

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

Liberal-Conservative Candidate for Charlottetown, HENRY LONGWORTH, ESQ.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 6, 1878.

Preferential Duties.

The Finance Minister will soon sail for England for the purpose of obtaining a loan to cover a debt left on his hands, wholly unprovided for, by Mr. Cartwright. We hope he will, while in England, consult with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the expediency of having preferential duties in favor of the Mother Country, Canada, and, mayhap, other Colonies of the Empire, as against all other countries which refer to trade with Great Britain and her Colonies on reciprocal terms. It is very evident that no country can long continue buying from the rest of the world if the rest of the world persistently refuse to buy from her. Ruin must surely come upon such a country as it will upon a man who has to buy and cannot sell. With the markets of the United States, France and other countries closed against her, the mother country—notwithstanding her immense wealth and her great resources—is suffering fearfully. Compelled to buy food to feed her manufacturers and raw material to keep them employed, her sales of manufactured articles are hampered by the hostile tariffs of the very countries from which she obtains her supplies. And she suffers of course. Now we think that if the Government of Great Britain and her various colonies would put their heads together a scheme could be developed under which the condition of their respective peoples would be materially improved, and under which the restrictions, to which we are at present unfortunately subject, would be removed. It seems to us that, by having a low scale of duties levied on the productions of the Mother Country and her Colonies, and a high scale of duties levied on importations from other countries, the trade of the former would be greatly stimulated, while the latter would, probably, awake to the fact that it is such an advantage to sell their wares unhampered in the market of the British Empire that they might, with profit to themselves, agree to a reciprocity of trade. If we mistake not, some such scheme as this was last session indicated by Dr. Tupper in his speech in reply to the Budget; and, we trust, that Mr. Tilley, while in England, will see what can be done about it. A British Zollverein would, in our opinion, give strength to overcome the hostility of competing nations and to stimulate English and Colonial trade.

"HAVING heard numerous complaints for some days past from employees of the city that they had not yet received their last month's salaries, a 'Patriot' reporter called yesterday on Mayor Dawson to ascertain the facts of the matter. From him he learned that they have not been paid because there is not at present any money in the City Treasury which can be used for that purpose. The law under which the assessment is levied provides that none of the taxes shall be used for any other purpose until what is required by the City School Board has been collected and handed over to them. This amount has not yet been collected. The School Board require \$10,000, and they have as yet only received \$1,000. To-day \$1,200 more will be handed over to them, and it is hoped this will be sufficient for their present need. Owing to the hard times it is very difficult to collect the assessment this year. Upwards of four hundred appeals have already been filed."—Patriot.

Why is the City thus bound hand and foot? Because the Unspeakable Combination have invaded its chartered rights! With the tyranny and injustice of usurpers, the Unspeakable Combination seize upon the revenues of the City, and will not permit one dollar to be expended until their demands are satisfied. Is it any wonder that, upon reading the above paragraph this morning, the citizens were enraged? What is the use of having a Charter and a Corporation, if the Local Government may, at its discretion, step in, impose taxes, levy first first contribution, and practically take the management of the City out of the hands of its officials until the contribution is made up? We are informed that, after reading the above paragraph, a prominent citizen exclaimed, "And who the d—l made this law but the Rotten Local Government which the Patriot supports?"—and which, we may add, the taxpayers of the City will, on the 14th inst., cast out and utterly destroy.

ARRIVED at Queenstown, on the 22nd October, brig, Harry Davies. M. Yates, master, from Charlottetown, after a passage of eighteen days.

Ministerial Elections.

THE Hon. John O'Connor, President of the Council, the Hon. Charles Tupper, Minister of Public Works, Hon. James McDonald, Minister of Justice, and the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Minister of Finance, have each been elected by acclamation.

The latter gentleman, after returning thanks to the electors of St. John for his return, took occasion to deny the statements of the Opposition press, that the National Policy of the Government would involve discriminating duties against the Mother Country.

The Halifax Herald remarks that Hon. Dr. Tupper's speech at Amherst was, no doubt, an able effort. The central point of the finances was one that he could well dwell upon with satisfaction to himself and with terrible effect on Mr. Cartwright. In 1873, when Dr. Tupper went out of power, the Treasury was in a healthy state. The surplus in 1872-3 was over \$1,500,000. The deficit in 1873 will amount to \$1,500,000. We have the figures at hand and can give them. The surpluses under Sir John's former Government were as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Surpluses. 1867-68, \$ 201,990; 1868-69, 341,300; 1869-70, 1,166,500; 1870-71, 3,712,600; 1871-72, 3,125,360; 1872-73, 1,638,900.

