

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1879.

NO. 565

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,  
Manager. Office Sup't

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. II.  
Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1878.

### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	dp 8.10 am	
Cardigan	ar 8.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	dp 10.05 "	
Royalty Jun.	ar 11.20 "	
Ch'town	dp 8.00 am	dp 3.30 pm
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.20 "	ar 3.50 "
N. Wiltshire	ar 9.12 "	ar 4.45 "
Hunter River	ar 9.30 "	ar 5.03 "
Breadalbane	ar 10.08 "	ar 5.41 "
County Line	ar 10.18 "	ar 5.51 "
Kennington	ar 11.00 "	ar 6.30 "
Summerside	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
Wellington	dp 2.40 pm	
Port Hill	ar 3.32 "	
O'Leary	ar 4.16 "	
Alberton	ar 5.33 "	
Tignish	ar 6.35 "	
	dp 5.40 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	dp 7.00 am	
Alberton	ar 7.45 "	
O'Leary	ar 8.47 "	
Port Hill	ar 10.05 "	
Wellington	ar 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Kennington	dp 2.30 pm	dp 3.45 am
County Line	ar 3.00 "	ar 9.15 "
Breadalbane	ar 3.40 "	ar 9.57 "
Hunter River	ar 3.50 "	ar 10.08 "
N. Wiltshire	ar 4.28 "	ar 10.47 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 4.45 "	ar 11.02 "
Ch'town	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
Royalty Jun.	dp 2.55 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 3.15 "	
Cardigan	ar 4.30 "	
Georgetown	dp 4.40 "	
	ar 6.00 "	
	ar 6.25 "	

### SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	dp 7.00 am	Mt S'tw't Jnc	dp 4.40 pm
Harmony	ar 7.23 "	St. Peters	ar 5.22 "
St. Peters	ar 8.42 "	Harmony	ar 5.54 "
Morell	ar 9.13 "	Souris	ar 7.12 "
Mt S'tw't Jnc	ar 9.55 "		

C. J. BRYDGES, W.M. McKECHNIE,  
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.  
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878.  
p ne ar h pres kea sp sj ap 6i

### GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that Before Taking follow as a se-After Taking, quence of self-abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, or will be sent free, by mail, on receipt of the money, by addressing The Gray Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada.

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January 24, 1879.

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School Desks made, the CHEAPEST and BEST in the City.  
The strictest attention given to the UNDERTAKING DEPARTMENT at very low charges.  
March 24, 1879—h ne

## UNDERTAKING, &C.

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"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES."  
Ch'town, February, 24, 1879.

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November 6, 1878.

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OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
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Low rates and prompt settlement of losses.

HORACE HAZARD,  
Agent for P. E. Island.  
Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1878—

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G. W. DEBLOIS,  
General Agent.  
Dec. 14.

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Special rates for isolated residences.  
Losses settled promptly.  
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island  
June, 1877—

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Permanent and Transient Boarders.  
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WM. WAGSTAFF.  
May 25, 1878

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1879.

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Office Sup't. Manager.

## PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "EXAMINER."

### THE TARIFF. As it Relates to P. E. Island.

OTTAWA, April 7, 1879.

Mr. Tilley, in his supplementary statement, alluded to the speeches of members of the Opposition, in which they had evinced a remarkable sympathy for the United States. It was said that the United States considered the present Canadian Tariff hostile to the Republic. The Finance Minister replied to this assertion, stating that no such motive actuated him as hostility to the United States beyond that which the interests of Canada pressed upon him. The best idea of the attitude of the Government of this country towards the United States is conveyed in Mr. Tilley's own words. His language shows that instead of the hostile feeling which the Opposition accuse the Government of manifesting, there is a desire for

RECIPROCIDITY  
with the United States, as the following quotation from the Finance Minister's speech proves: "But he might say he felt that this country having for twelve years refrained from imposing duties upon articles imported from the United States, that were free under the Reciprocity Treaty, notwithstanding that the United States had imposed duties upon articles passing from the Dominion into the United States—when the Government accompanied its proposal to put on the duties, with a resolution stating that whenever the Americans were prepared to meet us half way, we were more than prepared to meet them, it would disarm the United States and any unkind criticism."

It was the intention of the Government to place tea on the free list; but the large

DEFICIT OF \$2,400,000,  
which must be met, precludes the possibility of reducing the duty on tea to any further extent than has been done for this year. It has been announced by various members of the Government that, when sufficient revenue is obtained to meet the ordinary expenditure of the country and the deficit of the present year, a reduction in the 20 per cent. list will take place. When the present Administration governed the country before, the tariff was reduced from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent. It is fair to assume that the men who so successfully governed the country six years ago are as competent, with their increased experience, to manage its financial affairs to-day as they were then. We may look forward, almost with certainty, to the time not far distant, when tea and many other articles that are largely consumed in this Dominion, and which cannot be produced here, will be admitted free of duty. This contention will be further strengthened when we remember that in the year 1872, after the obligations of the Provinces which had been admitted to the Union were met, the duty on tea and coffee were taken off. In a previous communication I alluded to the quantity of

