

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1882

VOL. 11.—NO. 9.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,  
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER  
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.  
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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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.  
F. KENNEDY,  
General Agent.  
Office—South Side Queen Square.  
Ch'town, Feb. 3, 1882.

To Shippers of Produce to  
Newfoundland.  
BOWN & WOODS,  
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.,  
Give particular attention to Shipments from  
Prince Edward Island. Consignments  
Solicited.

REFERENCES—  
The Manager Union Bank, St. John's, N.F.  
Messrs. C. F. Bennett & Co., "  
Messrs. Ayre & Marshall, "  
John H. Cathrae, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
April 24, '82—pat 2m eod w 2m

W. C. BISHOP,  
SHIPPING  
—AND—  
FORWARDING AGENT,  
Marine Insurance Broker,  
—AND—  
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 Custom Drawbacks  
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—lyr

St. Lawrence Hotel.  
THE above Hotel is now REOPENED,  
having been thoroughly repainted 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-  
modated, unsurpassed by any other Hotel in  
the city.  
WM. E. HICKEY,  
Proprietor  
Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER  
the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper  
Published in the Province.

## 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.

## "CITY STEAM BAKERY."

THE proprietor of this Establishment, owing to the increased  
demand for his Goods, has added new facilities to his  
Bakery, consisting of the latest and most improved machinery,  
etc., and is now prepared to supply the trade with

Hard Bread, Plain and Fancy Biscuits, &c.,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

1000 lbs. CHOICE CONFECTIONERY

To arrive per Steamship "Miramichi," from Montreal.

Orders by mail promptly executed.

J. QUIRK,

Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

May 4, 1882.

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.

Tickets to all Points  
WEST AND NORTH WEST,

Over the Intercolonial and  
Grand Trunk Railways.

For sale at Post Office at Pictou Landing by  
D. A. McLEOD.

May 2, 1882.

PATENTS.

We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents  
Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for  
the United States, Canada, Cuba, England,  
France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-  
five years experience.  
Patents obtained through us are noticed in  
the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and  
splendid illustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 a  
year, shows the Progress of Science, is very  
interesting, and has an enormous circulation.  
Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors  
Publishers of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park  
Row, New York. Hand-book about Patents  
sent free.

ALL RIGHT

WILL stand at "The North American  
Hotel" on May 11th, 12th, 25th and  
26th, June 8th, 9th, 22nd and 23rd, and July  
6th, 7th, 20th and 21st. This will be con-  
tinued throughout the season, health and  
weather permitting. For further particulars  
see posters.

April 22, 1882—tf

NEWTON LEE.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

May 9, 1882—eod

MILLINERY.

MISS GALLANT begs to inform her  
friends and the public generally, that  
she has commenced business in the above  
line, at her residence, Upper Queen Street.  
Having had four years' experience in the  
establishment of Robert Young, Esq., she  
feels confident of giving satisfaction to all  
who may favor her with their patronage.

## TWO PICTURES!

1874-78. 1879-82.

(Extract from Sir Richard Cartwright's  
Budget Speech, Feb. 25th, 1876.)

"IT WOULD BE both idle and dishonest on  
my part to attempt to conceal from the House  
that the circumstances under which we  
meet are such as DESERVE OUR VERY GRAVEST  
CONSIDERATION."

(Extract from Sir Richard Cartwright's  
Budget Speech, Feb. 20th, 1877.)

"HOWEVER THAT MAY BE, THE NET RESULT  
IS THIS: THAT WHEREAS OUR EXPENDITURE  
DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTED TO NO LESS THAN  
\$24,000,000 IN ROUND NUMBERS, OUR TOTAL  
RECEIPTS FELL TO ABOUT \$22,587,000, BEING A  
TOTAL DEFICIT OF NO LESS THAN \$1,500,000!"

Total Deficits from 1874 to 1878

\$7,500,000!

Under "Reform" Government

## THE OTHER SIDE!

(Extract from Sir Leonard Tilley's Budget  
Speech, February, 1882.)

MR. SPEAKER, I MAY BE PERMITTED TO SAY  
THAT AT NO PERIOD IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA  
HAS A GOVERNMENT MET PARLIAMENT WITH  
THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY IN  
THE POSITION IT IS TO DAY. AT NO PERIOD IN  
THE HISTORY OF CANADA HAS ITS CREDIT STOOD  
SO HIGH AS IT STANDS TO DAY. AT NO PERIOD  
IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA, POSSIBLY, WAS  
THE COUNTRY, GENERALLY SPEAKING, AS PRO-  
SPEROUS AS, OR MORE PROSPEROUS THAN, IT IS  
TO DAY.

