

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

NO. 388.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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Manager, Office Sup't.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1878.

Trains Going West.			
STATIONS.	No. 1 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.	No. 5 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stewart Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.32 "	ar 10.45 "	
Royalty Jun	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
N. Wiltshire	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.35 "	dp 5.25 "
Hunter River	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Breadalbane	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
County Line	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
Kensington	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Summerside	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Wellington	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.33 "	ar 8.25 "
Port Hill	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
O'Leary	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Alberton	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
Tignish	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	

Trains Going East.			
STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 1.50 pm	Dp 6.30 am	
Alberton	" 2.30 "	dp 7.20 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	" 8.57 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 10.22 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 11.10 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 6.30 "
County Line	" 5.55 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.07 "
Breadalbane	" 6.23 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.46 "
Hunter River	" 6.32 "	" 2.07 "	" 7.58 "
N. Wiltshire	" 7.00 "	" 2.48 "	" 8.35 "
Royalty Jun.	" 7.12 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.52 "
Ch'town	ar 7.47 "	dp 4.10 "	ar 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	
Mt. Stewart	dp 8.05 am	dp 4.40 "	
Cardigan	" 8.23 "	dp 4.10 "	
Georgetown	ar 9.20 "	dp 5.45 "	
	" 10.43 "	dp 7.06 "	
	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.35 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.			
STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.	
Souris	Dp 3.15 p.m.	Dp 6.30 a.m.	
Harmony	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "	
St. Peter's	" 4.25 "	" 8.07 "	
Morell	" 4.55 "	" 8.38 "	
M. Stewart Jun.	Ar 5.25 "	Ar 9.20 "	

Trains Going East.			
STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.	
M. Stewart Jun	Dp 9.30 am.	Dp 5.35 p.m.	
Morell	" 10.02 "	" 6.15 "	
St. Peter's	" 10.25 "	" 6.47 "	
Harmony	" 11.23 "	" 8.02 "	
Souris	Ar 11.40 "	Ar 8.25 "	

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways. Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, April 20, 1878—

For Sale,

50 ACRES IMPROVED LAND on Lot 38, situated on Donnelly's Road, within 1/2 mile of Peake's Station. Fifteen acres are under plow; the rest is covered with hardwood and rails. This farm will be sold at a reasonable rate.—TERMS: half down; time for balance made known at sale. Apply to the owner, JAS. HANDRAHAN, Aug. 30—2i

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, etc. Before taking, Premature Old Age, and After taking, many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address WM. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, Dr. Dodd, C. D. Rankin, P. G. Fraser at Apothecaries Hall, and by all Druggists anywhere.

Daniel W. Job & Co.,

—FORMERLY—
PERKINS & JOB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND
SHIP BROKERS.
91 State Street, Boston.
August 23, 1878—3m

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

A. A. McLEAN,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NEWSON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,
South Side Queen Square,
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - P. E. I.
Aug. 13th, 1878—3m eod

E. C. 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 Fur-
niture Factory, Kent Street,
Charlottetown.
August 7, 1878.—3tw

General Insurance Office.

FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and ACCI-
DENT 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—

DR. CLEMENT,

SURGEON DENTIST,
BEGS to inform the citizens of Charlotte-
town and vicinity that he has opened an
office next door to the Reform Club (rooms
formerly occupied by Dr. Caldwell), for the
practice of Dentistry. He has adopted the
following Scale of Charges, to suit the times,
and to put Dentistry within the reach of
all:—
For a full upper or lower Set of Teeth, \$10 00
For partial Sets—each tooth, 1 00
For Gold Fillings, 1 00
For Amalgam and all composition fillings, 50
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.
In inserting Artificial Teeth, the Best Ma-
terial only is used, and a perfect fit warranted
in all cases, or no pay.
Ch'town, July 6, 1878—pat 3aw ar pres.

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel
formerly known as
THE RANKIN HOUSE,
in first class style, is now prepared to give
comfortable accommodation to
Permanent and Transient Boarders.
Tourists and others will receive every atten-
tion at the Wagstaff's Hotel.
WM. WAGSTAFF.
May 25, 1878.

Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, &c.

