## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

Liberal-Conservative Candidate for Charlottetown,

**HENRY LONGWORTH, ESQ.**


# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 18, 1878.


### Movements of the New Ministry.

We learn that Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, O'Connor, Jas. McDonald and J. H. Pope were sworn in at Montreal yesterday, and thence proceeded to Ottawa. Sir John and the other Ministers went to Quebec to see Lord Dufferin off. Mr. Pope, of this Province, will probably have met them there.

### The Afghan War.

The war with Afghanistan is not popular. It is felt that the Mission to Cabul—the insulting rejection of which is the immediate cause of all the trouble—was a mistake from the beginning. The Indian Government should, it is thought, have ascertained whether Shere Ali was willing to receive overtures, and should not have sent off the Mission until his consent was first obtained. It was foolish, so 'ts declared, to attempt to force a Mission on the Ameer; and it is argued that even the rebuff which the Indian Government received ought not to induce England to engage in a war from which she can obtain no benefit and success in which will entail grave responsibilities and difficulties upon her. High authorities are explicit in their expression of opinion that in this Afghan embroglio England is, morally, in a wrong position. There is, so far, no positive proof whatever that the Ameer is plotting with the Russians; and there is a general belief that the Afghans will resist to the last.

### Deprecatory.

That the *Patriot* should be chagrined and mortified beyond measure, at the result of its recent labors, is but natural. We deeply sympathise with the *Patriot*. But, at the some time, we deprecate the taste which impels it persistently to exhibit its bitter feelings to the world. Such outbursts, as the *Patriot's* leading article of this morning, are exceedingly unphilosophical. The "National Policy" has been endorsed, despite the *Patriot's* scientific misrepresentation; and Mr. Pope has been made a Cabinet Minister, notwithstanding the *Patriot's* coarse vituperation. Then, what is the use of making day and night hideous with lamentations? Better accept the situation like a man, than continue to vainly snarl at a policy which the majority of the people have accepted, and at men whom the majority of the people have delighted to honor.

### Merchants Bank Notes and the Railway.

The Railway Department is paying off its employes in Merchants Bank notes. This is, we think, very unjust. The majority of the employes are poor men, who cannot afford to take their wages in depreciated money.—*Progress.*

We understand that as soon as it was known that the Merchants Bank had suspended payment, the Railway Accountant telegraphed the Paymaster, who was on the Western end of the Railway, to cease paying out any Merchants Bank notes and return to town. He also, at once, telegraphed to the authorities at Ottowa to the effect that the Railway employes had been paid in notes of the Merchants Bank, and that, in justice, these ought at once to be exchanged. Arrangements were quickly made for this purpose, and during the past few days the Paymaster has been over the Railway completing paying and exchanging for Bank of P. E. Island notes any Merchants Bank notes held by the employes.

### Late Ministers.

Mr. McKenzie has gone to Toronto.

Mr. Laurier has resumed his legal practice in Arthabaska.

Mr. Pelletier has resumed legal practice in Quebec.

Mr. Mills is entered as a law student.

Cartwright seeks re-election in East Huron.

Mr. Burpee returns to St. John.

Mr. Jones gazes at the Union Jack as it gracefully floats over Citadel Hill.

The potatoe speculation is apparently to be repeated this year, the objective point being the United States. Almost as soon as a cargo arrives, it is picked up, and good prices prevail. Five hundred bushels of early rose were disposed of at private sale at 42 cents. This is the favorite variety for shipment to the United States. Another cargo of calicoes, at the Market Wharf, was also bought up this morning for the same purpose. Prices rule higher than last year in consequence of the demand. Early Rose bring as much as 30c. per bushel at the port of shipment.—*Hx. Recorder.*

### Trade Relations.

Referring to the threatened panic in England, the Boston *Traveller* has the following remarks:—"Two points are worth making on this news from across the sea. In the first place, those gentlemen who have insisted on attributing all the business depression and disaster on this side to the Protection policy, may ponder with advantage the fact that the strongest commercial nation in the world, with all the advantages which a long-standing devotion to the Free Trade policy can afford, is threatened with an era of bankruptcy, and feels the pinch of the period as strongly as we do here. The second point is, that any rejoicing over the commercial calamities of Great Britain, which apparently impend, is unseemly, and not in the least degree patriotic, as some American writers appear to imagine. The old country is our largest and best customer. A commercial catastrophe, with its centre in London, will make its influence for evil felt nowhere more quickly, more certainly, or more heavily, than in the commercial cities of this Union."