The deficits under Mr. Cartwright's regime were as follows:— Deficit, 1875-6, \$1,900,800; 1876-7, 1,460,000; Probable do 1877-8, 1,560,000. —\$4,860,800

And this, says the Herald, is the result in spite of the fact that while, under the former Government, tea and coffee and other articles were made free, when imported from England, or from the countries of production, and thus the people relieved of over two millions annual tax, the deficits under Mr. Cartwright's regime occurred, notwithstanding that he had added three millions of dollars a year additional burdens upon the country. But for that increase in taxation the deficit under the late Grit Government would have been in the aggregate nearly seventeen millions of dollars.

Hon. J. C. Pope, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will be nominated on Saturday. He will not, of course, be opposed.

CIVIC.

In view of the various complications at present existing in the City Council, and of the tyrannical interference in City affairs of the Local Government, the question arises, Would it not be well to do away with the Corporation all together?

Bank Notes.

We see by the advertisements that some adventurous merchants have notified the public of their willingness to accept Merchants' Bank notes at their face. The risk that these speculators run cannot be very great in view of the fact that they are ready to pay no inconsiderable sum, in the cost of these advertisements, in order to get this depreciated currency. How is this? If it is not worth the face why take it at par? If the dollar note is not worth a dollar, why pay not at all a small percentage for the privilege of getting it? Are the merchants advertising so hard up for cash that they must have those bad notes even if they have to pay for them? This cannot be, for our wealthiest business men are the men so advertising. Is not the simple answer to this fact that these notes are as good as those of either of the other banks, but that these advertisers are among the few who have taken the trouble to find this out. We cannot blame them for profiting by this scare. We can fancy their inward, though well concealed mirth, when the debtor hastens into their office with the roll of this "bad paper" and gets rid of it as fast as he can, and looks happy when he has emptied out his "bottom dollar."

We have no hesitation in saying that this game has been played long enough. Let any sensible man read the charter of this or of any of our Island Banks making each shareholder "liable for twice the amount of stock then actually held by him over and in addition to the amount of stock actually by him paid into the Bank." Let him then look over the names of the shareholders in this Institution, men whose solvency is beyond doubt, including the leading professional men, merchants and farmers of the Island; and, in the face of the fact, that the paper now afloat is not over two thirds of the amount of the present increased capital of the Bank, he cannot, for a moment, doubt the full par value of these notes. The only men who are at all likely to lose in this unfortunate position of affairs are the shareholders; and even their losses will, in case of proper management in the future, be rather loss of interest than of much capital.

We have no desire to foster a false feeling of security in our banking institutions. We believe that stock in all our banks, for the past five or six years, has been purchased at a premium much beyond its value. A wild desire to possess bank stock seemed to pervade all classes in the community. Few thought of the shareholder's risk; all dreamt pleasant dreams of large dividends. The rather rude awakening of the shareholders of the Merchant's Bank to their heavy responsibilities, though, no doubt, unpleasant to them, will largely remedy this, and, for some time at least, bank

stock will be quoted much nearer its true value. There have been other causes leading to this inflation. Of some of them we do not wish to write. But the eyes of shareholders have been somewhat opened recently, and they have seen that even purchase at a bona fide sale is not always permitted.

But while thus writing of the relative positions of the Bank and its shareholders, our object is more to direct attention to the very different position in which the holders of paper stand with the Bank Corporation. We strongly deprecate any effort to destroy confidence in our Bank paper. If shareholders suffer by failures they must bear a loss they themselves ran the risk of. But with the holders of bank notes the case is very different. These notes are the current money of the country, and are taken and held without profit to the holder. He should suffer no loss. The Legislature in granting charters have wisely taken one of the best precautions against loss by them, by increasing the liability of the shareholders in their favor. The present depreciation of the Merchants Bank currency we believe to be wholly without just reason; and, feeling as we do, we cannot remain longer silent and permit even honest speculators to trade longer upon this scare, alike unfair to the Bank and to innocent holders of its paper.—Com.

Telegraphic.

On Monday last the Dominion Telegraph Company opened to the public new facilities of cable communication with the Maritime Provinces by lines running throughout in our own territory; and also the means of direct cable communication with Great Britain. The company's lines run along the St. Lawrence until Rivere du Loup is reached; thence they turn southwards running through the valley of the St. John, with stations at Grand Falls, Woodstock, Fredericton, St. John and all other points of consequence in the region. From St. John they follow the line of railway to Moncton and Sackville, and thence to Pictou, whence there are two lines, one to Halifax and the other to Torbay. At the latter point the lines connect with that of the Direct Cable Company for Europe, thus affording the means of communicating directly with England without the intervention of any foreign company. The Mail remarks that we shall thus have a line running from one extremity of the inhabited portion of our territory on the shores of Lake Huron to the other extremity on the shores of the Atlantic, which none can doubt will prove of immense service to the Canadian people. It is thought that unbroken communication between Sarnia and Torbay will prove to be practicable; but to make matters sure it is intended, we understand, to have Ontario messages repeated at Montreal. A Montreal contemporary stated, a couple of days since, its anticipation that "the Dominion Company will frame such a reasonable tariff as will make them exceedingly popular in the Maritime Provinces, and give them a very large share of the business." This anticipation, we have no doubt, will be realized. At the time we write the actual tariff has not been fixed, but we understand that there is reason to expect the extension of the local rate of 25 cents to messages for the Maritime Provinces. The lines, we believe, have been laid with the utmost care; and their workmanship is such as is likely to last for a long period.

