THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 6, 1878.

STEADY.

THE enemy is industriously circulating the "rumor" that electors in various sections will split their votes. Don't believe a word of it. The electors will not split their votes. They will vote straight. For, in the words of the *Presbyterian*, "what is the use of voting for Mr. Pope to do good for this Island at Ottawa, and voting for Sinclair to go and counteract, obstruct, vote and speak against him and *undo* all Pope does? Why vote for Yeo to nulify Mr. Howatt's or Mr. Hackett's influence? Why do all you can for McDonald or Muttart and try and get in McIntyre to spoil the whole thing?"

And what has Sinclair *done* that supporters of Mr. Pope should give Brecken the go-by and vote for him? What brilliancy has Dr. McIntyre displayed that he should throw Dr. Muttart into the shade and receive the votes of Mr. Austin McDonald's supporters? What pre-eminent ability has either Mr. Yeo or Perry shown that supporters of Mr. Howatt or Mr. Hackett should give one of their votes to one of them? Or, are there any *undue influences* which the ballot will not ward off? None whatever. The danger has no terrors now; and those in the books of Mr. Yeo may use their franchise as freely as the most independent elector in the land. Then, of course, their will be straight voting, and a straight victory. For the electors of Prince Edward Island are reasonable men, and they will not build up with one hand, and pull down with the other. They will be united. They will work on principle. They will pull together. Let no man be deceived by the cry of "split voting." It is a device to divide the overpowerful Liberal-Conservative Party; and, if possible, rob it of half its success.

A Few of Mr. Sinclair's Blunders.

1. AT Brookfield he flatly contradicted Mr. Pope when he said that McKenzie's Government, when first formed, contained FOURTEEN members. All the world knows that Mr. Pope was right and Mr. Sinclair wrong.

2. At Brookfield he flatly contradicted Mr. Pope when he said the McKenzie Government had imposed heavy duties upon malt which they had not taken off. We have shown conclusively that Mr. Pope was right and Mr. Sinclair wrong.

3. At the monster meeting in the Skating Rink the other night (Dr. Tupper's meeting) he justified the absurdly ruinous way in which McKenzie had constructed two pieces of the Pacific Railway—leaving a blank in the middle—by saying that McKenzie intended to utilize the water stretches. Every one ought to know that the present line of railway is miles away from the "water stretches."

We ask the electors who intend voting for Mr. Sinclair to pause and reflect on these things.

The Local Situation.

THE Local Premier has been eating humble pie in company with some of his political opponents. At his solicitation several members of the Legislature who backed up Mr. Sullivan in opposing the iniquitous tax bill and other almost equally iniquitous measures of his Government met him last evening in the Provincial Building. It is said that a good many fat things were artfully displayed and offered if they would only fall down and worship him; and it is said that one or two were almost persuaded. But the true men prevailed. Other wiles will, doubtless, be tried. The result will be the same.

Truly, things must have come to a pretty pass with the Local Premier when he tries to get the men whom he lately ridiculed and ill-treated and spurned, (and whose greatest merit with the country to-day is, that they opposed his bad measures) to come and bolster him up, and nurse him along to the end of his political term of existence. We cannot help thinking that his house cannot be in proper order, in all its departments, for a sudden departure. His tactics are certainly, to say the least, suspicious. They have not, however, been successful; and we await further developments.

THE market to-day was similar to that of Tuesday. The upper department was well stocked with vegetables, which was sold at moderate prices. The following is a list of prices:—Chickens, per pair, from 35 to 48 cents; ducks, each, from 25 to 30 cents; eggs, from 9 to 12 cents per dozen, butter, fresh, from 20 to 24 cents per pound; do tub, from 16 to 18 cents; lamb, from 5 to 10 cents; mutton, from 5 to 10 cents; beef, small, from 5 to 15 cents per pound; do per quarter, from 5 to 8 cents.

"Dr. Tupper said in the Rink that the present Government had added three millions to the taxes paid by the people. The Doctor is not always a good authority. It is said that he sometimes stretches a good deal. That he has done so this time can easily be proved from the public accounts. The taxes paid by the people of this Dominion under the three heads, Customs, Excise, Bill Stamps, have, for the last seven years, been as follows.

