

**THE CAMPAIGN.**

**Queen's County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.**

{ HON. J. C. POPE;  
{ HON. F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, }

**Prince County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.**

{ CORNELIUS HOWATT, ESQ.;  
{ EDWARD HACKETT, ESQ. }

**King's County—The Candidates**

{ AUSTIN C. McDONALD, ESQ.;  
{ DR. MUTTART. }

**THE DAILY EXAMINER.**

AUGUST 9, 1878.

**Senator McPherson on the Readjustment of the Tariff.**

SENATOR MCPHERSON—who is one of those dreadful "Ontario Protectionists"—says:—

"Unless my unimportance in the State protects me, I shall probably be accused of having abandoned my Free Trade principles. Such an accusation would be unjust. I have always been in favor of Free Trade. But the conditions on which nations trade must necessarily be a matter of arrangement either by treaty or reciprocal legislation. We have been asking our neighbors of the United States for years to enter into a commercial treaty with us in the general direction of Free Trade, and so far as the natural productions of the two countries are concerned, on the basis of entire Free Trade, but they have refused, and more than refused, they have legislated against our industries. These are patent facts, and shall we, acting like unreasoning, wayward children, neglect and refuse to advance our own prosperity, although we see our neighbors advancing theirs, simply because they will not agree to take common ground with us? Shall we insanely persist in starving ourselves to death because our neighbors refuse to eat with us?"

Two statesmen, whose devotion to Free Trade principles will not be questioned, the present and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gladstone, have recently spoken words of much significance in respect to industries which may be unfairly pressed by foreign competition. In reply to a workmen's deputation asking for protection on behalf of the British sugar refiners against the competition of the bounty-supported French refiners, Sir Stafford Northcote is reported to have said:—

"He could assure them that this was a question which had given the Government a great deal of anxiety, and they did not at all wonder at the representations which had been made that day, following up other representations which had been made that day, following up other representations which had from time to time been made. He knew it had been said sometimes he had seen it put strongly in the journals, that, if foreign countries chose to pay bounties or anything in the nature of bounties on the sugar which they exported and they thereby supplied us with the article cheaper than it otherwise would be, we as a nation had nothing to do but to take advantage of their folly, and we need not trouble ourselves as to the effect it had on this or that particular trade. He wished to say he entirely dissented from that view. He did not think we ought to comfort ourselves with arguments such as these. In general he agreed in principle with what had been said by so many there present. He agreed with what had been so well said by Mr. Sampson Lloyd, that we ought not by any legislative enactment to interfere to prevent other countries making use of their natural advantages to supply us with the products which they could supply more advantageously than we could. But that principle did not apply to a case in which by legislative action on the part of a foreign Government, by any artificial action on their part, they could supply us with an article which, if things were left to their natural course, we could supply as cheaply or more cheaply ourselves."

Mr. Gladstone was addressed on the same subject, and in his letter of reply he gave expression to views substantially similar to those of Sir Stafford Northcote, and condemned not only the French sugar bounties, but everything in the nature of what he described as "concealed subsidies." It is clear from what both gentlemen said that they consider it their first duty to guard and protect British interests, even if to do so effectually should require them to discard some of the Free Trade principles which they have long held, and which at one time they may have regarded as immutable.

The system of "concealed subsidies" would seem to admit of vast extension; and, unless it be nipped in the bud, a serious blow may be struck by means of it at the prosperity of England. It has served already to injure very seriously the sugar refining industry. Could it not be directed effectively against the woolen, the cotton, and the iron industries? Extreme Free Traders maintain that a nation has no concern with, no interest in the condition of each trade or manufacture which may be carried on within its borders, and that the succumbing of particular industries before foreign competition, only proves that the people are being supplied with the foreign commodity at a lower price than the home manufacturer can supply it, and that the nation is a gainer thereby—a gainer by the ruin of its industries.

