

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1878.

NO. 436.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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Manager, Office Sup't.

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

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,  
Gen. Sup. Gov't Railways. Supt. P. E. I. R.  
Ch'town Oct. 30.—p ne ar h pres kea 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	9.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 10.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 12.20 pm	
Ch'town	ar 12.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 9.20 "	Dp 3.30 pm
N. Wiltshire	10.12 "	3.50 "
Hunter River	10.28 "	4.45 "
Breadalbane	11.07 "	5.03 "
County Line	11.18 "	5.41 "
Kensington	12.00 "	5.51 "
Summerside	ar 12.30 pm	ar 7.00 "
Wellington	dp 2.40 "	
Port Hill	3.32 "	
O'Leary	4.16 "	
Alberton	5.35 "	
Tignish	ar 6.35 "	
	dp 6.40 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.50 am	
Alberton	ar 8.35 "	
O'Leary	dp 9.58 "	
Port Hill	11.16 "	
Wellington	11.58 "	
Summerside	ar 12.50 pm	Dp 9.45 am
Kensington	dp 2.30 "	10.15 "
County Line	3.00 "	10.56 "
Breadalbane	3.40 "	11.07 "
Hunter River	3.50 "	11.46 "
N. Wiltshire	4.28 "	12.03 pm
Royalty Jun.	4.45 "	12.55 "
Ch'town	5.40 "	ar 1.15 "
Royalty Jun.	dp 2.55 "	
Mt. Stewart	3.15 "	
Cardigan	ar 4.30 "	
Georgetown	dp 4.40 "	
	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	8.25	Morell	5.22
St. Peters	9.40	St. Peters	5.55
Morell	10.13	Harmony	7.12
MtS tw't Jnc	ar 10.55	Souris	ar 7.35

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,  
Gen. Sup. Gov't Railways. Supt. P. E. I. R.  
Ch'town, Oct 30, 1878.  
p ne ar h pres kea sp sj 6i

## Merchants Bank Notes

TAKEN AT THEIR FACE in exchange  
for Boots and Shoes, at  
E. W. SMITH'S,  
Mrs. Stamper's Corner.

Oct. 11, 1878—

## 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—1y law

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1878.

## THE Weekly Examiner

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

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## CHEAPEST AND BEST

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

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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.

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For One Month, . . . . . .50

ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 1877.

## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.

The republicans won a noble victory, yesterday, throughout the Northern States, in fact everywhere except in the South. The fight for hard money was rewarded with abundant and even unexpected success.

The Republicans in New Hampshire elected their Governor by a majority vote and all three Congressmen, a gain of one. In Connecticut three Congressmen were elected, being a gain of two. The Legislature, which is also Republican, will elect a Governor, and will send to the Senate a Republican in place of Barnum. In Vermont, Barlow, the bolter, is elected.

In New Jersey the Republican State ticket appears to have been carried. The Legislature will choose a Republican Senator, and the indications are that a gain of eight Congressmen will be made.

In New York the Republican State ticket appears to have been carried. The Legislature will choose a Republican Senator, and the indications are that a gain of eight Congressmen will be made.

Illinois added two to her list of Republican members, Michigan probably one, and there is a chance of still another in Wisconsin. Against this list of nineteen seats captured from the Democrats, nothing can be offset in the Northern States.

The South, however, has been made more solid than ever. If the Democratic claims are justified there will be of Southern Republicans in the next house only from Tennessee; one from Missouri, and possibly the third from Kentucky. They lay claim to the three South Carolina, one North Carolina, one Florida, one Louisiana, and three Missouri districts, now held by Republicans.

Talbot, Republican, has been elected Governor of Massachusetts, having a plurality of 30,000 over Gen. Butler, the candidate of the "National Party." Abbot, the regular Democratic candidate, received a small vote.

In New York Augustus Schell, Tammany Hall candidate for Mayor, has been defeated by Edward Cooper, who was supported by a combination of Republicans, anti-Tammany Democrats, etc.