### FLOUR

imported from the United States into the Island, showing that a comparatively small quantity of American Flour is consumed on the Island. Part of that which is imported from Boston and other American ports, is Ontario flour shipped in bond. A howl has been raised, both in the House of Commons and in the papers, concerning the duty on flour. It is argued that a large percentage of the article used in the Lower Provinces is imported from the United States, and that those engaged in lumbering, farming and fishing will find the duty bear heavily upon them. To show that there is no foundation for such assertions, I will give a few figures which have been obtained through the Customs Department and elsewhere. It will be seen by the following statement that the flour trade between the Lower Provinces and Ontario has been rapidly increasing from year to year, and, consequently, our trade in that article with the United States has been falling off. Total number bbls. of flour imported from Ontario during the year s

1872	384,176
1873	463,916
1874	481,640
1875	317,288
1876	372,897
1877	502,702
1878	888,371

It will be seen that the last two years show a large increase of imports from Ontario, and this is due to the opening of the Intercolonial Railroad, by which route and the River St. Lawrence most all flour is carried to the Lower Provinces. If the trade in flour has so largely increased between Ontario and the Lower Provinces, within the last two years, when American flour was allowed to come in and compete free of duty, we may confidently assert that nearly all our supplies will be obtained from the surplus which Ontario produces. If Ontario principally supplied us when there was no duty on American flour, what is to prevent her from supplying us now? The following figures will show more clearly than any words which can be used that the assertions frequently made by Liberal organs in the Lower Provinces, and one or two in particular on the Island, respecting the tax on bread, are false and unreliable statements made for political purposes. Out of 1,026,000 barrels flour which were

imported in 1873 by the Lower Provinces, only 138,000 barrels were American flour. In round numbers:—

Nova Scotia imported from the United States	97,500
New Brunswick imported from the United States	50,500
Prince Edward Island imported from the United States	8,500
	156,500

Deduct 18,500 barrels Canadian flour imported through United States ports. . . . . 138,000

These figures show that a duty of fifty cents a barrel cannot raise the price of flour to the consumer. The duty on

### PORK

has been increased fifteen cents per barrel. Under the old Tariff 1 cent per lb. on 185 lbs. was collected, while under the new 1 cent is collected on 200 lbs., the amount which a barrel of pork weighs when it has absorbed the salt. We cannot say that this sum of \$2.00 on a barrel of pork is sufficient to suit Prince Edward Island, because large quantities of American pork is imported by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but it will still give a protection to the farmer of P. E. Island, without which he cannot compete with the corn fed pork of the United States. For the financial year of 1877-78 Nova Scotia imported, in round numbers, 41,000 barrels of American pork, and New Brunswick 105,000 barrels. Half of the quantity imported by Nova Scotia was consumed there. Now, it must be apparent that if we had a large share of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick markets, the farmers of the Island would get a better price for pork and packers would have a larger field for operations. Mr. Tilley's reasons for fixing the duty on pork at \$2.00 per bbl. are, that thousands of men are engaged in lumbering, and the increase in price which would evidently follow a higher duty on pork would seriously affect that trade. During the last year

### 4,000,000 BUSHELS OF OATS

were imported from the United States, a great part being mixed with corn and fed to cattle and horses. The duty of ten cents per bushel will, no doubt, prevent such large importations of a product which is so largely raised on the Island. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick imported oats direct from the United States; and, although not a very large quantity, yet sufficient to show that American oats, free of duty, could be brought into competition with Island oats in Halifax and St. John, and keep the price down. Oats being a staple product with the farmers of Prince Edward Island, they will see that any legislation which can prevent the overstocking of the home market will be in their interest. One of the most beneficial results which the supporters of the present policy predict for it, will be the creation of a

### "HOME MARKET"

for farm products. Any revival of the coal trade in Nova Scotia will benefit the Island, as large quantities of oats, potatoes, pork, butter, and other articles are consumed by the miners, and they look to Prince Edward Island for a large proportion of their supplies. During the last year, 500,000 bushels of oats were consumed in the mines of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The number of mines in operation were twenty, while in 1873 when the coal trade was brisk, thirty-three mines were worked. The duty which is placed upon foreign coal will give an impetus to the coal industry, and much of the bituminous coal of Nova Scotia, which analysis proves to be the best steam coal will be consumed in the Upper Provinces. Already preparations are being made to carry coal from Pictou to the West. A Pictou Company is now arranging for a propeller to carry coal to Toronto. The managers of the International Coal Mines of Sydney have contracted to supply the Ottawa Gas Company with 300,000 tons of coal, while last year not more than 1,000 tons were shipped. This far west. Mr. Howland is negotiating to send a propeller to Nova Scotia with flour, and to carry coal as return freight. The Island will doubtless reap large benefits from these operations in coal. We see that 500,000 bushels of oats were consumed in the mines last year, and with the increased demand for coal, must come an increased demand for oats for the horses used in the mines. I have been informed by one of the best authorities here that the consumption of oats will be double that of last year; and, as the miners principally draw their supplies from Prince Edward Island, we may look for higher prices for that grain. Of course the surplus oats of Prince Edward Island cannot be all consumed in the Lower Provinces, and shippers will continue to send across the Atlantic, but an increased market near our own doors will tend towards a steadier price when the demand for the English market is not brisk. When the country imported 4,000,000 bushels of oats last year, thereby leaving on the hands of farmers and oat-buyers a large proportion of last year's crop, we may confidently hope that a similar demand will be met by oats produced in the country, now that the duty of 10 cents per bushel prevents American oats from competing on an equal footing with our own. The

### SHIPBUILDING INTEREST

has been duly considered in framing the new tariff. Under the old tariff many articles entering into the building of ships paid a duty of 5 per cent., while others