Carry this argument to its legitimate conclusion, and suppose the principal industries of Great Britain falling before unfair foreign competition created by "concealed subsidies," and laid prostrate as the sugar refining interest now is, what then would be the condition of the nation? Who in England would be gainers by having offered to them in their markets foreign goods made

artificially cheaper than similar home-made goods? Who would have money to buy the cheap foreign goods? What would have become of the capitalists—what of the working men of England? They must have removed to foreign countries to find employment for the capital and labor which could no longer be profitably employed in England, because the people of England had thought it sound national policy to allow her industries to perish rather than to protect them from the unfair—from the "concealed subsidy"—supported competition of foreign countries.

I shall not proceed further with the argument. England is too wise and too practical to allow any theory, however plausible, to interfere permanently with her material interests. She will awaken to the fact that her industries are members of her body politic, and that she cannot lose them without suffering in national vigor and vitality. She will reject the counsel of those who advise her not to care for the withering of certain of those members, and who tell her that on the whole she will be a gainer by allowing them to wither and drop off, and by providing herself with artificial substitutes of foreign manufacture. It will be well for Canadians to ponder over these matters.

In our own case the United States has by legislation virtually excluded our productions from her markets, and, by a vicious commercial practice, the producers of that country are seriously injuring the producers of Canada. I consider the selling of goods systematically below cost a vicious practice. It should be called commercial thuggism. If it were extended by the Americans to their home trade as well as to their Canadian trade, it would, of course, quickly result in ruin to the American producers. If we allow the Canadian manufacturer or producer to be annihilated by unfair competition, the Canadian consumer will then be at the mercy of the American producer, who will make him pay for the sacrifices made in destroying the Canadian producer. The state of affairs which I have described inflicts, in my opinion, a deep wrong upon the Canadian people, consumers as well as producers; and calls for legislation to save our industries from destruction. If our Free Trade theorists should pronounce this opinion to be commercial heresy, I hope they will answer the arguments of the English statesmen to whom I have referred and in whose opinions I fully concur. It is noteworthy that sugar refining, the injury to which by unfair competition is arousing England, should have been one of the industries which our present Government allowed to perish in this country. Our direct trade with China was stifled by their legislation.

**THE MCCARTHY MURDER.**

DORCHESTER, Aug. 7.

This morning, William Hayward, foreman of the brass foundry of the I. C. R., Moncton, was sworn. He said he was at Osborne's on the 7th of last November, and talked about McCarthy. John Osborne said he was sick on the night of October 12, and that McCarthy went away at ten o'clock and did not come back. Mrs. Osborne said he came back late and produced a flask of brandy, when she would not give him any. Eliza said if he came back she did not see him. Mrs. Osborne said his wife wouldn't see him again. Eliza told of the dispute they had, and showed how large McCarthy's roll of bills was. Eliza also said Mrs. McCarthy had been there with a woman, and stopped awhile.

In reply to Mr. Palmer, witness said he was sober at Shediac, and that it was his son that was charged with the misdemeanor in Moncton, which he settled. Mr. Palmer read his statements at Moncton and Shediac, most of which witness recognized.

Charles C. Hamilton, merchant, Miramichi, testified that he was at the Weldon House, Shediac, on the 12th of October last, and saw Dr. Hewson, Wilson, druggist, and others in the smoking room. He went to the hall, and a man answering McCarthy's description came in. Chip Smith called him McCarthy, and took witness by the arm and asked him to drink. McDonald then unlocked the bar-room door, and the four went in and drank. This was about half-past ten. McCarthy, Smith, witness and McDonald were all the men in the bar-room. Witness then went to bed and left them. He only heard some step on the platform after he got in bed.

DORCHESTER, Aug. 7.

Mr. Steadman continued to describe his visit to the Seadone. To Mr. Hanington—it was just after Annie Parker was made a prisoner for acting a part in the murder that I saw her crying. After she cried she appeared to stick to the same story.

Mary J. Riley, St. John, deposed that she knew McCarthy, but had not seen him for three years. The witness occupied the Adams House, Shediac, on the 12th of October in the night a knock at her door woke her; she asked who was there, and an answer came, "All right, Mrs. Moncton." She got up and told them to leave or get scalded. She heard steps along the hall as they left. She was alone and could not tell from steps whether it was one or more persons. She did not know the voice or what time it was.