"BUT TO-DAY WE STAND HERE NOT WITH  
ANY DOUBT AS TO ITS REVENUE PRODUCING  
POWER BUT WITH EVIDENCE OF THE LAST YEAR  
BEFORE US (1881), WITH THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS  
AND STATEMENTS ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE,  
SHOWING NOT ONLY NO DEFICIT, BUT INSTEAD  
OF AN ESTIMATED SURPLUS OF \$2,000,000,  
THERE IS A SURPLUS OF \$4,132,743 IN THE  
TREASURY!"

## P. E. ISLAND Steam Navigation Co'y.



UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

The Steamers ST. LAWRENCE and  
PRINCESS OF WALES will com-  
mencing the 29th May, 1882,  
sail as under:  
FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

Leave Charlottetown for Pictou Landing  
every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and  
Saturday mornings, at five o'clock (until  
after disappearance of ice), connecting there  
with the Train for Halifax. Returning to  
Charlottetown Monday, Wednesday, Friday  
and Saturday, at 2 p. m., on arrival of Train  
from Halifax.

Leave Pictou Landing for Georgetown  
every Thursday at 2 p. m., and return to  
Pictou leaving Georgetown at five o'clock on  
Friday morning.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE  
UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside every day (Sunday  
excepted) on arrival of morning Train from  
Charlottetown, connecting at Shediac with  
Trains for each of the above named places;  
and at St. John, with steamers of the I. S. S.  
Co. and the All Rail Line to Portland and  
Boston. Returning, leave Point du Chene  
every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of  
day train from St. John, for Summerside, con-  
necting there with Express Train for Char-  
lottetown.

Also leave Charlottetown for Summerside  
every Monday morning, at 2 o'clock, and leave  
Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday  
evening about five o'clock.

By order,

F. W. HALES,  
Charlottetown, May 25, 1882. Secretary.

## STEAMER HEATHER BELLE

WILL leave Orwell Bush Wharf for Char-  
lottetown every Tuesday, Wednesday  
and Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, calling  
at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; re-  
turning from Charlottetown to Orwell same  
evening at 3 o'clock; remaining at Bush  
Wharf Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and  
Thursday night returning to Charlottetown,  
arriving about 8.30 o'clock, p. m., and when  
tide permits on one of these days the steamer  
will run to Vernon River Bridge.

Will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud  
every Friday and Saturday, according to  
tide, till first November, and not after; every  
alternate Friday the steamer will remain at  
Crapaud Wharf over night.

Fares to Orwell and other wharves—Upper  
Deck and Cabin, 30 cts.; Lower Deck, 20 cts.  
Fares to Crapaud—Upper Deck and Cabin,  
40 cts.; Lower Deck, 30 cts.

JOHN HUGHES,  
May 11, 1882—pat ne pre 31 law Agent

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER  
the Cheapest and most Newsy Paper  
Published in P. E. Island.

UNDER Grit rule it cost \$18 90 to  
bring an immigrant into the country.  
Under Conservative good Government it  
only costs \$6.34.

DURING the reign of Mackenzie,  
ninety-seven Inspectors of Weights and  
Measures were paid \$52,000 of the peo-  
ple's money for spending 33,000 days in  
complete idleness, owing to the failure  
of the Government to provide them with  
the necessary appliances for the perform-  
ance of the work.

In the city of Hamilton in 1878, 3,708  
men were employed in the factories; in  
1881 the number was 7,054. In 1878  
thirty-three factories in that city were  
running full time and twenty-four under  
time. In 1881 only one was working  
under time, while fifty-six worked full  
time and twenty-one over time.

DURING the five years of Grit rule,  
commencing in 1873 and ending in 1878,  
THE INCREASE OF THE DEBT WAS  
\$1,997,513 IN EXCESS OF THE expendi-  
ture on capital account, showing that the  
country was going behind at an alarm-  
ing rate, being just in the position of a  
farmer, for instance, who has not only  
to borrow money to improve his farm  
but also in part for the maintenance of  
his family.

"I am a protectionist—at present!"—  
E. Blake.

