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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1882.

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**THE DAILY EXAMINER**  
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A. B. WARBURTON,  
F. J. CONROY.  
Charlottetown, Dec. 3, 1881—6w 2aw

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Have been thoroughly overhauled, and  
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making it second to none on  
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Parties from a distance can receive their  
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H. S. GATES,  
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Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

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Tinware and Stovepipe, all kinds, made to  
order. Special prices to wholesale dealers.  
Orders for fitting up Stoves promptly and  
carefully attended to.  
Orders solicited. Shop opposite Dr. Jen-  
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R. BODD,  
Practical Tin-Smith.  
Charlottetown, Sept. 20, '81—3m

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**W. A. HUTCHESON'S.**  
I shall Sell off my Stock of Groceries at  
**COST.**

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GOOD TEA, 25, 30 and 33 cents; CRACKERS, 4 to 14 cents; MOLASSES, 47 cents;  
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of superior quality and texture, which cannot be surpassed either for price or quality,  
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**AT A LARGE REDUCTION.**  
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Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1881.

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THE EXAMINER PRINTING OFFICE  
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**NEW SPRING TWEEDS!**  
**FELT HATS,**  
**MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.**  
**JUST RECEIVED VIA GEORGETOWN.**  
**100 PIECES OF SPRING TWEEDS,**  
(NEWEST PATTERNS),  
4 CASES HARD AND SOFT FELT HATS,  
1 CASE MEN'S FANCY COLORED SHIRTS,  
20 DOZ. MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.  
Will be sold at a small advance on cost for Cash.  
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Brennan's Old Stand, Queen Street, January 20, 1882—wkly pat pres ne

For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits,  
For Canadian Tweed Suits,  
For Overcoats of all Descriptions,  
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**JOHN MACLEOD & CO'S,**  
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There you will find the largest and best assortment of Cloths in the  
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guaranteed.  
—ALSO—  
A complete line of Gents' Furnishings and Felt Hats, cheap, &c. &c.  
Remember the address, two doors above Apothecaries Hall Corner  
Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1881.

## Political Meeting at Tignish.

A meeting of the electors of Tignish and vicinity was held in the Tignish Hall, on Tuesday, 31st January last, for the purpose of discussing political questions. The meeting was a large and influential one, and was organized by calling I. I. Morrison, Esq., to the chair, and appointing the undersigned Secretary.

E. Hackett, M. P., was the first to address the meeting. He said he was glad to meet his opponents before so large a meeting, and discuss with them leading political questions. He spoke of the increased prosperity of the country under the National Policy, and was glad to be able to state that the revenue for the last year was largely in excess of the expenditure, leaving a surplus of \$4,000,000 in the hands of the Government to be appropriated in reducing the debt of the country. He also showed how the Cartwright tariff had failed in producing sufficient revenue, and that if he had remained as Finance Minister, he intended to resort to direct taxation. He next referred to the increase of the public debt under the late administration, showing that they had added \$40,000,000 to it during their term of office. He explained how the money was expended, proving to the meeting that large amounts were thrown away through the incapacity of the late Government, and referred to the contract entered into with the Syndicate to build the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the benefit that would accrue to the people of the Dominion in consequence of it.

James Yeo, M. P., was the next Speaker. He said he was not aware that the meeting was called for the purpose of discussing politics. He referred to the Pacific Scandal, and said when he first went to Parliament he had intended to support Sir John McDonald, but on account of certain charges brought against him, had changed his mind. He then spoke of the money paid by Sir Hugh Allan, for the purpose of buying votes, which was to be repaid to him by the Government. He next condemned the contract for building the Canadian Pacific Railway, which he said was entered into contrary to the wishes of the people. He then spoke of Island claims to a portion of the Fishery Award, and said he had done all in his power to get it.

S. F. Perry, M. P. P., next addressed the meeting. He said he spoke from the standpoint of a supporter of the Reform Party. He confined his speech principally to the contract with the Syndicate, contrasting the first and second offer. He read from parliamentary papers to show the loss sustained by the country in not accepting the second, which loss he estimated at \$60,000,000. He also stated that, owing to privileges granted to this Company, a large monopoly would be created in the North-west. He then referred to the new tariff, saying that under it the duties had been increased enormously, and that we were being ground down by taxation. If we had our share of the Fishery Award, we could keep up our Public Works without taxation.

Mr. Hackett replied to the speeches of Messrs. Yeo and Perry, showing up the second Syndicate as a political dodge, and that the offer was made when they knew the Government could not accept it. He then explained his action with regard to the Fishery Award, stating that he stood by his constituents and voted against his leader, but that Mr. Yeo did not remain at Ottawa to vote when he ascertained that Mr. McKenzie was going to vote against the Island's claims. Mr. A. J. McFadyen here made a short speech in reference to local requirements. After some explanations from Mr. Yeo, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Charles Dalton, and seconded by Mr. Isidore Gaudet, and being put by the Chairman was carried almost unanimously, there being about three hundred present, only about twenty voting against it when the division was taken:

Whereas, it has been clearly shown to the meeting that the fiscal policy of the present Government has proved most beneficial to the people of this Dominion, not only by adding to the general prosperity of the country, but also in providing revenue sufficient to meet the requirements of the Government and have a handsome surplus left;  
And Whereas, we believe that the Govern-  
ment, in securing a powerful Syndicate to construct and operate the Canadian Pacific Railway, paying them largely out of the lands of the North-west, has relieved the people of this country of a heavy burden;  
Therefore Resolved that we approve the general policy of the Government, and the conduct of our representative, Mr. Hackett, in according them an independent support.

