

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878. NO. 387.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager, Office Sup't.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

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	Dep 4.00 pm	Dep 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stewart Jun	ar 5.25 "	dp 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.32 "	ar 10.45 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.55 "	dp 5.45 "
N. Wiltshire	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Hunter River	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
Breadalbane	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.38 "
County Line	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Kensington	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Summerside	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 8.25 "
Wellington	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	ar 9.00 "
Port Hill	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
O'Leary	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
Alberton	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
Tignish	ar 12.00 "	ar 8.00 "	

Trains Going East.			
STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 Mixed.
Tignish	Dep 1.50 pm	Dep 6.30 am	
Alberton	" 2.30 "	ar 7.20 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	dp 7.50 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 8.57 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 10.22 "	
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 "	ar 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	
Mt. Stewart	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Cardigan	" 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Georgetown	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
	" 10.43 "	" 7.06 "	
	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.35 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Trains Going West.			
STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.	
Souris	Dep 3.11 p.m.	Dep 6.30 a.m.	
Harmony	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "	
St. Peter's	" 4.28 "	" 8.07 "	
Morell	" 4.52 "	" 8.38 "	
M. Stewart Jun.	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	

Train Going East.			
STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.	
M. Stewart Jun.	Dep 9.30 am.	Dep 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—

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Before Taking, Premature Old Age, and After Taking, many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address **W. M. GRAY & CO.**, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, Dr. Dodd, C. D. Rankin, P. G. Fraser at Apothecaries Hall, and by all Druggists anywhere.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

Daniel W. Job & Co.,

—FORMERLY—
PERKINS & JOB,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND
SHIP BROKERS.
91 State Street, Boston.
August 23, 1878—3m

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

A. A. McLEAN,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NEWSON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,
South Side Queen Square,
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - P. E. I.
Aug. 13th, 1878—3m eod

E. C. HUNTER,

—IMPORTER OF—
Italian and American Marble,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,
Tomb Tables, &c., &c.
Also, Mantles, Centre Table Tops,
Bureau and Commode Tops,
Wash Bowl Slabs, Bracket
Shelves, &c., &c.
Granite, Freestone, and Soapstone
Work done in all its branches.
PRICES TO SUIT.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Designs furnished on application.

Next Door to Mark Butcher's Furniture Factory, Kent Street, Charlottetown.
August 7, 1878.—3aw

General Insurance Office.

FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE effected.
Office, opp. Post Office, South Side.
HORACE HASZARD.

SURVEYOR OF SHIPPING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE.
HORACE HASZARD,
Surveyor.
Ch'town; Aug. 2—

DR. CLEMENT,

SURGEON DENTIST,
DEGS to inform the citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity that he has opened an office next door to the Reform Club (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Caldwell), for the practice of Dentistry. He has adopted the following Scale of Charges, to suit the times, and to put Dentistry within the reach of all—
For a full upper or lower Set of Teeth, \$10 00
For partial Sets—each tooth, . . . 1 00
For Gold Fillings, 1 00
For Amalgam and all composition fillings, 50
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.
In inserting Artificial Teeth, the Best Material only is used, and a perfect fit warranted in all cases, or no pay.
Ch'town, July 6, 1878—pat 3aw ar pres.

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.

Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, &c.

THE Subscriber thankful for past patronage, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still prepared to do all work in his line. **Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, and General Jobbing** punctually attended to.
On hand, a lot of Tinware, which will be sold very cheap, wholesale and retail.
Also wanted, a good steady man to peddle Tinware.
GEO. E. MILLNER,
Cor. Great George & Fitzroy Sts.
Ch'town, May 16—

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—

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 31, 1878.

POLICY OF THE MINISTRY.

"We have in this country at the present moment NO IDEA of having a system of Free Trade."—Hon. A. McKenzie at Toronto.
"The policy of the Government is determined opposition to the Opposition."—Premier's Speech at the Drill Shed.
In other words, the policy of the Government is to slander their opponents and do nothing for the good of the country.

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM.

- A RE-ADJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF.
To make the duties fall more equitably.
- To make it the interest of the United States to accord Reciprocity.
- To revive the languishing West India Trade.
- To remove the present barriers to the development of our Agricultural, Mining and other Natural resources; and generally
- To encourage Home Industries with Home Markets for Home Produce.
- To promote our Fishing interests and protect the rights of our Fishermen.
- ECONOMY IN DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.
- A REPRESENTATIVE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN THE CABINET.

THE PLANK ON WHICH SIR JOHN McDONALD STANDS.

"NEITHER AT LONDON OR ELSEWHERE HAVE I GONE BEYOND MY MOTION IN PARLIAMENT, AND HAVE NEVER PROPOSED AN INCREASE, BUT ONLY A RE-ADJUSTMENT OF TARIFF."
"JOHN A. McDONALD."

"We can well understand that we may raise the duty on woollen, cotton and other goods, but lower the duty on articles of general consumption which we cannot produce, and the volume of taxation may be LESS IN FACT, although it may be raised, at any given time, higher than it was before. If a man were obliged to pay a cent more for his cotton, and had a cent taken off his tea, it would be found, by calculation, that he was a gainer by the operation."—Sir John in Parliament.