### A Marvellous Escape.

This is the true story of the escape of Dr. Brydon, the one man of the English army who escaped destruction in the Cabul Pass. Among the survivors towards the end of the slaughter was his native assistant, who, calling Brydon to him, said: "Doctor, sahib, I cannot positively escape; I am dying from cold and hunger; take my pony and do the best you can for yourself." Brydon tried to encourage the poor man, but, seeing that he was indeed dying, he took the pony, and through the confusion forced his way to the front. There he found a small group of mounted officers, who, knowing they were just at the end of the pass, where it opens out on the plain on which Jellalabad stands, he determined to make a push for life. Seeing Brydon on this wretched, half-starved pony, they declared they could not possibly wait for him, as any delay might cause their utter destruction. On they went, leaving Brydon slowly toiling after them. The Afghans saw this group approaching, met and slew every man; then, thinking no one else was coming, went back to the hills. Just then Brydon passed. At Jellalabad, where news of Elphinstone's force was anxiously looked for, at evening one man, slowly riding a worn-out pony, was descried at the entrance of the pass. Some cavalry were sent to bring him in. It was Brydon. As he entered the gate he fell senseless from fatigue. When he came to himself his first question was about the pony that had saved his life; it was dead. Brydon was with Sale during the gallant defence of Jellalabad, and lived to take part in the defence of Lucknow. An Afghan sabre-cut, glancing from a book he had in his forage-cap, shore away a piece of his skull so that a finger could be placed in the wound.

### Bishop Dupanloup.

Bishop Dupanloup was loved and feared by his own people; he was greatly disliked by the "anti-clericals," but was respected by all parties. His intense activity made him one of the most prominent men in France. He died with all his armor on, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, and his place must long remain unfilled. It might be said that he was born into public and official life, for in 1828 he was in the service of the royal family as tutor, catechist, almoner. He was Vicar General of the Archbishop of Paris in 1837. In 1841 he had a professorship at the Sorbonne, and soon lost it because of a difficulty which he created by a lecture in which he denounced the writings of Voltaire. In 1849 he was made Bishop of Orleans, so that for nearly thirty years he has filled that important post. His early attachments made Dupanloup a Royalist in feeling, but he gave a reasonable support to the Government of the day. Religion, politics and literature felt the influence of his force. He was particularly active in the work of education, and endeavored to create an interest in classical learning. He wrote pamphlets and essays on every subject, and his views upon all matters were original and stated in vigorous style. He was continually assailing, and was continually assailed. He was one of the boldest defenders of the Gallican Church, one of the most vigorous assailants of the dogma of Papal infallibility, which he fought against in the Ecumenical Council, but the voice of the Church was the voice of God, and as soon as the Bishops pronounced upon the infallibility of the Pope, Dupanloup accepted the belief, and actively stood by it. A seat in the French Academy is the crowning glory in the life of a French savant; this Bishop Dupanloup obtained in 1854, but when M. Littre, the disciple of Comte, was given a seat in that great body, he resigned. No one had ever resigned before, so the resignation was not accepted, but the Bishop never returned. He sat in the French Assembly for some time, and in 1875 was elected to the Senate. One of his latest publications was a fierce denunciation of the Voltaire centennial. An ardent Frenchman, loving his country, an active politician, and earnest educationalist, a learned theologian and a good Catholic, Bishop Dupanloup opposed actively, untiringly and always, the group of literary men, like Hugo, Littre, Simon, who are *doctrinaires*. He did his duty as he saw it, as a man who cares nothing for consequences. He lived a simple, unostentatious life. He was a type of Thomas a Becket, modernized and refined by the civilization of the day. Somebody will take his place, but nobody in France can fill it.—*St. John Telegraph.*

The Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada has issued another circular on total abstinence, congratulating the servants of the company on the success of the pledge system introduced five years ago, and urging the moderate drinkers to join the temperance society, or at least to assist and encourage the movement by not tempting those who are weaker.