After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting quietly dispersed.  
JOSEPH H. GAUDET,  
Tignish, 1st Feb. 1882.

In a recent speech the Hon. Mr. Stairs, of Nova Scotia, dealt very fully with the increased freight rates on the Intercolonial Railway under Mr. Mackenzie. The facts which he produced showed conclusively that the Company railways are not, by any means, the only railways which can charge exorbitant rates. A government railway administered by a Grit Government is equally to be dreaded with any company road. In fact it is more to be dreaded, because a company will not unless insane, charge such rates as will drive business off their line, while in the case of the Intercolonial under Mr. MacKenzie that was actually done. A government railway under a d-spotic and ignorant Mini-ter is indeed a "monopoly" of the most dangerous character.  
—Halifax Herald.

While in college the late President Garfield wrote as follows:—"If I gain nothing else by the course, I shall at least rid myself of that revolting awe which I have been accustomed to feel toward a man with more suspicion than sense. The world is terribly gulled by college puff."

GRITTEAU'S relatives have accepted the offer made by a Philadelphia refrigerator firm for his body and all preparations for placing it on exhibition have already commenced.

## NEWS NOTES.

Buyers from the United States are purchasing all the Canadian salmon, trout, and white fish they can get. Many tons have been despatched from Toronto to the United States.

A little girl hearing that while in Philadelphia Oscar Wilde was dissatisfied with the plainness of the furniture and appointments of his room at the hotel, saying that there was nothing beautiful upon which he could rest his eyes, asked "why he didn't seat himself for an hour or so before the mirror."

The London "Times" publishes a letter of Mr. Gladstone, replying to a correspondent who urged the release of the imprisoned suspects. The prime minister says: "The first duty of the government is to law and order. It cannot consistently release these individuals until they have lost their power or have renounced their intention of pursuing a course of disturbance. Neither of these conditions are so far apparently fulfilled. The government has thus far no alternative but to persevere with a most painful duty."

Of the simultaneous public meetings held in all the chief cities of the United States on the 23rd inst. for the purpose of giving expression to popular opinion on the question of polygamy, the significance is thus set forth by the St. Paul "Pioneer Press": "These several meetings, voicing the public opinion of the most highly civilized communities of the American continent, will express in a harmonious chorus the nation's condemnation of the foulest social institution which is still suffered to exist within its borders; and the detestation and abhorrence in which all good citizens hold, not only the institution, but the timid and indolent national policy which has encouraged its growth and winked at its offensive existence."

The Club Nationale has declared in favor of Canadian independence, because:

1. The Dominion of Canada possesses all the elements of a powerful nation.
2. The Colonial regime has no raison d'etre on the American continent.
3. That Canada should make her own treaties.
4. The protectorate of the Mother Country instead of a guarantee of security is dangerous to our tranquility.
5. That because Canada is great, prosperous and civilized she should be no longer dependent, inferior, or in vassalage.
6. Independence will open new horizons for men of talent to distinguish themselves in.
7. Because the moment is favorable in which to agitate.

The meeting at which the resolutions were adopted did not fairly represent even the Club Nationale, as few of the members were present at it.

Great preparations are being made between St. Petersburg and Moscow in order that the Emperor of Russia may be crowned in safety. There seems to be not so much difficulty in getting him crowned as in assuring his safe transport to Moscow, where his coronation is to take place. What gloomy reflections must this festive event inspire! What joy in thinking that one rules over many millions of people, when, from fear of assassination, the crowds in the streets have to be separated from the procession by trenches, barriers and lines of troops! What a different scene from that in which, as the Pope was about to place the crown on the brow of the First Napoleon, the latter took it from the Papal hands and placed it there himself! If the present Alexander could only imitate with success Napoleon's audacity in protecting himself it would be for his good.

It is noteworthy that though the French form of Government is Republican, it is being worked as fully as possible in the spirit and according to the usages of the British Constitutional system. The President of the French Republic, unlike the President of the United States, but like Queen Victoria, reigns but does not rule. Gambetta, as first minister in the French President's Council of Advisers, is defeated on a cherished measure in the French House of Commons. He and his colleagues resign after the British fashion, and after that same fashion a new administration is formed which hopes to secure a working majority in the French Parliament. It is remarkable that the most intelligent Republicans in Europe thus seek to work their system in the British constitutional manner. The reason is not far to seek. The British constitutional is more truly republican in spirit than Republicanism itself of the ordinary pattern.

## Personal.

The women of the State of New York are offering their right to vote by demonstrating their capacity for political warfare and political generalship.

In a bad way:—"Are you dead, Tim?" said an Irish father to his son, who had fallen down a well. "Not dead, father, but splintered," came up from the depths.—*Asson*

CHARLES DICKENS JR., is an American young man, who devotes himself to the more lucrative forms of publishing, such as guide books, &c.

SIR HENRY MARK, K. C., M. G., who lately relieved Sir John Glover in the Governorship of Newfoundland, has been obliged, owing to ill health, to take short leave from St. John's, and the Government of the Colony will be administered during his absence by Sir F. B. T. Carter, K. C. M. G.

IN GOOD HANDS.—He was a country young fellow, a little awkward and bashful, but of sterling worth of character. She was a Cincinnati belle and had sense enough to appreciate his worth, despite his awkwardness and bashfulness, and was his *fiore*. On a gloomy Sunday evening this winter they were standing in front of a window in the parlor of her home on East Walnut Hills, watching the snowflakes rapidly falling outside. He was not up in society small talk, and being hard up for something to say remarked, as he watched the snow falling, "This will be hard on the old man's calves and sheep." "Never mind, dear," said she, slipping her arm around him; "I will take care of one of them."—*Cincinnati Commercial*