1870-71 . . .	$16,320,368
1871-72 . . .	17,715,552
1872-73 . . .	17,616,554
1873-74 . . .	20,129,185
1874-75 . . .	20,634,878
1875-76 . . .	18,614,415
1876-77 . . .	17,697,924

"From this it will be seen that instead of the taxes being increased since Sir John McDonald had the imposing of them, they have actually *decreased*. In 1873-4, the last year in which Mr. Tilley was Finance Minister, the taxation amounted to $20,129,185, and in 1876-7 it was $17,697,924, making a decrease of $2,431,861. So in this matter Dr. Tupper was only five millions and nearly a half dollars astray. We may add that no other taxes are collected except those we have named."

The above ingeniously fraudulent paragraph is, of course, from the *Patriot*. The present Government raised the tariff from 15 per cent. to 17½ per cent. Yet the *Patriot* says that taxation has under them "*actually decreased*," and that Dr. Tupper is a stretcher because he states that it has increased! On that principle the tariff may be raised to any extent—and taxes will be lightened. How does the *Patriot* like this view of the matter? According to the *Patriot* a higher tariff has resulted in lighter taxation!!

Under the 15 per cent. tariff of the late Government the revenue swelled from $16,320,368 in 1870-71 to $20,129,185 in 1873-74. Under the present Government, with its 17½ per cent. tariff, the revenue decreased to $17,697,924. And the *Patriot*—*keeping out of sight the increase of the tariff*—trys to persuade the people that their taxes have been lightened and that Dr. Tupper is a "great stretcher"! Comment on such rascality is as painful as it is unnecessary.

Senator Howlan's Views.

THE St. John *Telegraph says*:—

"Senator Howlan lately made a telling speech at Alberton, P. E. I., in favor of a revenue tariff for the Maritime Provinces; in favor of the Government also, and against the return to power of the corrupt chiefs of the Opposition. Mr. Howlan is a strong and able man."

We are convinced that there is some mistake here. We have the very best authority—the authority of Senator Howlan himself—for stating that Senator Howlan is politically, just what and where he has been. His views, he says, "have not changed." As to his views respecting the present Government and the tariff question, we invite the attention of the *Telegraph* to one of his speeches delivered in the Senate last winter and reported as follows:—

Any thoughtful man must come to the conclusion when a depression has taken place in the trade and manufactures of a country, that *some remedy must be found to restore, at all events, the equilibrium between the expenditure and revenue*. But what is the policy of the Government? They say the country is like a sick man; all that you have to do is to let him alone and he will get well in time. I say that it is an *extraordinary policy*, and I contend that *some step must be taken to save the country from the effects of such treatment*. We find one body of gentlemen—those who hold office—are Free Traders, while those who are opposed to them are Protectionists. I am one of those who believe you cannot have either Free Trade or Protection in a young country like this. I believe Free Trade and Protection, as understood in Great Britain, cannot be applied to a young country like Canada. It is out of the question to suppose that a policy productive of good in one country must necessarily be good for another. I don't think I shall be going far out of my way to give my hon. friend from Halifax an authority for which he must have great respect. I quote from the speech of the hon. the Premier, delivered at Sarnia last year. He said:—

"When people *accuse* me of being a free trader, they *accuse* me of something that does not properly belong to the discussion of this question. We do not discuss free trade or protection at all because free trade is impossible in this country. We have to discuss a Customs system which puts free trade out of the question altogether; and, *in the abstract, Sir John McDonald is as much a free trader as I am*. It is true the great party I lead contains a larger number of free traders than our opponents, though of course every rule has its exception. There are two principles of action in relation to trade which are to be considered. The one, absolute free trade; the other, absolute protection. I have always assumed that, in this country, neither of these principles is applicable to our circumstances, and, as I stated in 1874, the question is removed from the sphere of political discussion, because not even the most extreme protectionist has adopted the idea that we are to lose all our revenue for the purpose of preventing anyone coming here to sell his wares."