### Canada in High Circles.

Some time ago, writes the London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, I mentioned the possibility that Lord Dufferin would publish a book on his sojourn in Canada, and the literary journals substantially confirmed what I said. I also hear that some *Vers de Societe* of Lady Dufferin will make their appearance. It is an open secret that the pencil of the Princess Louise and the pen of the Marquis of Lorne will be freely employed immediately after their arrival in Canada.

### A Portrait of Gladstone.

The *World* says: "One of the pictures of the year 1879 will be a portrait of Mr. Gladstone, now, with two or three other portraits equally notable in subject, on the easel of Mr. Millais. The ex-Premier is taken standing in three quarters length, and almost in profile; there is a great deal of warm color in the background; the head is entirely in light, and full of intense character; the treatment of the locks of stray hair on the forehead, and of the sharply defined frontal bones, is admirable as a study of individuality; so is the rugged yet refined drawing of the mouth. In no recent portrait by Mr. Millais has there been a more striking and complete harmony between the idiosyncrasy of the subject and the executive manner of the artist. Every touch is characteristic of both the men." This will be a great picture, only a portrait. But as the author of "Lothair" says, the greatest pictures of the world are "only portraits." Mr. Gladstone's face, seamed with the lines of care and thought and ambition, is a noble study; all the character of the man—his greatness, strength, force, perception, earnestness, malignity, want of humor—is there, and will be reproduced by Mr. Phœbus as Mr. Disraeli calls Millais in "Lothair."

### Earl Dufferin's Destination.

The London correspondent of the *Mail* writes:—

"For a long time, as you are aware, rumors have been afloat here that Lord Dufferin was to be sent out as Commissioner to Asia Minor. This is now contradicted, but it was a report to which I never attached much credence. Apart from the manifest indisposition of the Sultan and the Pashas to carry out reforms in Asia Minor, which it is thought Midhat would have recommended, it is said that Lord Dufferin himself has shown an indisposition to undertake a task, which, unlike his work in the Lebanon, gave no indication of being a success. His Excellency's reputation is of far too high an order to be worth endangering by a mission to the territories of the Porte, unless he were armed with full and arbitrary power in dealing with the corrupt officials of the Ottoman Empire, and that, the Pashas of the Golden Horn are never likely to accord. The impression is growing here that the Anglo-Turkish Convention is likely to become a dead letter, in so far as the reform of Asia Minor is concerned, for the present, and that it will require some more drastic mode of procedure than is possible under that agreement to enable Her Majesty's Government to deal with the evils which abound there. At any rate, you may depend upon the statement that in the present unsettled condition of politics in the East, Lord Dufferin will not accept an appointment in that part of the world."

### The Disloyalty Cry.

How altogether absurd the disloyalty cry raised by the "Globe" and its clique against the originators and upholders of the national protection policy really is (as coming from the free traders) may be seen from the following passage in Mills *Principles of Political Economy*:—"There is only one part of the protectionist scheme which requires any further notice—its policy towards colonies and foreign dependencies, that of *compelling them to trade exclusively with the Mother country*. A country which thus secures to itself an extra foreign demand for its commodities, undoubtedly gives itself some advantage in the distribution of the general gains of the commercial world. Since, however, it causes the industry and capital of the colony to be diverted from channels which are proved to be the most productive, inasmuch as they are those into which industry and capital spontaneously tend to flow, there is a loss, on the whole, to the productive powers of the world, and the mother country does not gain so much as she makes the colony lose. If, therefore, the mother country refuses to acknowledge any reciprocity of obligation, she imposes a tribute on the colony in an indirect mode, greatly more oppressive, and injurious than the direct. But if, with a more equitable spirit, she submits herself to corresponding restrictions for the benefit of the colony, the result of the whole transaction is the ridiculous one, that each party loses much that the other may gain a little." (Book v.; c. x.) The circumstances of England and her colonies (including Canada), both absolutely and relatively, have undergone considerable change since these words were written. But the principle which they set forth was once regarded as a strong tower of defence by colonies indignant—not without reason—at what they regarded as the one-sided and unfair protectionist system of the past. And, surely Canadian free traders must be hard up for argument when they turn them against colonial protectionists, now that Great Britain's policy is mainly free trade. Can they not see that the principle is the same in both cases? In commercial matters—as Mill argues—the colonies ought to be free, free to choose the system which suits them best, irrespectively of any claims of the mother country, as such. If, under the old regime, they would not have been disloyal, as free traders, neither can protectionists be called disloyal to-day. But the charge is really unworthy of serious consideration, and not loyalty, but disappointment and jealousy suggested it.


