

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

NO. 88

JUST ARRIVED!

BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

EX S. S. "Hibernian,"
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Black Silk Fringe,
Corsets,
Cashmeres,
Colored and Black Satins,
Pompadour Prints,
TOILET COVERS & QUILTS,
(in Plain and Fancy);
White, Scarlet, Grey & Fancy Flannels,
Cloths, Tweeds, &c.,
All of which are now opened, and will be
sold at our usual low prices.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Ch'town, Aug. 24, 1880.

St. Dunstan's College,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

THIS College will be re-opened under the
charge of the
Fathers of the Society of Jesus,

Wednesday, September 15th.

Intending students should make immediate
application.
For prospectus and further particulars ad-
dress
REV. GEORGE B. KENNY, S. J.,
Ch'town, Aug. 6, '80—till sep President.

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y.
OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Build-
ings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on
Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),
Agent for Prince Edward Island
June, 1877—

Great Summer Resort
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LORNE HOTEL.

THIS New and Commodious House, situate
at North Shore, offers great attraction
for Tourists who are wanting recreation, sea
bathing, fishing, etc.
It is within easy access of the City, being
only thirteen (13) miles by rail or carriage.
Charges moderate. For further particulars
apply to the Manager, or address
LORNE HOTEL COMPANY,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
June 1, 1880.

PACIFIC Mutual Insurance Co.,
—OF—
NEW YORK MARINE.

Assets 31st Dec., 1879, - \$744,149.00

Insurance effected on CARGOES and
FREIGHTS, covering \$15,000 and upwards
on first-class risks.
Certificates issued payable in London
at the office of MORTON ROSE & Co.,
Bankers, or in New York.
Risks taken and rates fixed without being
referred to Head Office.
FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent for P. E. Island.
May 11, 1880.

Nut Coal. Nut Coal.

FINE from Slate and Fire Clay. Also
Round and Slack, at Albion Mines,
Pictou, Nova Scotia. For orders apply to
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.
Lingan Mines, Cape Breton.

ORDERS for Round Coal can be obtained
on application to
Terms as usual.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.
June 17, 1880—pat hgr sj koa tf

THE GUARDIAN

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1821.

HEAD OFFICE:
11 Lombard Street, London, E. C.

Total Assets. \$14,500,000.00
Annual Income. \$2,375,000.00

Risks at lowest current rates by

Carvell Brothers,
Charlottetown, July 21, 1880—2aw 2m, pat law 2m Agents.

CANTON FLANNELS,

Fine Bleached Cottons,

BLACK MOURNING GOODS,

KID GLOVES, BUTTONS,

New Tweeds & Worsted Coatings,

SCOTCH FINGERING YARNS, All Colors.

JUST RECEIVED.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

Charlottetown, Aug. 26, 1880—tu th sat. Sign of the "Lion," Queen Street.

Encourage Home Manufactories.

For all kinds of Crackers, Biscuits, Navy Bread, &c.,

"THE CITY STEAM BAKERY,"
PRINCE STREET.

10, 15, 20 and 30-lb. Boxes of
MIXED CRACKERS,
suitable for Housekeepers; put up and
delivered in any part of the City. No
charge made for boxes or cartage.
REMEMBER!
All Crackers, &c., manufactured by me
must be Fresh, as they are made daily,
which is a great advantage over the im-
ported article, which is often otherwise.
I HAVE NOW IN STOCK
the following kinds of Ship's Bread:
200 Barrels No. 1 Pilot,
180 Barrels Navy Bread,
50 Barrels Captain's Pilot,
which shall be sold cheaper, than ever
GOOD FAMILY FLOUR
Constantly on hand, and Cheap for Cash

A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Buyers. Special prices offered to Committees of
Church Parties, Picnics, &c. Catalogue and Price List mailed free to any address.

JOHN QUIRK,
Proprietor
June 14, 1880.

SEASIDE HOTEL!

RUSTICO BEACH, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.)

THIS Beautiful Watering Place will be open for the reception of Guests from the 24th
June till the 15th September.
The above Hotel is situated in one of the most charming spots on the Island,
having beautiful scenery, a bracing atmosphere, a beautiful beach, splendid surf-
bathing, sea and river fishing, etc., etc. Good Tables. Moderate charges. Special
arrangements made for Picnic and Dinner Parties, etc. Also the spacious Pavilion will
be let for Picnic Parties, etc., at moderate charges.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for
Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m.
Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Bagnall to meet trains from all
points at Hunter River, for passage to Seaside—7 miles.

