

versally detested is their utter indifference to the appeals of the poor people for justice. These attacks are evidently very galling to Mr. McKenzie, — the more so as they are directed against "my department" and as they are made by "my supporters in Parliament." But Mr. McKenzie is one of those who "from seeming evil still adduces good," and he pretends to see in them no indications of the coming storm, from the fury of which he will be compelled to beat a retreat to the cool shades of opposition.

MORE ECONOMICAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

When the Grits were in office they loudly protested that \$30,000 a year was ample salary for the Governor General. They abused Sir John McDonald because he made liberal provision for the gubernatorial office. Mr. Holton declared, seconded by Mr. McKenzies, that the expenses of the Government were, beyond measure, extravagant. Even the Governor General himself was attacked. When the "Purity of Purty and Economy" attained to power, everyone thought that the Governor General would find himself "cribbed, cabined and confined" in Rideau Hall. Times were hard. The Government were determined, in the words of Cartwright, "to carry economy to the very verge."

The wages of all Government employees, guilty of the crime of being poor, were cut down. Every trackman along the line of Government Railways was made to feel that money was scarce. Every small official whom the Government could afford to treat with impunity was compelled to recognize the glorious fact that an economical Administration ruled in Canada. While Brydges drew his \$5,000 a year, and drove in palace cars at the public expense, while Ministers revelled in the sweets of office and exhibited all the reckless characteristics of a beggar on horseback, public works were starved and public officials impoverished because the times were hard and the Government "economical." But how did McKenzie treat the Governor-General, whose salary they had protested against as "outrageous" — whom they had abused and belittled while in Opposition? Why, in those three years of depression and ruin and "economy," they gave him, over and above his salary of \$50,000 a year, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. In three years the "economical" McKenzie laid out upon the Governor General THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Little wonder, then, that members of Parliament should seek for some explanation. Little wonder that the Hon. Peter Mitchell should rise in his place and move that a "Return in detail of expenditure incurred from the Treasury of Canada for expenses of His Excellency the Governor General and suite to British Columbia and back in the year 1876, and also of the expenditure of the trip of His Excellency to Manitoba," be laid upon the table. But strange—passing strange—as it may appear, McKenzie—the Liberal Mackenzie—the fierce agitator for Parliamentary control and Parliamentary rights—rose and said that if the hon. gentleman pressed his motion, he should ask his followers to vote it down. The scene which followed this announcement it is not possible to describe. Even members who disapproved of Mr. Mitchell's motion, were astonished to hear it. The right of any member of Parliament to ask for a statement of any and every Governmental expenditure is undoubted; and though many thought that, under the circumstances—in view of the great public services Lord Dufferin has rendered to Canada, and in view of the fact that he is now to leave its shores—Mr. Mitchell would have done better if he had not brought his motion forward at this juncture—no one questioned the duty of the Government to respond. Mr. Mitchell dared McKenzie to divide the House, and Mr. Holton mended matters with an amendment.

W. L. C.

Deficits.

MR. CARTWRIGHT'S deficit to the 30th June last, amount in the aggregate to THREE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS. From the 1st of July last to the 1st of February in this year, the expenditure of our super-economical Government has exceeded the Revenue by SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. So that by the end of the present financial year, we may fairly anticipate the further humiliation of a third deficit amounting to upwards of a MILLION OF DOLLARS. An unending succession of deficits—such as these—must inevitably ruin the credit of Canada. When Mr. Cartwright was last in England he was able to point to the creditable fact, that never, during the previous history of the Dominion, had the Government been compelled to admit that they were obliged to go into debt in order to meet the ordinary expenditure of the Administration. He was also able to point to the still more creditable fact that the Government had filed up surpluses, year after year, to the aggregate amount of sixteen millions of dollars. Consequently, he was able to say to the capitalists of the Mother Country, "Gentlemen, our credit is unquestionable. Every dollar we have heretofore borrowed has been expended in public works tending to the improvement and development of the country." And consequently he was enabled to obtain the money he required on good terms—though those terms were made by the very brokers who furnished it. But the shield has no golden side now. Mr. Cartwright has added THREE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the annual burden of taxation,—in three years he has taxed the people of Canada to the tune of TEN MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more than they were taxed under the terrible administration of his predecessors in office. Then, on the 30th June next, his deficits will in all probability have amounted to FOUR MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Now, the Finance Minister tells us, in his budget, that he has yet to borrow, in order to complete projected public works, THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS; and he will, in the course of a few years, have to present the shield again to the capitalists of Great Britain. But how changed! The gold all gone. The silver all gone. And a succession of deficits instead! Verily we have had enough of Grit rule.