THE Subscriber thankful for past patron-
age, would inform his friends and the
public generally, that he is still prepared to
do all work in his line. **Tinsmithing,**
Gasfitting, and General Jobbing
punctually attended to.
On hand, a lot of Tinware, which will be
sold very cheap, wholesale and retail.
Also wanted, a good steady man to peddle
Tinware.
GEO. E. MILLNER,
Cor. Great George & Fitzroy Sts.
Ch'town, May 16—

P. E. I. Starch Manufacturing Co.

CAPITAL . . . \$25,000,
In Shares of \$25.00 each.
THIS COMPANY has been incorporated
by Act of Parliament during the present
session, and one-third of the Shares has
been taken up by the leading men of Charlottetown.
Farmers holding Stock in this Company will
have the benefit of the preference in the large
purchase of produce which the working of the
Company entails.
Applications for Shares to be made to
Messrs. **Hyndman Bros.**, until the Di-
rectors and Officers of the Company are ap-
pointed,
April 16, 1878—

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

POLICY OF THE MINISTRY.

"We have in this country at the present mo-
ment NO IDEA of having a system of Free
Trade."—Hon. A. McKenzie at Toronto.
"The policy of the Government is deter-
mined opposition to the Opposition."—Pre-
mier's Speech at the Drill Shed.
In other words, the policy of the Govern-
ment is to slander their opponents and
do nothing for the good of the country.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM.

A RE-ADJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF.
To make the duties fall more equitably.
To make it the interest of the United States
to accord Reciprocity.
To revive the languishing West India
Trade.
To remove the present barriers to the de-
velopment of our Agricultural, Mining
and other Natural resources; and gen-
erally
To encourage Home Industries with Home
Markets for Home Produce.
To promote our Fishing interests and pro-
tect the rights of our Fishermen.
ECONOMY IN DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRA-
TION.
A REPRESENTATIVE OF PRINCE EDWARD
ISLAND IN THE CABINET.

THE PLANK ON WHICH SIR JOHN McDONALD STANDS.

"NEITHER AT LONDON OR ELSEWHERE
HAVE I GONE BEYOND MY MOTION IN PAR-
LIAMENT, AND HAVE NEVER PROPOSED AN
INCREASE, BUT ONLY A RE-ADJUSTMENT OF
TARIFF."
"JOHN A. McDONALD."
"We can well understand that we may
raise the duty on woollen, cotton and other
goods, but lower the duty on articles of
general consumption which we cannot pro-
duce, and the volume of taxation may be
LESS IN FACT, although it may be raised, at
any given time, higher than it was before.
If a man were obliged to pay a cent more
for his cotton, and had a cent taken off his
tea, it would be found, by calculation, that
he was a gainer by the operation."—Sir John
in Parliament.

MR. TILLEY'S PLANK.

MR. TILLEY then took up the public ex-
penditure, showing that an average ex-
penditure of \$22,500,000 was all that was
necessary, and the expenditure ought to
have been kept within that, instead of an
average, as it has been, of \$24,000,000.
The policy of the Opposition was NOT IN-
CREASED TAXATION, as it had been stated
by their opponents, but a *readjustment*
of the tariff and REDUCED EXPENDI-
TURES. These were the planks in their
platform, together with *encouragement*
to our manufacturing industries; ship's ma-
terials, raw materials, machinery not made
in the country, free; 15 PER CENT. on
non-enumerated articles; and an increase
of the tariff on such articles as we can pro-
duce in the country, giving employment to
our people and a HOME MARKET FOR
OUR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

DR. TUPPER'S PLANK.

"I trust I have satisfied the House that
IT IS NOT a question of high or low taxa-
tion, any further than this, that, inasmuch
as we governed the country with a small
taxation, and inasmuch as we are prepared
to govern the country again without those
extravagant expenditures made by the pres-
ent Government since they have been en-
trusted with power, all we ask is, NOT THAT
THE TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE SHALL BE
INCREASED, because we do not require so
much money as the hon. gentlemen op-
posite, as we have shown by our economy in
the past, and which we are prepared to
practice in the future, but that the money
shall be levied in such a way as to FURNISH
EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PEOPLE AND PROVIDE
THE MEANS OF PAYING THE TAXATION THAT
IS LEVIED UPON THEM."

THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATES.

- Queen's County.
{ HON. J. C. POPE,
{ HON. F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, }
Prince County.
{ CORNELIUS HOWATT, Esq. }
{ EDWARD HACKETT, Esq. }
King's County.
{ AUSTIN C. McDONALD, Esq. }
{ DR. MUTTART. }

A CHALLENGE!

The "Party of Economy" on Trial.

SCATHING INDICTMENT BY SENATOR MAC-
PHERSON.

WHAT SAY THE ELECTORS!

The following convincing letter is from
Senator MacPherson. He has already
challenged Senator Brown, or any member
of the so-called "Reform" party, to gain-
say his assertions. He repeats the challenge;
but we venture to predict that no man of
the "Reform" school will controvert his
his statement:—

To the Hon. George Brown, Editor and
Managing Director of the Toronto Globe.

