

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 18, 1887.

The Old Dodge.

The Grits, caught in the act of distributing circulars, are resorting to the old dodge of declaring that the circulars originated with the Tories. This dodge is much too thin. It has been worn out. Everyone now knows that the Tories had nothing whatever to do with the composition of the Orange circulars; and the people will not believe that they had anything to do with the French circulars. The circulars are a Grit product. For works that are dark and for tricks that are vain, the Grits are peculiar; and being mean enough to prepare and distribute circulars full of lies and big-trtry, they are not above trying to shift the ignominy resulting from their acts upon the shoulders of their opponents.

The Question of Veracity.

"Perhaps the wildest departures from the truth which ever disgraced any press, is that with which THE EXAMINER has been treating its readers to, as to the candidates meeting in this county during the past few days. 'To lie or not to lie' is not the question with the Tory press, but to lie early and often, if not continually, is the rule to be followed without an exception.—Journal, June 15, 1882. Hear, hear."

We clip this extract from the Patriot of last evening, and will use it as a text for a few remarks.

The Journal, it will be noted, published this statement some days before the election of 1882. That election, it will be remembered, resulted as THE EXAMINER said it would. It was THE EXAMINER that was right on that occasion; the Journal that was wrong.

In 1878 THE EXAMINER was denounced as untruthful, just as it is now. But THE EXAMINER was right then, just as it was in 1882.

Seeing, then, that THE EXAMINER is usually right and its opponents usually wrong, the Summerside Journal has done just what every sensible man would do: it has come round to the side of THE EXAMINER. Many electors, formerly voters for Opposition candidates, have, we believe, taken the same course, and will, on the 22nd inst., poll their votes for the Government candidates.

It is charged that THE EXAMINER is now falsifying the news. We have only to state that THE EXAMINER'S sources of information are usually reliable. It may be that some of our correspondents are a little too sanguine. We hope not. At all events, our private advices are in almost perfect accord with the statements of THE EXAMINER'S co-correspondents. As an instance, we may quote the words of a gentleman—not an active politician—who resides in Ontario. In a private note, dated the 14th inst., our friend says:—

"The prospect is growing better here every day. B-ts are freely offered—some as high as \$5,000 and \$10,000—that Sir John will be sustained. I attended a very large meeting a few nights ago, at which Sir John spoke, and spoke very well, and very humorously."

We have many others in which opinions just as strong or stronger are expressed, by gentlemen in this Province and the other Provinces, who are ordinarily prudent, sagacious and correct.

We are charged specifically by the Patriot with classing as Ministerialists gentlemen elected by acclamation who are either in opposition to the Government or Independents. The following telegram received as we write, ought to settle the question as to two of these gentlemen:—

TORONTO, Feb. 17.

In view of the fact that the Reform Press claim Messrs. O'Meara, of Yale, and Ross, of Lisgar, as Independents, Sir John Macdonald would be obliged by your publishing the following telegrams which have been received by him:—

WISNIPEG, Feb. 16, 1887.

"Regarding the Globe's classification of me, I am a strong supporter of your Government—and elected as such in the face of strong opposition from local Grit papers. I will continue to support the Government thinking its policy much better for this country than that of the Opposition."

W. Ross.

Mr. O'Meara telegraphs from Kamloops under the date of the 16th inst., that he has been elected by acclamation and that he hopes his seat in the House of Commons may be as near as possible to Sir John.

JOSEPH POPE, Private Secretary.

As to Mr. Coursoul, of Montreal East, the Montreal Witness (an Independent Grit paper) classes him as a Ministerialist; which ought to be regarded as good and sufficient proof concerning his political standing. Mr. Gigault, the Patriot says, goes in as an Independent. Mr. Gigault is the gentleman to whom we are most indebted for the Experimental Farms to be established. He is a straight Conservative, and until the Government refused to interfere with the operation of the law in respect to Riel, he was one of Sir John's most ardent supporters. Mr. Dupont was also an ardent supporter of Sir John, and during the last session opposed in a strong speech Mr. Blake's foolish idea of an elective Senate.

In view of these facts, the people, will, we think, conclude that the charges of the Patriot concerning the news published in THE EXAMINER are not justifiable.

We shall say nothing concerning the news published by the Patriot.