DESPATCHES from Montreal announce the failure of Bernard Bastino & Co., lumber merchants; liabilities, \$100,000. Joseph Woodley, wholesale dealer in boots and shoes, Quebec, has also failed; his liabilities are \$150,000.

Habits of Public Men.

We observe that an attempt is being made to draw political capital out of the fact that Sir John McDonald has, for some time, been absent from his place in Parliament. It is more than hinted that the cause of absence is to be found in the convivial habits in which Sir John is accused of occasionally indulging. The insinuation is a mean and dishonorable one, and doubly so from the fact that it proceeds entirely on conjecture. It was not to be expected that this dainty morsel of scandal could escape the keen scent of our contemporary the *Patriot*. It was, in fact, he sniffed it; and his vulture instincts were too strong for his civilization. The gossip is reproduced in this morning's *Patriot* in this fashion:—

Speaking of Sir John's protracted absence at Toronto, the *St. John Freeman* suggests that he join a Reform Club.

At the present time when the cause of temperance is agitated with so much zeal by the leaders of public opinion, the above item is, no doubt, meant to bias the minds of temperance men against the Conservative leader. The Leader of the Government has, we believe, carefully cultivated a reputation as a total abstainer, and his labors have been rewarded with a certain amount of success. When on his visit here Mr. McKenzie brought comfort to the hearts of the advocates of temperance by publicly quaffing cold water. He receives Temperance Deputations with a cordiality that would sit well on a J. B. Gough, and is to all outward seeming in lusty antagonism to the whole family of Cognac and Genièvre.

The *Patriot*, it will be observed, quotes from the *St. John Freeman*, and there is a certain Mr. McCready, the Ottawa correspondent of the *St. John Telegraph*, who greedily takes part in the vituperative gossip. The *Moncton Times* takes the latter gentleman severely to task, and we recommend his words to the best consideration of the *Patriot*. The *Times* says:—

Mr. McCready knows Mr. McKenzie is not a teetotaler, but he has been very desirous of leaving the impression that he is. Most people who have any acquaintance with the habits of the two men know that Mr. McKenzie drinks more intoxicating liquor than Sir John A. McDonald, although pretending a wonderful interest in the advancement of the Temperance cause.

It might, perhaps, be well if such Government writers as Mr. McCready would abstain from insinuating in regard to Opposition politicians what they dare not charge openly. This is a very dangerous game to play. Moreover, it might be made a losing game. It is certainly a very unfair and foolish procedure on the part of the adherents of the Grit Party. If they must follow Party men into their homes and resorts and detail in the newspapers their habits of life, it would show better taste for them to deal with their own intimates or those of their own Party with whose record they must be well acquainted. Why does not Mr. McCready take up the case of Mr. A. J. Smith. He is very intimate with Mr. Smith? In his correspondence to the *Telegraph* and *Visitor* he displays his knowledge of Mr. Smith's many excellent qualities of head and heart. Why not tell us how Mr. Smith handled himself at the dinner to the Premier in St. John? Why not discover the source of his emotion when speaking in Parliament last Session on the Anglin Printing Scandal? Why not take up the case of Mr. Huntington and his mode of life? Why not introduce the readers of the *Telegraph* to the Ottawa bar-room escapades of a Grit politician who has only recently been made a Judge? Why not present us with a sketch of the drinking habits of Mr. Laflamme? Should Mr. McCready run ashore for subjects, we can furnish him with the names of a score or two of other Grit notabilities with whose true inwardness, we are confident, he has an intimate acquaintance,—a far more complete acquaintance than he can possibly have with those persons who would probably not care to acknowledge his salutation. In short, if we are to have this sort of a controversy, let us have as broad a field as possible, and no favors shown.

Even supposing, then, that Sir John was absent, from the cause which the *Patriot* would wish us to believe, was the real one, there still remains this difference between the two men: Mr. McKenzie drinks more intoxicating liquor than Sir John McDonald, and adds to his orgies the disgusting sin of hypocrisy.

