

# THE EXAMINER.

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## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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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	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.52 "	ar 10.45 "	P. M.
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.55 "	dp 5.25 "
N. Wiltshire	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Hunter River	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
Breadalbane	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
County Line	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Kensington	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Summerside	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
Wellington	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Port Hill	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
O'Leary	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
Alberton	" 12.00 "	" 8.00 "	
Tignish	ar 12.40 pm	ar 8.50 "	

#### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 mixed.
Tignish	Dp 1.50 pm	Dp 6.30 am	
Alberton	" 2.30 "	dp 7.50 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	" 8.57 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 10.22 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 11.10 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 6.30 "
County Line	" 5.53 "	" 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 "	dp 4.00 "	ar 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	
Ch'town	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 8.23 "	dp 4.10 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Cardigan	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
Georgetown	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.06 "	

#### SOURIS BRANCH.

##### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 3.15 p. m	Dp 6.30 a. m.
Harmony	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "
St. Peter's	" 4.28 "	" 8.07 "
Morell	" 4.55 "	" 8.38 "
M. Stew't Jun.	Ar 5.25 "	Ar 9.20 "

##### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.
M. Stewart Jun	Dp 9.30 am	Dp 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 for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dizziness of Vision, etc. Below 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. L. 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.

To Blacksmiths, Lime-burners, &c.

## COAL! COAL!

ORDERS FOR ALBION MINES' (Pictou) SMALL COAL can be obtained from the Subscriber until further notice.  
G. W. DEBLOIS,  
Sole Agent for P. E. Island  
48 Water Street, Ch'town, July 31, '78, dy

## DR. CONROY, Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE:  
City Hotel Building, opposite Roman Catholic Cathedral, Great George Street, Charlottetown,  
Aug. 29, 1878—3m eod

## Daniel W. Job & Co.,

—FORMERLY—  
**PERKINS & JOB, COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AND  
**SHIP BROKERS.**  
91 State Street, Boston.

## CHARLOTTETOWN Young Ladies' Institution, Hillsborough Street.

THIS Institution will re-open on MONDAY, September 2nd, at 10 a. m. Prospectuses on application.  
J. CUNNINGHAM DUNLOP.  
Ch'town, Aug. 27, 1878—6i

## 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. G. 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.—Staw

## 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—

## 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 15—

## 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.

SEPTEMBER 11, 1878.

### CANDIDATES NOMINATED

*King's County.*  
AUSTIN C. MACDONALD, ESQ.  
DR. MUTTART.  
*Prince County.*  
CORNELIUS HOWATT, ESQ.  
EDWARD HACKETT, ESQ.  
*Queen's County.*  
HON. J. C. POPE,  
HON. F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN.

### The Liberal-Conservative Platform

"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

MR. TILLEY SAYS:  
"THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION IS NOT INCREASED TAXATION, AS IT HAS BEEN STATED BY OUR OPPONENTS, BUT A READJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF AND REDUCED EXPENDITURES."

DR. TUPPER SAYS:  
"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."

MR. MACKENZIE SAYS:  
"We have no idea of having a system of Free Trade." "The policy of the Government is determined opposition to the Opposition." "It is absolutely impossible to carry out a Free Trade Policy."

SIR A. T. GALT SAYS:  
"Perfect Free Trade would annihilate many valuable branches of industry, and necessarily cause the immediate substitution of direct taxes in lieu of Customs duties, to an extent that, in my opinion, would be unbearable."

SO I SAY WITH REGARD TO THIS DOMINION, IT IS NECESSARY THAT THE FLAGGING INDUSTRIES OF THIS COUNTRY SHOULD BE PROTECTED IN TIMES OF DEPRESSION, LIKE THIS, BY THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH ALL LOOK UPON AS PATERNAL.—Hon. G. W. Howland's Speech in Senate, 1878.

