

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 4.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1879.

NO. 554.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,  
Manager. Office Supt

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. II.  
Winter Arrangement.  
ON AND AFTER  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1878.

### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.10 am	
Cardigan	" 8.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 9.55 "	dp 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	" 11.20 "	" 11.40 "
Ch'town	dp 8.00 am	Dp 3.30 pm
Royalty Jun.	" 8.20 "	" 3.50 "
N. Wiltshire	" 9.12 "	" 4.45 "
Hunter River	" 9.30 "	" 5.03 "
Breadalbane	" 10.08 "	" 5.41 "
County Line	" 10.18 "	" 5.51 "
Kensington	" 11.00 "	" 6.30 "
Summerside	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
Wellington	dp 2.40 pm	
Port Hill	" 3.32 "	
O'Leary	" 4.16 "	
Alberton	ar 5.33 "	
Tignish	ar 6.35 "	
	dp 6.40 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.00 am	
Alberton	" 7.45 "	
O'Leary	" 8.47 "	
Port Hill	" 10.05 "	
Wellington	" 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Kensington	dp 2.30 pm	Dp 8.45 am
County Line	" 3.00 "	" 9.15 "
Breadalbane	" 3.40 "	" 9.57 "
Hunter River	" 3.50 "	" 10.08 "
N. Wiltshire	" 4.28 "	" 10.47 "
Royalty Jun.	" 4.45 "	" 11.02 "
Ch'town	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
Royalty Jun.	dp 2.55 "	
Mt. Stewart	" 3.15 "	
Cardigan	ar 4.30 "	
Georgetown	dp 4.40 "	
	" 6.00 "	
	ar 6.25 "	

### SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West.		Going East.	
STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 7.00	MtS tw't Juc	Dp 4.40
Harmony	" 7.23	Morell	" 5.22
St. Peters	" 8.42	St. Peters	" 5.54
Morell	" 9.13	Harmony	" 7.12
MtS tw't Juc	ar 9.55	Souris	ar 7.35

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE,  
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.  
Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878.  
p ne ar h pres kea sp sj ap 6i

## MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS to be forwarded via Cape Traverse will be closed at this Office daily—Sundays excepted—at 8 o'clock p. m.  
The mail for Great Britain, by Canadian Packet sailing from Halifax on Saturdays, will be closed here on Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, p. m.  
The mail for Great Britain via New York will be closed on Thursdays at 8 o'clock, p. m.  
Mails for all places West of Charlottetown receiving Mails by Railway Train or Postal Car, will be closed daily at 7 o'clock, a. m.  
Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, also for all places on the route to those points, will be closed daily at 2 o'clock, p. m.  
Post Office open from 8, a. m., till 8, p. m.  
A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.  
Post Office, Charlottetown, }  
20th Feb., 1879.

## Comfort to Travellers.

THE undersigned will drive parties en route for CAPE TRAVERSE, on suitable terms, regularly, from this Station.  
J. W. HUGHES,  
JOHN HUGHES,  
County Line Station, Feb. 14, 1879—2m



## Examiner Office!

1879.

## JOB PRINTING

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GOOD STYLE

AND AT  
LOW PRICES!

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

Local News,  
Foreign News,  
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Social News,  
Commercial News,  
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IN ADVANCE.

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Great Britain or North America.

Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them  
THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received.  
J. W. MITCHELL, J. W. L. COTTON,  
Office Supt. Manager.

## ELECTORS

Do you approve of falsely dating public accounts?  
Do you approve of deliberate violations of the law?  
Do you approve of sneaking arts to hide illegal practices?  
Do you approve of members of the Legislature selling goods to, and otherwise contracting with, the Government?  
Do you approve of members of the Government furnishing supplies to the Government at their own prices?  
Do you approve of having public supplies paid for by the Government, if the Government does not know that the goods are of the quantity, quality, and value required?  
Do you, in short, approve of a Government which pays the uncertified accounts of its friends and middlemen?  
Do you approve of goods being furnished the Government and paid for though they were never ordered?  
Do you approve of supplies being furnished for any department of the Government without a requisition signed by the authorized officer?  
Do you approve of the extravagant Lunatic Asylum?  
Do you approve of the Assessment Act?  
Do you approve of pimps and spies going about to inspect your property?  
Do you approve of unfair valuations and unequal taxes?  
Do you approve of over-taxing the industrious and the enterprising and under-taxing the lazy and thriftless?  
Do you approve of paying valuers and tax-gatherers ONE DOLLAR for every six dollars they collect?  
If you do approve, vote for Louis H. Davies and his followers!  
If you do NOT approve, vote for the new Government and its supporters.

