musicians, etc., etc. As he talked, Offenbach, who had been saying to himself, "Where in the world have I seen this fellow?" recognized him. Going into another room, Offenbach returned with a superb cello. "Play me something." The young man, who had never seen a cello, even in a dream, reddened, stammered, and departed. "Ah," said Offenbach, "if I'd only had a clarinet in my pocket that other time, I'd have been three florins to the good!"

A WALTZING MATCH.—An international waltzing match between Herr Von Husinburg, advertised as "The Celebrated Professor of Berlin," and Harry Austin, announced as "The World Renowned Society Dancer of Boston," was begun on the evening of the 6th, at the Clarendon Hotel, New York. Both are now living in New York, and the match grew out of an argument between their respective friends as to which has the greater power of endurance. There are no stakes, the contest being renown and the championship of the world. Each asserts that he will be able to waltz twenty hours without stopping, and denies that the other can.

THE MISSES LePAGE are now conducting a first-class boarding house on the corner of Great George and King streets, in the building heretofore known as the "Broadway House." This house, being refitted in excellent style, situated in a most convenient part of the city, and conducted by obliging ladies, is therefore one of the most desirable for permanent boarders. Im