Temperance Reform.

At the weekly meeting of the Temperance Reform Club, held on Monday evening, the 4th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

President—Mr. David Dawson; 1st Vice do., Daniel Kitchen; 2nd do. do., S. Fitzgerald; 3rd do. do., George H. Foster; 4th do. do., J. W. Hodgson; 5th do. do., Richard Huddy.

Secretary—Daniel McRae; Assistant do., Joseph Wakefield.

Treasurer—H. McPherson. Corresponding Secretary—W. Caven. Vigilance Committee—Capt. Anderson, Chairman; Messrs. C. Smallwood, S. Fitzgerald, W. Brehant, George H. Foster, A. S. Sims, J. W. Hodgson, Francis Stanley.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Donald Farquharson, J. H. Fletcher, J. W. Sutherland, Donald McKenzie, Samuel McRae, Wm. Brehant, Horace Hazard, W. H. Findley, David Lawson, Chas. Smallwood, H. McPherson, Duncan McRae, E. H. McGowan, Capt. Anderson.

Hall Committee—Capt. Anderson, S. Fitzgerald, C. Smallwood. A series of lectures will take place during the winter months, of which due notice will be given.

As the club enters upon its work for the winter it asks for a general rallying of its old members and new life be infused, so that at the close of the present term it may be seen a work has been accomplished which shall effectually cause the temperance banner to wave over our city and entire Island. DANIEL McRAE, Secretary.

Special Notices.

THOSE justly celebrated and world-renowned "Narrows" Oysters, on the half shell, at the Beehive Saloon, Prince street, opposite St. Paul's Church. 3i

Dr. Clarke Johnston's Indian Blood Syrup for sale, wholesale and retail, at Apothecaries Hall, Queen Square.

CONNOISSEURS pronounce the "Narrows" Oysters the best they have ever eaten—for sale at the Beehive Saloon only. 3i

Buy Essence of Vinegar and make your own vinegar any strength required cheaper than can be imported. Directions given at Apothecaries Hall, Queen Square.

OYSTERS by the barrel, peck, quart or pint; on the half shell, raw and stewed, at the Beehive Restaurant, Prince street, near Quirk's Steam Bakery. 3i

E. G. HUNTER, Italian and American Marble, Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODOE TOPS, WASH BOWL SLABS, &c., &c. Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed. Designs furnished on application. Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.

November 6, 1878.

JUST RECEIVED, And for Sale at NEEDHAM'S AUCTION ROOM, 20 BELLS ONIONS—CHEAP FOR CASH. Ch'town, Nov. 6—li

CIVIC ELECTIONS BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, and all Acts in amendment thereof," I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election of

Four Common Councilmen, to supply the vacancies in the offices of Councilors for Wards One and Three, in the said City, instead of places of James Peake and Thomas Morris, Esquires, for Ward One, and Richard Hertz and Edward Davy, Esquires, for Ward Three, will be held

ON THURSDAY, 7th Day of November, instant,

at the several places following, that is to say: In Ward No. 1—At the Store of Messrs. J. & T. Morris, corner of Queen and Water Streets.

In Ward No. Three—At the Market House. And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS.

Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street and the parcel of ground formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground.

Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton and north of Richmond Streets.

Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy and north of Grafton Streets.

See 18 Vic., cap. 34, intituled "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown" and the Acts in amendment thereof.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

An Act to amend an Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown (passed 18th April, 1877), Section 1: "All the male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the said City for at least one year then next preceding the day of such Election, and being British subjects, and each of whom shall actually and within the Ward for which he shall vote, then be and for three months previously shall have been, actually and in his own right the bona fide owner of a piece of ground of the yearly value of Thirty Dollars, or the bona fide owner of a freehold of one whole Town Lot, Common Lot, Water Lot, or the bona fide owner of a piece of ground of the yearly value of Thirty Dollars, or the bona fide owner of a Dwelling House, part of a Dwelling House, Store, Warehouse, Office or Shop of the yearly value of Thirty Dollars; or who shall be in the tenancy or occupancy of a Town Lot, Common Lot, Water Lot or piece of ground, Dwelling House, part of Dwelling House, Shop or Warehouse, of the annual rent of Thirty Dollars, payable quarterly, half-yearly or yearly; and no other person shall be entitled to vote at said Election for such Mayor, or for such Councilor or Councilors; provided that every partner whose share of the rent amounts to Thirty Dollars annually shall be entitled to vote; and provided further, that every male person of age aforesaid, and being a non-resident of said City, shall be doing business in, and be in actual occupation of business or other premises in the said City, and who shall be qualified to vote at such Elections under any of the several qualifications hereinbefore specified, shall be entitled to vote for such Mayor and Councilors, in the Ward in which the property on which he claims to vote shall be situate.