## BROADWAY HOUSE, BY MACKENZIE.

THE former "City Hotel," now the Broadway House, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Cathedral, is now open for Permanent and Transient Boarders.  
The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.  
The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords, and fares reasonable.  
A Suite of Rooms convenient for a small family, together with board &c., can be had in the Broadway House.  
Nov. 23, 1878—11

## RANKIN HOUSE, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES - Proprietor  
(Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.  
Oct. 15, 1878—3m

## QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y. OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.  
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, 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—

## H. W. Vinnicombe,

Resident Piano Tuner & Regulator,  
HAS adopted the Dollar system of Tuning—six visits a year, at one dollar per visit. This system is much more economical and satisfactory than any other, as the cost is less, and the instrument is kept constantly in tune and repair.  
A visit will be made to all parts of the Island once a year, or oftener if desired. Pianos tuned by Hamilton's system of even temperament.  
Orders may be left at Mr. Fletcher's Music Store, or at Bremner Bros., Queen Street.  
Jan. 6, 1879—

## WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as  
THE RANKIN HOUSE,  
in first class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to  
Permanent and Transient Boarders.  
Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.  
WM. WAGSTAFF.  
May 25, 1878.

## Correspondence.

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

### Protection versus Free Trade.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—At the present moment there is, undoubtedly, a great deal of unnecessary excitement in this community on the subject of the new Dominion tariff, now before Parliament at Ottawa. I use the words "unnecessary excitement" advisedly, because I am one of those antiquated persons who believe that no country can prosper that exports all its surplus produce in a raw, unmanufactured condition. I also believe that nothing but the most perverse and suicidal policy (such as that pursued for the last 10 or 12 years by our legislators) can prevent this young Dominion of ours from becoming, at no distant day, a very respectable manufacturing as well as agricultural country. To attain this position, however, encouragement must be given to those willing to expend their capital in establishing manufactories and providing a market for a portion of our agricultural production at our own doors. England, herself, built up her magnificent manufactures in this way, and thus became, in process of time, "the workshop of the world" and the "mistress of the seas." Surely it cannot be very wrong in us, a young country, to follow as closely as possible in the footsteps of our illustrious predecessors! At all events, we mean to try the experiment; and we will do what we can to secure success, and leave the result in the hands of Divine Providence, without whose blessing "the best concerted schemes must fail, and never can succeed."  
My object on the present occasion is not, however, to encumber your columns with a lengthy disquisition on the subject of Protection vs. Free Trade; but simply to direct your attention to the subjoined extract of a letter, showing what, in the opinion of the writer, the abandonment of a Protective policy and the substitution of a Free Trade policy in its stead, has done, and, unfortunately, is still doing for our good old Mother Country, God bless her! The writer of the letter alluded to is an American gentleman now in London, and was addressed to a banker in St. Louis, U. S. A., a short time since. It is written with great apparent frankness and honesty, and will well repay an attentive perusal. The figures, he says, are given from official sources.  
Yours, etc.,  
A MODERATE PROTECTIONIST.  
Ch'town, March 29, 1879.

Imports into England from the United States for the year 1877.	
Imports from England to the United States for the same period.	£77,825,973
Exports from England to the United States for the same period.	19,855,893
Imports into England from the United States, for the year 1878.	89,070,000
Exports from England to the United States, for the same period.	14,600,000

It will be seen, from these figures, that we sold England in 1877 four times as much as she sold us, and that in 1878 we sold her five times as much as she sold us. This enormous balance of trade against England amounts, for the two years, to \$600,000,000. This balance has been adjusted by the United States taking back government and other bonds, and thus liquidating abroad this amount of foreign indebtedness, otherwise England would have had to have paid every pound sterling in gold. But this adjustment of trade balances, through the medium of bonds, has now been about exhausted. Very few bonds remain here, and the bulk of them are held for permanent investment. Under these circumstances the United States must not only retain all her coin, and the annual out-put of all her mines, but she must draw coin largely from this side. The articles imported from the United States into England are such that she cannot dispense with—food supplies, cotton and other essentials upon which her very life is based. How, in future, she is to pay for them is among the problems to be solved. Last year the balance against her was \$330,000,000. Her whole known accumulation of gold amounts to \$650,000,000.

