

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1882.

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## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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### ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 1st day, 4h. 21m. p. m., N. E.  
(below horizon.)  
Third Quarter 8th day, 0h. 57m. p. m., W.  
(below horizon.)  
New Moon 15th day, 2h. 21m. p. m., S. W.  
First Quarter, 23rd day, 1h. 49m. p. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1 Thursday	17	38	7	42	10	16	
2 Friday	17	39	8	36	10	58	
3 Saturday	16	40	9	24	11	39	
4 Sunday	16	41	10	11	11	15	22
5 Monday	15	42	10	40	1	4	
6 Tuesday	15	43	11	11	1	49	
7 Wednesday	14	43	11	40	2	38	
8 Thursday	14	44	11	30	3	37	
9 Friday	14	44	0	16	4	49	
10 Saturday	14	45	0	37	6	10	
11 Sunday	13	45	1	7	24	15	27
12 Monday	13	46	1	42	8	25	
13 Tuesday	13	46	2	22	9	13	
14 Wednesday	13	47	3	11	10	1	
15 Thursday	13	47	4	3	10	42	
16 Friday	13	48	5	3	11	22	
17 Saturday	13	48	6	5	11	55	
18 Sunday	13	49	7	9	11	33	15
19 Monday	14	49	8	11	0	33	
20 Tuesday	14	49	9	13	1	8	
21 Wednesday	14	49	10	14	1	4	
22 Thursday	14	50	11	15	2	22	
23 Friday	14	50	11	15	3	5	
24 Saturday	15	50	1	16	3	59	
25 Sunday	15	50	2	18	5	3	15
26 Monday	15	50	3	21	6	14	
27 Tuesday	16	50	4	25	7	22	
28 Wednesday	16	50	5	27	8	22	
29 Thursday	17	50	6	25	9	12	
30 Friday	17	50	7	17	10	1	

EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO.,  
Commission Merchants,  
213 STATE STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.  
May 19, 1882—6m

L. ARTHUR & CO.,  
General Commission Merchants  
Particular attention given to the sale  
of Island produce.

121 Atlantic Avenue & 20 Essex Avenue,  
BOSTON, MASS.  
May 27, 1882—wkly

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

PALMER & MULLALLY  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.  
OFFICE—O'Halloran's Building, Great  
George Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
H. V. PALMER. JAS. W. MULLALLY.  
April 10, 1882.

INSURANCE OFFICE.

Queen Insurance Company,  
OF ENGLAND.  
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

City of London Fire Insurance  
Company.  
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Insurance effected on all kinds of property  
at current rates. Losses settled promptly  
and equitably.  
Office—South Side Queen Square,  
Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1882.

W. C. BISHOP,  
SHIPPING

FORWARDING AGENT,  
Marine Insurance Broker,

General Commission Agent,  
BEDFORD ROW,  
P. O. BOX 1 HALIFAX, N. S.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the  
shipment of Lobsters and other Canned  
Goods, and collection of Customs Duties  
thereon.  
Hulls, Cargoes, and Freight insured in  
first-class offices at most favorable rates.  
Consignments of Produce solicited, and  
prompt returns guaranteed.  
Correspondence solicited and answered  
promptly.  
Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

Ex Phœnician and Alsatia from London.

## CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

A splendid range, from the best Brussels to the Cheapest  
Hemp, new designs and low prices.  
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ladies' Straw Hats and Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers,

Parasols, Umbrellas, Silks, Satins, Laces, Fringes, Bugle Trimmings.  
NONE CHEAPER.  
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Prints. Prints. Prints.

An immense variety of the newest and most desirable patterns.  
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Dress Goods, Every Quality and Price, from 8 Cents up.

Hosiery, Gloves and Small Wares in Great Variety.  
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

CLOTHING. CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

In Men's, Youths' and Boys'. The largest stock and lowest  
prices I have yet offered. You can save money by buying your  
Clothing at  
J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Renan's Old Stand, Queen Street, May 26, 1882—wkly. pat pres

## D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is now offering Cash Buyers the BEST VALUE that  
can be had in the market, in

Broadcloth, Worsted, Scotch and Canadian  
Tweed Suits.