MR. TILLEY'S PLANK.

MR. TILLEY then took up the public expenditure, showing that an average expenditure of \$22,500,000 was all that was necessary, and the expenditure ought to have been kept within that, instead of an average, as it has been, of \$24,000,000. The policy of the Opposition was NOT INCREASED TAXATION, as it had been stated by their opponents, but a **readjustment of the tariff and REDUCED EXPENDITURES.** These were the planks in their platform, together with *encouragement to our manufacturing industries; ship's materials, raw materials, machinery not made in the country, free; 15 PER CENT. on non-enumerated articles; and an increase of the tariff on such articles as we can produce in the country, giving employment to our people and a HOME MARKET FOR OUR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.*

DR. TUPPER'S PLANK.

"I trust I have satisfied the House that IT IS NOT a question of high or low taxation, any further than this, that, inasmuch as we governed the country with a small taxation, and inasmuch as we are prepared to govern the country again without those extravagant expenditures made by the present Government since they have been entrusted with power, all we ask is, NOT THAT THE TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE SHALL BE INCREASED, because we do not require so much money as the hon. gentlemen opposite, as we have shown by our economy in the past, and which we are prepared to practice in the future, but that the money shall be levied in such a way as to FURNISH EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PEOPLE AND PROVIDE THE MEANS OF PAYING THE TAXATION THAT IS LEVIED UPON THEM."

THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATES.

- Queen's County.
{ HON. J. C. POPE,
{ HON. F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, }
- Prince County.
{ CORNELIUS HOWATT, Esq. }
{ EDWARD HACKETT, Esq. }
- King's County.
{ AUSTIN C. McDONALD, Esq. }
{ DR. MUTTART. }

Charlottetown Church Directory

ST. PAUL'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).—Queen Square—Morning and Evening Service every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1/2 p. m. Rev. David FitzGerald, Rector; Rev. Alfred Osborne Curate.

ST. PETER'S (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).—Rochford Square.—Sunday Services—8 a. m., 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Daily Services—Matsins—9 a. m. Evensong—5 p. m., except Friday evenings, at 7.30 p. m. Rev. George W. Hodgson, Priest Incumbent.

ST. DUNSTON'S CATHEDRAL.—Morning Mass every Sunday at 8 a. m. High Mass at 10 a. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m. Mass at 7.30 a. m. throughout the week. Rev. Z. Boderault, Rev. S. Phelan, Pastors.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH.—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week Day Services—Tuesday and Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Rev. John Lathern, Pastor.

SECOND METHODIST CHURCH.—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Week day service on Wednesday evening. Rev. George Steel, Pastor.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN).—Pownall Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 6 1/2 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1/2 p. m. Rev. Kenneth McLennan, Pastor.

ZION CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN).—Richmond Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 2 1/2 p. m. Rev. John McL. McLeod, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Great George Street.—Services and Sermon every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 6.30 o'clock p. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Week day services—Monday at 7.30 p. m.; Bible Reading—Thursday at 7.30 p. m. and Friday at 8 p. m. Rev. D. G. McDonald, Minister.

BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—Prince Street.—Service and Sermon every Sunday morning at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Rev. W. S. Pascoe, Minister.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST meet in New Church House, every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Falgatter, Pastor.

PRAYER MEETING in Y. M. C. A. every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

THE LATEST ELECTIONEERING DODGE.

How the Government Contracts are Given out.
(From the St. John Sun.)

It will be remembered that about two weeks ago Mr. Brydges went to Souris, P. E. I., to award the contract for the Railway Wharf and Branch line to the Breakwater at that place.
It was given out that there were two tenders lower than the others,—one for \$15,000 or thereabouts, made by Mr. John Mooney, and another for \$19,995 made by Mr. Simon Chiverie.
Dr. McIntyre, the Grit candidate, anxious to secure the French vote in that district, is said to have made the necessary interest with Mr. Brydges, who at once said to Mr. Mooney: "Your tender is too low; you can't do it for that amount. I will give you an hour and a half to revise your offer. Make it about \$20,000." So Mr. Mooney withdrew his tender, intending to amend it, as advised, pleased to think that he had found so good a friend in the guardian angel of the Government Railways. But Mr. Mooney on his return, shortly before the time given had expired, was refused admittance to Mr. Brydges under the excuse that he was considering another tender; and it soon transpired that the contract was awarded to Mr. Simon Chiverie for \$5 less than the offer which Mr. Brydges had told Mr. Mooney to make. Dr. McIntyre was delighted; and so was Mr. Chiverie; but Mr. Mooney thinks the great man has a strange way of doing public business.
However, the laugh is not all on one side yet; for it is said that Dr. McIntyre himself is now disgusted since it has transpired that Mr. Chiverie was acting in the interest of a friend who, being a good Opposition man, will see that the Government party get no special advantage from the contract during the election.

