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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 18, 1879.

CIVIC.

Judging by the endearments the *Patriot* lavished upon Councillor Morris previous to the 9th inst., we imagined that the attention of its ardent editor would now be devoted wholly to preparation for the grand sacrifice of the 24th. But the logic of events was, so far as the *Patriot* is concerned, completely upset by the result of the recent election. The intended victim, *par excellence*, was not honored according to the *Patriot's* expectations; and, wild with discomfiture, the *Patriot* has rushed, with fell intent, at the City Council. There is, of course no other particular reason why the *Patriot* should, just now, attack the Council. There is, moreover, no reason whatever why its should confine its attack to Councillors Crabbe, Koughan, Horne and Stumbles, to the utter exclusion of Councillors Davy, Beer and Morris. Citizens will not fail to note how carefully the *Patriot* shields its pets. Why pounce upon Councillors Crabbe, Horne, Koughan and Stumbles? No one, not exceedingly unreasonable, would think for one moment of ascribing the present financial condition of the Corporation to them? They have only been in office a few months; and the finances of the city have been going wrong for years; and it is most invidious and unfair to lay the blame upon them, upon the present City Council—or, indeed, we believe, upon any particular Council. Succeeding Councils have labored with the cumbersome, inefficient and expensive machinery placed at their disposal; and it is, perhaps, not much wonder that their labor has been in vain. The fact is, the Corporation must either be abolished altogether, or re-organized on a smaller, less expensive, and more efficient basis. It is too late in the day now for the *Patriot* to abuse City Councillors who are doing their best under the most adverse circumstances; and it is high time that something were done towards organic reform in the Corporation, or towards doing away with it altogether.

The city is now undoubtedly in a pretty bad way. But the *Patriot* need not, in its mad attack upon four of the best Councillors at the Board, have published "the thing that is not." The *Patriot* says the city debt is over \$100,000; but the city accounts show it to be \$39,555.01. The *Patriot* says not one word about the valuable property to obtain which the debt was, for the most part, incurred and which is valued by sworn assessors at (real estate) \$79,029.77 and (plant and movable property) \$24,736.74.

Again, the *Patriot* says, "our expenditure last year was \$60,000 and our income was \$30,000." This statement is on a par with some of the *Patriot's* political exaggerations. The fact is the ordinary expenditure of the city during last year was \$35,690.50. There were extraordinary expenditures for permanent works such as Pownal wharf, Victoria Park, etc., which together with \$3,663.50 paid to redeem old bonds and debentures, or in other words to reduce the old debt, swell the amount to \$59,534.98. Yet the *Patriot* would have the citizens believe that our City Council is sinking the city into debt at the rate of \$30,000 a year, with nothing to show for the money.

With respect to revenue, the *Patriot* is also wrong. Instead of a revenue of \$30,000, the Council expect to get \$40,000. But there is yet due, by sundry citizens, on account of taxes, no less than \$10,000; and it is owing to this cause, in part, that the City Accounts are drawn at the bank to the large amount of some \$14,000. Had the *Patriot* stated facts they would appear bad enough. There was no necessity, whatever, to exceed the bounds of truth.

We regret to have to announce this week that one of the leading firms of this town has been forced into bankruptcy, owing to the pressing demands of one or two of its creditors. We have been informed, however, that all that Mr. A. P. Mills, the gentleman we refer to, requires is an extension of time, and he will be able to pay his bills in full. Mr. Mills has been an active business man who has done his share in building up Summerside, and his embarrassment at this time is deeply regretted by the whole community. —Journal.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE TARIFF.

DR. MUTTART'S SPEECH.

Mr. MUTTART said: After so many able and lengthy speeches on this subject from both sides of the House, one naturally expects to find the subject, as well as the patience of the House, well nigh exhausted. Notwithstanding this, however, I venture to claim the indulgence of hon. members for a few moments; and if I cannot reach the rhetorical flights of some hon. gentlemen who have preceded me, I hope that the merit of brevity may, in some measure, make up for lack of eloquence. If there is one thing more than another which has struck me in listening to the speeches of hon. members in the Opposition, or, as they say themselves, "the sunny side of the House," it is the evident desire they have shown to make this a purely party question. To make political capital by arraying section against section and Province against Province, by attempting to raise hostility in one portion of the country and exciting the local prejudices of another portion, seems to be the one grand object in view of the speakers on the reform side of the House. The people of Ontario are told that while they will have to pay a higher price for the oats which they buy, the price of oats will not be raised for the farmers of the Maritime Provinces who have oats to sell. Surely these hon. gentlemen must think the country people very gullible, if they expect to be believed in these two contradictory statements. The electors listened to these arguments over and over again, and to show what value they placed on these facing-both-ways-declarations, we need only point to the verdict of the 17th Sept. last. We are told the subject was not fairly put before the people, and another opportunity is asked to fight the battle over again at the polls. This game of bluff will not do. If there was a general election tomorrow, I believe the present party in power would be returned to Parliament with a majority even larger than that now claimed on the floor of this House. The old cry of taxation has again been raised, but the cry of *taxation and ruination*, raised by reformers on all occasions to do service against their political opponents, has been raised once too often to have the desired effect. The people understand them; and, although the hon. member for North Oxford stated that the people were easily led astray on this trade question, owing to their lack of knowledge of the subject of

