

# THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.

OFFICE:

INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Six Months,   | \$2 50 |
| Three Months, | 1 25   |
| One Month,    | 0 50   |
| One Week,     | 0 12   |

Advertising at most moderate rates.

Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly advertisements, on application.

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

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 23, 1878.

### "The Patriot and a National Trade Policy."

The extreme and bitter tone of the *Patriot* is not calculated to advance the interests of the party it professes to represent. Wholesale denunciation is not persuasive. In these days the political organ which calls its opponents "thieves" and "liars" is quietly set down as the champion of the weakest side. We counsel the *Patriot* to adopt a more moderate and less vituperative tone—especially in the discussion of Free Trade versus Protection.

The heat and venom displayed by the *Patriot* when enlarging upon this topic is really laughable. Every one sees that such a blatant ultra free trader must be insincere. No one is, in the least degree, influenced—except to merriment—by the inflated platitudes of an organ which is so evidently acting a part. Everyone remembers that Mr. Pope was the first representative of Prince Edward Island, who dared to stand up in the House of Commons on behalf of Free Trade; and everyone who reads the *Patriot* remembers that Mr. Pope delivered an excellent Free Trade speech—one of the most sensible delivered at Ottawa last session. But it will tax the memories of the most attentive politicians to remember a single utterance of Davies, Perry, Yeo, McIntyre, or Sinclair, in favor of Free Trade during all the years they sat, speechless, in the House of Commons. The Government raised the Custom duties \$1,000,000 the first year they were in power. Yet our representatives in Parliament never raised their voices against the increase of taxation or prophesied the commercial ruin and disorder, which followed. The Government next levied a specific duty upon the tea of the poor. Our representatives silently supported them. Then they struck at "malt," and to-day the barley last year raised by our farmers, is absolutely unsaleable. But the Government supporters who misrepresent us in the Commons were, as usual, dumb. We do not remember that they even raised a protest against the infamous proposal of the Government to tax the shipping interests of the Maritime Provinces to the tune of some \$60,000 a year, in the full knowledge and belief that wealthy Ontario and all the inland Provinces—which own few ships—would escape the tax. The ports of the United States are closed against the people of the Dominion. The ports of the Dominion are almost wide open to the people of the United States. Our neighbors across the straits cannot send a ton of their coal to Portland, Boston or New York. But the people of Ontario and Quebec receive their entire coal supply from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The proposal to place a duty of fifty cents per ton upon United States coal with the view of forcing the United States to take its prohibitory duty off or lose the profitable trade of the Upper Provinces of the Dominion, is met with a howl of "Protection" from the very men who were prepared silently to acquiesce in the imposition of a tax which would have destroyed—as completely as the sugar-refining business and the tea trade of Canada—were destroyed by the McKenzie Government—the shipping interests of the Maritime Provinces. And now, having forfeited every claim to the confidence of the people, they raise the scarecrow of "Protection," and hope to frighten Free Trade electors of Prince Edward Island into upholding them and the extravagant, inappreciable and hypocritical Government they silently but invariably support. But their ruse is too thinly disguised, and their strained efforts afford nothing but amusement to the people—who see clearly that their paramount political duty is to be rid of the obnoxious McKenzie Administration.

### Skating Tournament.

The Grand Skating Tournament afforded good amusement for the large number of citizens who assembled in the Citizens' Skating Rink on Saturday afternoon. The ice was in splendid condition, and the competitors were very active. The hurdle race resulted in Master J. C. Pope taking the prize from ten competitors. The prize for plain and fancy skating by gentlemen was won by Mr. Benjamin Bremner, whose artistic skating excited the admiration of every spectator. The barrel race was won by Master Harry Jenkins, who caught his adroit opponent by the heel, gave him the go by, and kept the lead till the finish. The prize for plain and fancy skating by ladies was splendidly contested and won by Miss Holkirk. The hurdle race for all-comers resulted in all those who entered giving up after going half over the course.

The "Soup Kitchen" Committee acknowledge, with many thanks, donations of foodstuffs, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Murphy, Miss —, Rev. David Johns O.C., of Capaud, and one from "J. B." through Dr. Dodd.