There is just one other point in connexion with this award which ought to be looked into. We have been informed that there were two tenders sent in by Westmorland contractors, either of which was below the figure to be paid to Mr. Chiverie, and these tenderers, who are practical, reliable parties, offered undoubted security.
It is quite impossible that the affair can rest where it is. These Westmorland tenderers should apply to Sir Albert Smith for redress. They are both well known to him as substantial business men who have been engaged in large contracts which they have satisfactorily executed, and who have made money, and were, therefore, in a good position to carry out any undertaking that they might assume. Sir Albert may desire to postpone action until after the elections, but this would be very unfair. We should know at once what legitimate tenderers have to expect at the hands of a Government which professes to do everything in connexion with public contracting in an open, square and economical manner.

GOLD AT THE CARRIBOO MINES.—We had the pleasure of handling a bar of gold from the mines of James Caffrey and Co., Carriboo, Musquedobit. It weighed 93 oz., 12 dwts., and 21 grains, and was the production of 35 tons of quartz.—*Truro Times.*

Garibaldi, it is said, denounces Austria and Germany, and approved of Socialism.

Fundamental Principles Well- Stated.

We have long admired the Presbyterian *Witness*, of Halifax, as a high-toned independent journal, free from party trammels, and brave enough to risk the misrepresentations of partisans on either side where duty demanded that its voice be raised. This admiration has been increased by its leading article of last week in the course of which it ably states and supports the fundamental principles for which the Opposition are now contending. Let every reader carefully read and consider the following extract—

"Peace is right and precious; yet there are times when we must even give up present peace, and plunge into the horrors of war, in order to win permanent peace. So, Free Trade is no doubt right, scientifically and morally; yet there may be circumstances when it would be absolutely necessary to depart from it in order to secure the welfare of the community,—just as necessary as it would be to depart from the rule of peace. You may be most heartily opposed to Protection yet be compelled by peculiar circumstances to practice it, just as, abominating war, you might still be so situated as to have no alternative but to go to war. When a foreign power by its trade policy assails the well-being of any class of our community and tries to ruin them, we are as much bound morally and patriotically to rise to their rescue as we would be to repel a Fenian raid, or a Russian invasion. These are principles which are admitted by such economists as Gladstone and Goldwin Smith; they are principles which, in the wild clamor of party strife, are too apt to be forgotten. In the sense we speak of—as a defensive measure—Protection may become as essential to the public safety as the organizing of a military force. You are theoretically opposed to war; yet in certain circumstances war may become your first and highest duty. All righteous laws, the law of God and the law of man justify self-defence; and there may be times and places where self-defence in trade is a moral as well as a political duty. When and where such measures of self-defence should be adopted is a problem of practical statesmanship upon which we do not require to offer an opinion. Our aim is to state the question, in the abstract, and thus perhaps help our readers to come to wise practical conclusions. In ancient times cities and nations would aim at destroying by the sword their rivals in trade. The city or nation that did not successfully defend itself was sure to be ruined. In our time the sword is not the means used to secure the overthrow of a rival. Bounties, extravagant taxes, prohibitory tariffs, draw-backs, and we know not what are plans and measures used to divert trade from its proper channels and interfere with its freedom. These measures may virtually partake of the character of acts of war, and they should be met in an intelligent and patriotic spirit, all classes making common cause with those who, for the moment, are sufferers."

The italics are ours. The *Witness* has well described the condition of Canada with its trade and industries suffering from the war waged upon them by the United States by its system of "bounties, tariffs, taxes and draw-backs." We may be free traders in theory—the most of us are—but shall we, therefore, refuse to defend ourselves against the aggressions of a foreign power which will not permit the exercise of our free trade principles? The Government say the principle of free trade is right and we must do all we can towards carrying it out, regardless of consequences! The Opposition say that practical results are the best tests of the soundness of any principle, that the condition of the country must be considered and the policy adopted that promises to be productive of the greatest good to the greatest number. Which is right? Let a wise answer, uninfluenced by personal considerations, be given on the 17th September, for therein depends the prosperity or continued adversity of Canada for many years to come.

General Grant had an interview with the Czar at St. Petersburg, the latter showing great cordiality, and, at the close of the interview, the Emperor said, "Since the foundation of your Government, the relations between Russia and America have been of the friendliest character, and as long as I live nothing shall be spared to continue that friendship." General Grant replied that although the two Governments were directly opposite in character, the great majority of the American people were in sympathy with Russia, and would, he hoped, so continue. The Grand Duke Alexis met General Grant at the station, and cordially recalled his visit to America. The General also received a special audience by the Czarowitch, and he spent several hours with Prince Gortschakoff. The French Ambassador gave a dinner to Gen. Grant, and there was a special review of the fire brigade in his honor. He arrived at Moscow on the 9th, and Prince Dogoroff dined him on the 10th. He arrived in Warsaw on the 13th, and was at Vienna on the 20th. He will spend a month in the Tyrol.

The "Constitutional" says it would not be at all surprised if President MacMahon resigns in October.

Josh Billings in one afternoon in the White Mountains caught 234 trout.