

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1878.

NO. 303.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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. Stew't Jun.	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 6.32 "	" 10.45 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.35 "	dp 5.25 "
N. Wiltshire	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Hunter River	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
Breadalbane	" 7.50 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
County Line	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Kensington	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Summerside	" 8.33 "	" 2.38 "	" 8.25 "
Wellington	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
Port Hill	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
O'Leary	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
Alberton	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
Tignish	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
	" 12.00 "	" 8.00 "	
	ar 12.40 pm	ar 8.50 "	

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 "	" 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	" 7.47 "	ar 4.00 "	" 9.45 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	dp 4.10 "	ar 10.05 "
Ch'town	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Cardigan	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
Georgetown	" 10.43 "	" 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	" 4.28 "	" 8.07 "
Morell	" 4.55 "	" 8.38 "

Train 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.

FINAL NOTICE.

I HAVE received positive instructions to take proceedings against all parties who have not yet paid their Poll Tax. All persons interested in this matter will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
JOHN HIGGINS,
Collector.

May 16th, 1878—pat 31 eod

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1878.

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Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

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T. C. ROBINS,
DENTISTS,
NEWSON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
OFFICE HOURS . . 9, A. M., TILL 6, P. M.
Nitrous Oxide Gas Administered.
April 20—pa 2aw ar her pres ne lm

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April 2—3m eod

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JAMES HOBBS,
Corner Kent and Prince Streets,
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878. } 3m 2aw

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Risks taken daily at their Office, Exchange Building.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Secretary.
March 25—1y law

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 have 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 Directors and Officers of the Company are appointed.
April 16, 1878—

ON SALE, At the Charlottetown Steam Bakery,

LOW FOR CASH,
525 Barrels Navy Biscuit,
150 " Medium "
200 " No. 1 Pilot (thick).
JOHN QUIRK,
Charlottetown Steam Bakery,
Prince Street, April 11—ne & pat lm

SUBSCRIBE for the **DAILY EXAMINER,** the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

MR. POPE'S SPEECH AGAINST FLOUR DUTIES.

Reciprocal Free Trade Wanted.
Cartwright's Increase of Taxation Condemned.

(From Hansard.)

MR. POPE (Queen's, P. E. I.) said it was desirable the hon. member for Hants (Mr. Goudge) should be a little more accurate in the statistics which he submitted. If the hon. member would refer to the Trade Returns, he would find that the quantity of oats shipped from Prince Edward Island to the United States represented a value of \$47,000, instead of \$1,500,000 stated by him. It would be supposed from the arguments of hon. members on the Ministerial side of the House, that the present motion emanated from the Opposition, whereas

IT CAME FROM THE SUPPORTERS OF THE PRESENT FREE-TRADE GOVERNMENT.

Two or three days valuable time had been occupied in debating a motion which it was scarcely worth discussing, for it would scarcely receive the support of twenty-five members. The representatives of farming constituencies in Ontario would deem it to their interests to vote for it, for it embraced what they wanted; but there was scarcely a member from any of the Maritime Provinces or from Quebec who would support it; and, therefore, its discussion was wasting the time of the House uselessly, and the Government should not have allowed the discussion to go on day after day. He had been called to account by the hon. member for King's, P. E. I., (Mr. Davies) in regard to the vote he gave on the amendment proposed by the right hon. member for Kingston, on the ground that it was not consistent with his vote last year. He maintained that he was consistent in the course pursued by him last year. He opposed the proposal of the hon. the Finance Minister to impose certain additional duties, and the resolution submitted by the Opposition, which he supported, was not a Protection resolution beyond that it declared that the country was prepared to adopt a general policy with a view to obtaining reciprocity with the United States.
THEY WERE ALL IN FAVOUR OF FREE TRADE, but what they wanted was

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE.

The Maritime Provinces of the Dominion were prepared to adopt any course which would lead to reciprocity with the United States. The American people fully understood their own interests, and so long as they were allowed to send in freely their produce and manufactures, they had almost all the advantages we could give them. He was not satisfied that even if this country were to adopt a retaliatory policy, so far as it was in our power to do so, it would be sufficient to lead the United States to grant us Reciprocity, but, at all events, it was the only possible means we had of obtaining it. He further would say that, although they might not obtain it now with what they had to offer, still, when the Washington Treaty lapsed, he had no doubt that the people of the United States would reciprocate with us, and, in the meantime, he supposed, the five and a-half millions would be paid; and they might have to adopt a policy with the view of making the American people FEEL IT WAS TO THEIR INTEREST TO RECIPROCATE WITH US. He hoped that the five and a-half millions would be paid, and that the Maritime Provinces would receive a fair share of it as partial compensation for what they might have to pay to secure reciprocity. He was not a Protectionist. He was a Free-trader, but he wanted to obtain reciprocal Free-trade, which would more promote the interests of the people of Prince Edward Island, than anything else that possibly could be done. He stated last year that he opposed the imposition of additional duties because the Free-trade policy of this Government, as it seemed to him, appeared to lie in the direction of levying objectionable duties from year to year, and of increasing the tariff. Call it Protection, or Free-trade, or what they chose, he believed there was no necessity, with proper economy and management, for increasing the duties at all. The present revenue was sufficient, and they should so govern the expenditure as to keep it properly within our income. The duties that had been put on were very objectionable.

SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

now proposed a duty on wheat and flour. Why was this done? Did the Government think it was going to make political capital out of this proposition, with regard to its opponents in the House. If it did, he thought that it would be vastly mistaken. The conduct of the Government in this respect was as consistent as its conduct in other matters. While the Government introduced a Bill with the view of prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors throughout the country, as far as it was in its power to do, it was allowing corn to come in free from the United States to be used especially for the manufacture of spirits. Again, in answer to a question the other day, the leader of the Government, or the hon. the Minister of Finance had announced that the Government had authorized the Wine Growers' Association to manufacture 80,000 gallons of brandy provided they also manufactured 240,000 gallons of wine, which was to be free of Excise duty, thus encouraging the manufacture of alcohol, for it was nothing else, to poison and perhaps to demoralize the

people to a very great extent, and to confer protection on this Association. Was this Free Trade? If it was, he was no supporter of it, and he could only repeat that he believed the action of the Government in this particular was thoroughly inconsistent. While calling themselves Free Traders, the members of the Government were creating monopolies to make alcohol, and this association was not allowed to make brandy unless it manufactured three times the quantity of wine. He thought that this quantity of brandy would be necessary for use, after the drinking of this quantity of wine, in order to equalize the results. This discussion, in his opinion, had been altogether unnecessary and uncalled for. The whole subject had been fully discussed. This motion had been brought forward by Government supporters, and simply, he supposed, to ascertain the feeling and sense of the House regarding it, in the hope that it might injure some members of the Opposition. They wanted no duty such as that proposed. This would be the most objectionable duty, so far as they were concerned, that could be imposed. The people of Prince Edward Island were not prepared to accept a duty on these articles, but they were prepared to adopt a general system with a view of bringing about a reciprocity treaty, and this could never be secured unless they made the Americans feel that it would be their interest to reciprocate. It would then be secured, and not before.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions or statements of our Correspondents

Keep it before the People.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

Sir: The degraded position of the Patriot newspaper, of this city, is unparalleled in the history of unjust and disreputable journalism. It matters not what the measures may be, or who the men are by whom those measures are adopted, if they do not belong to the faction to which that paper belongs, are not in sympathy with the hiring editor by whom it is professedly conducted, then was to be both measures and men, no matter how good the one or how honorable the other.

The truth of the above is amply verified in the every day utterances of that delectable sheet. There is not, according to its showing, a single redeeming trait in the character of any public man outside the ring of Grit officials, by whom that paper is owned; and, as for Liberal-Conservatives in general, and Mr. Pope in particular, they are the very embodiment of everything that is bad, in fact, the annexationist Editor of that pink of political morality and truthfulness! has long exhausted his nomenclature of vile and abusive epithets against his master's political opponents, and has become so impoverished thereby that he is compelled to turn to them again, with all the fondness that a dog turns to his—. Falshood, detraction and vituperation are the elements which make up his political stock in trade, the weapons with which he carries on his political warfare; but a contest carried on by such means against justice, honesty, and truth, must inevitably meet with disastrous discomfitures. As an illustration of the truth of this observation, I refer to the Dominion partial election for Queen's County in 1876, when the whole Grit fraternity, Patriot and all, turned out against Mr. Pope, the Liberal-Conservative candidate. And what was the result? Mr. Pope was triumphantly returned, and the defeat awaiting the annexationists and the Organized Hypocrisy at Ottawa, is equally certain, but more tremendously crushing.

The electors of Queen's County have learned, by sad experience, to estimate the loud-mouthed professions of political knaves at their true value; they have learned to know that the Patriot is their covert enemy; that whilst professing the utmost concern for their welfare, it has betrayed their confidence. They (the electors) sensibly feel that their interests have been sold for a fat office, and a Governorship bought with the proceeds; and this infamous transaction has been lauded by the Patriot with such exquisite polish! that it is somewhat surprising that the people, instead of nursing their indignation for a future occasion (election) are not rather flattered by it!

The editor of the Patriot professes to be wonderfully exercised about the poor taxpayers of this Island; the poor seem to be the objects of his peculiar solicitude. In his painful political anxiety for their welfare, it is presumable that he will soon betake himself to Babylon, and by its lonely waters, hang his harp upon the willows, and solitary and disconsolate, weep (crocodile tears) on account of the miseries of the poor taxpayers. The miming hypocrite. How is it that the Patriot evinces so much concern about the poor taxpayers; but hasn't a word to say about the swarm of kid-gloved officials, both native and imported, that swarm the public offices like leeches, sucking the blood from the body politic at every pore. How is it that the Patriot has so much to say about Mr. Pope; but not a word about the Asylum foundation scandal? How is it that the Patriot has so much to say about Mr. Pope, and so little about the infamous Assessment Act—an Act condemned by the country at large—an Act passed to provide fat salaries for officials that are not needed, and to build an Asylum with a questionable foundation? These are some of the questions, and others will follow, that we intend to keep before the people, certain that if the Patriot does not answer them the electors will.

Yours, etc.,
ONE WHO THINKS.

Ch'town, May 21, 1878.

A NEW MINISTER.—A Toronto report says: "It is said when Mr. John McDonald, M. P., presents himself to the electors of Centre Toronto it will be as a member of the Cabinet, he having been offered the position of President of the Council."