Annie Riley, St. John, deposed that she was in Cocagne on the 12th October, and did not see McCarthy.

Henry Schaffer, Station Master at Point Du Chene, said the freight train arrived there at 7 p. m., October 12th, and 7.38 on 13th.

Thos. E. Smith, Station Agent at Point Du Chene last October, showed by books that Antoine White's oysters arrived there on the 11th for Amherst.

William Richards, Weldon's hostler, said he saw McCarthy last about 11 o'clock in the bar-room with Chip Smith and company. He went to bed and left them after putting McCarthy's horse up for the night.

**Franchise Deprivation.**

The Herald says: "There was a rumor through town that Judge Alley intends to appeal the Registration of Voters' Case, which was decided against him in the Supreme Court on Monday. This action will shut off all possibility of putting on the list of voters the young men who have been disfranchised up to this by Judge Alley's wrong interpretation of the Act. It appears, moreover, that Judge Alley's discontent arises, not from the reversal of his judgment on the meaning of the Act, but from the means which were adopted to bring his judgment before the Superior Court. In other words, a dispute about a mere technicality is deemed sufficient to prolong the disfranchisement of many voters. We may make sure that if the case be referred to Ottawa, no decision will be given till after the elections."

**Mr McKenzie on Contracts.**

While Mr. McKenzie was yet in Opposition he was good enough to say:—

"THE LOWEST TENDERS SHOULD ALWAYS BE ACCEPTED, and that the people were robbed of their hard earned taxes when a Minister of Public Works conferred upon partisans and favorites contracts that legitimate tenderers offered to take at a lower figure."

And after he obtained power, he was kind enough to observe:—

"I assert, in the first place, that since the inauguration of the present Government, the most scrupulous care has been taken to have the contract system so administered that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the public contractors who are friends of the Government to obtain any advantage, or that public contractors, who are opponents of the Government, should suffer any wrong in the administration of that Department."

Then he undertook to call for new tenders for certain sections of the Welland Canal, with the following result:—

ECONOMICAL RESULT.	
Tenders rec'd by the late Government.	Tenders rec'd by the present Gov't, with 5 per cent. security.
Sec. 2.....\$325,000	Sec. 2.....\$396,565
3.....291,000	3.....328,415
5.....266,825	5.....312,465
6.....70,000	6.....68,000
7.....251,770	7.....283,935
13.....270,950	13.....313,160
14.....271,950	14.....292,395
Total.....\$1,994,935	Total.....\$1,747,496

Total.....\$1,747,495 Difference.....\$247,440

This difference is just 14 per cent. in excess of the offers to the late Government. But Grit contractors got the money, and who's to blame?—Moncton Times.

**Working Wonders.**

(From the Toronto Mail.)

The Brampton Times says: "Mr. McKenzie and his colleagues have effected wonders during their five years of office, considering they had a hostile Senate and Civil Service to contend with and hamper every movement for the public good."

The wonders they promised to work were these: Senate Reorganization; Civil Service Reform; Representation of Minorities; Elevation of the Standard; Compulsory Voting; Reduction of Number of Cabinet Ministers, and Increased Prosperity. They have worked none of these, nor can it be said that the Senate or Civil Service has balked them, for they have never even attempted any one of them. The wonders they have worked are these:

(1) Deficits amounting to \$3,500,000, although they have increased the taxes by \$3,500,000. This is a startling wonder. From 1867 to 1872-3 the surpluses amounted to \$10,186,900, and in 1873-4 and in 1874-5 to \$1,824,700.

(2) The wonder of having violated every promise they made when in Opposition. This is a rare accomplishment. Politicians always attempt to fulfill at least some of their promises, and generally succeed in fulfilling one or two. But these gentlemen have failed in everything.

