The Examiner.

VOL. 1. W. L. COTTON, Editor & Manager. SATURDAY MORNING - - - OCTOBER 27 1877. NO. 131

A. McNEILL.

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

NO. 4 QUEEN STREET.

CHARLOTTETOWN. P. E. ISLAND

☞ AUCTION SALES, of all descriptions, attended to in city and country at moderate rates.

May 21, 1877.

ROYAL HOTEL,

King Square, Saint John.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that have leased the Hotel formerly known as the CONTINENTAL, and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the ROYAL always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Provinces.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.

Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

July 3, 1877—6m

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.

OF ENGLAND.

Capital -- Five Millions Sterling.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, and Produce Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.

Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), Agent for Prince Edward Island

June —

H. VINNICOMBE,

PIANO FORTE REGULATOR

ALL parties leaving their orders for Tuning at Bremner Bros. will receive the best attention.

All who have Pianos in Charlottetown would do well to have them tuned by the year, keeping their instruments in perfect order all the time.

A visit once a year at least will be made to all parts of the Island, or oftner if required

Ch'town, July 18, 1877.

Shop and Warehouse to Let.

THAT Shop and Warehouse corner of Water and Pownal Street formerly occupied by the late N. RANKIN. Terms made known on application to C. D. RANKIN, Druggist

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, BEST

Look Out For It.

On or about the FIRST NOVEMBER next we purpose reissuing

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER!

(In connection with the Daily Examiner).

SIZE OF SHEET ABOUT 28×40 INCHES.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

PAID IN ADVANCE.

In the meantime we want a few hundred additional subscribers to the

DAILY EXAMINER.

Persons who desire to have the NEWS OF THE DAY laid down upon their breakfast table every morning should call and leave their names and addresses at the Stores of H. A. Harvie, Theo. L. Chappell, or at the EXAMINER OFFICE, where subscriptions will be taken.

Subscription Price—Six Months, . . $2 50
" Three Months, . 1 25

Prompt attention given to all Orders.

Ch'town, Oct. 11—

Prince Edward Island

STEAMERS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Nova Scotia.

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY mornings, at 5 o'clock, connecting there at 10 a. m., with train for Halifax. Fare to Halifax, $4.10. Picnic Parties of Twenty and upwards can obtain Return Tickets at Charlottetown Office to Pictou and back same day $1.00 each.

Returning to Charlottet own.

Leave Pictou every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY FRIDAY and SATURDAY, about 2.30 p.m. on arrival of evening train from Halifax.

CAPE BRETON.

Leave Pictou for Hawkesbury every MONDAY and THURSDAY, on arrival of morning train from Halifax, connecting both ways with stage and Steamer "Neptune," to and from Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake.

Returning to Pictou same nights, connecting with 10 a. m. Train TUESDAY and FRIDAY for Halifax.

New Brunswick, Canada and United States.

Leaves SUMMERSIDE every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of morning train from Charlottetown, connecting at SHEDIAC with trains for each of above named places, and at St. John with Steamers of INTERNATIONAL Co. for PORTLAND and BOSTON. Also, leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning, about 3 o'clock.

Returning, leaves SHEDIAC every day (Sundays excepted) on arrival of day train from ST. JOHN, for Summerside; connect there, without delay, with train for Charlottetown. Also, leaves Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock.

Agents: ALMON & MACINTOSH, Halifax; NOONAN & DAVIES, Pictou; A GRANT & Co Hawkesbury; HANFORD BROS., St. John.

F. W. HALES

ONLY DIRECT LINE

TO BOSTON.

Steamers Carroll and Worcester.

BOTH Steamers are fitted with new Boilers, and their Passenger accomodation arranged for every convenience and comfort, and fitted up in elegant style.

FREIGHT carried at moderate rates and as low as by any other route.

EGGS in boxes and barrels handled with the greatest care.

SAVING TIME, only one business day used in reaching Boston, by leaving here Saturday Morning and catching steamer at Halifax, and arriving at Boston Monday morning.

LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN

Every Thursday,

punctually at 5 p. m.

LEAVE BOSTON

Every Saturday,

punctually at noon.

CARVELL BROS., Agent.

Ch'town, June 7, 1877

Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED the only Medal, given for COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manufacture at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Nos. 5's to 10's.

White Blue, Red Orange an Green

Warranted full length and weight. Stronger and better than Any other Yarn in the market.

Cotton Carpet Warp,

No. 12's 4 PLY IN ALL COLORS.

[illegible] last.

WM. PARKS & SON,

St, John N. B. May 23, 1877.

Excursion Tickets.

TO BOSTON AND RETURN

PER

STEAMERS CARROLL & WORCESTER,

For $15.00.

CARVELL BROS

SINGER'S

SEWING MACHINES!

The Perfection of Mechanism.
So Light and Simple that a Child can Work them.
So Durable that they last A Lifetime.
Eight Thousand Machines now Manufactured every Week.
To be had only from the Authorized Agent,

Robert Young,

South Side Queen Square.

Ch'town, Sept. 13, 1877.

