

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

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NO. 412.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1878.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.	No. 5 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.32 "	ar 10.45 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.52 "	P. M. dp 5.25
N. Wiltshire	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Hunter River	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
Breadalbane	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
County Line	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Kensington	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Summerside	" 8.33 "	" 2.38 "	" 8.25 "
Wellington	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
Port Hill	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
O'Leary	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
Alberton	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
Tignish	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
	ar 12.40 pm	ar 8.50 "	

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 1.50 pm	Dp 6.30 am	
Alberton	" 2.30 "	dp 7.50 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	" 8.57 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 10.22 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 11.10 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M. dp 6.30
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 7.07 "
County Line	" 5.55 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.46 "
Breadalbane	" 6.23 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.58 "
Hunter River	" 6.32 "	" 2.07 "	" 8.35 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.00 "	" 2.45 "	" 8.52 "
Royalty Jun.	" 7.12 "	" 3.05 "	" 9.45 "
Ch'town	" 7.47 "	dp 4.10 "	ar 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	
Ch'town	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Cardigan	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
Georgetown	" 10.43 "	" 7.06 "	
	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.35 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 3.15 p. m.	Dp 6.30 a. m.
Harmony	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "
St. Peter's	" 4.25 "	" 8.07 "
Morell	" 4.55 "	" 8.38 "
M. Stew't Jun.	Ar 5.25 "	Ar 9.20 "

Trains Going East.

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

J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Sept. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, April 20, 1878.

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

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Risks taken daily at their Office, Exchange Building.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Secretary.

March 25—1y law

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FRANK D. COX,

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RESIDENCE—Great George Street, nearly opposite the Bishop's Palace.
OFFICE—Apothecaries' Hall.
September 16, 1878.—2w

DR. CONROY,

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OFFICE:
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Charlottetown,
Aug. 29, 1878—3m eod

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August 23, 1878—3m

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August 7, 1878.—3m

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HORACE HASZARD.

SURVEYOR OF SHIPPING,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE.
HORACE HASZARD,
Surveyor.
Ch'town; Aug. 2—

Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, &c..

THE Subscriber thankful for past patronage, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still prepared to do all work in his line. Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, and General Jobbing punctually attended to.
On hand, a lot of Tinware, which will be sold very cheap, wholesale and retail.
Also wanted, a good steady man to peddle Tinware.
GEO. E. MILLNER,
Cor. Great George & Fitzroy Sts.
Ch'town, May 16—

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as
THE RANKIN HOUSE,
in first-class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to
Permanent and Transient Boarders.
Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.
WM. WAGSTAFF.
May 25, 1878.

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.
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April 16, 1878—

1878.

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W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 1877.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Afghanistan Question.

LONDON, Sept. 27.
It is reported that an order has been issued for the despatch of 10,000 waterproof sheets and 50,000 blankets to the Indian army. Field stores are also being prepared in large quantities for immediate use.

Turkey.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.
The *Politische Correspondenz* reports that the Sultan, in receiving the Austrian ambassador, declared that he had personally done all that was possible to induce the Albanians and Bosnians to accept the decisions of the Congress of Berlin.

Constantinople, Sept. 27.

The British fleet will come up to Constantinople on Saturday to salute the Sultan before withdrawing to Autaki.
It is asserted that Murad Pasha, the Turkish ambassador to England, has intimated to the Grand Council that English financial aid might be hoped for.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.
The parliamentary committee has completed the first reading of the Socialist bill and adopted a clause providing that the final court of appeals, for cases arising under the bill, shall consist of four ministers of the Federal Council, selected by their colleagues, and five judges from the Supreme Courts of the Empire, or of the individual States; the Emperor to provide the president and vice-president of the Court.
The Emperor William, in a written reply thanking the Reichstag for its address of sympathy, says: "The gravity of the time is clear to all. We must, each according to his power, strive to arrest the dangers threatening the safety of the State. The bill submitted to the Reichstag is intended to serve this end. My firm trust accompanies the labors of the Reichstag."

Austria.

LONDON, Sept. 27.
The following despatch is interesting, taken in connexion with the Italian agitation for the acquisition of southeastern Tyrol.
INNSBRUCK, Sept. 27.
Emperor Francis Joseph in receiving a deputation from the Tyrol district, expressed satisfaction with the conditions of the defences of the country, adding that the performances of the Tyrolean riflemen who could encounter any enemy, had convinced him that the Tyrol was worth a good defence.

Bosnia.

LONDON, Sept. 27.
A Vienna despatch says the approach of bad weather and the fact that large bodies of insurgents are retiring towards Novibazar, cause the Austrians to entertain grave apprehensions.

Personals.