(3) Subsidising Mr. Speaker—a novelty in Anglo-Saxon Government. The case of Sir John Trevor, the Speaker of the British House of Commons, is the only parallel; but that occurred two centuries ago.

(4) Squandering fifteen million dollars on a public work, and giving the taxpayers little even to look at beyond the rusty steel rail piles. This is all the more wonderful because the Premier is said to be a thoroughly practical man.

(5) Increasing the public debt \$33,000,000 in four years. The like of this was never before accomplished in Canada. It is a wonder of peculiar significance to the tax-payers.

(6) Establishing the doctrine in this nineteenth century that a Government has no right to attempt to relieve commercial distress or protect the industries of its own people. This was never before attempted in any civilised country.

Here are half-a-dozen wonders of far more interest to Canadians than the seven the rest of the world boasts of.

EXCESS of Canadian imports over exports:—

In 1873-4	\$38,861,000
In 1874-5	45,183,000
In 1875-6	12,244,000
In 1876-7	23,452,000
	\$119,740,000

If an individual trader bought \$1,000,000 more than he sold in four years, even Mr. McKenzie would probably admit that his bankruptcy was only a question of time.—Mail.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**MERCHANTS**  
**Marine Insurance Company,**  
**OF P. E. ISLAND.**

**NOTICE.**

THE Company having facilities for reinsuring, is now prepared to issue Policies for double the amounts heretofore insured on any one bottom, on VESSELS, THEIR CARGOES, AND FREIGHTS.  
Risks taken daily.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,  
Manager.

Aug. 9, 1878—pat 3i tri wklly, a h 2i

**LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE**

**PIC-NIC!**

A PIC-NIC,

under the auspices of the Liberal-Conservatives of Lot 34 and Scotch Fort, will be held at

**Tracadie Harbor**

Saturday, the 17th instant.

A Special Train will leave Charlottetown at 9.30 a. m., and return, leaving Bedford Station, at 8 p. m. Teams will be provided to convey the excursionists from the station and back.

Speeches will be delivered by the Hons. J. C. Pope and F. Brecken, Austin C. McDonald, Esq., and other leading politicians.

Liberal-Conservatives from different sections of the Island are respectfully invited to attend.

Refreshments at reasonable rates may be obtained on the grounds.

No intoxicating liquors allowed.  
Railway tickets, 40 cents; fare from station to grounds and back, 25 cents. By order of Committee.

ABRAM GILL, Sec'y.  
Little York, Aug. 8—ar pres n e her li

**A CHALLENGE.**

I WILL DANCE any one of these parties who took the prize at the Caledonia Club on Wednesday, the 7th August, for the sum of Ten Dollars or upwards, on appointing a day or time for that purpose, as I consider I did not get justice from the judges.

DUNCAN LIVINGSTON.

Clyde River, Aug. 8—wklly ar pat

**SALVAGE CORPS.**

A MEETING of the Salvage Corps will be held in the City Court Room on MONDAY evening, the 12th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock. A full attendance solicited. Citizens willing to join the Corps are also respectfully invited to attend or send in their names. By order,  
A. A. MACKENZIE,  
Secretary.

Ch'town, Aug. 8—

**E. G. HUNTER,**

—IMPORTER OF—

**Italian and American Marble,**

AND MANUFACTURER OF

**Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,  
Tomb Tables, &c., &c.**

Also, Mantles, Centre Table Tops, Bureau and Commode Tops, Wash Bowl Slabs, Bracket Shelves, &c., &c.

**Granite, Freestone, and Soapstone**  
Work done in all its branches.

PRICES TO SUIT,  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Designs furnished on application.

Next Door to Mark Butcher's Furniture Factory, Kent Street, Charlottetown.

August 7, 1878.—3tw

**Mackerel Barrels**

ASH HOOP.

1,000 IN STORE.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, July 30—pat 3w 2aw

**PLASTER PARIS!**

\$2.50 Per Barrel—Cash.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, July 26—pat 3w 2aw

**HOUSES TO LET.**

TO LET—4 Tenement Houses on Longworth street, near the residence of Hon. L. C. Owen. These dwellings have been carefully fitted up, the proprietor sparing no expense upon them. Each tenement has a stable and carriage house attached. For further particulars apply to  
RICHARD WEEKS.