POLITICAL ECONOMY

(a nice compliment this to pay the free and independent electors of this Dominion) I believe that the people are too intelligent to give a verdict such as was given on the 17th of September last without well weighing the many arguments in favour of, and objections to, the so-called National Policy. It will be conceded, I presume, even by our political opponents, that a revenue must be raised, or the country's credit will be ruined. Excise duty, as my friend from Vaudreuil will tell you, is, in many cases, unpopular; and, as for direct taxation, it would be most unpopular of all, and would not be tolerated by the people. The present mode of imposing duties for revenue purposes, and, at the same time, guarding and protecting the various industries, is the proper mode, and the one which is acceptable to a large majority of the electors of this country. I admit that, looked at from a purely sectional and selfish standpoint, every Province in the Dominion might feel itself oppressed by the duties on particular articles; but when the system is completed, in some of its details I do not pronounce it faultless, the burden will be equal on all, and the various industries will be encouraged and the country become self-reliant and prosperous. Coming, as I do, from a Province whose chief resources are her fisheries and agriculture, I naturally feel more interest in these branches of industry than in any other. Now I hold that agriculture will be

MATERIALLY BENEFITED,

instead of injured, as some would have us believe by the encouragement of manufacturing, inasmuch as it would open up an extensive domestic market for the surplus produce of the soil. We are told that the farmers of the Lower Provinces are going to be ruined because a duty of 50c a barrel has been levied upon flour coming from the United States. The hon. member for Richmond stated in this House, a few evenings ago, and his speech has been recently reproduced in one of the city papers for general information, that the Maritime Provinces grow no wheat. I am not acquainted with the part of the country which the hon. member represents, but I am strongly inclined to believe that wheat is grown in the Maritime Provinces. I know that last year in Prince Edward Island we had a most excellent crop of wheat; and I believe the yield is not far distant when we will not have to import flour even from Ontario, as we will be able to grow our own wheat as successfully as in any part of the Dominion.

IGNORING THE FACT

of our having Inter-provincial free trade altogether, speakers on the Opposition side of this House tell the farmers of Ontario that a duty on American wheat and flour is not going to raise the price of wheat, and, in the same breath, they try to make it appear that to the people of the Lower Provinces it will raise the price. How they prove this directly contradictory statement, has not yet appeared. Why the hon. Leader of the Opposition himself said in his speech the other day "It was a principle which no one could dispute, that where there was a surplus of any article it was impossible to raise the price by imposing a duty upon the article coming in from a foreign country." And the hon. member for Norfolk said "the duty on those articles of which we had a surplus for export could have and would have no influence whatever on the prices." Surely this is authority enough to convince the most sceptical on

this head. According to the Trade Return for the financial year of 1878, the number of barrels of flour imported from the United States into P. E. Island was 8,445. A portion of this was flour that came from Ontario, and was purchased in bond in American ports. The navigation between Boston and the Island being open sooner in the spring than between Montreal and the Island, the merchants import an odd cargo from the States; but there is no necessity for going to the United States for a single pound of flour while we have much more than we can consume within the Dominion. We are told that a duty on United States coal is going to be a great hardship to the poor people. Why, we have no need to go to the United States for our coal while we have such abundance of it in our own country. The coal mines of Nova Scotia are almost abandoned at present; hundreds of people are out of employment in consequence. If 50 cents a ton on American coal will give us our own market and enable us to compete with the Americans, let us have it; and if 50 cents is found after a trial to be insufficient, let us have 75 cents by all means; and I believe that while a duty upon American coal will lead to our own mines being worked, it will not raise the price of coal to the consumer. On the contrary, partly owing to the increased output which will result, and partly to the keen competition which will spring up between coal mining companies of the Dominion the effect on the coal trade will certainly lead to a reduction of the price of coal to the people of this country. We were told that

SALT

would be taxed and that the fishermen of the Dominion would be ruined. What are the facts: Under the new tariff all salt coming into the Dominion for the use of the deep sea or inshore fisheries comes in

FREE.