SIR,—My attention has been called to
the following sentence in an editorial pa-
graph which appeared in the "Globe" of
Thursday last: "As to Senator Macpher-
son, as a stretcher he rivals Tupper."
I am not aware that you ever convicted
Dr. Tupper of "stretching," and I am
quite sure that that able and highly gifted
man was never guilty of intentional misre-
presentation. But where a damaging state-
ment cannot be refuted it is doubtless often
convenient, if not honest, to dispose of
it by a "stretch" and call it a
"stretcher."

Your obvious intention in referring to me
was to cast doubt upon the correctness of
the statements relating to the increased
public expenditure by the present Govern-
ment which I have submitted from time to
time to the public—most recently during
my late visit to the County of Bruce. If
these statements contain inaccuracies, I
should like the errors to be pointed out
specifically. The details were taken from
the public accounts. If this is true, if
items are not included, except such as are
in the public accounts, it follows that there
cannot possibly be exaggeration or stretch-
ing in the statements. Items were no doubt
overlooked, and omitted, and the truth un-
derstated. That was almost unavoidable
when the researches were so intricate and
multiform, but these omissions were to
the advantage of the Government; what-
ever may be the sum of them, to that ex-
tent I have understated the amount of the
expenditure for which the present Govern-
ment is responsible. To set at rest, once
and for all, the question of accuracy, and
to determine whether I am correct or
the Ministers of the Crown, who have im-
pugned my statements, I made the follow-
ing proposition, when speaking on the 25th
June last at Kincardine:—

"What I have stated to you touching the
increased expenditure is taken from the
public accounts. It is unseemly to have
members of the Government and myself
standing up before the public, the one
denying what the other asserts. To put an
end to these charges of misstatement and
to stop recrimination, I am perfectly will-
ing to leave the audit of my statements to
gentlemen who are qualified for the work,
and who are strictly non partizan. I will
name the General Manager of the Bank of
Montreal, Mr. Angus; the General Man-
ager of the Merchants' Bank, Mr. Hague;
the General Manager of the Canada Life
Insurance Company, Mr. Ramsay, and the
General Manager of the Permanent Loan
and Savings Company, Mr. Mason. I am
willing to leave it to any two or three of
these gentlemen to say whether my state-
ments are correct or not. (Prolonged
cheering.) If it were a matter of politics,
these gentlemen would not act, but it is
not. They would simply have to deal with
matters of account, to see whether such
of my statements as the Government may
question are correctly taken from the pub-
lic accounts. Two or three of my state-
ments are estimates, but all the others are
from the public accounts. Unless the Gov-
ernment are willing to come before the
tribunal I have suggested, and prove that
my statements are incorrect, let them for-
ever be silent upon the subject of inaccuracies,
so far as I am concerned, and, unless they
be silent, I hope that fair-minded people
will not listen to them until they accept my
challenge. (Renewed cheering.)"

I think you will admit that a tribunal of
audit could not be composed of gentlemen
of higher character or better qualified for
the work, being, as they are, experts in
matters of account, and in politics non-
partizan.
The members of the Government have
not accepted my challenge. Mr. McKenzie
stated at a public meeting last year that
there was "a falsehood on every page" of
my first pamphlet.

One would have supposed that he would
have been glad to go before a high tribunal
and endeavor to prove his accusation, but
he has not showed a willingness to do so,
and for a very good reason. Mr. McKen-
zie well knows that if he went before such
a tribunal he would retire discomfited.
Ministers may advance as a excuse for
not accepting my challenge the demand
which electioneering occupations make upon
their time at present.

Well, to relieve them, I include you in
it. You are a man of comparative leisure,
free from stumping engagements. You,
moreover, are the real head of the Govern-
ment—without portfolio or responsibility.
There would seem, therefore, a special fit-
ness and propriety in your undertaking to
prove before an independent and competent
tribunal the truthfulness of what has been
alleged by yourself and by Ministers in re-
spect to my financial statements. If you

succeeded in this you would do much to prove
that the present Government has redeemed
the pledges of economy and retrenchment
which I accuse its members of having violat-
ed. I will epitomize the statements which
I challenge you to disprove. They are as
follows, namely:—

"That the expenditure for salaries and
contingencies of the Public offices of Ottawa
and for Legislation for the three years,
1875-76-77, under Mr. McKenzie, was \$1,-
300,718 more than the same services cost
for the three years 1870-71-72, under Sir
John McDonald. That the contingencies
and general expenses of the Department at
Ottawa and the House of Commons for the
same period were increased under Mr. Mc-
Kenzie's Government \$204,116, and that
the amount paid to extra clerks during the
same period was increased from \$16,829 to
\$100,709.