"I, too, am a protectionist—on my  
mother's side."—Sir Richard Cartwright.

"We are working with great judg-  
ment; we are running protectionist  
candidates in the towns, and free-traders  
in the country."—A. Mackenzie.

"Hundreds of acres of good agricul-  
tural land have been spoiled in Tor-  
onto by the erection of factories there."  
—Sir Richard.

The annual report of the Mines Depart-  
ment of Nova Scotia shows how the coal  
trade declined from 1873 to 1878, and  
how it flourished after the N. P. came  
into force. The figures are significant:

Tons sold.	1873.....	1878.....
1873.....	881,106	693,511

DECREASE UNDER THE GRITS 187,595

1878.....693,511

1881.....1,034,800

INCREASE UNDER THE LIB. CON. 341,281

The total number of days worked at the  
Mines DECREASED 331,303 under  
the Grits, and INCREASED 183,705  
under the Liberal Conservatives. There  
was 1,227 fewer men at work at the  
Mines in 1878, when the Grits went out,  
than in 1873, when they got in!

There is no more weeping and wail-  
ing over the ruinous burdens the  
construction and operation of the Pacific  
Railway were to impose on the crushed  
Dominion people. The lamentation on  
this account is a distasteful memory of  
the past. Facts are proving that the  
lands of the North-West will amply pay  
the cost of the National railway through  
that country. The payment within the  
last few weeks into the Dominion Treas-  
ury from sales of land in the North-  
West of no less than \$1,100,000, with  
three times as much to follow in due  
time from the parties paying, forbids  
further tears from people disposed to  
raise a lamentable outcry over Dominion  
railway burdens. Clearly the land will  
amply repay the cost of its settlement,  
and the settlers will pay the costs of  
government. The absolute assurances  
afforded on these heads by the progress  
of events are to be greatly prized.

The Grits are able to point to an in-  
creased aggregate expenditure, because  
the country is now growing and the con-  
struction of important and much needed  
public works being forwarded. But  
there are certain expenditures that are  
directly controllable. A few days ago  
we pointed out the expenditures of the  
Grits and Conservatives under the  
Weights and Measures Act, and now  
we will contrast the expenditures in-  
curred in the collection of customs  
duties:—

1873 (Lib.-Con. Year)	\$658,299.34
1876 (Grit Year)	721,008.60
1877	721,704.35
1881 (Lib. Con. Year)	717,704.31

This shows an increase under the Grits  
and a decrease under the Liberal-Con-  
servatives.

The per centage of cost of collection  
to each one hundred dollars is also illu-  
strative of the kind of economy pursued  
by the Grits:

1873 (Liberal Con. Year)	\$5.99
1868	4.35
1878 (Grit Year)	5.58
1880 (Liberal Con. Year)	3.87

It will be seen the cost of collecting  
\$100 of revenue was reduced from \$5.99  
to \$4.35 from Confederation down to  
1873. Then the Grits got in, and before  
they left the per centage had gone up to  
\$5.58. Under the Liberal Conservatives  
this was again reduced to \$3.87 in 1880,  
and much less in 1881.