STADACONA

Fire and Life Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have made a further call of

Four instalments, of Five per Cent. each,

on the Subscribed Capital of the Company, payable at its Office, No. 93 St. Peter Street, Quebec, as follows:—

FIVE per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of August, 1877,

FIVE per Cent. on or before the Tenth day of November, 1877;

FIVE per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of February, 1878;

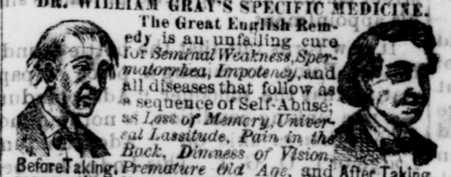
FIVE per Cent. on or before the Eleventh day of May, 1878.

By order of the Board,

CRAWFORD LINDSAY, Secretary

1877

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency,* and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age,* and After Taking, many other diseases that lead to *Insanity* or *Consumption* and a *Premature Grave.* ☞ Price, $1 per package, or six packages for $5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address WM. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

☞ Sold in Charlottetown by W. R Watson, P. [illegible] Fraser, C. D. Rankin, Dr Dodd, and a Apothecaries' Hall, and by all druggists anywhere

WANTED,

THE Highest Cash price paid for

Calf Skins and Sheep Skins.

ROBERT BRIDGES.

26—tu&fr tf

ROBERT YOUNG

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per S. S. Prince Edward,

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT

—OF—

NEW GOODS

Which he is offering at

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES

October 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the Estate of the late EZRA CHURCHILL of Rustico, deceased, intestate. All parties owing the said Estate are requested to pay forthwith, and parties having claims against Estate are required to file same, duly proved, without delay.

J. S. CARVELL,
Administrator.

Charlottetown, Oct. 3, 1877—gaz im

SIR JOHN AT HAMILTON.