That is about my opinion with regard to free trade and protection in this country. It has been used as a *bugbear to frighten people*. I will now quote an authority who is considered a very big one on questions of political economy. I read from Lang's Political Economy:

"Political economy is not a universal science of which the principles are applicable to all men under all circumstances, and equally good and true for all nations; but every country has a political economy of its own, suitable to its own physicial circumstances of position on the globe, climate, soil and products, and to the habits, character and idiosyncrasy of its inhabitants, formed or modified by such political circumstances."

So I say with regard to this Dominion, it IS NECESSARY THAT THE FLAGGING INDUSTRIES OF THIS COUNTRY SHOULD BE PROTECTED IN TIMES OF DEPRESSION LIKE THIS BY THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH ALL LOOK UPON AS PATERNAL. One interest, at all events—the mining interest—is prostrate. The $12,000,000 invested in the minds of Nova Scotia are almost completely idle. We saw a few years ago the mining industries of the United States were in a prostrate condition, but they were protected and they revived. What do we find in Canada? The *very coal used on the Intercolonial to heat the cars is brought from the United States.*

Hon. Mr. Power—That is because we have no anthracite.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—For years we used none in the Maritime Provinces. In the time of Joseph Howe we used our own coal. The United States, so far as manufactures are concerned, is a new country, and you find them protected there. Go back to England, and you will find it was one of the strongest protectionist countries in the world for a long period of years. After a time she became a free trade country. Why? *Because she had brought her manufactures to such perfection they could compete with all the world, and, besides, she had very large commerce.* The neighboring country was free trade in the early history of the colonies; but from the time it became independent, it has protected its manufactures. I was surprised to find recently that silk is now very largely manufactured in the United States. Last year 108 firms were engaged in the industry, the capital invested in it was $14,000,000, and the value of the silks produced was very great. We have in this country, if I may be allowed to use the expression, a good milking cow, if we only milk her. Here, in the neighborhood of Ottawa, there are inexhaustible mines of the very best iron ore, yet our iron is manufactured in the United States and other countries, instead of in the Dominion. Without being either a protectionist or a free trader, I THINK THE INDUSTRIES OF THIS COUNTRY COULD BE AIDED BY ADJUSTING THE TARIFF TO FOSTER THEM. After all, that is what is required of the Government. What we want is, not free trade or protecttion, but a policy that will bring about the best results in developing our industries without interfering with the revenue. Our coal interests possess more importance than the mere intrinsic value of the coal produced. In the Legislature of Massachusetts there is a picture of a codfish over the Speaker's chair, to show what was the foundation of the early prosperity of that colony. Amsterdam is built on herring bones. So it is with our coal interest—it is a school of industry. Like the fisheries of the Gulf, it is a training school for men. It is the strongest arm which assists the body politic in working out the destines of the country through its own resources. In 1876 there were 275,748 tons of coal mined in Nova Scotia, and distributed as follows:—

Ontario and Quebec . .	84,778
New Brunswick.	6,800
Prince Edward Island . .	40,000
Nova Scotia	119,000
Newfoundland	1,868
United States	18,987

Now it will be seen that the little Province of Prince Edward Island consumed more of the product of the mines of the Maritime Provinces than did the United States. Those who have been acquainted with that trade will remember the time when 200 sail of vessels were continually engaged in carrying coal between the colonies and the United States. This isentirely done done away with now, and while the Government *think nothing of spending $230,000 on the fort Francis Lock, which they acknowledge to be a blunder, they refuse to foster this important industry.* If the money they have thrown away on that work had been used to promote the coal trade of Nova Scotia, the country would have received some substantial return for it. I know it will be said, "You cannot put a duty of 50 cents per ton on coal, because the people of Ontario will demand a similar duty on flour." Let us see how the account stands: In 1855-6 Nova Scotia imported from the old Province of Canada $504,000 worth; in 1876 Nova Scotia consumed $1,305,000 worth of the products of Ontario and Quebec. In return, Ontario and Quebec consumed only 84,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal. I would like to call attention to a statement of the trade between this country and Great Britain, to show where the channels of trade are. In 1872-3 the imports from Great Britain were $62,000,000; in 1876-7 they had fallen to $40,000,000, showing a decrease of $22,000,000. Now, let us look at the trade between this country and the United States. In 1872-3 we imported from the United States $35,000,000; in 1876-7, $51,000,000, showing an increase of $16,000,000. *And while our imports from that country have been increasing, our exports to them have been diminishing*, SHOWING CLEARLY THERE IS SOMETHING MATERIALLY WRONG SO FAR AS THE MERCANTILE AND INTERNAL NATIONAL INTERESTS OF THIS COUNTRY ARE CONCERNED. IF WE ARE GOING TO BUILD UP A NATION HERE, WE MUST TAKE A NATIONAL WAY OF DOING IT."