The Indians of the Dominion.

MR. MILLS is charged with the duty of looking after "our Indians." His report is before us. Regarding the "Oka difficulty" he says:—

"The difficulties which have arisen between the Indians at Oka and the gentlemen of the Seminary have been the source of a good deal of angry discussion. The gentlemen of the Seminary have all along denied any rights of property on the part of the Indians in the Seigniory of the Two Mountains, while others have not hesitated to declare that the Seminary are simply Trustees for the Indians. As Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, I have felt it my duty to obtain the best legal advice as to the rights of the Indians to the lands in question, and I have not hesitated to urge them to be guided by my advice in the settlement of their differences with the Seminary. And should they be so guided I trust that an amicable settlement may be made at an early day."

REGRET IS EXPRESSED

for the ravages of the small-pox. The doctor who attended upon the Indians sick of this dire disease, says the stories told of the sufferings of the "Indians in epidemics of small-pox are too numerous and too harrowing to relate—for example, where the pustules covered the body and the fever ran highest, the Indian would leave his camp to throw himself into the river or lake, as the case might be. By this means a moment's relief would be obtained, but the patient would reach the shore to drop dead as if shot through the heart." The Indians, it is said, are all very anxious to be vaccinated.

The Indians of British Columbia are, it is said, generally industrious, law-abiding

and self-reliant; and the Sioux are reported as more industrious and intelligent than the other Indian bands in the North-West, who are accustomed "to rely only too much upon the Government for assistance and direction, and too little on their own industry."

THE PRESENCE OF SITTING BULL

and his warriors in Canada is deplored as a source of anxiety both to the Government of Canada and of the United States. These Indians harbor feelings of fierce hostility towards and thorough distrust of the United States people and Government. These feelings may be traced to two principal causes,—the dishonesty of Indian agents and the failure of the Federal authorities to protect the Indian reservations from being taken possession of by an adventurous and somewhat lawless white population. The officers of the North-West Mounted Police have been instructed to impress upon Sitting Bull and his warriors the necessity of keeping the peace towards the people of the United States, and there is no reason for supposing they will not heed the warnings which have been given them. It is not, however, desirable to encourage them to remain on Canadian territory, and Colonel McLeod has been accordingly instructed to impress them with their probable future hardships, after the failure of the buffalo, should they elect to remain in Canada; that the President of the United States and his Cabinet are upright men, willing and anxious to do justice to the Indians; and should they return peacefully, they will be properly cared for, and any treaty made with them will be honestly fulfilled. It is desirable that, as wards of the United States, they should return to that country, upon the Government of which morally devolves the burden and the responsibility of their civilization.

RESPECTING THE INDIANS OF THIS PROVINCE

Mr. Stewart, "Visiting Superintendent," reports a slight but perceptible decrease in the population. He regrets the death of "Peter Bernard, sen., aged 78." His death was "caused by exposure, while goose-shooting, and has left a blank in the community, which it is difficult to fill up." Mr. Stewart says:—"Calls for medical help have been so intermittent that a large portion of the annual grant is necessarily appropriated for this purpose alone. The redeeming feature, however, in respect to these particular bills is, that while suffering humanity is assuaged before the last enemy comes in, the survivors are by such means enabled to follow their ordinary pursuits."

Fire at Port Elgin—A Boy Burnt to Death.

BAY VERTE, Feb. 26.—The dwelling house of Mr. George Sprague, of Port Elgin, was burned by fire on Sunday night with all its contents. The origin of the fire is not known. The family retired about 10 o'clock. It consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, a grandson about 12 years old, a daughter, and Captain Crowley. They were aroused about 12 o'clock by the flames, which spread so rapidly that they had barely time to save themselves. When the crowd gathered the boy Sprague was missing. The room where he slept was searched, but he could not be found until next morning. His body was burned to a crisp. It is supposed he arose and tried to make his way out, but was smothered by the smoke. There was no insurance on the premises.

P. Sinclair, Esq., M. P.

AND now it is Peter Sinclair that finds fault with the Government's trade policy, and wants them to go back to Sir John A.'s policy of a 15 per cent. tariff. It is a pity honest Peter didn't think of objecting to the increase of duty four years ago. Has the approaching election anything to do with wide-awake Peter's change of opinion?

Entertainment at Souris.

