

"The Examiner."

OUR readers will bear witness that we rarely praise THE EXAMINER. To do so is not becoming; and we are fully aware of the fact that THE EXAMINER might be improved. Still as THE PATRIOT systematically defames it, and refuses, either in its correspondence or advertising columns, to make reparation, we may be permitted to a few words in its defence.

In the face of many difficulties and much opposition we commenced publishing a Daily Newspaper in May last. During the summer our readers had, we think, no cause for complaint. We furnished the news with a promptitude before unattempted in Prince Edward Island. But the experience we gained taught us that, during winter, at least, we could, under present circumstances, furnish the news more promptly, as well as more cheaply, by publishing in the evening instead of in the morning. We accordingly began an evening issue; and we have gradually improved our system and arrangements, until now they are as nearly perfect as it is possible to make them.

For instance, the House of Assembly sits until after twelve o'clock of the night of Monday—and on Tuesday evening, on the arrival of the trains, our readers in Souris, Summerside, Georgetown and intermediate towns find on opening their papers that they are presented with an extended summary report of the proceedings to the very close!

Again, the House of Commons in Ottawa, on Monday night, engage in a discussion relative to Casumpec Harbor and Free Passes on the P. E. Island Railway—and on Tuesday evening the readers of the DAILY EXAMINER, all the way from Souris to Summerside, are aware of the fact!

Another illustration: Any event of importance which occurs in Charlottetown up to ten or eleven o'clock of the day, is known to readers of the EXAMINER—wherever there is railway accommodation—on the same evening!

Still another illustration: A merchant in Charlottetown wants to inform his customers in the outlying towns that his ship has arrived on a certain morning with a full cargo of merchandise which will be sold very cheap, delivered on the wharf. If his advertisement is in the EXAMINER Office by ten or eleven o'clock, the business men of Souris, Summerside, Georgetown, etc., will on the same evening be aware of the fact!

While we are quietly perfecting our arrangements THE PATRIOT is furiously attacking us, and meanly hiding our defence from its readers. It now says:—

"If the EXAMINER intends to issue a morning paper as well as an evening one, well and good."

But we do not intend to issue "a morning paper as well as an evening one." Yet we furnish the news as promptly as it can be furnished in any part of British America where the telegraph offices are not open day and night.

Voters' Lists.

THE Government has not, so far, given any indication that they intend to enfranchise the electors whom they last winter disenfranchised. Indeed, the indications are that they have no intention to do right in this matter.

Mr. Davies has asserted that every elector in the Province has a right to vote, "supposing there was an election to-morrow." There nevertheless exists a well-grounded doubt where there should be no doubt whatever. The Judges are unanimous in their dissent from the opinion of Mr. Davies; and the law explicitly states that he cannot vote. Clearly, there is a doubt. Highly as we value the opinion of the Attorney General, we feel that there is still a doubt whether hundreds of electors whose names are not on the lists have a right to vote. This feeling is greatly strengthened by the report that the Hon. John F. Robertson, while in Ottawa, made some proposals with a view to the postponement of the Dominion elections till next fall! Undoubtedly there is a doubt; and most certainly there should be no doubt.

If the Government do not intend to have the doubt removed, we shall look to the Leader of the Opposition for a move in that direction. We shall see whether the "majority" will oppose an Act which the Leader of the Opposition may bring in for the purpose of removing this grave doubt; and assuring the young men of the Province that they may cast their ballots for the candidate they prefer.

"As long as duties are levied upon imported articles, they should be levied upon articles produced by our own people."—The Premier of Hamilton.

The Trade Issue (No. 5.)

SIR A. T. GALT proceeds to explain the policy he would pursue under the unnatural, unreciprocal trade relations which at present exist between the United States and the Dominion. He says:—

"Without presuming to anticipate the direction of specific action, I think that it is the duty of our Parliament broadly to lay down the rule that in the imposition of duties to be paid by our own people, the interest of Canada should be the ruling consideration. We cannot and ought not to ignore the interests which our fellow subjects elsewhere have in our revenue policy.

"But as regards the United States, I frankly declare that they ought to be dealt with in the same purely selfish spirit with which they treat us. For my part, I am heartily tired of efforts at conciliating the United States commercially. They meet with no response, and existing treaties and laws are administered by them in a spirit of petty, but vexatious exactness. I trust that henceforward the sole consideration will be how our trade legislation is to affect ourselves.