A magnificent range of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

AMERICAN WHITE & COLORED SHIRTS,

Collars, Ties, Underclothing, English and American Hats.

Our Readymade Clothing is Manufactured on the Premises,

fashionably cut, well sewed, and having good trimmings,

Will be sold as Cheap as Imported.

We invite you to inspect our Goods.

D. A. BRUCE,  
Charlottetown, May 22, '82. 72 Queen Street.

For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits

For Canadian Tweed Suits,

For Overcoats of all Descriptions,

GO TO  
JOHN MACLEOD & CO'S,  
UPPER QUEEN STREET,

TWO DOORS ABOVE APOTHECARIES HALL CORNER

There you will find the largest and best assortment of Cloths in the  
Island. Prices very moderate. The best workmanship and a perfect fit  
guaranteed.

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.

St. Lawrence Hotel. PATENTS.

THE above Hotel is now RE OPENED,  
having been thoroughly repaired and  
refurnished in the best style. Being centrally  
situated and within three minutes walk of  
the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers  
inducements to the travelling public.  
Permanent and Transient Boarders accom-  
modation unsurpassed by any other Hotel in  
the city.  
W. E. HICKERY,  
Proprietor  
Ch'town, Dec. 31, '81.

## Sir John in Toronto.

A Great Ovation.

Extracts from his Speech.

At Toronto, a few evenings ago, Sir  
John Macdonald received the greatest  
ovation of his life. The following are a  
few extracts from his speech on the  
occasion:—

"I have no doubt from the enthusiastic  
voices I hear around me that  
THE PEOPLE WILL STAND BY THE NATIONAL  
POLICY.

(cheers.) These voices are merely repeti-  
tions, affirming the same sound as will be  
heard at every poll in the whole Dominion.  
I am confident the result of the elections  
will be that the country will declare that  
the policy which the people calmly, coolly,  
and deliberately adopted in 1878 shall be  
the policy of Canada for the next five years.  
That is the reason we have appealed to the  
country, because, as I have said already, we  
know money is waiting for investment, and  
all that is wanted by capitalists in Canada,  
England, and the United States, aye, in  
France and Germany, is to learn whether  
this country is of the fixed, constant,  
opinion that the National Policy shall be  
continued as settled in 1878. (Cheers.)

It is true, gentlemen, we see yet but the  
infancy of the manufactures and industry  
which we have established, or have tried to  
establish. These things cannot be estab-  
lished in a hurry. You cannot plant the  
seed to day, and get the crop to-morrow.  
But we have sown the seed; and much more  
rapidly, much more speedily, than even I—  
anguine as I was of the success of the  
policy—expected, it has grown; and it now  
shows the certainty of a future crop which  
will make this country envied and looked  
up to by every other country in the world.  
(Cheers.)

Capital and labor will go hand in hand,  
and they will put down all attempts to  
make this country what it was before, a  
mere agricultural country, from which all  
skilled labor went to the United States to  
find employment, and that skilled labor  
will remain in the country. (Hear, hear.)  
Capital and labor will join together, and  
at the end of five years I defy Sir Richard  
Cartwright, if he had half a dozen titles, or  
Mr. Blake, or all the free traders from  
John Stuart Mill down to David Mills—  
(loud laughter and cheers)—to take the  
edifice that the people of Canada will have  
raised. (Renewed cheers.) This country,  
blessed in every respect, with a fertile soil,  
a fine climate, an industrious people, with  
a manufacturing population consuming the  
products of the farmer, will go forward,  
and not all the attempts of the theorists and  
philosophers—(laughter)—will set aside  
the actual state of facts, that Canada will  
become, like the mother country, great in  
manufacturing industries of all kinds, and  
great in agricultural development, for it  
possesses all the elements that make a  
great nation. (Loud cheers, and a Voice,  
"For more soup kitchens.")

