# The Examiner.

VOL. 1. W. L. COTTON, Manager & Editor. FRIDAY MORNING, - - - - JULY 13, 1877. NO. 49



## DAILY EXAMINER--RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| SPACE. | 1 ins. | 2 ins. | 3 ins. | 4 ins. | 5 ins. | 6 ins. | 7 ins. | 8 ins. | 26 ins. | 52 ins. | 78 ins. | 104 ins. | 130 ins. | 156 ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1 inch | 40 | 60 | 80 | 1 00 | 1 10 | 1 30 | 1 50 | 1 70 | 3 90 | 6 50 | 7 00 | 8 00 | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| 2 inches | 80 | 1 20 | 1 60 | 2 00 | 2 20 | 2 60 | 3 00 | 2 40 | 7 80 | 13 00 | 14 00 | 16 00 | 17 00 | 18 00 |
| 3 inches | 1 20 | 1 80 | 2 40 | 3 00 | 3 30 | 3 90 | 4 50 | 5 10 | 11 70 | 19 50 | 20 00 | 24 00 | 25 50 | 27 00 |
| 4 inches | 1 55 | 2 35 | 3 15 | 3 95 | 4 35 | 5 15 | 5 95 | 6 75 | 15 00 | 25 40 | 27 40 | 31 40 | 33 40 | 35 40 |
| 5 inches | 1 95 | 2 95 | 3 95 | 4 95 | 5 45 | 6 45 | 7 45 | 8 45 | 18 80 | 31 90 | 34 40 | 39 40 | 41 90 | 44 40 |
| 6 inches | 2 35 | 3 55 | 4 50 | 5 95 | 6 55 | 7 75 | 8 96 | 10 15 | 22 80 | 38 40 | 41 40 | 47 40 | 50 40 | 53 40 |
| 7 inches | 2 70 | 4 10 | 5 30 | 6 90 | 7 60 | 9 00 | 10 40 | 11 80 | 26 10 | 44 30 | 47 80 | 54 80 | 58 30 | 61 80 |
| 8 inches | 3 10 | 4 70 | 6 10 | 7 90 | 8 70 | 10 30 | 11 90 | 13 15 | 30 00 | 05 80 | 54 80 | 62 80 | 66 80 | 70 80 |
| 9 inches | 3 50 | 5 30 | 7 80 | 8 90 | 9 80 | 11 60 | 13 40 | 15 20 | 33 90 | 05 30 | 61 80 | 70 80 | 75 30 | 79 80 |
| 10 inches | 3 80 | 6 80 | 7 60 | 9 80 | 10 80 | 12 80 | 14 80 | 16 80 | 37 20 | 63 20 | 68 20 | 78 20 | 83 20 | 88 20 |
| 11 inches | 4 20 | 6 40 | 8 60 | 10 80 | 12 00 | 14 20 | 16 40 | 18 60 | 41 10 | 69 70 | 75 20 | 86 20 | 91 70 | 97 20 |
| 12 inches | 4 60 | 7 00 | 9 40 | 11 80 | 13 00 | 15 40 | 17 80 | 20 20 | 45 00 | 76 20 | 82 20 | 94 20 | 100 20 | 106 20 |

**A. McNEILL,**

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant

NO. 1 QUEEN STREET.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

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

May 21, 1877.

## Parks' Cotton Yarns.

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

**CEN ENNIAL EXHIBITION.**

Nos. 5's to 10's.

White Blue, Red, Orange, and 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.

Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS' & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills St. John, N. B. } May 23, 77

## CHEAP.

40 Boxes (2 doz. each good Pickles, $1.50 per doz.

CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

**CARVELL BROS.**

Ch'town June 20, 1877.