"Possibly this course may produce a wiser policy on their part, more worthy of a great commercial nation. Though a Free Trader myself, I have always recognized the necessity and advantage of adapting the application of principles in themselves sound to the circumstances of our country."

Sir A. T. Galt's opinion is borne out by that of an eminent gentleman—a Free Trader—of the United States, as reported by Dr. Tupper in his last speech on the Budget. Dr. Tupper said:—

"I had the pleasure of meeting one of the most eminent men on the Fishery Commission from the United States, at Sir A. T. Galt's dinner table, and he asked me what the party lines were in Canada. I said the policy of the party with which I am connected is to endeavor to foster Canadian industries by such a readjustment of the tariff as would give them increased protection. 'Ah!' he said, 'you and I would not agree then, for I am an out-and-out free trader.' I said, 'I am not certain that we would not agree,' and I asked him, 'What would you do if you were living in Canada, and if you knew that nature had provided in the coal fields of Nova Scotia the means of providing Boston and New York with coal, and that nature had provided the United States with the means of supplying the great Province of Ontario with coal? Would you allow the mining industry of your own country to be destroyed by a 75 per cent. duty on coal going out of Canada into the United States, and would you be willing that Canada should receive 600,000 tons of American coal without charging a cent for duty?' 'No,' he said, 'I would see them further.' He said, 'Free Trader as I am, I would meet the duty of the United States with precisely the same duty as they imposed upon me. There is no one in the United States more anxious to see you do it than I am as a bystander, and I will tell you why. All you have to do is to pursue the common-sense plan of meeting the American as he does you, and put the duty on his coal, and I will get the coal cheaper, and the same thing will take place in Ontario.'"

In 1877 an influential and experienced citizen of Montreal, Mr. George Stephen, wrote:—

"It seems to me that what the country needs most to-day, if you will allow me to say so, is a Government at once able and willing to apply themselves to the patriotic but difficult task of harmonizing these various interests—[of the Dominion]—a Government who will try to estimate aright the capacities of the country and decide what Canada can do successfully for herself, and what she cannot do and ought not to attempt, and who would then so frame the Customs tariff that those industries for which we have a natural and special aptitude might have the advantage of an assured market within the Dominion. I do not ask that the volume of taxation be increased one single cent beyond the sum absolutely required to carry on the Government of the country. The lighter the burden of taxation the better for all; but I do ask that the burden be so adjusted to the back of the bearer that the interference with his onward progress shall be reduced to the minimum."

We might quote the opinions of many other non-partisan authorities on tariffs and trade. But we hasten to lay before our readers the opinions of the most prominent members of the Liberal-Conservative Party. And, first, as to those of Mr. DALTON MCCARTHY. Next to Sir John McDonald, McCarthy is the best representative of the Liberal-Conservative Party in Ontario. He is described by the Patriot as a "vigorous Protectionist"; and it is insinuated by the Patriot that he was "primed" by the leading members of his Party, and that he represented them much as a lawyer does his client. If this be the case, his remarks are of the greater value, as indicating the views and policy of the Liberal-Conservative Party.

During the late debate on "The Budget"—vide Hansard, 1878, pp. 549—Mr. McCarthy said:—

He had never pretended that, looked at in a purely abstract light, a system of Protection was to be preferred to one of Free Trade, and that it was wise, or would be good statesmanship for the country, to build up against the laws of nature manufactures which could not exist in the Dominion without such aid. But what was the difference between the northern part of the United States, and Canada? In regard to manufacture, our climate and natural products were, to a great extent, similar to theirs, and were we not in so good a position to manufacture north of the line as our American cousins on the south of the line? We could not, however, hope to compete against such an unfair system as we were now competing against. It was absurd to pretend that our manufactures could exist when the American markets were shut against us, while ours were open to them. What we wanted was not to inaugurate a system of Protection, but to initiate such a system as would remedy the mistakes made against the doctrines of Free Trade, by

our friends south of the line. If they were doing violence to what hon. gentlemen claimed to be a proper system of trade, we had to enact such laws as would meet that difficulty, and protect our own manufacturing industries, and the other branches of industry in this country, against that system. It was scarcely open to argument, whether reciprocity would not be better than protection. He had never heard any hon. gentleman say that it would not be, but, granting that our American cousins had made a mistake, it behooved us to send an agent, possessing the wisdom of the Finance Minister, or the Minister of the Interior, on a special mission to instruct them as to their duties in this respect.