The gentlemen composing that Opposi-  
tion have told capitalists, "It is no use  
your investing your money in manufactures  
in Canada, because the present Govern-  
ment will never last more than five years.  
A new vote of the people will sweep away  
all that, and we will return to power and  
adopt a free trade policy, and reverse that  
under which the country prospers to-day."  
That, in effect, has been their statement,  
and I tell you—and this is not a matter of  
supposition, but of certainty and knowledge  
on my part—that there are millions of  
dollars waiting to be invested in Canada;  
millions in England, and large sums in the  
United States, waiting to come to Canada,  
waiting to be invested in every kind of in-  
dustry, in mines and in manufactures of  
every kind; but the capitalists say, "Your  
Opposition say that your policy is only  
the result of a temporary madness on the  
part of the people of Canada in 1878,  
because times were bad then, and that it  
will be reversed at the next election."  
(Cries of "Never, never.") They say that  
after the next election John Macdonald  
and the National Policy will disappear,  
and we will have Reform punit, and economy,  
and free trade. (Renewed cries of  
"Never.") I hear you, gentlemen, and I  
know that you are right. Capitalists, men  
who have by hard work and great indus-  
try, but by slow degrees, collected capital,  
are naturally timid with reference to the  
investments they make. They do not like  
to put their money in an uncertain enter-  
prise; and they have written to me, and to  
Sir Leonard Tilley, chiefly, saying: "We  
are ready to invest large sums of money;  
Canada is a great field for enterprise; it is  
a country of all others where manufactures  
can be most successfully introduced, and  
carried on, but we are told by Mr.  
Mackenzie—and, sir, this was said  
in the Parliament of Canada, in my  
hearing, and you will find it in the  
published debate—"that protection is a  
national folly and a national crime, and  
that it must be abandoned." Sir Richard  
Cartwright, too, the mixer and muddler of  
figures—(hear, hear, and laughter)—who  
kept the financial conscience of Mr. Mac-  
kenzie, and expects to keep the financial  
conscience of Edward also, said—what?  
That all protection was legalized robbery.  
(Laughter.) So capitalists were afraid to  
invest money in this country. Mr. Blake  
says in his address, "Why did these gentle-  
men dissolve and go to the country? Why  
did they ask the people to give a verdict  
when they might have remained in power  
eighteen months longer? Our answer was  
this:—"That we wanted to get the people  
decide after three years' experience  
whether they were resolved to adhere to  
that policy of whether they were willing to

reverse it. (Cries of "Never.") It shows,  
at all events, that we, the office-seekers, we  
the bipartite aristocrats, were disinterested  
for once.

PATRIOTIC MEN MUST WORK NOW.

Gentlemen, I have to ask you to move  
your boots pretty lively between now and  
the 20th of June. (Laughter and applause.)  
I have no fear of the result if you will  
work. Do not sleep; do not be too con-  
fident. I have said again and again that the  
two most uncertain things in the world are  
an election and a horse-race. (Laughter.)  
Don't let the Opposition horse beat the  
good old N. P. nag by a nose. (Applause.)  
You must show your tail to the hinder-  
most horse. (Hear, hear.) Indeed you  
must win the race. (Continued cheering.)  
You must remember that you are fighting  
the purists, and with them there is such a  
thing as money being used. (Hear, hear.)  
"Oh, purists never use money!" you say;  
but you surely cannot forget that one of the  
best supporters of the Grit party, H. H.  
Cook—a very good fellow—confessed to  
having spent in his own election as much  
as \$28,000.

A VOICE—I bet you.

ANOTHER VOICE—And there was Walker.  
SIR JOHN MACDONALD—Yes; the gentle-  
man who wrote "Come along, John; let's  
put down bribery and corruption; I've  
lots of money."

ANOTHER VOICE—And Paddy Hughes!

SIR JOHN MACDONALD—Paddy Hughes is  
a countryman av moine—(laughter)—so  
we'll say nothing about him. He's a  
pretty good fellow, to be sure; but he tried  
to get a plum, and the plum had a stone in  
it, and he was sorry for it. (Laughter.)  
But, gentlemen, let me not be serious-  
ness warn my friends not to rest on their  
ears, or to fancy that the goodness of their  
cause, or the fact that the majority of the  
people are in favor of the National Policy,  
will prevent the occurrence of a mis-  
take. Why, a factious minority will beat  
the largest majority in the world if the  
majority is inactive. (Hear, hear.) I tell  
you this, that the hesitation I have in my  
mind about telling you that I am sure we  
will have an overwhelming majority is  
caused by the fear lest my friends, knowing  
that, and conscious of the justness of our  
cause, will rest on their oars, and stay at  
home. Gentlemen, those who do that take  
upon themselves an awful responsibility,  
and they will, should we lose, carry to  
their dying day the reproach in their  
consciences that they, by their neglect,  
have been instrumental in bringing about  
the ruin of their country. (Hear, hear.)