"The New Church Hymn Book," used by the congregation of St. Paul's, for sale at the Diamond Bookstore.

Y. M. C. A. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Meeting at 8 o'clock on Feb. 18th, p. 2.

Grit Excuses for Depression Under Grit Rule.

Grit speakers, from the leaders down to the ward touters, have endeavored to account for the hard times which existed in the years of Grit rule, by declaring that there was depression in trade the world over. They say that in consequence of this universal depression and stagnation in trade everywhere, Canada suffered immensely by the great decrease in imports and exports, and a consequent falling off of the revenue.

This talk of universal depression is an afterthought indulged in to hide the defects and embeccility of a Government that had not the sagacity to adopt a policy suitable to the exigencies of the times. The depression which existed in the old world in the years 1873 and 1878 has continued up to the present time. There has been no improvement in the condition of the workman, the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic, shipbuilder or merchant of Great Britain. In point of fact, their condition is worse to-day than it was nine or ten years ago,—while Canada, in the meantime, has made rapid strides, we may say bounds, in the direction of material progress.

That this excuse of world-wide depression in trade is an afterthought, we can prove by quoting from the budget speech of Sir Richard Cartwright, delivered in 1878. It was necessary to account to the country for a deficit of \$1,500,000 in the year's revenue; and, in doing so, he said that the deficiency was caused by a falling off in the imports of the country. The decrease in imports was the effect, he said, of the great prosperity and expansion of trade that existed prior to 1873. His exact words, as reported in Hansard, are these: "We had prepared for ourselves a period of very considerable depression," and he added that he had predicted five years before the hard times that would come upon the country. But we quote his own language more fully:—

"It is not often, Sir, in the commercial history of any country that we are called upon to chronicle so great a reduction, not merely in the total volume of our trade, but also in the revenue derived therefrom as we have seen within the last two or three years. Making allowance for the admission of Prince Edward Island into the Union, the total volume of the trade and commerce of Canada has in that short interval been reduced by very nearly \$50,000,000, while the revenue derived from Customs alone, shows a decrease in that period of something like \$8,000,000—the actual figures in round numbers being that the trade and commerce, collectively, have been reduced from something like \$218,000,000, to something like \$168,000,000, making the allowance which I have mentioned, while the duties derived from Customs alone have fallen off from some \$15,551,000 to \$12,343,000."

After making this extremely gloomy statement of the trade and commerce of the country, he proceeded to account for it by referring to the state of trade under the Government of Sir John Macdonald, five years previously. These are his words:—

"Nobody can look at the enormous expansion which took place in the years I refer to (1871-72, &c.), no one can look at the speculations of every kind and sort which were entered into without seeing that we had necessarily prepared for ourselves a period of very considerable depression."

Just here the thought forces itself upon us to ask why a man with the prophetic vision that Sir Richard claimed for himself, namely, that he had five years before, or in the year 1873, foreseen the depression that would come upon the Canada, should add \$40,000,000 to the public debt? What circumstances during the five years he was in power and with a falling revenue, justified the expenditure of such a large amount of money? If there had been an increasing revenue he would have been perfectly justified in spending money for public improvements. But to continue upon the subject of the depression we will give another quotation from Sir Richard's budget speech, as a specimen of the reasons offered to the people to palliate the shortcomings of an incapable Ministry and account for the hard times during their regime. It is somewhat at variance with the previous quotations, but does not accord with the expressions of Grit stump orators of the present time on the question. He said:—

"Sir, I need hardly say that it is probable that one cause of deficiency has been the continued shrinkage in the introduction of imported goods, still the main cause is necessarily due to the bad harvest of 1876."

Here was the case of a Finance Minister admitting his own inability to do anything, and unfairly endeavoring to shift the blame, that should properly belong to his own lack of ability, and place it upon the shoulders of his predecessors who had caused an "immense expansion" of trade five years before, and who, he said, necessarily prepared the way for depression. Sir Richard Cartwright was unable to grapple with the trouble which he had brought upon the trade and industry of the country, and refused the advice of his own friends and supporters. Mr. Cowan stated at Cornwall, Ontario, a few days ago, that he and others who were supporters of the Mackenzie Administration, and helped to place them in power in 1873, advised, implored and entreated the Finance Minister to change his financial policy, but without effect. Mr. Cowan also stated in the speech referred to "we told Sir Richard Cartwright as business men and employers of labor, that the tariff should be adjusted to suit the conditions of the time."

try from time to time, and got nothing but insolence for our pains." The people have had experience of governments under both parties. They know that they have material interests, that they have financial interests, that they have loyal interests. They are going to settle these great questions at the coming election upon the side of material progress and prosperity, and also upon the side of loyalty to the Union, by voting for the Liberal-Conservative Candidates and government under Sir John Macdonald.