Mr. Mills: There is a great deal to be done at home on that.

Mr. McCarthy said he hoped the hon. gentleman would attend to the matter. He had no doubt he would find a great deal of employment. We had to deal with the question as we found it. He would read an extract from a work which he was sure hon. gentlemen opposite would accept as an authority on this subject. He referred to Prof. Cairnes's Work on Political Economy. Prof. Cairnes was an ultra Free Trader, but he did not pretend that there might not be circumstances which would render Protection necessary for a country. Arguing against the system of Protection in the United States, he said:—

"For example, the position is sometimes taken that, admitting all that can be urged economically in favor of Free Trade, a nation has got other interests to take account of than the production and distribution of wealth. It has to consider its moral, social and political advancement—ends to which the working of Free Trade, it is alleged, is not always favorable. For the tendency of Free Trade, even on the showing of its supporters, it is argued, is to turn the industry of a nation mainly into a few channels—those channels name in which it happens to enjoy, in relation to competing nations, exceptional advantages; so that, in the practical result, the nation adopting it is compelled to confine its industry within comparatively narrow bounds. Free Trade thus tends to circumscribe industrial experience, and by doing so to interfere with that practical education which a nation derives from the prosecution of industry. Far better, it is urged, deliberately to sacrifice some of the results of material prosperity, if by this means we can secure scope for a wider and more diversified cultivation, such as is furnished by an industry branching in numerous directions and offering to enterprise a varied field. I cannot deny that there is a certain basis of truth in the considerations just stated, and that circumstances may even be imagined in which they would possess real cogency."

The argument on the other side of the House was that every man in this country who was not a farmer had mistaken his vocation; that all we could do here was to raise grain and breed cattle; that all we could do in this Dominion was to raise a herd of cattle and cultivate the soil, and that encouraging any other pursuits was dangerous in the extreme, impolitic and unwise. But he put it to the hon. gentleman whether a variety of industries was not necessary to the prosperity of any State. No State had ever attained greatness without it, and, therefore, apart from the material wealth, we had other things to attend to, to build up this nationality under the British flag in North America.

The Kaministiquia Job.

1. A owns five lots in a desert spot on the Kaministiquia. B, who owns nearly the rest of the block, comes to him and buys them, adding at the close of the bargain that C intends to put a railway terminus there. Says A: "C being a Minister of the Crown, I cannot believe that he gave you that information." "But," replies B, "he did. I saw him in Toronto, and he told me he would put the terminus there, and that is the reason I am buying out your lots. Moreover, here's a map I got from Ottawa, in which you will see that the Town Plot is marked as the land which C wants as the Government reserve." At same time D, C's Engineer, has just reported in favor of another site, the McKellar farm, which he thinks is a better one than the Town Plot because of its superior position, its closeness to the river's mouth, and its cheapness. Two months elapse and C, ignoring D's report, does select the Town Plot as B predicted.

2. C appoints two valuers and an arbitrator and solicitor to value the plot. Of the two valuers, one is a stattoner, who knows nothing of the value of lands. The third man E, who virtually controls the valuation, is none other than B's partner in the Plot.

3. The valuation proceeds. The law ordering Government valuations not to allow for the fictitious or prospective value of lands is ignored, on E's advice. The plot is bought at the rate of \$600 an acre, though the better site D recommended was offered for \$75 an acre.

4. B and E, nearly a year after B told A that C would choose the plot and six months after C had chosen it as predicted, place an alleged hotel right in the way of the projected track. This structure was built of slabs and culls from a mill, B, E and F, the third member of this firm, own in the neighborhood; and according to G, who built it, it was put up, not as a bona fide hotel, but merely to get C to buy it.

5. C's valuers receive from E bills of goods, said to have been used in the erection of this hotel. It is discovered, however, by a Parliamentary Committee, two years after the transaction, that hundreds of dollars were paid for tin, flooring, windows, shingles, lime, glass, locks, etc., which had no existence; and that the lot on which the structure was built had been paid for twice over.

This is the position of the Kaministiquia job as established out of the mouths of witnesses by no means friendly to the enquiry. What would be the verdict of an unprejudiced jury on the subject?—Toronto Mail.

THE place to get your Printing done is at THE EXAMINER Printing Rooms.