Campaign Notes.

Mr. Costigan's speech in Toronto, fully  
reported in the Mail, was a fine perfor-  
mance, excellent in spirit and tone, clear,  
coherent and conclusive in argument, and  
telling in its statement of facts. Alto-  
gether, it was a powerful defence of the  
Government of which he is a member, and  
must have produced a fine effect. We  
should be glad to hear Mr. Costigan  
from the platform here during the present  
contest.

The Grits are circulating the falsehood  
that a duty has been placed upon fish-  
ermen's salt. There is not a particle of truth  
in their words. A duty has been placed  
upon fine table salt; but salt used in the  
fisheries, or for curing meats, and, in fact,  
all course salt, is free. Table salt has just  
as much right to pay duty as table pepper,  
or mustard or pickles. But fishermen have  
salt free, the same as they have most of  
the articles free that are used in this  
industry.

Northumberland is the greatest lumber  
producing country in the Maritime Pro-  
vinces, and—the grits say—the lumber  
interest, of all others, has been "ruined,"  
but Mr. Snowball, the great Lumber King,  
will not face the electors of the banner  
liberal province, and the "tory" is to be  
returned unopposed!

(Recorder, grit, May 25th)

"Mr. Snowball is as good as elected in  
Northumberland."

(St. John Telegraph, grit, May 25th)  
Advice from the country state that MR.  
SNOWBALL'S PROSPECTS OF RE-ELECTION ARE  
MOST FAVORABLE."

(Telegram from Sir Albert Smith, grit,  
May 25)

"Have heard nothing of J. B. Snowball's  
retiring, and KNOW IT IS NOT TRUE"

(Chatham Advance, grit, May 25)

Mr. Snowball has retired from the contest.  
IT IS HARDLY PROBABLE THAT THE  
PARTY WILL CONSENT TO ACCEPT ANY OTHER  
CANDIDATE.

This shows what glorious "harmony"  
there is in the grit ranks. It also shows  
how truthful the grit press is.

In the following paragraphs, the Toronto  
Mail very well sets forth the situation in  
the Grit camp:

"You can rely upon it that we will not  
injure the manufacturers; see my man-  
ifesto."—E. Blake.

"Not all at once; we will burst them  
up one by one; see my last dying speech at  
Lambton."—A. Mackenzie.

"You are altogether wrong; we do not  
intend to interfere with vested rights at  
all; see my speech in the House."—John  
Charlton.

"Yes we do; as I have said in the  
House, these manufacturers, supported by  
public taxes, cannot raise the plea of vested  
rights."—Sir Richard.

"These gentlemen are somewhat mixed  
in their tariff views—what is their policy,  
any way?"—The Bewildered Elector.

"\$7,000 a year for themselves."—Man  
Up a Tree.

The greatest compliment that can be  
paid to the Government is that which the

Opposition is offering it with reference to  
the fiscal policy of the country. Imitation,  
insincere though it be, is the truest form  
of flattery.—Mail.

How significant the fact that Grit candi-  
dates in Quebec publicly accept the National  
Policy.

The present Government, says Mr. Blake,  
"promised that they would not increase  
the rate of taxation; they have enormous-  
ly increased it." This is wholly untrue.  
Adding the deficits to the taxes actually  
collected under the Mackenzie Government,  
the rate per head of the population was \$4-  
85 per annum. Deducting the Surplus  
(which surplus was needed to make up the  
deficits in former years) the rate of  
taxation per head was \$4.65. Instead of  
an increase, there was reduction of taxa-  
tion to the extent of 20 for each man,  
woman and child in the Dominion. It is  
quite true the revenues are much larger  
than they were under the late Government,  
because the present Government adminis-  
ters the public works in such manner as to  
get more out of them; but Mr. Blake  
surely does not need instruction as to the  
difference between revenue and taxation.