W. E. DAWSON, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN. W. B. MORRISON, City Clerk. Charlottetown, 5th Nov., 1878—dy p 2i h li

To the Electors of Queen's County:

BY reason of the acceptance by me of the office of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the seat in the House of Commons to which you recently elected me has become vacant, and you are called upon to fill the vacancy in the representation thus created.

I offer myself for re-election, and I respectfully solicit your suffrages.

It is a subject for congratulation that the right of this Island to be represented in the Privy Council has been conceded; and I trust that my presence in the Executive will increase my power to further the interests of this Province.

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, JAMES C. POPE. Ravenwood, Nov. 5th, 1878—all papers

NOTICE.

PERSONS who took THE EXAMINER before the DAILY EXAMINER was issued, and have not yet paid for it, will please send the amounts of their respective accounts, without delay, to W. L. COTTON. EXAMINER OFFICE, Ch'town, } dy & wkly } Oct. 17, 1878.

WAR! WAR! Kent Street Tailoring Depot. To the Public.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL IN FUTURE (on account of hard times) make up Clothing as under, viz.: Men's Suits of Black Cloth.....\$5 00 " " " Good Tweed..... 5 00 " " " Common Tweed..... 4 25 " " " Homespun..... 3 25

Boys' Suits. Suits of Black Cloth.....\$4 25 " " " Good Tweed..... 3 50 " " " Common Tweed..... 2 00 " " " Homespun..... 2 00

—ALSO— Pants of Black Cloth.....\$1 00 " " " Good Tweed..... 90 " " " Common Tweed..... 80 " " " Homespun..... 80

Vests. Of Good Tweed or Black Cloth, 90 cents each " Homespun or Common Tweed, 80 "

All work guaranteed, or no pay for making. N. B.—Parties having Clothing done and not paid for, are requested to call and pay for them. If not, I will sell them for my expenses in two weeks from date of this notice. Patterns cut to order.

WM. J. McINTIRE, Kent Street. Nov. 4—1m eod ne 1m hr 2m

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND PIANO, by one of the best English makers; almost as good as new. Price moderate. Apply at this Office. Ch'town, Nov. 4—

KEROSENE.

LANDING EX EMMA E. POTTER, 100 CASKS AMERICAN 120° Test— all new Casks; prime order. Very cheap. F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

Raisins, Cheese and Beans.

NOW RECEIVING, 100 BOXES new crop Valencia Raisins, 50 boxes Loose Muscatels do 50 " Layers do 5 bbls. Currants, 20 boxes Cheese, 15 bbls. White Beans. F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

APPLES.

LANDING, EX ELIZABETH FROM BOSTON, 100 BARRELS CHOICE BALDWIN'S. Very Cheap. F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

FLOUR.

IN STORE 'AND TO ARRIVE, 400 BBLs. Queen's Extra, 100 bbls. Howland's Choice, 300 " Spring Extra, 100 " Superior Extra. F. T. NEWBERY & CO.

MOLASSES & SUGAR.

To arrive per SIENA, due about 10th inst., 250 PUNS. Choice Molasses, 20 hhd. Bright Barbadoes Sugar. Will be sold low from wharf, in lots to suit purchasers. F. T. NEWBERY & CO. Nov. 4—3i eod

FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM

Tailoring Establishment.

NICHOLSON & PATTERSON

Corner Queen and Dorchester Streets (opposite Connolly's Bank.)

Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of clothing, in the latest and most fashionable New York and London styles. A specialty made of Cutting

Ladies' Sacques and Ulsters.

Parties wishing to obtain patterns of garments, or those who wish to have their cloth out only, can be accommodated on very reasonable terms.

Mr. Nicholson has had a long experience as a Cutter and practical Tailor, and can therefore guarantee first-class fits and good workmanship.

In connection with the above we intend carrying on the business of

Repairing, Renovating and Mending

Gentlemen's Clothing. No matter how much garments may be faded we will guarantee to restore them and make them appear as good as new.

NICHOLSON & PATTERSON, Ch'town, Oct. 31, 1878.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

APPLICATIONS for Pews and Sittings can be made to the undersigned, at his office, or at the Church after public worship. A. A. McLEAN, Sec. to the Trustees. Ch'town, Oct. 31, '78.—3w pat