MANILLA.

RESERVE your Spring Order, and get our Low Quotations—LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

CARVELL BRO'S, AGENTS.

Ch'town, March 23—sw pat s jour 21

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received during the five years he has been in business, and solicits a continuance of the same.

He is now prepared to execute, in a very superior manner, House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.

Special attention is given by him to WHITENING, COLORING and the DECORATING of CEILINGS, WALLS, etc.

On hand and made to order—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGES.

Carriage Repairing promptly attended to.

Prices to suit the times.

P. H. TRAINOR, 68 Kent St., opp. Rocklin House.

April 2—3m eod

LUMBER!

Dry Pine Boards, Scantling, &c.

Will Sell at AUCTION, on Pownall Wharf.

On Tuesday, the 2nd April,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK.

50,000 sq. feet 1, 1 1/2 & 2 in. Dry Pine BOARDS. Lot 2x3 & 3x6 SCANTLING.

3,000 pieces CLAPBOARDS (3d quality).

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, March 30—dy pat 21

STEAMER 'WORCESTER'

Will Leave Boston

On Saturday next, 6th April, FOR CHARLOTTETOWN.

Orders mailed TO-DAY will be in time to secure shipment of goods.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, April 1

DENTAL.

I HAVE prepared from the receipt of a distinguished Dentist a Tooth Powder, it is Antacid, and the result of careful experiments made to ascertain what would prevent the injurious action upon the teeth of the acid secretions of the month and cleanse the teeth, removing tartar and stain, without wearing them.

I have a new method of treating ulcerated Teeth, removing pain and by filling, restore them to their natural shape and usefulness. I make a specialty of replanting teeth.

Use Nitrous Oxide in Extracting.

C. L. STRICKLAND.

Ch'town, April 1, 1878—dp her

THE Daily Examiner

CONTAINS THE

LATEST NEWS

Town and Country.

Advertisements sent in before 10 o'clock will, if required, be inserted so as to be laid before our readers in Summerside, Souris, Georgetown and other outlying towns the same evening.

W. L. COTTON, Manager.

April 1, 1878. daily pat 3m semi-w 2m

MOLASSES

SOLE LEATHER!

20 PUNCHEONS Porto Rico and Cuba MOLASSES.

50 SIDES New York SOLE LEATHER.

For sale cheap, at ARCH'D KENNEDY'S, Lower Water Street, Ch'town, March 29—6in

Fresh Halibut and Codfish

JUST RECEIVED at the Fish Market.

L. C. HALL.

Ch'town, March 22—21

A FIRST-CLASS Ship's Chronometer. Maker: Dent, London. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to March 28—31 E. W. TAYLOR.

GROCERY

Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS OLD STAND,

and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND,

10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,

10 Casks American Kerosene Oil,

(120° test; 36 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds.)

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Puns. Very Choice

MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines

CANS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES

STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOE

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,

300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,

GREEN GRAPES

90 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

35 QTLs. CODFISH,

100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.

and all goods usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.]

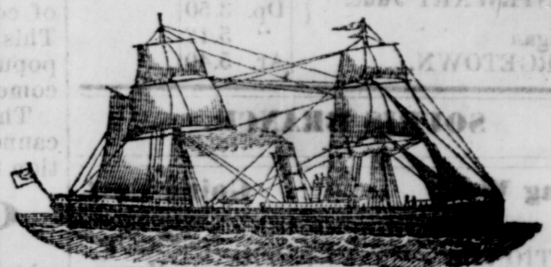
FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH.

DONALD NICHOLSON.

Jan. 16, 1878—y.

1878.

Ocean Steamship Co'y



OF P. E. ISLAND.

SPRING TRIP.

The First-class Iron Screw Steamship

"Prince Edward,"

1364 Tons Register, Cased 100 A1, which is the highest class at Lloyds,

Robert Fraser, Commander,

Will be on the Berth at Glasgow to receive Cargo about the 15th March,

Leaving Glasgow for Liverpool, about the 5th April, and will leave

Liverpool for Charlottetown

On or about the 15th April,

Carrying Freight at through rates from London, deliverable at Charlottetown, Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Alberton and Shediac.

For Freight or Passage, apply in London, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, junr., 134 St. Vincent Street; in Liverpool, to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIS or here, to

PEAKE Bro's & Co.,

Managers

Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1878.—3tw