## FOR PICNICS

Very Choice Fancy Biscuits,

Lemon, Raspberry, & Strawberry

SYRUPS,

LIME JUICE,

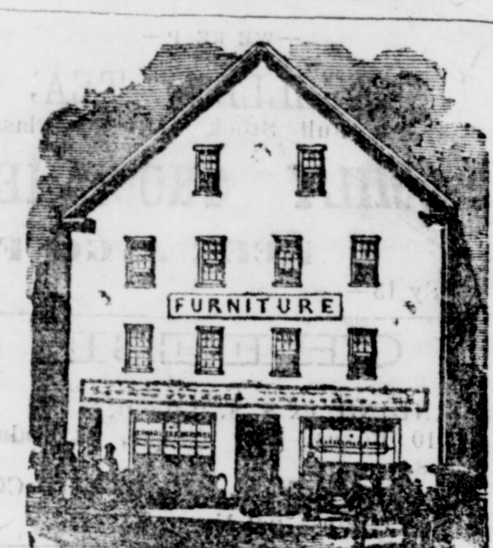
CANNED FRUIT, such as Peaches, Strawberry, Pineapple, Tomatoes, etc

*CORNED BEEF & HAM.*

Very nice Lot o Confectionery, Oranges, Nuts, etc.

**BEER & GOFF.**

**Cabinet Making, etc.**



KING'S SQUARE & KENT STREET FURNITUR.

## Steam Cabinet Factory

—AND—

## WAREROOMS,

*MARK BUTCHER.*

WISHES to intimate that he has now on hand a large assortment of Furniture, of which he is prepared to offer, of the very best styles, and at prices below anything that can be procured (of the same quality) elsewhere in the Lower Provinces.

*Parlour Sets,*

*Bedroom Sets,*

*Wardrobes.*

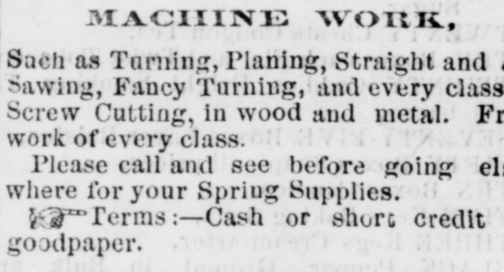
Patent Wire Woven Mattress, Patent Spring Bottoms, Side Boards, Cheffoniers, Escritiors and Book Cases, Sofas, Lounges, Cots, Cradles and Cribs. Chairs of every description very cheap, both American and home made. Brass Cornices of every quality and size. Cords, Tassels, Putman Patent Rollers and the American Spring Rollers, Earth Closets, Refrigerators, Children's Carriages, Spring Mangles and Washing Machines, Walnut Office Desks and Canterbury's Extending Dining Tables, and every article required for general house furnishing. Looking Glasses of all sizes.

MACHINE WORK.

Such as Turning, Planing, Straight and Jig Sawing, Fancy Turning, and every class of Screw Cutting, in wood and metal. Fretwork of every class.

Please call and see before going elsewhere for your Spring Supplies.

☞Terms:—Cash or short credit on goodpaper.



## Undertaking.

Ch town, May 30, 1877.—1mo

## Sawing & Planing!

MOULDINGSOF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

Doors & Sashes,

Window & Door Frames,

Gutters, Mantles, etc., etc.,

manufactured CHEAPER than by any other establishment in the city, and constantly on hand.

All lumber used is kiln-dried, and all work is warranted to give satisfaction.

PAUL LEA, Grafton Street.

June 14, 1877.

## Excursion Tickets.

TO BOSTON AND RETURN,

PER

STEAMERS CARROLL & WORCESTER,

**For $15.00.**

**CARVELL BROS.**

**Steamer Arrangements.**

**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 Charlottetown.**

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 abovenamed 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; HANFRD BROS., St. John.

F. W. HALES.

Charlottetown May 25, 1877.

## 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

**Steamer**

## HEATHER BELLE

**Summer Arrangement.**

WILL leave Charlottetown for Orwell every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings.

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

Returning to Orwell same evening at 3 o'clock.

Leave Charlottetown for Mount Stewart every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings at four o'clock.

Leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown at 7 o'clock, returning to Mount Stewart same evenings.

Leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud every SATURDAY, weather and tide permitting; and every alternate SATURDAY will make a return trip

JOHN HUGHES, Agent.