## LOOK HERE! GOOD TIMES!

FOR FORTY DAYS the Subscriber will sell **Gravestones,** delivered at the Shop. Notice the prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Headstones, | 4 ft. 0 in. high, | 24 in. wide, | 2 in. thick, at $20 |
| Do. | 4 ft. 0 in. " | 22 " " | 2 " " 18 |
| Do. | 4 ft. 0 in. " | 20 " " | 2 " " 16 |
| Do. | 3 ft. 9 in. " | 18 " " | 2 " " 14 |
| Do. | 3 ft. 6 in. " | 16 " " | 2 " " 12 |

Headstones three inches thick in the same proportion.

Stock and workmanship guaranteed first-class.

☞ Produce taken at market rates.

KENT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO M. BUTCHER'S.

**E. G. HUNTER.**

Ch'town, Oct. 18—1w wkly 1m

## Prime Labrador Herring.

**JUST ARRIVED PER SCHR. "ADA R."**

DIRECT FROM LABRADOR, 1,037 Barrels PRIME HERRING, which we are selling cheap at PEAKE'S NO. 2. WHARF.

MATTHEW, McLEAN & HEARTZ.

Ch'town, Oct. 18—dy pat 4in

## REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce that they have removed to that new studio in the new building south of Mr. Fraser's Drug Store, where they are prepared to furnish their patrons with

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

of every style, the quality and finish of which cannot be surpassed in America. Having had a long experience in some of the leading Photographic Studios in the United States, they are confident that they can guarantee satisfaction to their patrons.

The superior quality of their work is evident, and they are prepared to furnish several styles of Pictures that cannot be obtained elsewhere in the Province.

The public will find our prices very reasonable, and will receive their Photos in the shortest time consistent with first-class work. We make

**PHOTOGRAPHS, TIN TYPES, GLACE PICTURES,**

and the beautiful

**PHOTO-CHROME,**

which cannot be surpassed for its softness and delicacy.

☞ Old Pictures copied and enlarged. Faded Daugeretypes restored.

**ROSS BROTHERS,**

QUEEN STREET.

☞ Entrance opposite George Full's.

Ch'town, Oct. 18, 1878—1m eod

## COAL. COAL.

TO ARRIVE in a few days, per schooner "Lively," **150 Tons** Gowrie Mines **NUT COAL.** Will be sold at $2.00 per ton —FOR CASH ONLY. This will be the last chance to get coal cheap this season.

W. KOUGHAN.

Ch'town, Oct. 18—3i eod

## VESSELS FOR CHARTER.

**FOR GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED STATES, WEST INDIES.**

Apply to

FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.

Oct. 17—3i

## SECOND Annual Prize Meeting

—OF THE—

## Queen's County Rifle Association,

## WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, 1878.

**1st Competition.**

Open to all members of the Association. Ranges 200 and 400 yards—5 shots at each range. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

**2nd Competition.**

Same qualification as 1st. Range 500 yards —seven rounds. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

Prizes will also be given to the two highest aggregate scores at this meeting.

Prizes will be apportioned on day of match

**MEMBERSHIP.**

Any person paying one dollar previous to commencement of matches will become a *bona fide* member of the Association and entitled to compete for any of the prizes.

The shooting will be governed by the rules of the Provincial Rifle Association for 1878.

Firing will commence at 8 o'clock, sharp, on day of match.

The Council intend making this a very interesting meeting; and, besides the annual allowance from the Dominion, they have secured, through private subscription, considerable sums to swell the list of prizes.

EWEN MACDOUGALL,

Secretary.