Nailed Again!

The Patriot of last evening said:—

"We have received information that some of the boatmen hitherto employed on the Capes route have been discharged because they were known to be Liberals. Among the victims are said to be some of the men who were out in the terrible trip when Dr. McIntyre so nearly lost his life."

THE EXAMINER, anxious to learn whether this statement was true or untrue, telegraphed an enquiry to Capt. McElhinney, and received this morning the following reply:

TORMENTINE, Feb. 18.

"No one discharged from service on account of their politics. Whoever says the boatmen were discharged because known to be Liberals has been misinformed. I deny the statement as untrue."

M. P. McELHINNEY.

So that the Patriot gave editorial prominence and currency to an untruth, injurious in the highest degree to Captain McElhinney, though it could have found out the truth at a cost of twenty-five cents! We have nothing to add.

The Stop Combination.

If the Grit faction cannot secure the title of the party of Purity, they can at least lay claim to the appellation of FULL STOP.

Their policy, if any they have, is to oppose every progressive measure and hamper as much as possible all beneficial legislation.

Their chapter of "Stops" would occupy too much of our space. We give only a few:—

- STOP the branch Railway to Belfast. STOP the Cape Traverse branch. STOP the Canada Pacific Railway. STOP the Short Line to Halifax and St. John.

STOP our young men from voting. STOP any further recognition of the claims of P. E. Island, as expressed by Hon. A. McKenzie and others. STOP all protection to our industries and fisheries.

As C. N. Skinner of St. John expressed it in 1882: "We want men who, not only love their country, but who know what to do for their country; not like those chasing after the Car of Progress, shouting as they go 'STOP HER, STOP HER—SHE'LL BE OFF THE TRACK.'"

If Newfoundland were a province of the Dominion of Canada what rejoicing there would be at present in the Grit camp! The terrible suffering and destitution in that Colony would be attributed to "Confederation," the "National Policy" and "Tory mismanagement." To friends of honest and progressive Government, it is pleasing to contrast the condition of the Dominion with the deplorable state of affairs in Newfoundland. The Grits are appropriately named "the dismal and doleful party." They are always predicting failure and ruin; yet the calamities they seek will not appear. They falsify the public debt, and neglect any mention of assets as shown in the vast public works owned and controlled by the Government. They are, in short, a party of expediency. Such an unpatriotic, unscrupulous combination, we venture to say, cannot be entrusted with power. The people know that the burden of taxation has not increased one iota while the different provinces have made rapid strides forward; and they will, on the 22nd inst., record their votes for the nominees of the best and most progressive of Governments.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The meeting at Dominion Schoolhouse, Lot 65, on Wednesday, the 16th, was addressed by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Davies, two of the candidates, and by D. Farquharson, Hon. Neil McLeod, Alex. Shaw, and Dr. Henderson, all of whom were listened to with marked attention. The speech of Mr. McLeod elicited much applause. He speaks with great coolness, deals in facts, avoids bluntness and bluster, and makes strong and favorable impressions on his hearers. This section of the country will distance its former record for the Government candidates.

The Halifax Chronicle (violent Grit) has at last swallowed the National Policy. It finds that the capitalists and working men of Nova Scotia are not to be gulled into opposition to the N. P.—as is imagined. Hence its collapse on this question.

General capitulation to the Yankees in the shape of abandoned fishing rights, abandoned factories, abandoned works, abandoned food, abandoned armaments, abandoned nationality, abandonment all along the line, is not a policy to suit the young men of Canada, yet it appears to be the only policy the Grits are advocating.

The Island First.

Electors, attend! let no jealousies blight that should the Scheme feasible be. The work on the Subway shall not be delayed, and shortly completed shall be.

Sir John has in writing his guarantee made That should the Scheme feasible be. The work on the Subway shall not be delayed, and shortly completed shall be.