JOHN NEWSON & CO., Proprietors,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island
June 21, 1880.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1880.

Reciprocity vs. Free Trade.

The Minister of Agriculture of the Gov-
ernment of Canada, it will be remember-
ed, caused a number of delegates represent-
ing Tenant Farmers in the United King-
dom, to be invited to visit Canada last
autumn, for the purpose of examining its
resources and reporting on its suitability as
a place for settlement. These gentlemen
were clearly informed, it was of all things
desired that their own judgement should be
freely exercised and entirely unfettered.
One of their number, Robert Wallace, the
Nithsdale delegate, at the conclusion of a
highly interesting Report speaks as follows
under the heading of Reciprocity v Free
Trade. We simply recommend his remarks
on this subject to the careful and unpreju-
diced consideration of intelligent men
throughout the Dominion:

"The people of Canada having at last
found out that a system of one sided free
trade is a delusion and snare, put in a Gov-
ernment pledged to adopt what is called the
"national policy," which is simply this:
they want free trade on equal terms, but if
other countries will not grant it, they must
put on a tariff. England and America are
the countries that trade most largely with
Canada, and the American tariff demands
that something must be done. It would be
impossible to give England free trade and
put a duty on American goods, while her
ports were open to those same goods free,
consequently a tariff has to be adopted all
round. Should England adopt a policy
of "reciprocity," which she will have to do
sooner or later, and the sooner the
better for herself, she would at once
get free trade with Canada. So anxious
is the Canadian Government that there
should be no difficulty or delay about this,
they have it arranged that an Order in
Council is sufficient to grant it. It would
never do for England to go back to "pro-
tection" for protection's sake, but the time
is not far distant when she will have to
employ protection, as it is called, as the
power whereby to bring about a general
free trade, which we all so much long for.
The one-sided plan has got a fair trial, and
so far as we are concerned, powerful as we
are, has miserably failed. Our opponents,
the Americans, who took the other way of
it, were the last to succumb when bad times
came, and are now the first to take the lead
on the advent of better things. Upwards
40 million pounds worth of manufactured
goods are imported into Great Britain in
a year, and in spite of the reduced price
through depression of trade, the increase
has been over 20 per cent. within the last
ten years. These must consist either of
luxuries or goods which could be manufac-
tured at home. Suppose half the value due
to the work expended, and that our work-
men had done it, the country would have
been 20 millions richer in one year, and
thousands of families that are this day star-
ving would have an abundance. We must
have grain stuffs free, but Great Britain
should impose a heavy duty upon manufac-
tured goods and live cattle from every
country that will not give us free trade;
then she would be in a position to say to
our neighbours of the United States—and
it is they who so obligingly manufacture
for both of us—"As soon as you give us
free trade, we shall return the compli-
ment." The movements already made
with regard to Canada show how soon they
would come round to our way of thinking;
then in place of our own manufacturers
going over to America and starting factor-
ies, as Messrs. J. and P. Coates, thread
manufacturers, and many more were forced
to do, employing American workmen, we
should have the work done in this country
with our own subjects, now in a state of
starvation. The glory of Britain has been
in her manufacturing industries, but if she
drifts into being a consuming centre, as
her present commercial policy encourages
her to do, in place of a manufacturing and
supplying one, her day is done. Britain,
having free trade with her colonies, and
doing by others in this matter as they do
by her, would yet lead the world, but it is
questionable how long she may hold the
first place by following her present plan."

Notes from North Rustico.

The people around here are all busily en-
gaged harvesting. The early wheat appears
to be very good.
The fishing has been quite a success un-
til last week, when the catches were small
and mackerel lower in prices.
Considerable damage was done by the
gale of Saturday blowing down the orna-
mental trees in front of the King's Palace.
Diphtheria is very bad in these parts,
but by applying honey well to the throat it
is fast disappearing.
There is a monthly male kept running
between the south side of the Island and
here. His stopping place is the hospital.
One of the inmates appear to have quite
recovered from her shock of two years ago,
which is a great ease to Drs. K. and Mac.
Long may it continue to run, providing they
carry their own soap and towel.
Rev. Mr. Archibald is largely appreciated
here.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner.