The "Evenement" says a duel will probably take place between M. M. Cassagnac and Maron. Deputies, in consequence of a dispute in the Chamber yesterday.

A despatch from Vienna says that Andrassy will probably announce, at the opening of the session of the Delegations, the conclusion of a convention with Turkey relative to Novi Bazar.

A Berlin despatch announces that in the event of new complications, Germany, as far as feasible, will support the cause of peace, but will not join in any combined action for enforcing the treaty of Berlin.

The Hungarian Diet has rejected a motion for the impeachment of the Ministry by a vote of 170 to 95.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.  
The Lower House of the Reichstag adopted an address in reply to the speech from the throne after some debate, after which Baron Von Prentiss Cagnod demonstrated that the occupation of Bosnia, which was authorized by all the powers including Turkey, was necessary to prevent a development of forces in the Balkan peninsula which would sooner or later clash with the interest of Austria.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.  
The Golos declares that Western Europe must be given to understand that it is impossible in the present situation of affairs for Russia to fulfil the Treaty of Berlin.

LONDON, Nov. 6.  
A Lisbon despatch announces that Portugal, France and England will act in union against the King of Dahomey.

LONDON, Nov. 6.  
A despatch from Calcutta points to an order just issued for the formation, from the Madras and Bombay armies, of a new division for the frontier, as a clear indication that the Government has expected an unfavorable reply to its ultimatum.

LONDON, Nov. 6.  
The snowstorm at Vienna, on Sunday, was very heavy. All the railway and telegraph lines were interrupted, telegraph poles were prostrated, and parks and trees in the city greatly injured. The snow lies several feet deep. The storm extended throughout Austria.

## Shifting and Changing.

(From the Hamilton Spectator.)

Next to a mysterious disappearance and sudden return, giving a man the chance to read his own obituary, the best way for a fellow to find out how highly his enemies esteem him is to be elected to Parliament and be left out of the Government. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Thomas White was a wind bag, Hon. Wm. McDougall was an abandoned man, Hon. John Carling didn't know anything, Mr. Rufus Stephenson ought to be ashamed of himself, Mr. Colby was a swindler, Mr. Costigan a bigot, Senator McPherson a humbug, and R. W. Phipps a conceited jackanapes. The Cabinet has been formed of other material, and now the Reform organs, whose recent opinions we have briefly summarized above, are disgusted that Sir John Macdonald did not avail himself of the wisdom and statesmanship of these distinguished gentlemen. By and by some of these men will go into the Cabinet and then the Reform newspapers will have another fit of true inwardness and re-discover their bad qualities.

## State of Trade in England.

A general gloom appears to be settling down upon our manufacturing industries, and the tenor of advices from all centres of trade shows that the hopefulness inspired by the Berlin Treaty has now entirely vanished. The recent failures, too, have helped to throw a clearer light upon the considerable amount of unsound trading which has been carried on.—Economist, Oct. 19th.

## The Salt Industry in Canada.

The Monetary Times reports that the salt areas in the counties of Huron and Bruce are very extensive, and it is shown by analysis that the brines obtained there are much richer than those of New York and Michigan. In 1871, 2 and 3, Professor Gibson, of Ottawa, announced the degree of strength by salometer to be as follows: Seaforth brines, 95°; Kincardine brines, 94°; Goderich brines, 93°; Clinton brines, 82°; and stated that these Ontario brines contained, in round numbers, 50 per cent. more salt than those of Syracuse, Canastota, Port Austin or Saginaw.

A Seaforth brine, analysed in 1872, yielded as follows, in 1,000 parts by weight: Chloride of Sodium, 241.52; Chloride of Calcium, 28; Chloride of Magnesium, .42; Sulphate of Lime, 5.82; total, 243.04. An added superiority of the Canadian brine is here shown in the unusually small proportion they bear of the earthy chlorides, which render some of the American brines sharp and slightly bitter in taste.

