

Good (?) Grit Management.

A NUMBER of business men and others who arranged to go to Nova Scotia to-day, were astonished and disgusted to find on their arrival at the railway station, at six o'clock this morning, that the train which connects with the Northern Light had left an hour before. The change had never been advertised.

Mail Arrangements.

The Patriot is pleased to learn that arrangements have been made to prevent the mails being delayed at Truro, and to forward the Summerside mails direct from Georgetown. A special train will leave Pictou at 1.30 instead of 3 o'clock, and will make connection at Truro, and the Georgetown train will connect with the Summerside afternoon train at the Royalty Junction.

We may add that the Northern Light leaves Georgetown an hour earlier than heretofore, and the Special Train connecting with her, leaves Charlottetown on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday at five o'clock, a. m., instead of six o'clock, as heretofore.

The Dominion authorities should now make such arrangements that mails and passengers for this Province will not, in future, rest in Pictou from twenty-two to sixty-eight hours.

Supreme Court.

THE GRAND JURY brought in a true bill against Daniel Gordon, contractor for removing night soil, for depositing a manure heap near Spring Park.

The case of James Hughes, Administrator of the Estate of Terrence Hughes, deceased, vs. Geo. Howatt, for work done by deceased for defendant, is still pending.

GRAND JURY ROOM.

Charlottetown, Jan. 12, 1878.

The Grand Jury, having visited the County Jail, Lunatic Asylum and Poor House, beg respectfully to submit the following remarks on the condition and management of these institutions.

1st. Whilst the accommodation afforded by recent building improvements and the introduction of a system of prison discipline have, as we are happy to find, produced marked changes in the condition of the inmates of the Jail, we feel it to be our duty to call the attention of the Court to the following matters:—

1st. Where hard labor forms part of a sentence, there is no reason why this labor should not be constantly exacted, while the health of the prisoner may admit of it. We are surprised to learn that none of the prisoners have been at work since Cal's Day.

2nd. The number of persons incarcerated for debt is a cause of deep regret; and in cases where an imprisoned debtor has no relatives or friends to supply him with food, we think a jail allowance ought to be provided. Imprisonment for debt may be regarded as a necessary punishment; but it is sufficiently repugnant without being attended with inhuman jail regulations.

3rd. The delay in providing a Penitentiary is much to be regretted, more particularly because it is calculated to prevent the Local Government and the city of Charlottetown from adopting necessary measures of prison reform.

4th. The insubordination of the fastenings of the prison cells have, we learn, been the cause of the escape of several prisoners. We notice that some of these fastenings have not yet been made sufficiently secure.

5th. One or two of the apartments might, we think, be better ventilated than we found them at the time of our visit. The other apartments were clean and the air wholesome, while the food which came under our notice was good.

In reference to the Lunatic Asylum and Poor House, we have only to say that these institutions appear to be as well conducted as the insufficient buildings at present used for both these purposes will admit of. While we are sorry that we have not been supplied with statistics in regard to the Asylum which would enable us to compare the percentage of cures during the past year with that of similar institutions, yet we are satisfied that the care and skill evinced in the management cannot fail to produce good results.

For self and fellows.

Donald Ferguson, Foreman.

The Oxford University crew have decided to challenge the Columbia four, expected at Hanley, from Putney to Mortlake, for the College championship of the world. If the Columbia four defeats the Oxford crew then the Cambridge University crew will row the Americans. Both Oxford and Cambridge have agreed to select four from the eight oared crews of the annual race and challenge the American College crew, independent of the race at Hanley.

The barque Lion Cameron, sailed for Liverpool from Georgetown, on the 12th, with a cargo consisting of 10 boxes of preserved beef, 34 boxes preserved lobsters, 23,675 bushels oats, 4,000 feet of deals, valued at \$14,080, and shipped by Messrs. James Duncan & Co.

Bad News. Recent advices from the West Indies are very unfavorable to the fish trade. Several of our vessels have sold their cargoes below cost, and one has been ordered to bring her cargo back to Halifax. We believe that this is the first instance in the history of our West India trade of a vessel bringing her cargo of fish home again.—Hal. Chronicle.