That the salaries of Mr. McKenzie and
his Cabinet for five years, from November,
1873, to November, 1878, will exceed the
salaries of Sir John McDonald and his
Cabinet for the five years anterior to 1873
\$161,000, and that Mr. McKenzie's personal
emoluments are \$3,400 a year more than
those of Sir John McDonald were before
1873.

That the expenditure for the Adminis-
tration of Justice has increased under the
regime of Messrs. McKenzie and Blake by
the enormous sum of \$166,631 a year.

That the annual loss on the performance
of the Post Office service has increased
under the same regime \$356,157.

That although the Customs revenue di-
minished the cost of collecting it in 1877
was \$153,929 more than in 1873, and that
if this revenue had been collected in 1877
as economically as in 1873 the country would
have saved \$172,026. That at the Montreal
Custom House alone, where the revenue was
\$1,145,744 less in 1877 than in 1873,
the cost of collecting it in 1877 was \$30,-
256 more than in 1873, and that if the
revenue had been collected at Montreal in
1877 as economically as in 1873, the coun-
try would have saved \$50,352.

That in New Brunswick the Customs re-
venue between 1873 and 1877 fell off \$155,-
220, yet that the increased cost of collecting
the diminished revenue in 1877 was \$22,-
818, and that if the New Brunswick Custom-
s revenue had been collected in 1877 as
economically as in 1873, the country would
have saved \$32,893 in that Province. That
the percentage of cost of collecting the Custom-
s revenue of the Dominion increased from
4.38 per cent. in 1873 to 5.75 per cent.
in 1877; at Montreal the increase was
from 1.75 per cent. in 1873 to 3.80 per cent.
in 1877; and in New Brunswick from 5.08
per cent. in 1873 to 8.90 per cent. in 1877.
That if the Excise revenue had been col-
lected in 1877 as economically as in 1873,
the country would have saved \$23,361.
That the per capita cost of immigrants who
came in by the ports of the Dominion—
who were the only ones induced to come
through the agency of the immigration De-
partment—increased from \$7.76 in 1873 to
\$27.04 in 1877.

That the expenditure for telegraphing
increased under the present Government
(a portion being actually charged to Capital)
the average for years 1874-5, 6, 7 was
\$28,498, while the average for 1872-3 was
only \$24,860.

That the loss by the steel rail speculation,
with interest and extra charges, will be in
the neighborhood of \$20,000,000.

That there was a surplus of revenue over
expenditure every year from Confederation
to the end of the financial year 1874-5; that
these surpluses amounted in the aggregate
to \$12,010,708, notwithstanding that taxes
estimated to yield \$2,000,000 were remitted
in 1871 and 1872.

That the deficits for 1875-76 and 1876-77
amounted to \$3,704,493 (including the
cooked item of \$348,591 for Intercolonial
Railway renewals). That there was ex-
penditure in 1874, on works not commenced
in 1873, \$27,552; in 1875, on works not
commenced in 1873, \$203,546; in 1876, on
works not commenced in 1873, \$556,596;
and in 1875 and 1876, on works not com-
menced in 1874, \$621,669.

That the increased annual controllable
expenditure since 1873, for which the pres-
ent Government is responsible, is \$2,300,-
000, as per table in pamphlet containing
my speeches in Bruce, page 14. That the
annual amount for interest on public debt,
management of debt and sinking fund, was
increased between 1873 and 1877 by the
enormous sum of \$2,032,812.

That the estimates of the Minister of
Finance, set forth in his Budget Speeches of
1874 and 1875 proved alarmingly fallacious.
That for the three years, for which
we have returns down to 30th June, 1878,
the revenue was \$5,704,424 less than he
estimated. That for the same period he
estimated that there would be annual sur-
plus of \$1,000,000, instead of which there
have been two deficits, the discrepancy be-
tween estimate and result in this case being
\$5,768,759. That he estimated having an
annual increase for 1874 of \$1,000,000 in
the amount of deposits in the Govern-
ment savings banks, instead of which those
deposits in 1875-6-7 were less than in 1874,
the discrepancy between estimate and re-
sult being \$4,460,383.

That the Minister of Finance negotiated
loans on unwise and improvident conditions
and sunk in the prepayment of interest, &c.,
out of the principal of the loan of 1877 (\$12,-
166,666), nearly a million and a half of dol-
lars, and sunk in this way, while he has
been in office, the colossal sum of \$3,862,-
070. That the Minister of Finance, in a
speech delivered at Lindsay on the 29th