

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

"Help me Cassius, or I sink."

The plaintive tone of the leading article in this morning's Patriot is really touching. The withdrawal of Messrs. Lefurgey, DeBlois, Gordon and Prowse from the Local Government (which supports the Patriot) was an unkind act—a hasty, childish act, "utterly unwarranted by the circumstances."

But the Patriot has one consolation left. It is not yet utterly bereft of hope that the childish haste of Lefurgey, DeBlois, Gordon and Prowse will result in the downfall of the Local Premier and the loss of its subsidy. It says:—

"After we have thought the whole position over carefully, we think it would be both courteous and prudent, and an act of statesmanship (if) on Mr. Davies' part frankly to offer to those of the Roman Catholic members, etc., etc., 'a fair share of the seats in the Cabinet and of the patronage at his disposal.'"

Mark the gushing generosity. The Roman Catholic members, after agitating for the resignation of the Davies Administration are "offered" the places of those of the Davies Administration who have resigned—in order that the Local Premier, who has forfeited the confidence of the people, should be preserved from the just indignation of the people, and assured a continuance of the misused power which is now slipping from his grasp!

But what of the Leader of the Opposition? What has Mr. Sullivan done that he should be deserted by his Roman Catholic supporters? Surely nothing. Though he had no patronage to bestow—no power to wield unduly—he has not offensively busied himself in the Dominion contest now going on! Nor has he, we believe, changed his policy of economical readjustment in Local affairs and decreased taxation.

But suppose he has, there is still one vital question in which all his supporters are in accord with him; and that is opposition to the policy of the Local Premier with respect to the distribution of votes in the event of the abolition of the Legislative Council. Every man of them has, we believe, expressed the opinion that, if the Local Premier's policy on that point be carried out, the influence in politics of the young men and all who have no real property will be completely neutralized. They have, also, one and all, declared themselves as opposed to such invidious neutralization. Therefore, they cannot, without changing their views on that vital point—involving the political privileges of a very large proportion of the present electorate—accept the generous offer of office and patronage which the Patriot advises the Local Premier frankly and courteously to make. The Patriot will, we are sure, be "sincerely regretful" that such is the case.

"Mr. J. C. Pope says at all the meetings that he would not vote for taxes on flour, wheat, coal, and coarse grains separately, but that he would vote for those taxes if they formed parts of a system of taxes upon all the products of all the industries—that is, he would not go for three or four new taxes unless they were imposed in company of two or three dozen more. The taxpayers of this Province will find it hard to see what Mr. Pope means by this. They will find it hard to see that it will make a tax on flour and fuel any lighter if added to them, are taxes on woollens and cottons. People generally believe that two and two make four and not one and a half."

The Patriot knows well that Mr. Pope says he will not vote for the imposition of a tax on any article imported unless the imposition is accompanied by a corresponding decrease or abolition of the taxes on some other article. For instance, Mr. Pope would not vote for a tax on corn unless the tax on tea or some other article were at the same time taken off. The taxpayers of this Province will not find it hard to see what Mr. Pope means by this. Why does the Patriot continue to misrepresent and deceive?

Meeting at Byrnes' Road, Morell.

THE O'DONOGHUE MATTER DISCUSSED—ONLY THREE VOTE AGAINST McDONALD AND MUTTART.

A meeting was held at Byrnes' Road, Morell, on Saturday evening, the 31st ult., and was addressed by Muttart, McIntyre and McDonald. McFayden was conspicuous by his absence.

The electors requested an explanation from Dr. McIntyre respecting his vote against poor O'Donoghue. He gave the lame excuse that it was a vote of want of confidence in the Government, and he therefore had to vote against O'Donoghue. He might as well have said, "The country may go to the dogs. O'Donoghue may die in exile. His family may starve; but I will, and must support McKenzie." And he did so.

McDonald and Muttart being nominated by Mr. P. Duffy and seconded by Mr. Welsh and others, only three voted against them. Three rousing cheers for the Queen, Sir John and the Liberal-Conservative, candidates closed the meeting.

Meeting at Mount Stewart.

A MONSTER GATHERING AND AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR POPE AND BRECKEN.

The meeting held at Mount Stewart last evening was, we are informed, one of the largest held since the campaign opened. All the candidates were present; and the discussion was kept up until about two o'clock this morning. A resolution endorsing the policy and candidature of Pope and Brecken was carried by an overwhelming majority; and the enthusiasm was all in their favor.

THE CAMPAIGN.

PRINCE COUNTY.