The Grand Jury sat down to the "Colt's Dinner" at the Revere House, on Saturday last. The usual toasts were drunk in cold water, and briefly responded to. Before departing, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. McNeill for the very satisfactory manner in which the dinner was provided.

The brigantine Fortuna, Berke, master, arrived at Georgetown from Liverpool, C. B., on Saturday last, in ballast.

The Contest in Halifax.

The fight between Jones and Richey was fierce. Jones is a representative Grit. Professing to be liberal, he thinks himself too "select" to even notice common people—except just before an election. His "distant" manner, however, serves him in good stead. He presents a fine appearance; and many of those who observe him from a distance imagine that he is not a mere bag of wind; and so support him. A few days ago he boastfully challenged Dr. Tupper or any other man to a public discussion of political questions. Dr. Tupper was, at the time, in Ottawa; and no doubt the brave Jones imagined that he would not deem it worth his while to come all the way to Nova Scotia to accept the challenge. But, alas, for Jones! the rebuttable door was no sooner heard of than he set out for Halifax. When he arrived, Jones wasn't ready. So, at one hour's notice a monster meeting was called, at which Dr. Tupper and his friends had it all to themselves. The Halifax Herald—which is carrying on its share of the work in defeating the "Organized Hypocrisy" with extraordinary vigor—gives a pretty full report of Dr. Tupper's speech. We select a passage:—

Every man will, not unaturally, ask himself the question, On what ground has this change taken place?—why is it that those men, who, in 1874, swept the country from end to end, stand to-day in a position that leaves no man reason to doubt that, when the time comes, public sentiment will express as great a change—that history will repeat itself, with this difference, that it will be on the other side that this great change will take place? I will tell you why this change in the public sentiment has taken place. It is because the Government have been

FALSE TO ALL THEIR PROFESSIONS,

because they have shown themselves to be incapable of wisely and honestly governing the country—because, while they professed a devotion to economy, they have been guilty of the grossest extravagance. I stand here tonight and say, as I have done in the presence of ten thousand electors in Ontario, that the present Government have been proved guilty of extravagance, incapacity and corruption. I need not tell you that out of their own mouths, by their own confession, made over the signature of the Finance Minister, they have given to the world evidence that they found the country, when they handed over to them the management of its affairs, in a most prosperous condition. I need not tell you that, in documents laid before Parliament, they been compelled to admit that we, who, they would have you believe, had administered the affairs of the country in the most lavish manner, not only met all the varied services of the country in a liberal manner, with at the same time the lowest taxation the people of Canada ever enjoyed, that not only did we pay our way, but that we

ROLLED UP IN SEVEN YEARS

no less than sixteen millions of dollars out of the ordinary revenue of the country, to reduce its debt. Thirteen millions we applied to the reconstruction of public works, such as the Intercolonial Railway, chargeable to capital; and three millions we appropriated to a sinking fund, for the purpose of reducing our public debt. There are sixteen millions of dollars that they were compelled to show the capitalists of England, we had rolled up as a virtual surplus. As I have said on a former occasion, extravagance is a relative term. If a man has not enough to pay his way, that is extravagance in him which would not be extravagance in a man possessing abundant means. This Government came in asking the people to strike us down because of our extravagant expenditure of the public money; but they have been compelled to admit that we had not only rolled up sixteen millions of a surplus, but that instead of increasing we had

REDUCED THE TAXES OF THE PEOPLE

by two million dollars. We struck off the taxes on tea and coffee, made them free to the mass of the people. We reduced other taxes to the extent of eight hundred thousand dollars, making the reduction two million dollars in all, a reduction of twenty per cent., effected by us, besides the surplus of sixteen millions. What have they done? What will you think when I tell you that this economical Government, instead of coming in with a scheme of economical expenditure, while our highest expenditure, for one year, according to their own showing, which is very much higher, the fact was \$23,430,000; their first act was to ask Parliament to place them in a position to spend \$23,860,000? Instead of retrenching and practising economy, carrying out the promises they had made, they immediately said,