Mr. R. W. Phipps, whose frequent com-  
munications to the Globe against the Gov-  
ernment have been republished in the Hx.  
Chronicle, publishes in the Toronto World,  
grit, a three column review of Mr. Blake's  
"manifesto." Why? Because Mr.  
Phipps denounces Mr. Blake's new posi-  
tion on the tariff question! Mr. Phipps  
says sugar is cheaper now than it was in  
1878, and cotton and woollen goods are no  
dearer. In reference to woollen goods, he  
points out that Canada grows coarse wool  
and can make plenty of good heavy  
blankets, cloth, tweeds, etc. These are  
produced. Their manufacture gives em-  
ployment to our operatives, safe investment  
for capital, and a home market for the  
farmer. A better quality of goods manu-  
factured at home are thus sold cheaper  
than if they were imported. We are unable,  
as yet, to profitably manufacture the finer  
qualities of goods, and thence the duty on  
the finer qualities of cloth, etc., of which  
there are comparatively small quantities  
imported, is in the nature of a revenue  
tariff—the very thing that the grits them-  
selves declare for. With regard to the  
duties on iron, Mr. Phipps points out that  
they are not protective, and that con-  
sequently they are only revenue duties,  
which Mr. Blake should be the last man to  
object to, and which, in fact his party has  
pledged itself to Mr. Phipps goes  
in for a protective duty on iron  
"that would set the furnaces  
ablaze all through the land." He says  
he has much respect for Mr. Blake, but none  
for his statesmanship. Mr. Blake is a good  
speaking pleader, but does not understand  
the true principles of successful government.  
Comparing the leader of the Grits with Sir  
John, Mr. Phipps says the old coachman will get us  
safely round the precipice, but the would-be  
new coachman will to a dead certainty break  
our necks. Mr. Blake's policy would again  
break the financial neck of the country! In  
conclusion, Mr. Phipps declares that he has no  
reason to befriend Sir John, but in the interest  
of the country he is compelled to say that he  
sees no hope of its progress if the grits return  
to power; therefore he will do what he can to  
sustain the present government and continued  
prosperity.

"I think we have done  
very well by the Island, and  
we have carried out the  
Terms of Union to the ut-  
most possible extent."—ALEX.  
MACKENZIE, May 10, 1882.

Travelling Expenses.

Senator Macpherson, in his pamphlet,  
points out that the Grits seem, incapable of  
treating a political opponent fairly, even in  
the smallest matter, for instance, the cost  
of one of Sir Richard Cartwright's trips to  
London is stated as follows:

1874-5, Sir R. Cartwright.....\$1,022 84  
J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister  
of Finance..... 1,072 12  
While that of Sir Leonard Tilley's is thus  
stated:—

1879, Sir Leonard Tilley and Sec-  
retary.....\$2,141 33

Mr. Courtney was not Deputy Minister  
of Finance in 1874-5. He did not become  
so until 1878, and I presume he accom-  
panied Mr. Cartwright in 1874-5 as his  
secretary, so that the fair and truthful  
way to have stated the cost of Sir R.  
Cartwright's trip would have been thus:—  
1874-5, Sir R. Cartwright and  
secretary.....\$2,094 96

To have done so would, however, have  
brought his expenses up to within \$45.37  
of those of Sir Leonard Tilley.

Had the writer been candid he would  
have stated that the expenses of Sir Leon-  
ard's trip were fairly chargeable to Sir  
Richard Cartwright, for it will be remem-  
bered that Sir Leonard Tilley had to hasten  
to England immediately on his election in  
1878 to negotiate a loan to cover Sir  
Richard Cartwright's temporary borrowings  
on call.

"Free Trade is, as I have re-  
peatedly explained for us, impos-  
sible."—Blake's Election Card, 1882.

FROM HAMILTON.—A gentleman writes: "I  
have suffered over four years with night  
losses and general weakness, caused by abuse.  
I had tried all the advertised medicines, and  
a number of eminent doctors, and found no  
relief or benefit. I have used twelve boxes  
of Mack's Magnetic Medicine, and am entirely  
restored. See advertisement in another col-  
umn. Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries  
Hall Company. [see 20th why 82