Ch'town May 25, 1877.—3m wkly


*SIR JOHN AT MONTREAL.*

A magnificent ovation was tendered Sir John Macdonald by the citizens of Montreal, in the course of which Sir John delivered the following speech:—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,—A stranger coming to Montreal to-night and seeing the reception accorded to me would ask, "Who is this man? Is he a Prince of blood?" (A voice—Of the people.) What claim has he to all these great honors—to this ovation—no, not an ovation, but a triumph? What right has he—would the stranger say—to such honors? But when that stranger would be told that he was only a defeated statesman—(Cries of "No, no, never," and cheers)—that he was in the cold shades of Opposition, that he had no longer power, honor, influence, nor wealth, nor anything to entitle him to this great ovation. When the stranger would be told this, he would say, "Why then this kindness, why this reception, this offering, to a man like that?" You, Mr. Mayor, have given the answer to-night in this address, and you, the people of Montreal, have given it by this reception. You have recognized that with all my sins of omission and commission, with all the errors of my thirty-three years of public service, you offer me the flattering, not flattery, for flattery is said to be an agreeable falsehood, but you offer to me this compliment, which is said to be an agreeable truth, that after all my errors, after all my failings, which have been painted in rather black letters by the Ministerial press, you recognize in me one of yourselves—you recognize in me a Canadian who has been fighting the battles of Canadians. I may have made mistakes. I have made mistakes, and no one is more ready to acknowledge it than I am, but the kindness that I have met with—the magnificent receptions that have been accorded to me in the Eastern townships this week, all prove to me that the people of Canada are a just-minded people, and whatever errors a man may committed, errors of indiscretion or imprudence, the people have said after all, John A. has done his best according to his judgment, for the development of this great country. (Cheers.) And so it is, gentlemen, that you are now as the people of Canada have generally shown themselves to be, "To my faults a little blind, and to my virtues always kind." (Tremendous cheering.) Four years ago I resigned office —(Voices—"You will have it again next year")—four years ago we handed over the reins of power to our successors, the present Government. Four years ago there was a change of administration from the Liberal-Conservative to the—what shall we call them?—the Rogues, the Grits, the Anti Corruptionists, the Purist. We the "corruptionists," as we are called, handed over the Government. We had, as it was alleged, disposed of, the power we had degraded—we handed over the power and all the patronage to our opponents, and we were going to see the millennium—the golden age was to commence. Away was to go bribery, away was to go corruption, jobbery, and extravagance. That's what we were told, and I said with my arms folded in the House—"Gentlemen, you shall have a fair chance as far as I am concerned, you will have an opportunity to show what is in you." We gave them a fair chance to show their capacity or incapacity. We gave them rope enough, and lo! and behold they have hanged themselves! (Tremendous cheering and laughter.) Kindly as you are, warm-hearted and affectionate as you are, at this moment glowing in your breasts with a feeling of benevolence to all mankind, and especially to this morsel of mankind they call "John A."—(laughter)—notwithstanding that kindness in your hearts, you would be almost willing to be the executioners at that hanging. [Prolonged cheering, laughter, and applause.] And, gentlemen, this feeling pervades the whole of Canada, because the men in power have been false to their professions. They have proved themselves an organized, but now a disorganized, hypocrisy. They have proved themselves to be pharisaical brawlers, who, when out of power, tried to raise to eminence the standard of purity, but when in power they have bedraggled it in the dust. [Cheers.] Four years ago there was prosperity, there was hope, there was confidence. The farmer felt his interest was protected, the merchant felt his interest was protected, and the manufacturer looked forward with hope to the policy which had been announced by the "Reform" Government. Our credit was good in England, in the United States, and all the world over; but, gentlemen, what do we see now? Instead of confidence there is distrust, instead of solvency, look at the *Official Gazettes*, and every Saturday they show a long string of insolvencies. Look at our manufactories closed. [Voice—"Sugar, for instance."] Look around you, and you see the horny hands of toil asking leave to labour. They are now beggars, they do not desire to have silver spoons placed in their mouths, but they desire to have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work. (Loud cheering.) But what do we see? We see them drifting off to the United States; we see the skilled artizan, the strong-handed young men of Canada, and the active young women of Lower Canada, drifting off to Lowell, to New Hampshire, to Maine, to Connecticut, adding to the wealth, to the power, and the strength of a foreign nation, and depleting poor unfortunate Canada. [Prolonged cheering.] I heard a voice say "What about sugar?" Gentlemen this is a sweet topic, but we are going to make it a very bitter pill for the Grits. [Cheers