WE MUST HAVE MORE MONEY

out of you; the late Government rolled up a surplus and reduced your taxation, but we must have more money, three million dollars more a year. The first Reform bill was a bill to increase the tariff. The second year, after Mr. Cartwright had obtained his three million dollars extra, instead of having a surplus, as we had, to present to the country, instead of showing that they were reducing the public debt; they were obliged to come before Parliament with the humiliating confession in the public accounts, signed by Mr. Cartwright's own hand, that he was \$1,900,000 short. Then Mr. Cartwright said: "I must take another turn of the screw; you must give me \$500,000 more, and then I think I shall be able to make both ends meet." He got that, and where is he now? I don't hesitate to say that on the first day of July last he was something like

A MILLION AND A HALF

short again. I may be \$50,000 out of the way but in a few days Parliament will meet, the accounts will be brought down, and you will see there is the fact that instead of sixteen millions of a surplus, this economical Government is obliged to show a deficit of \$1,900,000, and \$1,500,000, or nearly three millions and a half added to the debt of the country. I need not go, I think, much further than that to prove that there is something radically wrong in the administration of the public affairs of the country under this administration. But let me now turn your attention for a single moment to the evidence of Mr. Cartwright himself. You are aware that he has been making public speeches lately to the electors of Ontario. He brought several charges against us in speeches he undertook to make during the early part of the season, charges of

EXTRAVAGANCE AND MISAPPROPRIATION

of the public monies. I undertook to reply to him at the first opportunity I had. I was invited to address an audience in Napanea, his own constituency, and I had great pleasure, in the presence of ten thousand of his own con-

stituents, in taking up the speech he had made at Fergus, in North York. I said, there is what the Finance Minister said at Fergus; I will give you, I said, his own answer over his own signature; and thus I gave them statement after statement out of his speech, and the written statement over his own hand, given to the capitalists of the world, contrasting his speeches in the clearest possible manner. The good people of Napanea were not a little astounded; they asked Mr. Cartwright to explain. He went back, and what do you think his answer was? the answer of the Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada—when he had the duty placed upon his shoulders of

EXPLAINING TO THE PEOPLE

how it was that he had said one thing one day and something different the next? He said, "I had to borrow money, and I could not cry 'stinking fish'; if I had, I could not have got anything for my fish; when I went to the capitalists of England to borrow money I presented the silver side of the shield, and when I was speaking to the electors of this country I presented the brazen side." (Cheers and laughter.) I think you will agree with me that he adopted an appropriate expression,—that he would have found it difficult to find a more fitting one. He required a brazen face as well as a brazen shield to justify such terms. But he had a difficult duty to perform, as you will see. They claimed to be an economical Government, and yet they were obliged to admit, as the public accounts, signed by Mr. Cartwright's own hand, show, that

THE FIRST YEAR THEY WERE IN OFFICE

this economical Government had, during their first year of power, not having the money to spend out of the revenue of the country, and though they had been compelled to ask for three millions more of taxes than the people had borne before, \$335,000 more than the largest expenditure of their predecessors in any one year. During their second year, 1875-6, Mr. Cartwright was compelled to admit they spent \$1,172,000 more than the largest yearly expenditure we ever made. And, though the accounts have not yet been brought down for 1876-7, the year terminating on the first of July last, he has stated that they had only expended for the year \$400,000 more than our largest expenditure. You will see, therefore, according to his own statements, that he admits an expenditure of, as nearly as possible,

TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

more than our largest expenditures, taking the most expensive year we ever had. This is what they call an economical Government! (Hear, hear.) But I must correct Mr. Cartwright's figures a little. In that statement of our largest expenditure we must first make a deduction of \$1,000, which these gentlemen took out of the treasury of the country, not only without law, but in the teeth of the law, to give to a railroad corporation at the time of the elections in 1874. We must take out also \$545,000, that was voted by Parliament for expenditure on capital account, but which they charged against the revenue of that year, though during the next year they paid the same charges out of capital, while Parliament had voted in the meanwhile that they should be charged to revenue. We must