On Wednesday evening last, the people of Souris had the pleasure of listening to an entertainment given under the auspices of the Temperance Reform Club of that place. The following was the

PROGRAMME:

Chorus—"Temperance Star," Choir.
Address, Dr. Muttart.
Song—"Don't give the name a bad place," Mr. Cantwell.
Recitation—"The seven plagues of Egypt," Mr. Gallagher.
Duet—"Star of the Twilight," Misses Carleton and McFarlane.
Final scene from *Pickwick*.
Recitation—"Casabianca," Miss Annie Campbell.
Chorus—"Hail smiling Morn," Choir.
Song—"Comin' through the Rye," Miss Minnie McFarlane.
Farce—"Intelligence Office," Misses Anderson, Paquet.
God save the Queen.

Altogether it was a decided success. We are glad to see that the Souris Reform Club is still doing good service in the matter of entertainments, as well as Temperance work. Dr. Muttart's was a neat and short speech—not particularly on temperance—but just as much appreciated. Mr. Cantwell's song was Dutch, and a very jolly one it was. The duet was well rendered: Every one has read the "Trial scene from *Pickwick*," and this being the piece of the evening, was looked forward to with pleasure. Mr. Timothy McDonald, as counsel for plaintiff, made his address admirably. In the examination of witnesses, there were several answers, however, that we have never met in the original. We would recommend our friends to leave out what is not strictly proper. A pretty, graceful, little maiden, of about five summers, recited "Ca a lueca" with all the manner and confidence of one three times her age. That pretty Scotch song "Comin' through the Rye," was very well sung indeed. The entertainment ended with an amusing farce, "The Intelligence Office." Altogether it was a decided success.—Com.

The newly appointed members of the Charlottetown School Board visited the different City Schools this forenoon.

Telegrams.

We are glad to hear the *Patriot* confess that he labors under disadvantages in procuring telegrams. If he were honest and truthful, he might claim sympathy; but the delusions under which he labors prevent this. How can he expect people to believe that he gets telegrams from Europe twelve hours later than the *EXAMINER* after the exposure made by us on Saturday? According to what we then produced, our telegram was actually twelve hours in advance of the *Patriot's*. But, then, he says he pays such large amounts for telegrams and the *EXAMINER* pays so little. All we can say is, that if the *Patriot* pays for old telegrams published the evening before by us, as much in one day as the *EXAMINER* pays in a week, there is in the fact a charming illustration of the old adage, "A fool and his money are soon parted."

Power to Open Letters.

THE Postmaster-General has a "little Bill" before Parliament which means that he shall have power to open letters at his discretion. The excuse is, that he wants to prevent and prohibit "the sending or delivery, by post, of letters, circulars, or other mail matter concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or other illegal enterprises of a like character offering prizes, etc.," for the purpose of obtaining money under false pretences. Certainly the lottery-fraud nuisance is one which should, if possible, be abated. But, if its abatement can only be obtained by making the Postmaster-General a legalized spy, the price will be rather dear.

"'Tis better to bear the ills we have Than fly to others we not not of."

Correspondence.

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

St. Peter's School.

The following letter, from the Rev. G. W. Hodgson, contradicts a statement made in the *Patriot*, to the effect that Mr. E. J. Hodgson was hostile to the existing School Law on account of his connexion with St. Peter's School.

To the Editor of the *Patriot*.

Sir,—I have seen in a late number of your paper an allusion to St. Peter's School, in which you state that it can only prosper by the failure of the present Government school system. This opinion is, I believe, erroneous. For my own part, I think that a school such as ours is quite independent of the failure or success of the others. I feel confident that, in a town the size of this, there will always be a number of persons wishing themselves to pay for the education of their own children, sufficient to support more than one school where they may so do. This has certainly been the case during the last six years, nor has the last year made me at all afraid. The attendance at the Boy's School has been larger since the inauguration of the present system than it was before; though, probably, our scale of fees would at any time prevent the great majority of those who use the Free Schools from sending their children to us.

I am no admirer, for many reasons, of the present school system, but I prefer to think of it as a competitor with whom we may contend in an honorable rivalry, rather than as of an enemy whose ruin is the condition of our success. I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. HODGSON.