Oct. 16—eod t match

## RANKIN HOUSE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

**J. J. DAVIES - - - Proprietor**

(Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.

**Oct. 15, 1878—3m**

## PREPARE FOR WINTER!

H. D. WADMAN has returned from Boston, and can be found at **Crabbe's Stove Store,** where he will be pleased to see all his old customers and as many new ones as will favor him with their patronage.

**Copper, Tin and Sheet-Iron Work** attended to at short notice.

RUSSIA IRON PIPE a specialty.

STOVE-PIPE at bottom prices.

H. D. WADMAN,

"Sign of the Stove," 109 Queen Street.

Ch'town, Oct. 14—4w 2aw

## Merchants Bank Notes

TAKEN AT THEIR FACE in exchange for GOODS.

Oct. 15—5i R. BRIDGES.

## Provincial Taxes for 1878.

MR. GEORGE D. DAVISON has been appointed Collector of **Assessment and Poll Tax for the Royalty, and Poll Tax for the City and Common of Charlottetown, for the year 1878.** His office is at the Corner of Great George and Kent Streets.

THOMAS W. DODD,

Prov. Sec'y and Treasurer.

## Freight to Newfoundland.

*The Schooner MINNIE, 55 tons, N. N. M.,*

—AND—

*The Brigantine GUIDE, 146 tons, N. N. M.*

THESE vessels can be here from the 10th to 15th November, and may be chartered to take freight from the Island to Newfoundland.

Apply, for one week, to

JOHN H. CATHRAE.

Ch'town, Oct. 14, 1878.—pat 1w

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Company will be held at the Exchange Reading Room on MONDAY, 28th October, instant, at 2, p. m., to take into consideration the advisability of winding up the affairs of the Company, or otherwise.

By order,

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,

Secretary.

St. Lawrence Ma. In. Co., }
Ch'town, Oct. 8, 1878. } 11th—t meeting

## EDUCATIONAL.

**CHARLOTTETOWN**

## Young Ladies' Institution.

BY the kind permission of the Rector and Vestrymen, the classes in connection with this Institution will meet in **St. Paul's Schoolroom,** *pending future arrangements*

J. CUNNINGHAM DUNLOP.

Oct. 14—3i

## J. G. ECKSTADT,

**SURGEON CHIROPODIST.**

*Office, Lower Hillsborough Street, near the Railway Station.*

BEGS to inform the public that he is now ready to attend to the duties of his profession. Bunions, Cliblains, Ingrown Nails, Club Nails, etc., etc., cured. All who may favor him with a call will receive prompt attention. Satisfaction guaranteed. Corns extracted, 25 cents.

Ch'town, Oct. 7, '78.—1m

## Coal for Sale.

PICTOU NUT AND ROUND COAL for sale at Water Street. Apply to

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES, or

HENRY SELLERS, City Scales.

Oct. 3—

THE place toget your Printing done is at the **EXAMINER Printing Rooms**

## Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

*Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.*

WANTED—A Servant Girl to do general housework. Apply at this Office.

Oct. 14—

LOST—Between the Revere House and Post Office, a Leather POCKET BOOK, containing about sixty dollars and five blank checks. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the EXAMINER Office.

Oct. 10—

$50 PER WEEK made by agents. Send twenty-five cents for sample, and try it. No humbug. Send for circular. Address, with stamp, P. O. Box 163, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Oct. 9, '78.—tf

TO LET—Half the House and Shop situated at corner of Hillsborough and Water Streets, near the Railway. Apply to WM. G. WRIGHT, Prince Street.

Oct. 8—pat eod

$100 PER MONTH made at the Tubular Well business. Tools and stock furnished to agents at cash prices. No capital required until it is made out of the business. Send for circular. Address, P. O. Box 163, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Oct. 9, '78.—tf

TO LET.—The two story Dwelling House, Garden, Coach House, &c., opposite the residence of the subscriber, Grafton Street, west end. Apply to JOHN WM. MORRISON.

Oct. 9, 1878—eod

TO LET—In a pleasantly situated part of the City, Furnished Rooms, suitable for a small family. Apply at this Office.

Oct. 4—4i eod