TAKE OUT ALSO

the sum of \$400,000, the expenditure on the Dawson route, as they have charged payments on the same route to capital account, under the head of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These sums reduce our largest expenditure by \$1,010,000, leaving it \$22,390,000, while theirs for their first year was \$24,700,000, or \$1,410,000 more spent by them than by us, according to the true mode of making up the public accounts. I am putting this to you as I have put it before to the world in the most public manner, and Mr. Cartwright has never yet ventured to controvert it, notwithstanding his brazen shield. During their second year these gentlemen spent \$24,458,000, or \$2,188,000 more than our largest expenditure. During their third year they spent \$3,716,000, or \$1,415,000 more than our largest expenditure. In all they have spent in three years \$5,014,000 more than of the largest

EXPENDITURE THE LATE GOVERNMENT

ever made, a fact which will help to explain how they have rolled up a deficit of \$3,400,000 in three years.

The speech from which this is an extract was delivered on the evening of the 9th inst. On the evening of the 10th inst., Mr. Richey and Mr. Jones met by appointment. Each spoke an hour. Mr. Richey—although in a mild manner—proved himself rather too able for the blatant Mr. Jones. Mr. Richey is by no means the "weakling" or the "respectable nobody" the Grits hoped to find him. He is very popular; and his chances of success are good. Should he be elected the Government will receive another heavy blow.

Stipendiary Magistrate's Court.

Jan. 14.—At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, this morning, James Curran and Patrick Brogan were fined 25 cents each for allowing nuisance to accumulate in their yards; James McGrath, vagrant, was discharged.

ON

CONSIGNMENT

With Positive Instructions

TO SELL:

20 HHDS. MOLASSES, 10 do. SUGAR, 200 Bbls. APPLES, 25 Crates ONIONS, 100 Pairs Men, Women & Boys BOOTS, 10,000 CIGARS.

Counter and Platform Scales, Direct from the Factories.

—ALSO—

A few Celebrated Bourne Pianofortes, Mason and Hamlin Organs.

Second-hand Instruments taken in exchange at fair valuations.

A. McNEILL, Auct'r. No. 11 Queen St., Jan. 3, 1878—61 taw

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER for the latest news—local and telegraphic

New Advertisements.

LECTURE!

THE FOURTH LECTURE of the Course in connection with the Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION, will be delivered on

Friday Evening, Jan. 18,

BY REV. A. OSBORNE.

Subject, . . . "WICKLIFFE."

Doors open at 7.30; to commence at 8.

Admission 10 cents.

Jan. 14—21

Prince Edward Island Railway,

In connection with the winter Steamship

"NORTHERN LIGHT."

ON and after MONDAY, 14th January, the Steamboat Special Train will leave Charlottetown at 5 a. m., arriving at Georgetown at 8 a. m. on the days upon which the Steamship leaves Georgetown.

Immediately on arrival of the Northern Light from Pictou, the Special Train will leave Georgetown for Charlottetown, connecting with the Mixed Train for Summerside.

C. J. BRYDGES, W. McKECHNIE, Gen. Supt. Govt. R'y.s. Superintendent. Ch'town, Jan. 14—61

NORTH STAR

COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOMS

—AND—

OYSTER SALOON.

MRS. E. COOMES,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. CARROL.

MEALS served at all hours of the day and evening, at reduced rates.

OYSTERS sent to all parts of the City at the very low price of

30 CENTS PER QUART!

Also for sale by the Barrel, Bushel, or Peck, to suit purchasers.

Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

VOCAL MUSIC.

THE VOCAL MUSIC CLASS, Scott's Hall, will meet this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock, to organize. All others wishing to join will also please attend. Terms made known at meeting.

A. A. MCKENZIE, Teacher.

Ch'town, Jan. 14—

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, and Amending Acts.

ROBERT HOGG, Plaintiff.

SYLVANUS KEITH, Defendant.

A WRIT of Attachment has been issued in this Cause.