We make no apology for asking the *Telegraph* to copy this extract from Senator Howlan's speech. for the opinions of "a strong and able man" are worthy of publication in its columns. We know that the *Telegraph* is fighting this battle on the principles of fair play; and when we assure it on the best of all authority that Senator Howlan has "*not changed his views*," the *Telegraph* will not, we feel sure, hesitate to do him substantial justice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUSTOMS SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of No. 1 Bonded Warehouse, Water Street,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

On Thursday, the 12th inst.,

1 Hhd. ALCOHOL, 54 gals. w. m.
4 Octaves " each 18 " "
2 Hlf. " " " 11 " "
1 Qr. Cask WHISKEY, 25 gals. w. m.,

Under 3rd sub-section of 55th section of the Customs Act, 49th Vic. cap. 10.

—ALSO—

1 Package MILLINERY GOODS, confiscated, containing 14 doz. Stocking Supporters and 8 doz. Drawers' Supporters.

D. CURRIE, Collector.

Custom House, Charlottetown, September 6, 1878.—2i

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of December next, A. D. 1878, at twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1876, and made between Donald McLeod, of Cardigan River, in King's County, farmer, and Hannah, his wife, of the one part, and Edward Jarvis Hodgson and Neil McLeod, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, Barristers-at-Law, of the other part (and which said Mortgage was duly assigned by the said Edward Jarvis Hodgson and Neil McLeod to Edward Jarvis Hodgson and John Ball, Trustees of the Estate of David Stuart Rennie, by assignment dated 30th March, 1878)—

ALL that Tract, Piece and Parcel of Land situate, lying and being in Cardigan, on Township Number Fifty-three, and bounded on the south by Cardigan River; on the west by land formerly in the possession of John Weatherbie, but now in possession of James Davies; on the north by the "rear line," and on the east by land in possession of Malcolm Campbell, containing, by estimation, one hundred and thirty and a half acres of land, a little more or less—together with all rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1878.

EDWARD J. HODGSON,
JOHN BALL,
Assignees of Mortgagees.

Sept. 6, 1878—law t s

Coal. Coal.

PER schooner 'Advance,' PEAKE'S WHARF No. 1,—

100 Tons Superior Large Coal,

at $2.80 per ton.

WM. KOUGHAN.

Sept. 5—pat 1i

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

THE steamer "HEATHER BELLE" will leave Steam Navigation Co's Wharf on

Monday Evening, Sept. 9th, 1878,

AT 7.30 O'CLOCK,

and also at 8.30 o'clock, remaining out till 11 o'clock, p. m.

GALBRAITH'S BRASS BAND will be in attendance.—REFRESHMENTS on board.

TICKETS 25 cents, to be had from the Committee on board the steamer.

Should the evening prove unfavorable, the Excursion will be held on Wednesday evening, the 11th.

Ch'town, Sept. 4—

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public AUCTION, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 11th day of September next, 1878, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a. m., under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1877, and made between William Murphy, of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, baker, and Bridget, his wife, of the one part, and Fenton T. Newbery, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, merchant, of the other part,—

ALL that Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land situate, lying and being in Charlottetown, aforesaid, being part and parcel of Town Lot number seventy-one, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, aforesaid, and bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in the north side of Dorchester Street, and in south-west corner of Town Lot number seventy-two, in said hundred of Town Lots, and running from thence along the western boundary of said lot number seventy-two, northwardly, eighty feet; thence westwardly, parallel with said street, thirty feet, to a lane or right-of-way eight feet in width, leading from the said street; thence southwardly, along the said lane or right-of-way, eighty feet, to Dorchester Street, aforesaid; and thence eastwardly along the same thirty feet, to the place of commencement, together with a free use and privilege of the said lane or right-of-way, which is not to be closed up or built on, as is set out in a certain deed of release between James E. S. Bagnall and Catherine, his wife, to the said mortgager, dated 18th July, A. D. 1851, together with all houses, buildings, rights, members and appurtenances to the same belonging.