I am sure many of our opponents are sorry that salt for the fisheries is not taxed a dollar a bag. Of course it would ruin the fisherman; but then it would advance their party interests. It would have helped their party wonderfully. But they have been cheated out of this little game, and we are to have salt for the fisheries free. On the article of

MOLASSES,

an article largely used by workmen and their families, there will be a saving of some thousands of dollars to the tax-payers, as a reduction of duties of 10 per cent. must necessarily give the consumer a cheaper article. The effect of the new tariff will be to give

TEA

to the consumers from one to two cents a pound cheaper than under the old unfair tariff. The number of pounds imported last year into Prince Edward Island direct from Great Britain and the United States was 348,399. This will give under the new tariff a saving of \$3,483. In addition to this, large quantities of tea are imported from Halifax and Montreal by our merchants. This tea is sometimes bought in bond, but principally the duty is paid in these ports. The duty being added to the cost of the tea, the P. E. Island merchant really pays the duty, although it may be collected in these ports, so that the whole amount of duty saved to the people of P. E. Island on this article alone will be from four to five thousand dollars. The hon. member for Shelbourne stated the other evening in the House that he stood here as the representative of a majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces, and that the present Tariff was particularly obnoxious to the people of that part of the Dominion. Now, I deny that the hon. member represents the Maritime Provinces on the Trade or any other question, except in the sense in which the two Tootley street worthies represented the city of London. He may represent a certain class of politicians who are over-anxious while in Opposition to do something for the good of the country, but who, when a chance is given them, forget their promises, lay on the taxes, and then stand with folded arms declaring that they can do nothing more—that the people must do the rest themselves. Is it not a fact that at a time of unusual prosperity, when, instead of a deficit, this country, should have had a surplus, the members of the late Government did nothing to prevent those deficits which were occurring every year.

ENCOURAGEMENT

to home manufactures and industries has been the policy of the United States almost from its earliest history to the present date, and instead of such a policy producing ruin it has made the United States what it is, one of the foremost and most prosperous countries on the face of the earth. Imposing a duty on articles which we can manufacture ourselves does not necessarily raise the price. On the contrary, in nine cases out of ten, it tends to lower the price to the consumer. Take the case of the United States as an example on all manufactures of wool, of which wool is the component part of chief value, there is a duty of 45 cents per lb., and 31 per cent. *ad valorem*:

Wheat,	20c. per bush.
Leather (upper of all kinds),	20 per cent.
House furniture,	35 " "
Hair dyes,	50 " "
Hemp, used exclusively in outfits for fishing boats,	25c. per ton.
Glue,	20 per cent.
Canvas for sails,	30 " "
Carriages,	35 " "
Brooms,	35 " "

Now I have selected these articles out of the many which could be cited, and to-day, in the United States, you can purchase these articles at as low a rate as can be purchased in Canada,

PROVING CONCLUSIVELY

that an import duty on articles which we produce ourselves does not necessarily increase the price to consumers. If, by the adoption of the policy submitted to this House, by the present Minister of Finance,

we can succeed in bringing our American neighbors to terms, it will be a

GREAT GOOD

especially to the people of Prince Edward Island. But if the people of the United States are determined not to give us Reciprocal Free Trade, but to continue to levy prohibitory duties on our products, while they expect to have free excess to our markets, we must only stand on our rights and endeavour to protect our farmers and fishermen as best we can. No part of the Dominion would be benefitted so much by Reciprocal Free Trade, in proportion to its population, as P. E. Island; and I am glad to find the present Government ready and willing to meet our neighbors across the border, half-way—

READY TO RECIPROCATE

to the fullest extent, by taking off cent for cent with the Americans. If there is any other mode, which is more likely to lead to Reciprocity, let the present Opposition announce it, and I for one will be only too glad to sink all party leanings and follow them. But until they announce their policy, and convince me that the present Government is wrong, and that they are able to bring about fair Free Trade with the United States, I will support the present Government in their endeavours to readjust the tariff, so as to lead to the fostering of our industries, and eventually to a Reciprocity of trade between this country and the United States.

APRIL 18th, 1879

SPRING REQUIREMENTS.

New Worsted Cloths, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS,

—A PORTION OF OUR—

SPRING STOCK received, which we are prepared to make up in our

Custom Tailoring Department

—IN THE—

VERY BEST STYLES,

and at right figures.

BEER & SON.

April 18, 1879.—3w

FLOUR. FLOUR.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE:

- 60 BBL'S BAIN'S CHOICE,
 - 100 " TROPICAL—Celebrated and Choice Brands.
 - 300 " BAKERS' CHOICE,
 - 500 " EXTRA and SUPERFINE,
 - 200 " Kilm Dried CORNMEAL.
- Owen Connolly & Co.**
Ch'town, April 18, '79—6w 3aw

Cracked Corn and Bran.

FOR SALE LOW:

- 150 BAGS COARSE CORNMEAL,
 - 130 " BRAN.
- Owen Connolly & Co.**
Ch'town, April 18, '78—5w 3aw

Clover and Timothy Seed.

