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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5 EXPRESS	No 7 Mixed
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 8.55	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
	P. M.	P. M.
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 9.00	
	" 9.25	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 10.22	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.40	" 4.20
Bradalbane	" 11.18	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.10
	P. M.	
Kensington	" 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 MIXED.
TIGNISH	Dp. 8.00	A. M.
ALBERTON	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
	P. M.	A. M.
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	
	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8.35
Kensington	" 2.48	" 9.12
County Line	" 3.30	" 9.50
Bradalbane	" 3.40	" 10.10
Hunter River	" 4.20	" 10.40
North Wiltshire	" 4.35	" 10.55
Royalty Junction	" 5.30	" 11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
	Dp. 3.50	
Cardigan	" 5.12	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 MIXED.	STATIONS.	No. 6 MIXED.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc.	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 9.16	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.48	Harmony	" 6.20
Mt St'w't Junc.	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE
Gen. Superintendent Sup't P. E. I.,
Govt. Railways. Railway.

Notice to the Public!

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, Corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.
Donations of money will be received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.
N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
Nov. 30, 1877.

TEA!

SEASON 1877-1878.
We have received, by last trip of "Northern Light,"
50 CHESTS TEA, of the latest season—
FRESH AND VERY SUPERIOR.
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Ch'town, Feb. 23-24

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CARVELL BROS.
Dec. 5-4pat 2

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30 CENTS PER QUART!
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Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

WHILE taking this opportunity of thanking our numerous customers for the liberal manner in which they have patronized

OUR NEW STUDIO,
we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS of a Style and Quality that has never been before attempted in this City.

We have on exhibition, at our Rooms, a large number of Photographs of every variety, including the

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the most beautiful style of Photograph known, possessing a softness and delicacy of coloring that has never been equalled. This elegant picture has become deservedly popular elsewhere, and cannot fail to become so here.

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Glace Pictures

which we make. They possess a highly enamelled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents; while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

We give special attention to making Groups of Families, Societies, Schools, &c. Our pictures of children are sufficient evidence of our success in this difficult branch of our art.

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Parties intending to have Photographs made will find it to their advantage to sit early, as the number of our customers makes some delay in the delivery of the Photos unavoidable. We prefer to have our sitters come by appointment.

Photographs can be obtained for less money elsewhere; but in this case we ask that quality be given the preference; assuring the public that they will find our charges very moderate.

ROSS BROS.,
Cor. Queen and Dorchester Streets,
opposite Connolly's Bank.
Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

1878.

THE

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 15, 1878.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 11.

THE TRADE ISSUE.

Some great writer—Hallam I think—has said that it always seemed to him as if History was like a child's box of letters with which we can spell any word we pleased; and from which we have only to pick out such letters as we want, arrange them as we like, and say nothing about those which do not suit our purpose. It seems that Party representatives and Party editors, in many cases, treat facts and opinions regarding political questions in this way. When minor matters only are involved, such action, though not right, may perhaps be excused. But when a great issue is involved, a more satisfactory as well as more honest course to pursue, is to present the facts and allow the electors—the judges of the issue—to draw their own conclusions. I shall endeavor, in laying before your intelligent readers the opinions of our public men at Ottawa respecting the question of the tariff, to follow this course as closely as possible.

And first, as regards the opinions of Sir John McDonald. These are expressed in the speech he delivered when submitting the following resolution—

"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of the National policy which, by a judicious re-adjustment of the tariff, will foster the Dominion; that such a policy will retain in Canada those of our fellow countrymen who are now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of employment which is denied at home, and will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will encourage an active inter-provincial trade that its motive as such, ought to be in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada are concerned; and will greatly tend to procure for this country eventually a reciprocity of trade."

He says—I quote his words as reported in the Mail:—"The resolution speaks not only of a reasonable readjustment of the tariff, but of the encouragement and development of inter-provincial trade. That is one of the great objects we should seek to attain. Formerly we were a number of Provinces which had very little trade with each other, and very little connection, except a common allegiance to a common sovereign, and it is of the greatest importance that we should be allied together. I believe that by a fair readjustment of the tariff we can increase the various industries which we can interchange one with another, and make this union a union in interest, a union in trade, and a union in feeling. Then shall grow up rapidly a good, steady and mature trade between the Provinces, rendering us independent of foreign trade, and not, as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia formerly did, look to the United States, or to England, for trade, but look to Ontario and Quebec, sending their products west, and receiving the products of Quebec and Ontario in exchange. Thus, the great policy, the national policy, which we on this side are advocating, would be attained. Hon. gentlemen opposite laughed very much when they heard that part of the resolution relating to reciprocity of tariffs and reciprocity of trade, but, I will tell them, that if there is one thing more than another in the minds of the people at the present time, it is this very subject. There is no mistake about it, for during the summer I had the opportunity of visiting all parts of the country, and have met many who profess themselves to be Reformers, Grits, or Liberals, upon whose minds the idea has been impressed. It has taken fast hold of the people of Ontario. Hon. gentlemen may depend upon it that the country will have it. The country will not have the present unjust policy. The country will have fair play, and will not allow our markets to be made use of by the manufacturers of a neighboring country, when they can find no better market elsewhere, and at the same time have no access to their market. What was the consequence of this jug handle policy? The slaughter was being made, and goods were being disposed of at a ruinous price. Our manufacturers are brought down, and next year when the United States manufacturers might find a better market, there would be no manufacturers of our own to supply the gap, and then up go the prices. In one year a man purchases at slaughter prices, and the next year, when he is obliged to buy in his own market, having no foreign goods coming in, he will have the prices put up on him, and will find that in the long run he will lose, because then all our manufactures will be swept away. I find that the farmers of West Canada and East Canada could not understand there was anything in their barley, for instance, being obliged to pay a duty of 15 per cent. upon going into the United States. Whereas the produce of the American farmers was allowed to be brought into this country free. It is said the consumer pays the duty—(hear, hear, from the Ministerial side)—and that the farmer does not suffer anything. That is the statement, but when I put a simple case, which I have done frequently, I can get no answer. I put a case in the Eastern townships of a man upon the imaginary line, which was between this country and the United States. Suppose a man has 100 acres on the Canadian side of the line, and 100 acres of land on the American side of the line. Suppose he grows 1,000 bushels of barley on each of his farms. He takes his 1,000 American bushels to the American market, and gets one dollar a bushel for it. He takes his 1,000 bushels of Canadian barley to the American market and gets but 85 cents per bushel, because he has to pay 15 per cent. duty for taking it across the imaginary line. How could it, in this case, be said that the consumer pays the duty? It comes out of the pocket of the Canadian farmers. They were told that it would be a great injustice to put a duty upon Indian corn, because we grow