DEAR SIR,—Will you favor us with a
little space for the insertion of the following
brief article:—

Some time since you were kind enough
to publish a letter from us, having reference
to Mr. H. as a preacher; we now desire to
speak of him as a defender of the truth.

For two or three Sundays Summerside
has been besieged by a Universalist, pro-
fessing to be a preacher, though his style,
manner and inane utterances have led some
to the conclusion that this profession must
be like the assertions he makes—question-
able! This gentleman has been alternately
asserting and denying, until at length even
his most ardent admirers fail to understand
what he does believe. In his first Lec-
ture (!) he denied the Divinity of Jesus
Christ, consequently the Trinity and Eter-
nal Soulship. The Atonement and Fall
were also excluded from his creed. On
these five contested points Mr. H. took
him up on the succeeding Sabbath.

His utterances on this occasion produced
a threefold effect; viz., Convincing his
hearers from Scripture that these doctrines
form part of God's revelation to man.
Exposing the absurdity of his opponent's
remarks, and the fallacy of his assertions,
and thirdly, enraging the lecturer. This
last mentioned effect was demonstrated on
Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Reid, failing
to answer Dr. H's arguments, did the best
he could by ridiculing and abusing com-
mon orthodoxy, and Mr. H. as its repre-
sentative. However, in the evening, a
crowded audience flocked to hear Mr. H.,
thus expressing their sympathy for him,
respect for his teaching, and loyalty to
their Bible.

The subject of the evening's discourse
was "What shall the end be of those that
obey not the Gospel of God?" In answer
to this question the Evangelist replied—
"Everlasting punishment." In substan-
tiating this assertion, Mr. H. manifested
great research into ancient and modern
literature, displaying the most intimate
acquaintance with the mythology and gen-
eral religious writings of the ancients, and
the more modern philosophy of the Greeks.

Those who heard this young man quoting
from the teachings of Zoroaster, Buddha,
Plato, and all the earliest religious and
superstitious writings, could not but com-
pare his discourse, pregnant with wisdom
and stored with argument, with the child-
ish babble and ribaldry of the Universalist
aggressor.

He then appealed to the universal con-
sciousness of man with reference to this sub-
ject, and also to his convictions on carefully
perusing the inspired Revelation. He then
arrayed the Old and New Testament against
this "development of modern thought,"
and thus without condescending to his
opponents weapons of abuse, and low vitu-
peration, he manfully, and eloquently, de-
fended the truth, for which defence, he
merits and receives, the thanks of all ortho-
dox denominations in this town.

We will close this brief article by saying;
this feeble opposition Mr. Hinson has en-
countered, has manifested to his fellows the
great power he possesses as a defender, and
expounder of the Bible.

For a full hour last evening he combated
this Universalist theory, retaining to the
close the attention of the large and appre-
ciative audience, who weekly assemble to
hear him.

Asking you to insert this short communi-
cation at your earliest convenience, we are
dear sir, Yours very truly,

—OUTSIDERS.

Commercial Items.

(From the Monetary Times)
Over 100 reapers have been sent from
Toronto to Ireland by the Toronto Reaper
& Mower Company. The first one was in-
troduced by Mr. Glover Harrison, of the
China Hall.

Montreal harbor presents a scene of more
than ordinary activity; some sixty-five sea-
going vessels, besides the usual complement
of river craft, lie at the wharves busily dis-
charging or loading. At the same date last
year there were forty-seven vessels in port,
showing a gratifying increase of eighteen.

The figures relating to the shipments of
live stock from Montreal for May, June and
July, have just been published, and show
that over 70,000 head of all kinds have left
that port this season. The proportions are
as follows, cattle 21,627 head, sheep 48,353
swine 575 head. These figures show an
increase over last year, of nearly 100 per
cent., in the shipments of cattle, about 35
per cent., in those of sheep, while there has
been a falling off in the shipments of swine.

The Nova Scotia iron has been tested in
the Western States, and has given marked
satisfaction. We learn that the agent of
the Steel Company of Canada, at London-
derry, N. S., sold, during the "boom" in
prices, a quantity in Chicago and other
cities, for the use of car wheel works and
machine shops, the prices prevailing in the
American markets during the periods indi-
cated permitting our iron to enter and pay
the heavy duty. So highly were its purchas-
ers pleased with the quality of the iron,
that they would willingly contract for
quantities of it if the price could now be
placed at a figure to admit of its importa-
tion into the States.