"The fight goes bravely on" in Prince County. The prospects of the Conservative candidates grow brighter every day. Three or four meetings were held during the past week. At Egmont Bay the meeting on Wednesday was largely attended, and the division at the close showed a good majority for the Conservative candidates. At Fifteen Point, Mr. Perry was particularly frothy. He told his hearers what an honor it was to the Acadicians of the Province to have "his picture" hung up in the Provincial Building. A majority at this meeting were in favor of Yeo and Perry, about fifty or sixty being present. We have no doubt that when the effect of Mr. Perry's foolish appeals to national prejudice wears off, the people will view him at his true value, and vote accordingly.

At Misouche, on Friday evening, about a hundred electors attended. Messrs. Yeo and Perry were present; but the Conservative candidates were attending a meeting at Lot 14. Mr. Perry spoke for some time, followed by Mr. Yeo, who spoke for just two minutes and a half. A vast army of officials from Summerside were on hand to do the tramping for Yeo and Perry. The tax collector was particularly noisy. Messrs. Rogers and Kelly spoke well, and although frequently annoyed and interrupted by the barking of interested officials, made good points, and carried the meeting with them. Things have come to a pretty pass when the people of an intelligent country district like Misouche, are to be bullied and dictated to by insolent officials from Summerside. H. V. DesRoches, Esq., moved, seconded by Felix Gaudet, Esq., that Messrs. Howatt and Hackett be the candidates for the House of Commons. No one could be found to propose Yeo and Perry. The meeting divided, when the Chairman, Joseph Ives, Esq., declared that there was a majority of two to one in favor of Howatt and Hackett. In fact if the officials and body guard of Yeo and Perry from other districts were deducted, there would not be half a dozen on the Grit side. Three hearty cheers were then given for Howatt and Hackett, after which the meeting broke up.

The meeting at Lot 14 was unanimously in favor of Howatt and Hackett. We shall publish an extended report of this meeting in our next.—Progress.

CORNWALL (ONT.)

The enterprising little town of Cornwall was fairly alive with excitement over the public meeting held in the interest of Dr. Bergin, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, and at which Sir John A. McDonald and Messrs. McDougall and Plumb addressed the electors. From early morn the inhabitants of the surrounding country came thronging in in their holiday gear and their noblest turn-outs, to do honor to the occasion. After luncheon the business of the day began. Dr. Bergin made a manly, straightforward address, explaining to the complete satisfaction of the electors, as was evident by the close attention they paid to his remarks, varied only by frequent bursts of applause, his reasons for supporting the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party, which, in fact, was the policy of the old Baldwin Reformers. He also denounced in vigorous terms the hand-bill which had been industriously circulated, and which had a false signature, calling upon the Catholics to refuse him their support, and to vote for an independent candidate. He was himself a Catholic, and did not believe in dragging religious prejudices into a political contest; but it was characteristic of the Grits, who had, throughout their career in power, endeavored to excite religious animosities. All right-minded men would agree with him that there should neither be a distinctive Catholic nor a distinctive Protestant party in this Dominion. He was loudly cheered throughout, and was followed by Messrs. MacDougall and Plumb, who both made very conclusive speeches. Sir John A. McDonald then addressed the electors in one of his happiest efforts, in which all the resources of his experience and varied talents were brought to bear. As usual, he gained the entire sympathy of his audience, and left them in a frame of mind which augurs ill for the McKenzie Government in this section. Throughout, an entire success, there was not one element wanting to make the success of the picnic complete. The weather was propitious and the attendance could not have been less than 4,000. A strong Conservative feeling seems to be gaining ground in the county.

In Ontario they have taken the weight of the Patriot to a dot. The Berlin Daily News says: "They have a big egg down in Prince Edward Island. It was laid on the Patriot's table, measured 8 1/2 inches in circumference one way and 5 1/2 the other way. The Patriot is great on whoppers, especially when it discusses politics."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Government's Free Trade Policy.

(From the St. Croix Courier.)

Mr. Gillmore professes to be in favor of the "Free Trade policy of the Government," whatever that may mean. It is very evident that Mr. Gillmore himself doesn't understand it. The "Free Trade policy of the Government" was to continue the duty of 15 cents a gallon on kerosene after the price of that article had fallen 10 cents a gallon, and in 1876 when Mr. Colby moved to reduce the duty to 7 1/2 cents Mr. Gillmore made a speech and voted against it, and it was only in 1877 that the Government, when driven to it by the Opposition, reduced the duty to 6 cents. Even that is a higher rate according to the price than the 15 cents duty was when it was put on—kerosene, at that time, having been worth 40 cents a gallon wholesale. The "Free Trade policy of the Government" means

- A tax of 5 cents a pound on Black Tea.
A tax of 6 cents a pound on Green Tea.
A tax of 210 per cent. on Tobacco.
A tax of 55 per cent. on Porto Rico Sugar.
A tax of 40 per cent. on Crushed Sugar.
A tax of 50 per cent. on Rice.
A tax of 50 per cent. on Starch.
A tax of 6 cents a gallon on Kerosene.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The "Free Trade policy of the Government" is to tax such necessities as these, while the wines and luxuries of the rich bear a comparatively light taxation. And this is the policy that Mr. Gillmore avows himself in favor of. We think the electors of Charlotte would rather vote for a candidate who will support Mr. Tilley in a re-adjustment of the tariff. "The Free Trade policy of the Government" sounds well, but it is only the jack-ass clothed in the lion's skin.