Aug. 7, 1878—3aw

**COAL! COAL!**

150 TONS NUT & ROUND COAL, cheap from Shed, by

W. W. CLARKE, Agent.  
Head Lord's Wharf,  
Charlottetown, June 24.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**GRAND REGATTA**

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

**Charlottetown Boating Club!**

A Regatta will be held on the

**28th day of Aug., 1878,**

**ON THE HILLSBOROUGH RIVER,**

on which day the following prizes will be contested for. Her Majesty's ship "Bellevue" is expected to be in the Harbor on that day, and will add considerably to the interest of the Regatta.

1st—Sailing Boats, 1st class, 20 feet and upwards; first prize, \$50; second prize, \$25; entrance, \$5; third boat to save her entrance, should 5 boats be entered.

2nd—Two-oared race for boys under 18 years of age—boats no longer than 18 feet—first prize, \$10; second prize, \$5; entrance fee, \$1.

3rd—Sailing Boats, second class, boats under 20 feet; first prize, \$30; second prize, \$15; entrance fee, \$3; third boat to save her entrance should 5 boats enter.

4th—Men's four-oared lap-streak boats; first prize, \$50; second prize, \$25; entrance, \$5; third boat to save her entrance fee should 5 boats enter.

5th—Four-oared lap-streak Boats—boys under 18 years of age—first prize, \$16; second prize, \$8; entrance, \$1.50.

6th—Single Scull; first prize, \$30; second prize, \$15; entrance, \$3.

7th—Canoe race—two paddlers—first prize, \$6; second, \$4; third, \$2.

Rules regulating the sports of the day may be had at the office of Dean Bros., Water Street.

ARTEMAS LORD,  
Secretary and Treasurer.

August 7, 1878—2aw

**THE CITY SCHOOLS.**

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City will be re-opened, after the midsummer holidays, on

**Tuesday, August 13th inst.,**

at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m. A punctual attendance of all pupils, on the day of opening, is requested. By order of the City School Board.

ISAAC OXENHAM,  
Secretary.

Ch'town, August 5th, 1878—

**General Insurance Office.**

**FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE** effected.

Office, opp. Post Office, South Side.

HORACE HASZARD.

**SURVEYOR OF SHIPPING,**

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE.

HORACE HASZARD,  
Surveyor.

Ch'town, Aug. 2—

**House for Sale.**

THE Subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot, situated on King Street, opposite the residence of H. J. Cundall, Esq. Application to be made to the owner on the premises.

SARAH MCKINNON.

Ch'town, July 30—6i

**Low Rate of Freight from Boston.**

The Brigantine "HARRY DAVIES," Montague Yates, master, will receive Freight at Boston for Charlottetown, up to the 10th of August, at low rates. For particulars apply to DANIEL DAVIES, Water Street, Ch'town, Aug. 1—dy pat 6i

**MACKEREL BARRELS.**

NOW for sale—a large quantity of the very best Mackerel Barrels.

R. BRIDGES.

Ch'town, Aug. 1—6i

**To Builders.**

TENDERS will be received by Neil McLeod, Esq., Charlottetown, any time within a week from date, for the building of a **Stable and Coach-house.** Plan and Specifications to be seen with Mr. THOMAS BAKER, Kent Street.  
Aug 1—1w

**To Blacksmiths, Lime-burners, &c.**

**COAL! COAL!**

ORDERS for ALBION MINES' (Picton) SMALL COAL can be obtained from the Subscriber until further notice.

G. W. DEBLOIS,  
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

35 Water Street, Ch'town, July 31, '78. dy p 1f

**NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD IN PLAISTER!**

**PLAISTER PARIS**

FRESH,

**\$2.25 per Barrel.**

H. COOMBS.

Ch'town, July 29—5i eod