very little Indian corn, and we might as well leave our markets open. The Indian corn is brought for the most part into this country for distillation into whiskey. I do not know what my hon. friend for West Middlesex will say, but I say that if we are to have rye in any form, it should come from our own corn. I will give you another illustration of the impolicy of the present system, by which we allow the agricultural products of other countries to be brought into this country free, while there is a duty placed upon our products going into the States. Take the case of a miller. It is at the present moment actually to the interest of the miller to build his mill in the United States. If the miller builds his mill, say at Windsor, he can not send his flour into the States, but if he establishes his mill across the river, at Detroit, he has the whole market of forty millions of people and he can supply Canada as well. Our people understand that; they say they do not believe in it. They believe that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and that you cannot have a reciprocity in trade without a reciprocity in tariff. There is no wrong in a reciprocity of tariff, if it is to our interest, but I am confident that one great object in having something like a retaliatory policy will be that if you are to have reciprocity in trade you will only get it in that way. You have tried the policy of conciliation and humiliation long enough. The same policy is being carried out as before, and it is found to be of no good. We can get nothing by trying to induce them to alter their plans. They have laid down a rule, and it will be carried out. They will not have anything like reciprocity of trade with us, unless we show them that it will be to their advantage. Why should they give us reciprocity when they have our markets open to them now? They can send to our markets everything they produce agriculturally, at nominal prices, free of duty, and then manufacture at such a reduced rate as to make our system practically no protection whatever. As long as that exists, we cannot expect to have anything approaching reciprocity of trade, or treaty. It is only by closing our doors, and by cutting them out of our markets, that they will open theirs to us. (Cheers.) If they would take the same steps as England had done with France, and say, we will lower the duties on your wines if you will lower the duties on our cotton goods, for instance, something might be done. But it is only by closing the door that we can get anything. All the Browns in Canada sent to Washington will be of no avail unless we have something to give in return. The Americans have a very just idea of the value of our trade, and they are looking forward to get the trade of that magnificent North West of ours, which will be peopled by millions at no distant date. They believed they could get control of that trade, but if they were now told "you cannot come in unless you give us reciprocity," that would be found with them a powerful argument. If you say, "we will cripple your trade, and shut you out, but at the same time we will give you every opportunity of fairly entering into a reciprocity of trade with us, if not we will keep our markets to ourselves," it would have a great effect."

This quotation contains, I think, the gist of Sir John's opinions. He said that in carrying them out it would not be necessary to increase the present volume of taxation. A judicious re-adjustment is, he says, all that is required.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.
At this day's meeting of the Public Accounts Committee it was demonstrated that Cartwright's statement respecting the rate of interest on the public debt is very misleading. He deliberately took more credit to himself than was his due.

It was also shown that the account for storing those precious steel rails was placed under the heading of and included in "Pacific Railway Surveys," with the evident intention of deceiving the public as to their cost. W.L.C.

The Redemptorist Fathers inaugurated a mission in Montreal, on the 9th, in Notre Dame Church. Over 10,000 people attended each service.

The colony of New South Wales is suffering severely from a prolonged drought. The annual crop of wool is inferior in quality and deficient in quantity and a very large portion goes to England in the grease from the want of butter to keep it. The loss of capital by diminished income caused by this drought is beginning to be felt severely in mercantile circles.

Navigation is already open on the Hudson river, another indication of the remarkable mildness of the season. It is said that the ice men there have secured about two thirds of an average crop. A leading steamboat owner says that with a state appropriation for two powerful ice boats, it would be an easy matter to keep the navigation open every winter; but the railway interest is too powerful at Albany to permit this to be done.

AN INSANE MAN'S FATE.—A young man named Andre Ouillet had been working at Edwards & Co's shanty, above the Six Portages on the Gatineau River. He became partially deranged, and was sent home in charge of his brother. They stayed over night at the Six Portages, but on the following morning, Feb. 7th, he was missing, while an open window showed the way he got out of the house. He was tracked from the window to an open place in the river, where all further traces ceased, leaving no doubt as to the fate of the poor fellow.

A Guelph, Ont., book dealer, named J. W. Lyon, is ambitious; after selling \$75,000 worth of Kitto's "History of the Bible," he decides other books, in a few months, through agents, he yearned for new fields of action and decided to go to Australia, with some twenty-two of his best agents, as he was satisfied there was a mighty field before them there. The inhabitants wanted books, those he saw around him could supply them with the best reading matter the world afforded, and there was money there which was already waiting to be spent in literature. The field was before them all, and all they had to do was to go in and win. His agents presented him with a silver service before he sailed for his new field.