(From the Argus.)

The people of P. E. Island are a little bit too shrewd to swallow the Free Trade bosh that is constantly preached by the Telegraph and other papers of its stripe. The McKenzie party thought that they would have nothing to do but howl Free Trade in order to carry the elections. The people now see that their professions are hollow—that while they profess to be in favor of Free Trade they do everything in their power to thwart our obtaining Reciprocity with the United States.

The St. John Telegraph predicts a large majority for Mr. McKenzie as the result of the coming general election. Of course the Telegraph believes this; if he did not he would not be found supporting them. He admits that British Columbia and Manitoba and probably Nova Scotia will give majorities against the Government; but he calculates that Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will go in their favor. The correctness of the Telegraph's calculation can be gauged pretty accurately, when it is known that it calculates on four from this Island! The probability is that Prince Edward Island will return the whole six for the Opposition.

"Who pays the duty?" should be well settled by this time, but a Yankee horse buyer, who was through parts of Addington last week, clinched the protectionist argument. A medical gentleman met the Yankee at Clark's Mills, and in the course of a conversation discovered his vocation. "What did you give for that animal?" asked the doctor, pointing to a fine young horse. "Eighty dollars," was the answer. "What is he worth at Cape Vincent?" was the next question, and "one hundred dollars" was the ready answer. "But," says the doctor, "we have members in Parliament who say you pay the duty." "Oh well," laughed Jonathan, "we, too, have fools in Congress, but none so big as that."—Napawee Standard.

That is just it. Suppose a horse is worth \$100 in the United States, and the same price in the Dominion. An American will not cross the line and give the Canadian \$100 for his horse while he has \$20 duty to pay in taking him back to his own country. He will give the Canadian just \$80 for his animal. If he has to give any more than that sum he will buy on his own side of the line. This looks as though the producer paid the duty, sure enough. And so it is with everything that is produced in both countries alike—the producer is the loser and not the consumer.

The Editor of the "Patriot" denies that he stated at the Brookfield meeting "that the United States furnished Canada last year with six million bushels of barley." He loses his temper over the little affair, and accuses us of ignorance, and denounces our informant as an "idiot." We shall not discuss the question of our "state of enlightenment" with the irate Editor at present. We shall leave that question to be decided by our readers at the close of the controversy on the Trade Question. Well, we are willing to take the Editor's version of what he did say, which was, "It was Canada which furnished the United States with those six millions bushels of barley, and that Canadian farmers pocketed the very handsome sum of four millions of dollars of the money of the Americans for that barley." This, certainly, is getting from bad to worse. Who paid the duty on all that barley? The people of Canada. The American Government impose a tax of 15 cents on every bushel of barley coming into their country. Six millions of bushels at 15 cents per bushel, amounts to \$900,000. Here, then, is nine hundred thousand dollars paid by Canadian farmers on the item of barley alone. If we had anything like Reciprocal Free Trade established between both countries, the Canadian farmer, instead of receiving 69 cents for his barley, would have received just 84 cents per bushel for it. \$900,000 was a handsome little sum for the American Government to make out of the poor Canadians. But how stands the account on the other side? Mr. Lawson informs us that the Americans sent into Canada 369,891 bushels of barley, and not the best article at that. What amount of revenue did the Dominion Government obtain from this importation? Not one cent. If there was anything like justice in the tariffs between both countries, the Dominion Government should have obtained from this American barley a revenue amounting to \$55,470.15. But we will be told that if Canada imposed a duty of 15 cents per bushel on barley, as the Americans do, it would have excluded the American barley altogether. So much the better. In that case, it would have left a wider market for Canadian farmers in their own country. But should any have come into our country, in the face of a duty of 15 cents, every bushel received would have yielded a revenue of 15 cents, whereas under the present arrangement, we realize nothing at all!