B. WILSON HIGGS, Official Assignee.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1878.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, and Amending Acts.

In the matter of SYLVANUS KEITH, an Insolvent.

ALL persons indebted to the above Insolvent are hereby notified to pay their accounts to me, and to me only.

B. WILSON HIGGS, Official Assignee.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island, January 14, 1878.

SPRUCE BOARDS!

20,000 FEET SPRUCE BOARDS, for sale by

F. S. HANFORD & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 13—31

A SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

OF KING SOLOMON LODGE A. F. & A. M. will be held at Victoria Hall, Water Street, on MONDAY evening, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock, sharp. Members particularly requested to be present. By order,

L. M. POOLE, Sec'y.

Ch'town, Jan. 12—21

FINE ARTS

NEW YEAR'S CLASS.

MRS. W. W. IRVING begs to intimate to the public that she has re-opened her Classes at the late City Hotel, opposite the R. C. Chapel, where, having every facility, she is prepared to give lessons in Oil and Water Color Painting, and Drawing in Crayon and Pencil in all their different branches. Terms made known on application. Jan. 11, 1877.

TENDERS.

THE Subscriber will receive Tenders up to WEDNESDAY, the 16th, to finish the inside of that Three Story Brick House on Upper Queen Street,—the Contractor to find all material. The Specifications will be seen at the store of HORNE, PIERCE & Co.

ALEXANDER HORNE.

Ch'town, Jan. 10—21

SOLE LEATHER—500 Sides No. 1 & 2 CARVELL BROS.

Dec. 5—pat 31

New Advertisements.

OUR GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

WILL CONTINUE AT

Further Reduced Prices.

Several Lots of that

BANKRUPT STOCK!

still on hand, will be sold at HALF PRICE.

Remnants at half Price!

WOOLLEN & FUR GOODS

AT COST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!

for Men and Boys.

ROBERT ORR & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 8, 1878.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the electors of A Morell and vicinity, will be held at MORELL on

TUESDAY, THE 15TH,

at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m.,

For the purpose of selecting a candidate for the Legislative Council, and discussing the Assesment Act, and other questions agitating the country. The members of the District, the press and electors from other parts of the District, are respectfully invited to attend.

DANIEL STEWART,

THOMAS KEEFE,

JOHN MURPHY,

MICHAEL DUNN,

WILLIAM DUNPHY,

PATRICK CLARKIN,

THOMAS KENNY,

JAMES DUFFY,

MARTIN SINNOTT,

PETER DUFFY,

JAMES DOLLARD,

THOMAS DUNNE.

Jan. 9, 1878.

CHEAPEST YET!

In Connection with our

Cheap Dry Goods Sale

We will offer our entire Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

of about \$2,000 worth, at cost to clear, consisting of—

Men's Wellington Boots, Men's Leather Congress Boots, Men's Felt Congress Boots, Men's Larrigans & Overshoes, Men's Felt and Leather Slippers,

Women's Leather Boots, (Elastic and Laced),

Women's Felt Boots, Women's Slippers & Overshoes, Misses' & Children's Leather Boots.

COME ONE AND ALL AND GET BOOTS CHEAP

J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Jan. 9—ne pat

NOTICE!

NEVER in the history of the

"LONDON HOUSE" have we

been selling Dry Goods so

LOW as at present, and we

would invite those in Town

and country, who have not

participated in the EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS we are giving, to call at once.

We only ask a personal inspection

to show that we are, in good faith,

SELLING OFF at the LOW PRICES

advertised.

CEO. DAVIES & CO.

Dec. 13th, 1877.—eod2w

WRAPPING PAPER—All sizes, best quality, and cheapest in the market.

CARVELL BROS.

Agents N. B. Paper Co.

Dec. 5—pat 31

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The Great Earliest Remedy is an unobtainable cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, 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, Deafening Premature Old Age, and After Taking many other diseases that lead to Emaciation 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, P. A. Procter, C. D. Rankin, Dr. Dodd, and a Apothecaries' Hall, and by all druggists anywhere