This boon to our Island, no estimate can By minds the most fertile be made, Let us stand then together as man unto man And gain this incentive to trade.

The Government now have the matter in hand. We also our duty must do, 'Tis to send out six men who respect will command From Sir John A. Cabinet near.

Reformers Condemn Blake.

SIGNIFICANT RESOLUTION PASSED AT A REFORM MEETING AT WEST DURHAM.

At the conclusion of a Reform meeting, held at Cartwright in West Durham, the following resolution was carried: "That having heard all the explanations made by Mr. Kerr and others on behalf of Mr. Blake, concerning his vote on the Riel question, we deem them most unsatisfactory and pledge ourselves to support his opponent, Mr. Blackstock, and to use every lawful effort to secure his election to the Dominion House of Commons; and we sincerely hope that every true, loyal and patriotic Reformer will join us in condemning Mr. Blake's action." The resolution was carried.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I am informed that at a meeting held in Montague on the evening of the 2nd inst., Dr. Robertson grossly insulted every Scotchman in the Dominion by stating that their honored chief aims, Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir David McPherson should have been hanged instead of the traitor Riel! This incendiary language is characteristic of the entire Grit Party, and gives but a faint idea of the attitude of the "Organized Hypocrisy" towards Scotchmen in general. Scotchmen are not slow to resent insults such as the one offered them by Dr. Robertson, and will let that worthy know what they think of him on election day.

AULD SCOTIA.

GRAND RALLY Liberal-Conservative Party! L Y C E U M, PRINCE STREET, Monday, the 21st Instant AT 7.30, P. M.

A MEETING of the Liberal-Conservative Party will be held in the

L Y C E U M, PRINCE STREET, Monday, the 21st Instant AT 7.30, P. M.

The Candidates and others will address the meeting.

W. E. DAWSON, President. A. A. McLE N, Secretary.

Feb. 18, 1887.—31

To all who Plant or Sow SEEDS.

WE beg to inform you that we have received via Winter steamers, all our stock of

Flower and Vegetable Seeds,

and we are now hard at work testing the vitality of each variety, and putting up in packets ounces and pounds, ready for the busy season. We have

All the Best Varieties and Leading Novelties,

all true to name and suited to the climate of this Province.

No need to send away to foreign firms. Keep your orders for a home institution. Keep the money on the Island and encourage our national industries. Our Catalogue will be ready March 1st, and the seeds will then be ready as well.

By buying from us you can have a personal selection from an immense stock, large variety, best quality, tested Seeds at moderate prices, and get them when you buy them.

NO DELAYS!—NO RISK!—NO LOSS!

Further announcements from week to week in this paper.

GEO. CARTER & CO., SEEDSMEN.

Ch'town, Feb. 18, 1887—law & wky

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE

OFFERS will be received by the undersigned for the Large Pipe Organ, now in use in St. Peter's Church, Charlottetown—2 manuals, 1 bank pedal, 17 speaking stops. Cost \$1,500; will be sold cheap. LAWRENCE W. WATSON. Nov: 29—6 wky 17

James Paton & Co.

Those who have not inspected our Stock of Dry Goods and House Furnishings should do so at once.

Remember, the time for buying all kinds of House Furnishings will soon be at hand, and bear in mind we lead in this line.

Our Carpet and Oilcloth Show Room is loaded with nice new patterns, for Spring Trade, from the cheapest Hemp Carpet to the best Velvet Pile. We have the Largest Stock of Carpets and Oilcloths on the Island.

Also, a large assortment of Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Gray and White Cottons and Print Cottons, at Lowest Prices for Cash.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO., Market Square.

Ch'town, Feb. 17, 1887.—dy wky

Ten Thousand Pounds Extra Quality -T-E-A- at Twenty-five cents per pound at the LONDON HOUSE.

Feb. 11—2aw wy 2mos

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83 QUEEN STREET,

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky

BEER BROS.

Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking. Remnants of SILKS, SATINS, &c., &c., &c., at Clearance Prices. Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking.

Ch'town, Jan. 31, 1887.

Island Boots

ISLAND BOYS.

Nothing Like Home Manufacture to Wear.

For Style, Quality and Good Value in Boots and Shoes come to

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1887.