"Two years would exhaust this amount, unless she can either diminish her purchases from us or increase her sales to us. She can do neither; we buy of her less every year by \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and sell her every year from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 more. These figures are official, and of course trade balances always regulate in the end the respective amounts of coin each country is able to hold. Gold in former years centered in England because all nations were indebted to her. This condition of things has been reversed. The total trade balance against England in 1877 was £142,000,000, or \$710,000,000. Her statesmen and her people went wild over the abstract principle of free trade. All the leading commercial nations have flooded the markets with every conceivable article her people require, cheaper than she can either manufacture or produce them. The consequence is hundreds of thousands of her population are out of employ, and she has fallen from the greatest commercial power in the world to a position where her very existence is threatened. If she does not change her whole internal policy, and go back to protection, and reorganize her

government, and make all her colonial possessions a part and parcel of her empire, and all her laws as fully operative in Australia and Canada as they are here, she will never regain her lost trade. They will be so long in doing this that in the meantime part of her coin must go to the United States. None of England's statesmen have the courage to utter a single word against free trade so strangely is this craze still fixed in the minds of the people. \* \* \*

"The unity of the British Empire must soon become a measure which England will feel compelled to deal with. The disturbed conditions in Victoria and the dead-lock between the legislative council and legislative assembly, and the appeal for assistance to the imperial parliament through a special embassy, is only one instance of the many difficulties that exist and will continue to arise in the English colonial system as now organized. Victoria has also passed a tariff levying a duty on all articles imported from England. The United States is supplying Victoria and the other provinces in Australia with large quantities of hardware, agricultural implements and locomotives, and is taking this trade out of the hands of England and her own colonies. An official report by Frederick Brittain, of Sheffield, under the title of "British Trade and Foreign Competition," recites, among other most valuable and impressive statistics, that the United States is shipping to Australia six dozen American saws where Sheffield now ships a single saw. I mention these facts to show that, as we become large exporters and draw trade from England to ourselves, we will, with trade, draw gold."

### Meeting at Pownal.

Pursuant to notice a very large and influential political meeting was held in Pownal Hall on Tuesday evening the 25th inst.

Mr. Alexander A. Moore was appointed chairman and the undersigned secretary. Mr. Nicholson was the first to address the meeting. He spoke of his reluctance in becoming a representative of this district, and thanked his supporters present for the confidence they had placed in him. He voted for the want of confidence in the late government, being guided by the vote given his colleague in September. He considered that it was only right that we—the electors—should have the privilege of saying whether or not the present Government has our confidence. The School Act requires to be amended. It has been the means of closing a large number of our schools. If there is a deficit—which he believes there is—the Assessment Act will require to be continued. But with the present principle of the act he did not quite agree. The Ballot Act must be amended. The registration of voters must be done away with altogether. He concluded by saying that we must bring our expenditure within our revenue without resorting to direct taxation.

Mr. Montgomery spoke next. He commenced by saying that since he was last before the electors his views have in no respect changed. He endorsed the policy of the present Government, and will give Mr. Sullivan an independent support. He, in a very able manner, showed the unpopularity of the acts of the late government. They had placed some acts on the statute book which were so obnoxious to the country that they dare not put them in force. Joseph Dixon next came forward, and announced his intention of contesting the election in the interest of the Opposition. He had consented to become a candidate reluctantly, as he would much rather see his friend Mr. Moore in the field. For Belfast to elect two men to support Sullivan, he thought an unprecedented thing. He maintained that the late Government had been unfairly dealt with. They should have had another opportunity of amending their Acts. He claimed to be author of a number of letters on the School and Assessment Act, and also of one respecting our share of the Fishery Award, all of which were signed "Belfaster."

Messrs. R. Smith and F. Haszard spoke for some time in defence of the late Government, both of which speeches were well received. Mr. Sutherland (Davies' partner) also spoke in the interest of the Opposition. He waxed warm when he referred to the "Public Schools Act" and clearly proved to the satisfaction of all present that he knew nothing about it.

Thomas Crane spoke at considerable length. He opposed the policy of each of the candidates, and would support no man who would not promise to erase the Assessment Act from the Statute Book.

After some lively discussion, the following candidates were nominated, each I think having about the same supporters: Joseph Dixon, proposed by R. Smith and John Haley; John McEachern, proposed by George Dickieson and J. St. C. Moore; D. Montgomery, proposed by George Beers and Alex. McRae; James Nicholson, proposed by John Acorn (miller) and John Cullen. Mr. McEachern refused at present to accept the nomination.

After the usual vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman and Secretary, three hearty cheers were raised for each of the candidates.  
JOHN N. ROBERTSON, Sec'y.  
March 26, 1879.

Surrogate Calvin, in admitting the Vanderbilt will to probate, said the testimony of the contestants raised a strong presumption that they were more insane than the Commodore.