For particulars apply at the office of Hodgson & McLeod, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Mortgagee.

Sept. 3, 1878.

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNITURE!

A FEW ELEGANT BEDROOM SETTS, from $20.00 to $85.00 each, at

A. McNEILL'S AUCTION ROOM.

No. 11 Queen Street, Sept. 2—tf

No. 35 Water St.,

Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island Branch

—OF THE—

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCE CO.

Subscribed Capital, $9,733,332.00
Paid up Capital, - 1,216,666.00

CHIEF OFFICES—Edinburgh, 64 Princess Street; London, 61 Threadneedle Street.

Nine-Tenths of the Profits of the Life Assurance Business are divided every Five Years. The Tables of Rates are moderate.

Fire Insurances effected on nearly every description of Property, at the LOWEST RATES of Premium, corresponding to the nature of the risk.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

G. W. DEBLOIS, General Agent.

:o:

AGENCIES

—OF THE—

General Mining Association, Limited,

—AND THE—

Halifax Co'many, Limited.

ORDERS FOR COAL,

—ON THE—

Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton,
Lingan " "
Albion Mines, Pictou, N. S., can be obtained on application to the Subscriber. Terms as usual.

G. W. DEBLOIS,

Sole Agent for Prince Edward Island.

May 18—2aw

Steamer "Heather Belle."

:o:

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1878.

WILL leave Charlottetown for Orwell every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings.

Leave Orwell for Charlottetown every TUESDAY and THURSDAY mornings, at 7 o'clock,

Leaving Charlottetown for Orwell same evening, at 3 o'clock.

Returning from Orwell to Charlottetown same evening, arriving at Charlottetown about 8.30 o'clock.

Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 4 o'clock.

Leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown a 7 o'clock,

Leaving Charlottetown for Mount Stewart same evenings, at from 2 to 3 o'clock, according to tide.

Return to Charlottetown same evenings.

Leave Charlottetown for Crapaud every SATURDAY, weather and tide permitting, and every alternate Saturday will make a return rip.

All goods should be prepaid at Charlottetown, otherwise they will be stored at their destination, at the risk and expense of the owners.

JOHN HUGHES, Agent.

Ch'town, P. E. Island, April 25, 1878.

3m law pat pres her ne ar law 3m

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

STRAYED—From the premises of Mr. McCarey, about the 20th of August, ult., a large RED COW, with white back and large horns, with tops sawed off. Any person finding her will be rewarded by leaving information at the Queen's Hotel, Charlottetown.

Sept. 4—5i* DUNCAN McMILLAN.

TO LET—Two large new ROOMS in Fraser's Building on Queen Street, very suitable for offices or parties engaged in the millinery business. Rent moderate. Apply to P. G. FRASER.

Ch'town, Sept. 5—5i

WANTED—A smart young man. Apply to S. GREY, Railway Station.

Sept 4—3i

WANTED—A CLERK, to act as Salesman and Book-keeper in a country store. Enquire at this Office.

House-Keeper Wanted—Must be of steady habits, fond of children and not afraid of work. Any who will answer the above requirements apply 3 Richmond St., West End, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, evening.

Ch'town, Aug. 30—6i

BOARDERS WANTED.—A few permanent Boarders can be accommodated in a private family on Kent Street. Apply to EXAMINER Office.

Charlottetown, Aug. 29, 1878—3i

TO LET—Apartments Furnished, in a Central part of the city, suitable for a lady or gentlemen. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Aug. 24 1878.—1w

BOARDERS—A few permanent and transient Boarders can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the QUINCEY HOUSE, next door to John Seller's Grocery Store, Kent Street.

Ch'town, Aug. 1—