- 2,000 POUNDS ALSIKE CLOVER,
 - 10,000 do. RED CLOVER,
 - 300 Bush. TIMOTHY SEED,
- AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Owen Connolly & Co.
Ch'town, April 18, '78—6w 3aw

SEED WHEAT.

FOR SALE, 150 Bags of the CELEBRATED CANADIAN FIFE WHEAT.
OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.
Ch'town, April 18, 1879—6w 3aw

FOR SALE.



THE Celebrated Stallion "Franklin" will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at Market Square, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of April, at 12 o'clock noon. The "Franklin" is 9 years old, stands 16 1/2 hands high, weighs 1,600 lbs., and is owned by the subscriber.
NEIL HENDERSON.
Bannockburn, Lot 31, April 18, '79.

CARD.

THE undersigned tenders his hearty thanks to his friends and supporters for the very handsome vote recorded in his favor at the late election, whereby he is again placed at the head of the poll by such a large majority. The result of this election gives more than ordinary satisfaction, as it is a complete and unsavourable condemnation of the abusive slanders of my political opponents who made superhuman efforts to compass my defeat. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
SAMUEL PROWSE.
Murray Harbor, April 18, 1879—1i

S. S. "M. A. STARR."

STEAMER M. A. STARR will leave Halifax for Charlottetown, navigation permitting, on Saturday next, the 19th inst.
WRIGHT & MACGOWAN, Agents,
Queen's Wharf.
Ch'town, April 17, 1879—2i

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that **Valuable Table Farm** (formerly known as the Crawford Farm) fronting on Cardigan River, within two miles of Cardigan Bridge, consisting of 100 acres, 70 acres of which are clear and under good cultivation. Vessels can be loaded right off the farm. Codfish and mackerel caught within fifty yards of the shore. There is a grist mill next the property. Good title. Possession can be given at once. Apply to E. H. NORTON, Brudenell River, or to the owner JAMES DAVIS, Osborne House, Charlottetown.
April 18, 1879.

TO THE SICK.

DR. D. MACRAE,

FORMERLY SURGEON and PHYSICIAN in the United States Army, late of St. Louis, Mo., respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlottetown and Prince Edward Island that he will be at the "Rocklin House," in Charlottetown, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY throughout the year, where those who are suffering with any form of disease can call and receive medical advice and treatment; especially persons suffering from diseases and deformities of the eyes, deafness and ulcerations of the ears, catarrh, asthma, consumption, diseases of the heart, liver, stomach, kidneys, rheumatism, paralysis, scrofula, malignant ulcerations, tumors, piles, fistula; cancer cured without the use of the knife. Particular attention given to diseases peculiar to females. All forms of fevers, diphtheria and other malignant diseases successfully treated and cured by him.
Prominent Office, HUNTER RIVER STATION, Prince Edward Island.
DUNCAN MACRAE, M. D.
April 18, 1879.—d&w ly



ODD FELLOWS'

Natal Day Celebration, 1879.



AN ENTERTAINMENT!

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

MARKET HALL, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows of P. E. Island.

—ON—

Saturday,

the 26th of April, inst.,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, VOCAL MUSIC, CHARACTER SONGS, READINGS, &c., &c.
BY THE BEST TALENT.

A leading feature of the Entertainment will be several Choice Musical Selections by the **Charlottetown Orchestral Club**; and as the Committee have engaged the services of Professor Earle to take charge of the Vocal and Instrumental part of the programme, a good time may be expected, and they hope, as in the past, to be favored with a **crowded house**.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; unreserved do., 25 cents—to be had at the Apothecaries' Hall, Bremner Bros., T. L. Chappelle's, and from the Committee.

DOORS OPEN at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock, sharp.
T. L. CHAPPELLE, E. W. DAWSON,
Chairman. Sec'y Com.
April 7, 1879—eod 1 week 6i

A. E. THOMPSON & CO.,

NEW GLASGOW, NOVA SCOTIA, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF **Plain and Japanned Tinware, Coal Hods, Tubular Lanterns, Perfection Oil Tanks, &c., &c.**

BY long experience in the business, and using the most approved machinery, we are able to supply goods in our line at **Lower Prices** than the same quality can be had for elsewhere.

Freight prepaid to Charlottetown. Prices VERY LOW to merchants and traders. Please send for price list before ordering elsewhere.
New Glasgow, N. S., April 17, 1879—1m

WANTED

NO CHARTER, for the opening of navigation, from Buctouche, N. B., to Liverpool, G. B., a VESSEL that will carry about 140 standard deals, to load all inside harbor. For further particulars, address

C. BURK, Buctouche, N. B.
April 17, 1879.—12in

Molasses. Molasses.

The subscriber offers for sale low, **20 Puns. MOLASSES,** } Bright Retailing.
20 Bbls. do }
B. WILSON HIGGS.
Ch'town, April 15, 1879.—6in