To the Editor of the *Examiner*:

DEAR SIR,—At a recent trial before the Stipendiary Magistrate, the news jester of the *Patriot* (who previously held a prominent position on the staff of a disreputable sheet published in this City) boldly and boastfully avowed his heterodoxy. It would seem that the Presbyterian gauged rightly the religious calibre of the *Patriot* editor. Verily, "Birds of a feather," etc.

Yours truly,
CUSTOS.

Ch'town, March 4, 1878.

OIL, 28 Casks best American OIL, by the Cask. Cheapest in the City.

H. COOMBS.

DYES, 10 Lbs. ANILINE, in Magenta, Crimson, Green, Scarlet, Blue and Panseau. 50 lbs. Logwood, 25 lbs. Cudbear, Bluestone, Coppers. Wholesale and retail, at bottom prices.

H. COOMBS.

Ch'town, Feb. 28—3i cod swpat & ar 3i

WEST OF ENGLAND HOUSE,

Great George Street,

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers for their patronage during the time he has been in business, begs to inform them and the public generally that he intends closing up his present business and will sell at

REDUCED PRICES,

the Stock now on hand, until

The First Day of May.

Any person wishing to go into the

Dry Goods and Grocery Business

will be treated liberally for the purchase of

Entire Stock & Premises

with immediate possession if required.

All persons indebted will please make immediate payment of their respective accounts.

W. W. STUMBLES.

Feb. 26, 1878.—3i

New Advertisements.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

A FEW Tubs good Home Made BUTTER—not imported,—made by some of our best Butter-makers—can be had on application to
JAMES BARRETT,
Dorchester Street.
Ch'town, Mar. 1, 1878.—4f

FISH SALE!

FOR SALE AT OUR STORE:

400 QUINTALS No. 1 CODFISH,
30 Quintals POLLOCK,
20 Boxes Smoked HALIBUT,
50 Boxes Preserved LOBSTERS.

HASZARD BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 28—dy pat 1m

Mr. Earle's Concert!

A CONCERT of VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given in the

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL

—ON—

TUESDAY, 5th March.

TICKETS 50 cents each, to be had at Dr. Dodd's Medical Hall, where a plan of the sitings can be seen on Wednesday, the 27th instant.
Family tickets of six, \$2.00; of four, \$1.50.
Feb. 25—

Anniversary Service.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the P. E. Island Auxiliary Bible Society will be held (D. V.) in the Hall of the Y. M. C. A., Charlottetown, on MONDAY, the 11th inst. Besides the usual programme, some choice pieces will be sung at intervals during the evening. Chair taken at 8 o'clock, p. m.

DONALD McNEILL,
Secretary.

March 4, 1879—t meeting.

Tenders for Poor House.

TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Poor House," will be received at the Poor House, until SATURDAY, 9th March, from persons willing to furnish the following supplies:—

FISH,
KEROSENE OIL,
SOAP,
HOMESPUN CLOTH,
FLANNEL,
UNBLEACHED COTTON,
WHITE
WINCEY,
SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
HATS and CAPS.

Also for performing the following services:—
TAILOR'S WORK,
SHOEMAKER'S
UNDERTAKER'S

All necessary information can be obtained at the Poor House from the master.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE W. HODGSON,
Secy Commissioners.

Ch'town, Feb. 25—dy pat 3taw till 9th

SHROVE TUESDAY!!

An Entertainment,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION,

WILL BE GIVEN ON

TUESDAY, MARCH the 5th,

IN THE

REFORM CLUB HALL.

As the Committee have spared no pains in making the programme an interesting one, they hope the Entertainment will be liberally patronized.

ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.

Doors open at 7 1/2 p. m.; to commence at 8.

T. NEWBERRY,
Secy Com.

Feb. 27—

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

ATTENTION!

We have the Largest Stock of

Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Shafts, Wheels, Etc.,

ever imported in this City, which we are selling at least 10 PER CENT. LOWER than any house in the trade.

We have also a Large Stock of AXLES; American and Canadian SPRINGS both side and Elliptic; American, Canadian, and the celebrated Campbell & Fowler make.

Fifth Wheels,

Shaft Couplings,

Clips, Bands,

Tire Steel,

Iron, Bolts,

Castings,

and everything required in the line, at PASTIC PRICES. Special inducements to CASH BUYERS. Call and inspect for yourselves.

BOURKE, SON & CO.,
"City Hardware Store."

Ch'town, Feb. 28—2w 2aw no & ar 2w