In the course of his speech at Hamilton, Ont., Sir John McDonald said:—

In 1869 the Government of which I had become a member, became convinced that there was no use in attempting to get a renewal of the reciprocity treaty with the United States. We had humbled ourselves; we had attempted everything that man could do to induce the American Congress to renew the treaty. Gentlemen, they refused to do so, and therefore, we said. "If the Americans can do without us, we ought to be able to do without them." (Loud cheers.) If the United States was to be kept for the Americans, Canada must be kept for the Canadians. (Hear, hear.) And we made the first great step in that direction in 1869. It was a small step, but still, when we introduced the national policy by putting a duty on certain agricultural products of the United States, it was a step in the right direction. This was done in the face of the cry that was raised that the Americans would retaliate upon us, for how could they retaliate on us more than they had done? We were convinced that the Americans would not give us reciprocity so long as we kept our markets open to them. Why should they? They had got our markets, owing to a low tariff, and no duty at all upon farm products, and why should they open their markets to us? They declined to do so, and I had the strongest proof of it in 1871, when I went to Washington as one of the Commissioners—a one of the Embassy I might say—sent by England to try to settle the disputed questions between England and the United States, including the question of the Alabama difficulties. Well, I was fighting the battle there, of reciprocity, and I was pressing it upon the Americans, the American Government and Commissioners, and I had actually got the favorable consideration of the American Government to the renewal of the Treaty in some degree, when suddenly behind my back Mr. Holton moved, and the Opposition of that day carried a motion to repeal the Act by which we imposed certain duties on American corn and products of different kinds, and succeeded in defeating the Government of which I was a member. As I said before, I was making some progress towards Reciprocity at that time. The Americans had made an offer to take off the duty on four of our articles, coal, wool, lumber, and salt. The moment the news came over the wires that the Canadian Parliament had repealed our Act imposing the duty on American grains, they refused to continue the negotiations: they declined to enter into a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty, and I was convinced that there would be no use in attempting any more to induce the Americans to have Reciprocity with us either as regards our agricultural products or our manufactures, or the products of our mines. Then there is only one line of policy left to us; We have to say—it is our duty to say—and we are now saying to the Americans:—"If you can do that we can do without you: if you can keep America for the Americans, we can keep Canada for the Canadians, we will encourage our own manufactureas, our own farmers and miners, as you do yours," and they can not complain, for, as I have said elsewhere on several occasions, "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery." [Applause.] If you tell a man, "your judment is right, and mine is wrong, and being convinced of that, I shall change my policy and adopt yours," he can't complain And that is what I want the Canadians to say to the Americans, "We will have free trade, fair trade, or reciprocal trade, if you like, but if you will not have any of these we will have a reciprocity of tariff." [Applause.] What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander. [Laughter.] What is fair for the Americans is fair for us, and until this country takes the course the United States has taken, you will be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the United States. Your infant struggling manufactories will be closed; your skilled artizans, who should find employment in their own country, will drift off to a foreign country an get employment there. Our best and bravest and strongest will be drawn away to work foreign manufactories an mills because they cannot find the employment they should have at home. And so it will be with our farmers. What do we see at this moment? Providence has rewarded the energy and skill of our farmers by one of the most magnificent crops that ever was conferred upon the country. Our harvest has been a glorious one; our barns are bursting with the products of the soil. But what do you see? You see at this moment that you cannot get a fair price for your coarse grains, even in your own country, because the Americans have been as much blessed as you are, because, after supplying their own people, they can send their surplus into Canada and sell it at a sacrifice price. The Americans are forty millions of people; we are four millions. It might be supposed that the product of four millions could not affect their great market much; and yet they keep you out for fear that you should undersell them. And if they are afraid of our four millions, how much more should we be afraid of their forty millions? (Hear, hear.) Yes, the American farmers can not only, in consequence of wise legislation keep their own markets, but they can undersell you in your markets, and you have no redress. At this moment, Indian corn, for instance, is coming from the western prairies, and is underselling and rendering almost valueless our coarse grains. Gentlemen, if you are to have whiskey and ardent spirits in this country, we might just as well have them made out of our own farm products as out of American corn. (Hear, hear.) Yes, the greatest teetotaller will admit that if we are to have whiskey, our own farmers should have the market. But look at the policy of the present Government. Not only have they given the Americans control of our market with respect to the subject of distillation, but you can see what they have done with respect to our barley. In England beer is considered to be almost an article of food, and at all events, it is not an article of food here, it is less deleterious than ardent spirits, and if the people will have some liquid containing alchol, it is better for the country that that alcohol should be in beer than in whiskey. (Hear, hear.) But what did the Government do last session? They put a duty of two cents a pound on Canadiad malt. It was only a cent before that time, but they had increased it by a 100 per cent., thus making the barley less valuable. Only fancy, gentlemen, a bushel of barley can only be sold for fifty cents, and the duty on every bushel of barley made into malt is seventy-two cents—(hear, hear)—it is higher that the price of the barley itself. Now, gentlemen, is that right? Is it not absurd? (Hear, hear.) Mr. Cartwright, in his attempt to rearrage a tariff before, failed so signally that he was afraid to try it again. His tariff was so ridiculous that it was laughed out of court; although it was introduced with a great flourish of trumpets, he had to withdraw it till a more convenient season. (Laughter.) Then last year, after this pure and economical Government had created a deficiency and increased it from day to day—and you will remember we left a surplus in the Treasury—and he was obliged to come down and propose to put more taxes on the people. I, as leader of Her Majesty's Opposition, rose in my place and stated that if he must put more taxes on the people he should so arrange his system of taxation as to relieve some of our struggling industries, and I promised that if he would take a step in that direction I would be with him. I would forget that we were in Opposition, and that having no confidence in the Government it was our duty to turn them out, and I offered to support him if he would give the slightest evidence of a desire to help our industries. But no, said Mr. Cartwright, we must put a duty on malt. I argued against it, and voted against it. I said it ought not to be put on an article which was a staple product of our farmers' industry, and suggested a small additional duty on whiskey manufactured in this country, and a small additional duty on ardent spirits imported into this country, as he would get the same duty, the same amount of revenue, and he would not be putting a tax on our farmers. But no, he said again, this is an easy and convenient way of raising the revenue, and what did he care so long as he got the revenue with as little trouble as possible? Then he put an additional duty upon tea. I argued against that. I pointed out that it was an article which we could not produce, and which we must import from a foreign country, we must get it from China, and therefore every duty paid upon tea fell upon the consumer. This was an article, in my opinion, on which there should be no duty. We the "corrupt and extravagant" Government during our time took the duty off tea and coffee, and made them free to the people. We took off your shoulders in all from 1867 to 1873 two millions of dollars a year of taxation. (Applause.) At the same time we carried on the Government so efficiently and economically that there was a surplus every year, and there was expended out of our savings at least twelve millions of dollars on public works necessary for the development of this country, such as post offices, custom houses, canals, railways, lighthouses, &c. (Applause.) What has the present Government done? They have been obliged to reimpose the duty on tea and, as I have said elsewhere, they put a tax on the old lady's teapot. (Laughter.) But that wasn't the worst of it. As they were resolved to put a duty on tea, I said they should put a duty on according to the value of the tea, and not oblige the workingman and labourer, who pays two and sixpence for his cheap tea, to pay the same duty per pound as the rich man who buys his two dollar tea. But "no," said Mr. Cartwright, "that would give us a great deal of trouble," and gentlemen, in consequence of that, when the rich millionaire pays his six cents a pound on his two dollar green tea the workingman has to pay his six cents upon his two and six-penny tea. Is that right, equal or just? [Cries of 'no.') But it is a sample of the policy of the present Government. Mr. Cartwright said when we asked him to help the struggling industries of the country, to lift Canada out of the slough of despond into which she had fallen, that the Government of the day could no more assist or relieve a depression of that kind than a fly on a wheel could make wheel turn round. [Laughter.] My answer was this; If that is all the Government can do we are paying pretty dearly for our flies. [Laughter.] We pay Mr. Cartwright $7,000 a year, and Mr. Mackenzie $8,000 a year, and they tell us coolly that it is not the duty of the Government to assist our commercial men and farmers and artizans. Oh, no; their business is to run the machine—and to draw the salaries. [Laughter.) The country is tired of that kind of thing. (Applause.) The country has risen in its might, as such meetings as this prove, and a new and wiser policy has