### The Grits "Going for" the Spoils.

While the commerce and the industries of the country were in the throes of dissolution; while the Finance Minister was announcing deficit after deficit to the tune of several millions; while the manufacturers, the farmers and the laborers were considering whether they could possibly stand a repetition of such monetary depression, the "Victors" were handing forth the "spoils" from the treasury to their followers. The Fosters, the Moores, the Mackenzies, the Olivers, the Davidsons, the Annands, the Blackadders, and all of that ilk, were the recipients of unearned thousands which were, practically, stolen from the people. Whatever fierce partisans demanded was provided. Daily, fresh levies were made on the public exchequer to reward the freebooters and camp-followers, as well as the rank and file of all Gritdom—E.

## Charge the Fort.

CHARGE the fort, the Grits are trembling,  
Shaking in their shoes;  
Their show of fight is only bluster—  
Nothing but a ruse.  
Charge the fort, the wall is shaking—  
Soon will tumble down;  
Brag and bluster will not save it—  
Bully for Charlottetown!  
For it is forward in the melee.  
Now, Sinclair and McGill,  
Since you are so fond of fighting,  
Soon you'll have your fill.  
Your weapons are not argument,  
But sophistry and lies;  
If reward it goes by merit,  
The Patriot gets the prize.  
The way the Patriot tells a story  
And twists it is a fright;  
'Twould swear the darkest hour was daylight,  
Or that black was white.  
If you speak of its wrong-doing,  
It meets you with a frown—  
Feign would send you to the devil  
In charge of Corporal Brown.  
Charge the fort, the garrison  
Is shook and gone with fear;  
Subterfuge will not avail them—  
Now their doom is clear.  
Hurrah, hurrah, for Pope and Brecken!  
For Brecken and for Pope;  
We will have none to represent us  
Unless they are first chop.  
Hurrah again for Pope and Brecken!  
Make their election sure;  
Our country suffers with a canker  
None but them can cure.  
—SCOTSMAN.

## THE MAN WHO CALLED THE HIGHLANDERS BORN THIEVES WILL GET HIS DESERTS ON THE SEVENTEENTH.

### Grand Rally of the Electors at Rustico Hall.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of the electors of Rustico, New Glasgow, Cavendish, Wheatley River, New Glasgow Road, Rustico Road, Winsloe Road, and Brackley Point was held at the above place on the evening of the 4th inst.—J. M. Robertson, Esq., presiding in the chair.  
The chairman announced that, as the meeting was called by both parties, any of the Candidates might now come forward.  
Mr. Brecken then stepped to the front and proceeded to deal with the several questions now agitating the public mind, particularly the Trade Question. He spoke ably for upwards of an hour and a half; was heard with marked attention throughout, and sat down amid great applause.  
Mr. McGill said he had been connected with Coles and Whelan, who passed many useful laws. He was turned out and even persecuted, owing to his vote on the Bible Question. No Protestant congregation would look him straight in the face. (A gentleman who sat near the platform here "brought down the house" by exclaiming, "Why, then, did you not join our Church?") The Colonel applied himself for some time to the Trade Question, and was attentively heard.  
Mr. Pope was the next speaker. He was sorry that the Colonel had introduced Local politics. He was not aware that Mr. McGill had done so much, and was so important a man. He showed the inconsistency of those who promised to repeal the Railroad Act, and buy off the contractors, when, instead of trying to fulfill their promises, they at once proceeded to build the branches. He also denounced the action of the Grit Party in depriving the Island of the seat in the Cabinet. He succeeded in obtaining \$25,500 a year better terms, in the face of the most determined opposition. Mr. Pope went into the Trade Question and explained the policy of each party fully, and to the satisfaction of the meeting.  
Mr. Sinclair came next, and attempted to disprove some of Mr. Pope's statements, defended the policy of the Government, and considered he had represented the people and their interests as well as could be reasonably expected of him.  
Donald McKay, Esq., M. P. P., in a very clever speech, denounced the Trade Policy of the Government, and faulted Mr. Sinclair for neglecting the interests of his constituents in this section of the country. He moved the following resolution, which, when put, was declared by the Chairman to be carried by an overwhelming majority.  
Resolved, That this meeting approve of the National Policy of Sir John A. McDonald, as embodied in the following resolution submitted to Parliament at its last session:  
"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the farming, mining, manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active intercolonial trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a Reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the various interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country eventually a Reciprocity of Trade."  
And, that we pledge ourselves to support this policy, by casting our votes, at the forthcoming Dominion election, for the two Liberal