There are about ten firms now engaged in salt making in Canada. At least as many more were engaged in its production, but their works are now closed, owing to foreign competition, and a number of the works, especially those of Goderich, are going to decay. Between 1870 and 1876, wells were sunk at Ainsleyville, Dublin, and the places named above, to depths of 950 to 1,240 feet. There is required for the ordinary consumption of Orleans we are told by a good authority, about 220,000 barrels of Canadian salt, annually, which is say 700 barrels per day. We have seen it stated that the amount produced in 1875 was 350,000 barrels, which indicates that the production has fallen off one-half since then. And this demand has been, supplied, during the past five years by the various wells in the following proportion, as nearly that is, as an approximate estimate can be made:—Seaforth wells, 140,000 barrels, shipped in nearly equal proportions by Gray, Young and Sparling, Coleman & Gouinlock, and Merchants Salt Company; Clinton Wells, 40,000 barrels, shipped by R. Rainsford and McGarvie, Combe & Co.; Dublin wells, 30,000 barrels, shipped by Kid & Co.; Goderich and Kincardine wells, 10,000 barrels, shipped by International Salt Company and L. Rightmeyer. The heavy duty imposed by the American tariff upon salt going into the United States, eight cents per 100 pounds and a keen competition from the salt works at Saginaw, Mich., just across Lake Huron, have for the past two years almost closed the Chicago market to Canadian salt producers. It was mainly for the supply of that market that several of the largest salt works at Goderich and Kincardine were constructed. The larger of these, notably the International Company's at Goderich, and those of Mr. Rightmeyer at Kincardine, are in a position to produce very largely, as soon as an adequate foreign market can be found at fairly remunerative prices. These places are both lake ports and well situated for shipping salt per steam or sail craft.

The works at inland places, on or near the railways, viz., Seaforth, Clinton and Dublin, are capable of making at least double the quantity at present shipped. But the low freights from Liverpool—much of it coming, indeed, as ballast—permit the substitution of that article for the Canadian to a very considerable extent. Some American salt finds its way also to Ontario ports, which it enters free, while our salt is subject to an American duty equal to about twenty-two cents per barrel. Demand for the home article would, in the opinion of Canadian salt men, be increased to nearly the extent of the imports from abroad, by the imposition of a duty of say five cents per 100 pounds, and the territory supplied by the Goderich salt thus be increased.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

Talmage, the great practical, or, as some would call him, sensational, preacher of Brooklyn, is becoming increasingly popular, and his sermons are now a great deal more extensively printed in the newspapers than those of any other man. In concluding his sermon last Sabbath, he said:—

Next Sabbath morning I shall speak of my second night of exploration. I have begun to stir the cities, and God helping me, I will go through, I do not know what course I will take in these Sabbath morning sermons. But whoever else will be crowded or kept standing outside the doors, I charge the trustees of the church that they give full elbow room to these journalists, since each one is a better church five times or ten times or twenty times larger than this august assemblage, and it is by the printing press that the Gospel of the Son of God is to be preached to the world. May the blessing of Almighty God come down on all the editors and reporters and compositors. (Murmurs of approval.)

The Boston Traveller says: "The London Times is a good deal exercised at present over the success of the Canadian Conservatives, and the likelihood of the Macdonald Ministry adopting a policy of Reciprocity on a basis that would admit American goods to Canadian markets, duty free, and vice versa, while keeping up the tariff on British goods of the same class. The Times, notwithstanding its position and prestige, knows very little about the situation in Canada, or it would not be alarmed by such a baseless fear. There is no party in Canada which ever proposed or contemplated anything of the kind. The Canadians, as a rule, are loyal to the verge of infatuation, and one of the principal obstacles in the way of adopting an efficient protective tariff in the past has been the sentimental objection to the exclusion of English goods in common with those of the United States and other nations."

Mr. Spurgeon's health is failing him. He said the other day: "When I look the Tabernacle I expected it would kill me in seven years. I have contrived to exist for fourteen, but I cannot last much longer."