and laughter.] They have crushed out our West India Trade, they have closed our refineries, they have ruined our China trade. Whether in tea, sugar, or no matter what interest you speak of, gentlemen, the present Government by their faulty policy or want of policy have ruined them all, and the only feeling of hope that still exists anywhere to prevent the country from sinking into the "Slough of Despond," into which it is fast sinking, is that their reign will be shortly at an end. I believe, I know, that the hand writing is on the wall—"Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin." [Tremendous cheering.] Yes, and as I told my friends this morning, just as that inscription was written before the trembling face of Belshazzar, so it is written on the walls of Canada before the trembling eyes of Mr. Mackenzie's Government. [Laughter.] Although you see him going through the country whistling to keep his courage up, that whistle has a very doleful sound. [Laughter and cheers.] You remember the old hymn, "Hark from the tombs a doleful sound," and you have it from Mr. Mackenzie. Your ears attend the cry, and Mr. Mackenzie can go on and say, "You living men come view the ground where we must shortly lie." [Prolonged cheering, laughter, and applause.] You are going to bury this policy, this false policy, and you are going to adopt the policy of the party who declare that they will keep Canada for Canadians, that they will have a national policy, that they are no longer going to kiss the foot of Uncle Sam or Brother Jonathan. They are going to say, "We must either have a reciprocity of trade or a reciprocity of tariffs. [Cheers.] If they are going to build a Chinese wall, we will subscribe to the erection of that wall. If they are going to keep us out we will keep them out. [Cheers.] We are not going to allow this country to be made a sacrifice market for the American. We are not going to allow this country to be made the slave and instrument of the manufacturers and capitalists of the United States. (Cheers.) What did this Government do last session and the session before? They had twice an opportunity of encouraging our manufacturers, but they said their predecessors had been guilty of extravagance, and that then they proceeded to increase the burthens of the people. The expenditures of the country, in every item, from 1873 to 1877, have been most largely increased, and especially so in the matter of departmental expenditures. (Voice—"That is a liberal Government.") Yes, that is the liberal Government—the party that said John A. had stuffed the offices at Ottawa with political hacks. Mr. Mackenzie used to say we appointed so many that when we went to see a minister we could not get into the department without stumbling over them, but since he has come into office he has not diminished the number of those clerks. He has added enormously to them, so much so that he has qeen obliged to build a new wing to the departmental buildings for their accommodation. (Cheers.) Last session, and the session before, the present Government had, instead of an annual surplus, a deficit. When we were in power, after paying for all this grossly extravagant administration of affairs, as it was charged with being, after paying every man his due and carrying on the Government of the country efficiently, we had a surplus to the good every year. [Cheers.] What do we find now? Since the present Government came in, three years and a half ago, there has been every year a deficiency, and gentlemen, having caused the deficiency, they have been obliged to come down with additional taxation. Well, what did the Opposition say? We said, if you will only readjust the tariff in such a way as to help our struggling industries, and infant manufactures, we will go with you. [Cheers.] Last year I told that heaven-born Minister of Finance, Mr. Cartwright, although I could not be expected to have much confidence in him or the Government of which he is a member—I said if he would only take up the tariff and deal with it in the interest of the country, I would go with him. I would forget the past, and accord the Government a hearty support in any measure of that kind. But, gentlemen, they were too blind. They were blind in their own self conceit, and they laughed at us, and instead of helping our infant manufactures, or any other interest in the country, they puty a duty on malt, thereby diminishing the price of the barley raised by our farmers, and they put a duty on tea, so that every old lady's teapot was taxed to keep up this great Government. And not only that, I said, "If you are going to tax tea, which is a necessary of life, at all events levy the duty according to the value of articles." [Cheers.] The price of tea runs from thirty cents to two dollars per pound. The rich man pays two dollars for his flowery Pekoe, and the workingman pays thirty cents for his Hyson, Skin, or Twanky. I said put a small duty on the poor man's tea, and put an increasing duty on the finer grades, so that the rich man may contribute according to his riches. [Cries of "That's fair."] By the present duty the old woman, who scrapes up a few cents to buy her ounce of tea, pays the same duty per pound as the wealthy capitalist, who pays his two dollars a pound for his. Is that fair? [Cries of no.] But Mr. Cartwright said "It is more convenient to put the same duty on all grades of tea. We can collect it more easily. It would bother the collector." Why the Custom Houses are filled with officials. Every old political

*Continued on Second Page.*