## Conservative candidates, Messrs. Pope and Brecken.

George Smith, Esq., (Winsloe Road) seconded the resolution. He spoke at length in his usual able and forcible style, and was frequently and loudly applauded. He and the Colonel had travelled the same road together. He respected him, in a measure, as a man; but he had no hesitation in pronouncing him as a failure in politics. He had assented to every obnoxious measure introduced by the Local Government, as the journals would prove.  
Mr. C. Harris, from Charlottetown, being called for, made an excellent speech; after which Mr. Pope thanked the audience for the courteous manner in which they had received Mr. Brecken and himself, and also for the pledge of support contained in the resolution which was all but unanimously passed by this, the largest meeting they had attended outside of the city.  
After the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting broke up with some hearty cheering.  
JOHN H. McINNIS, Sec'y.  
Sept. 7, 1878.  
(Other papers please copy.)

## O'DONOGHUE'S WRONGS WILL BE AVENGED ON THE SEVENTEENTH.

### Meeting at Springton.

The meeting at Springton Monday night was well attended. The school was crowded to excess, and many stood outside the door and at the windows. Mr. Lamont was called to the chair and presided with impartiality. The four candidates for the County spoke at considerable length and were accorded a patient and good hearing. Mr. Brecken spoke first, and made an impressive and telling speech. Mr. Sinclair followed with one of his best efforts. Mr. Pope completely and conclusively demolished the arguments of Mr. Sinclair. The Colonel, as usual, made an exhibition of himself, affording amusement for the boys, who repeatedly cried out, "Tag o' War Colonel," while others advised him to pull off his coat and "go for Pope from the shoulder." The Colonel declined, and fell back on something more in accordance with his taste, the sugar question. Mr. Donald Cameron spoke briefly and to the point. Mr. Geo. Howatt endeavored to speak, but was not allowed. While he and his friends besought long and earnestly for a few moments in which to speak on the Trade Question, the electors on both sides refused positively to hear him. One gentleman—a Grit—stated that a man who charged 25 to 75 per cent. interest knew more about trade than the people wanted to hear. Mr. A. B. McKenzie then took the floor and spoke at length. Mr. John Tanton replied with telling effect. Mr. Moore, from Crapand, then talked the Schoolhouse empty. We never before saw an audience get up en masse and leave the speaker to talk to empty benches. While the candidates were speaking the meeting was about half and half. No division was taken, but both sides seemed to agree as to the number in favor of each side.

### RECIPROCITY.

THE *Argus*, in concluding an excellent article, says:—  
"The coming contest will be a contest between right and wrong. It is not right that the people of another country should be allowed privileges which they are unwilling to reciprocate. It is not right that the Americans should have the privilege of our markets free—that they are permitted to send wheat, flour, potatoes, oats and other productions of the soil into Canada, while they, in return, tax all these articles heavily. Why should we be made to pay fifteen cents a bushel on barley and potatoes in the markets of the United States, while they can send into the Dominion all the articles without the payment of a cent of duty? There is no justice in such an arrangement as that.  
"There is nothing righteous about the present tariff. Let us take the manufacture of printing ink in the way of illustration. A Company in Montreal starts a manufactory. They have to go to New York for the raw material, for that is the only place where it can be obtained. In bringing this raw or unmanufactured material into Canada, they have to pay a duty of 17½ per cent. When the article is manufactured they cannot send a single pound of it into the United States without being subject to a further imposition of 35 per cent. But how stands the matter with the Americans? Ink is on the free list, and every manufacturer in the United States can send as much as he pleases into the Dominion without the payment of a farthing of duty!  
"Is there anything right or just about this arrangement? A 50½ per cent barrier against Canadian manufacturers, and not one cent against Americans! How is it possible for Canadians to compete with their powerful neighbors under such regulations as those? Unless the duty is taken off the raw material required in the manufacture of printing inks, or a duty imposed on the manufactured article coming from abroad, this factory at Montreal cannot long hope to survive. And what will be the result of its suspension? People will be thrown out of employment, and the money of the country taken away to enrich our Republican neighbors. The man who cannot see the injustice of continuing such a policy as this is either hopelessly blind or wilfully ignorant."