In the face of such a tariff as this, we ask the farmers of P. E. Island how they ever

hope to obtain Reciprocity with the United States? There is no inducement for our Republican neighbors to enter into a treaty on the subject. They have the privilege of our markets already. What more do they want or can they desire? So long as we are content to open our markets to the Americans and allow them to tax our products, we shall never secure Free Trade between the Dominion and the United States.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"RANKIN HOUSE."

Household Furniture, Glassware, Crockery, Cutlery, Linen, &c.

I AM instructed to sell at AUCTION, at the "Rankin House," corner of Pownall and Water Streets, on

Monday, the 16th instant, AT 11 O'CLOCK,

All the Household Furniture, Table and Bed Linen, Glassware, Crockery, Plated Ware, &c.

3 Parlor Suits, in Walnut and Hair Cloth; 1 Parlor Suit, in Walnut and Satin Repp; 1 Full do. do., in Walnut and Crimson Plush; Walnut Centre Tables, Repp and Lace Curtains, Gilt Cornices, Brussels, Tapestry and Scotch Carpets; one Walnut Sideboard, 8 Dining Tables, Glassware, Crockeryware, Platedware, Cutlery, Table Linen, 60 Dining Chairs, Lounges, Arm Chairs, Bagatelle Board, 2 papier mache Tables, Hall Tables, Hat and Umbrella Stand, Clock, Office Furniture, Refrigerator, 2 Ash Bedroom Suits, walnut trimmed; 36 Iron Bedsteads, 5 Stretchers, Excelsior and Flock Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, Pillowslips, Towels, Toilet Sets, Chest Drawers, Wardrobes, Toilet Glasses, Washstands, Tables, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, lot Matings, Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, and numerous other articles. Full particulars by catalogue, to be had on and after Friday next.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Sept. 3, 1878—a n e h pat cod

HURRAH! FOR HIGH LINE Mackerel Fishing Excursion!

THE steamer SOUTHPORT will make a Mackerel Fishing Excursion outside the Harbor on Wednesday next, Sept. 4th, leaving Ferry Wharf at 3 in the afternoon. Excursionists will provide their own lines, but plenty of bait will be furnished free. Ladies will be allowed the best fishing berths. Several boats will accompany the steamer, so as to accommodate all who wish to fish. Tickets 50 cents each—to be had at the gate on day of Excursion. Sept. 3—11

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 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 mortgagee, 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.

DR. TUPPER IN SUMMERSIDE

HON. DR. TUPPER Will Address the Electors of Prince Edward Island,

Ludlow Hall, Summerside,

Wednesday Afternoon, AT FIVE O'CLOCK.

Excursion Tickets at ONE CENT per mile will be issued on Regular Trains, good to return the following day. Sept. 2, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

Hon. Dr. Tupper

—AND THE—

HON. JAMES McDONALD

Will Address the Electors of Prince Edward Island,

—IN THE—

Citizens' Skating Rink,

TUESDAY,

The 3rd September, at 7 1-2 p. m.

The Ministerial Candidates—Messrs. SINCLAIR & MCGILL—are invited to be present and address the Meeting.

Railway Fares to and from all Stations, on Regular Trains, ONE CENT per mile. Tickets good to return on the following day.

J. S. CARVELL,

Chairman Committee.

Aug. 27—pat l i n e pres g t adv a s j p

THE

Marine Insurance Co.

HAVE made arrangements with the Ocean Marine Insurance Co. of Halifax and the British American Assurance Co. of Toronto (both offices of undoubted standing), whereby they can effect insurance on Vessels, Cargoes or Freight in the above-named offices, in addition to the risks taken in their own office. Risks taken daily at their Office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets. F. W. HALES, Sec'y. Ch'town, Aug. 30, 1878—3m cod

TO LET,

AND immediate possession given, 3 first-class DWELLINGS, situated on Longworth Street, opposite the residence of Hon. L. C. Owen. These Dwellings were erected this spring, under careful superintendence, no cost being spared to make them warm, comfortable and convenient. The outbuilding arrangements are second to none in Ch'town. There is a good well of water and a pump in the yard to supply the occupants.

Persons wanting a good house would do well to call and examine for themselves. None but good and careful tenants need apply.

RICHARD WEEKS,

Head Hillsborough Street.

Ch'town, Aug. 27, 1878—pat 3 aw

RECEIVED TO-DAY NEW

Worsted Coatings

(CHOICE PATTERNS)

—AT—

KING SQUARE HOUSE

Tailoring Department

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, June 18, 1878.

Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

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

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 QUINCY HOUSE, next door to John Seller's Grocery Store, Kent Street. Ch'town, Aug. 1—

HOUSE TO LET—Containing 6 rooms, on Upper Great George Street. Possession given immediately. Apply to BENJ. HOOPER. Ch'town, Aug. 19, 1878—cod