## The Vernon River Church.

YESTERDAY, I had the good fortune of  
examining this gem of architectural beauty.  
The exterior magnificence of the building  
is already known to your readers; the in-  
terior is now being frescoed and beautified,  
under the master touch of Mr. Edward  
Nordus, a gentleman of vast experience and  
exquisite skill in the charming art of paint-  
ing. Whatever his magic brush touches,  
seems to be animated with the freshness  
and charm of life. The oil paintings are  
master pieces, all through the vast and  
majestic building. The beauty of the main  
altar has been enhanced very much by ad-  
ditional frescoing and painting. On the  
right-hand side of the main altar is a grand  
picture, in oil painting, of our Lord in the  
garden of Olives. The picture, although  
so sad in itself, enlists the strongest sym-  
pathy of the spectator. The angel, although  
consoling our Lord, seems to be weeping,  
the bitter chalice standing by. The whole  
scene is a master-stroke of life and beauty.  
On the left-hand side of the main altar is  
the Vision of our Lord to blessed Margaret  
and Mary, in establishing that dearest of  
all devotions—the devotion to the sacred  
Heart of Jesus. Around the ceiling, over  
the main windows, are beautiful pic-  
tures of the Apostles and Evangelists. On  
the walls of the building are life-like  
pictures of the Stations of the Cross.  
Over the main altar is a magnificent picture  
of St. Joseph. On the walls directly over  
the main aisle are the following charming  
and impressive pictures in the order given.  
On the right hand are "The Infancy of  
Mary," "The Annunciation," "The Flight  
into Egypt," "Our Saviour Communicat-  
ing with His Blessed Mother," and "The  
Assumption." On the left hand are "The  
Infancy of Jesus," "St. John Baptizing  
Our Saviour," "Jesus Restoring Sight to  
the Blind," "The Crucifixion," and "The  
Ascension." The main window above the  
entrance is being beautifully frescoed. The  
pillars are varnished, and resemble the finest  
venetian marble. The whole temple pre-  
sents a grand appearance, and is certainly  
the finest Catholic Church in this Diocese.  
This rough sketch does not give any con-  
ception of its glowing beauty. Let the  
lover of art take a drive through the ver-  
dant fields of Vernon River, and he will be  
repaid by a scene of artistic beauty rarely  
surpassed. The good Father James Phelan  
may truly say *finis coronat opus*—the end  
crowns the work. To this venerable priest  
the diocese owes a debt of gratitude for  
the zeal and untiring energy he has dis-  
played in erecting a church which is the  
most beautiful gem in the whole Island.  
May he live many years to enjoy the  
fruit of his labor.—COM.

## Who Bears the Burden?

The Toronto Mail says the mongrel Free  
trade-Protection-Anti-progress party, led  
by Mr. Blake, the man of shifting quick-  
sand opinions, claim that the tariff is a  
burden, and that it bears most heavily  
upon those least able to bear it. This is  
not correct. With the exception of the  
duty on sugar, the revenue is largely  
derived from articles of luxury and articles  
imported to meet the demands of taste and  
fashion among the well-to-do class which  
are not articles of luxury.

We import 71 millions of dollars worth  
of goods, paying a duty of 18 1/2 millions  
of dollars. Leave out raw sugar, six millions  
of dollars paying 2 1/2 million dollars of  
duty, and you have 65 million dollars of  
goods paying 16 million dollars of  
duty. Of these 65 millions, 11 millions  
are luxuries paying 3 1/2 million dollars  
duty. This leaves 54 million dollars  
worth of goods paying 12 1/2 millions duty.  
If these 11 million dollars of luxuries paid  
only the same proportion of duty as the  
necessaries, they would pay under one-fifth,  
or about 2 1/2 millions of dollars of duty.  
But they pay 3 1/2 millions, thus relieving  
the necessities from the payment of a mil-  
lion dollars. If the burden were upon  
those least able to bear it, the figures would  
show the 54 million dollars worth of goods  
paying more than 13 1/2 millions, instead  
of only paying 12 1/2 millions. The following  
table will show how the luxuries are made  
to pay up:—

Article.	Value.	Duty.
Beer, ale, and porter.	\$ 134,619	\$ 32,169
Fine china	121,710	30,440
Fancy goods	337,702	59,398
Fancy feathers, ostrich and vulture.	209,492	51,755
Fancy flowers	162,197	40,549
Jewelry	519,196	75,283
Kid Gloves	365,528	91,384
Musical instruments	375,108	106,259
Paintings	65,562	13,114
Silks and satins	2,839,326	1,033,068
Spirits, wine, and champagne	468,084	335,465
Tobacco and pipes	354,012	173,917
Fine glassware	12,000	3,500
Fruits and nuts	1,117,307	279,685
Embroideries	25,721	5,144
Enamelled cotton	14,370	2,918
Cassimeres, doekings, cloths	3,403,101	1,094,178
Brussels carpets	778,741	155,749
	\$11,363,909	\$3,585,934

In the light of this table, how silly must  
appear the absurdities of the Globe's state-  
ment that the poor man's tweeds and cot-  
tons and blankets are taxed more than the  
rich man's.

A Swede named Olofsson was murdered  
in his bedroom in a second-class Montreal  
hotel on Thursday night by a fellow-  
countryman named Jacobson, who was  
arrested while attempting to make his  
escape. On the latter were found two  
watches and some money, the property of  
the dead man.

Albert Young, the man who wrote a letter  
to the Queen's private secretary, threatening  
Her Majesty's life, has been sentenced to  
ten years' penal servitude.