BERLIN, Sept. 27.
Dr. August Heinecker, the well-known German geographer, who yesterday suffered a stroke of apoplexy, is dead.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Sept. 28.
The *Times* says the German Government sold \$500,000 worth of silver here yesterday, at the rate of 51½ per ounce. This, and the determination of the Council of India to offer an increased amount of their bills hereafter, rendered the silver market uneasy at the close; and while all sales were 51½ per ounce, holders present pretensions are more clearly expressed by 51½ per ounce.
A Berlin special says Prussia intends to issue a loan to cover the deficit in the budget.
The strike against the reduction of wages in the colored cotton factories at Redcliffe, Pilkington, and Answorth, has ended in a compromise.
A Hurricane in the West Indies.

SEVERAL TOWNS DEMOLISHED—SHIPPING AND MERCHANDISE DESTROYED—PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE COCOA CROP.

Mails arriving from San Domingo and Hayti bring information of a terrific hurricane which occurred between September 3 and 5. At Port au-Prince, Hayti, many of the government works in course of construction have been entirely destroyed. The hurricane is reported to have traversed the island, the southern coast having suffered the most. At Jacmel the high sea broke up and destroyed all the small vessels that were at anchor and the warehouse on shore, while the goods left on the wharves were washed away, including 500,000 pounds of logwood belonging to various owners. On the other side of the town the rise in the river swept away several houses. The destruction of wharves and other property cannot be repaired in less than three months. The loss, aside from the destruction of the wharves, is estimated at about \$60,000 to the town. The hurricane also

destroyed the entire coffee and cocoa crops. Five vessels riding at anchor were driven ashore. Among these were the Dominican frigate *Ozama*, barque *Helen* and the ship *Serpent*.

At Aux Cayes, the violence of the wind was so great that in less than three hours 434 houses were entirely destroyed, the occupants being driven into the street, destitute of house or shelter. The powder magazine, Court House and other public buildings were demolished. During the height of the tempest, a large number of persons were killed and wounded. In the outskirts of the town and on the road leading to the interior, trees were torn up by the roots and were carried great distances by the hurricane, blocking the roads in their fall.

The town of Aquin is nearly destroyed, 186 houses having been swept away. The town of Cavallion has nearly disappeared. Only four houses are left standing, and a large number of lives is reported lost. The town was one of the most thriving and prosperous on the island. The sea rushed over the town of St. Louis, inundating the market place, and swept nearly everything away, burying men, women and children in its course. La Grand Anse was nearly swept out of existence, and at Jeremie only twenty houses remain standing, and several vessels were driven ashore. At Covaill forty houses have been demolished, and the American ship *Wardell* has been wrecked, the crew being saved by the inhabitants. In the country districts the distress is most appalling, the hurricane having destroyed nearly every plantation; flourishing towns have been demolished, three fourths of the coffee crop has been destroyed, and extreme suffering is reported among the people.

The U. S. Labor Question.

At his "Tabernacle," in Brooklyn, on Sunday last, Dr. Talmage made the labor question the subject of his "sermon," in the course of which he said:—

A great many people say, "let us try Communism." I am ready to try it if it is for the best. I can tell this by seeing what Communism has done for other nations. Unless our American people find out the true character, the day will come when there will be barricades across our streets, which will run red with the blood of our best citizens. Instead of being the friend of the working classes, it is their worst foe.

The preacher then dwelt at length on the history of Communism in France, from the days of the first revolution in 1792, when "indiscriminate and wholesale cut-throatery began," to the last revolution, when the Archbishop of Paris was murdered.

Not until the world's dissolution, he continued, "will any intelligent Roman Catholic be a Communist. I tell you, my friends, that the manifest barrier against the march of Communism in this country to-day is the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church. There is not a convent or monastery or cathedral on earth, not a person from that of Leo at Rome to the poorest Roman Catholic servant girl in your kitchen, who can ever forget the heartless heaven-daring massacre of the Archbishop of Paris."

COMMUNISM OPPOSED TO THE WELFARE OF LABOR.

Communism is anti-marriage. It declares that marriage cannot be tolerated. It is anti-art. It is anti-religion—it desires the substitution of science for faith, of human law for divine. Carl Marx, its chief exponent, sets forth that the possession of property is a crime. Some say that all property should go into the hands of the government for distribution. Do you think the politicians would make a just distribution? Would not the politicians at Albany and Washington and Harrisburg be likely to distribute it among themselves? The fact is that Communism proposes to steal what it can't get in any other way. If there is any right that God gives to man, it is the right to have what he earns, whether it is a dollar or a hundred dollars or a million. What did Communism do for the working people of Paris? It pauperized them! What did the little touch of it we had at Pittsburg do? It threw thousands out of employment, imposed taxes the people could not bear, and the heaviest touch came down on the working people. Communism doesn't want its share. It wants somebody else's share. In this country we ought to dispute every inch of its progress. Let all our politicians understand that if any party—Republican or Democratic or Greenback—shall tamper with Communism it will go down to the bottom of the sea of national contempt and malediction. Communism can never help the working people.

NOTHING like enduring misfortunes stoically. The London "Advertiser" says "having the Government on your side only hampers you." That all depends on the sort of Government. If you have to call crimes inadvertencies, and try to make jokes out of rank misdemeanor the effect on a religious daily is hampering beyond doubt.

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