## Waspiash.

The *Patriot* of Saturday night last has two or three short articles respecting our editorial on "Local Statesman," which appeared on Thursday last. That the editor of the *Patriot* is waspiash and bitter and overflowing with bile, every man in the community knows; in fact, some of the articles that have appeared in his sheet have disgusted even those who think as he does politically. We will not descend to the same abusive style which the *Patriot* adopts in discussing political questions. We deny emphatically that we "acknowledged" that our information was incorrect. We believe we are better informed upon the matter than the *Patriot* editor, and do not feel disposed to take his statement concerning what are the facts in connection with the revision of the Voters' Lists. That *Patriot* says, "We do not believe that either the County Judges or their clerks corrected the spelling of the lists." It was not the business of the Judges to correct the spelling of the lists. They had to make new lists of their own, but in doing so the lists copied from the poll-books were of no value as guides, because they could not be relied on. We have had visits from many, both in town and country, who have told us their names were so mis-spelled that they could not recognize them on the lists which were posted up. The "Patriot" cannot truthfully deny that the Judges and Clerks in each County spent months in making up their lists, owing to the crudeness of the Registration Act of last session. We ask any intelligent man how he expects to poll his vote if his name is so mis-spelled that the pronunciation is altered? And yet the "Patriot" says, "Thousands would not have been disfranchised on account of the names on the lists that were mis-spelled."

### Dr. Tupper on Governmental Tactics.

During his latest speech, Dr. Tupper said:— We have been told that the present Government are great purists. What was one of the first things that they did on coming into power? When we were in office the Great Western railway Company were very anxious to secure a refund of certain duties that they had paid. After the accession of the present Government, an election was taking place, and what did these purists do? They paid over to this company \$50,000 of the duties to which they were no more entitled than you are to a refund of the duties on the hats and coats imported into Halifax last year. We moved for papers on the subject, and I offered to apologize to Mr. Blake if he could show that that money was not taken out of the treasury in defiance of law, as I could prove it had been, and Mr. Blake sat in his chair, not venturing to offer a contradiction. The Government stand in a position to-day to pay every dollar of that money back. They talk of

### SECRET SERVICE MONEY?

The fact was that this money was in the bank where Sir John A. Macdonald could not touch a dollar of it. When Sir John A. Macdonald was going out of power he went to the Auditor General, Mr. Langton, and said "there are \$32,000 of Secret Service money lying in the Bank of Montreal. There is a claim against it of \$10,000 or \$12,000 that I consider exorbitant, and which I will endeavour to have reduced. You may then take charge of the balance." He succeeded in reducing the claims to \$6,000. He then went again to Mr. Langton, the officer of the Government, and received written authority to pay the claims, the balance being returned into the Treasury. A more open honorable transaction never existed. Yet these gentlemen, when arraigned for their incapacity, concocted this foul slander and endeavored to fasten it upon a man whose character, after 33 years of public life, stands as high as any statesman who ever adorned any country in the world. I will read to you the correspondence on the subject, which will enable you to form your own opinions:—

On November 4th, Mr. Drummond received the following reply:—

"November 4th, 1874.  
"MY DEAR SIR,—I had an interview with Sir John Macdonald before I left Ottawa, in which he explained to me that the balance of Secret Service standing in his name was \$32,179.04. Of this, \$6,000 is pledged for certain expenses incurred before the resignation of the late Ministry, and he wishes the balance to be deposited.  
"Be good enough, therefore, to deposit the \$25,579.04 to the credit of the Receiver-General, and send me a duplicate of the deposit.  
"(Signed) JOHN LANGTON.

On the 12th November, Mr. Drummond wrote the following letter to Mr. Langton:—

"BANK OF MONTREAL,  
OTTAWA, 12th November, 1875.  
"DEAR SIR,—The special Secret Service Fund account has been closed in the manner authorized by your letter of the 4th inst., by the accounting to Sir John A. Macdonald for \$6,000, the amount pledged by him as agreed with you, and transfer of the balance \$25,579.04 to the credit of the Receiver-General as per enclosed receipt No. 66.  
"(Signed) A. DRUMMOND,  
Manager.

This is the foundation upon which a mischievous and calumnious party endeavor to destroy the credit of a gentleman who has been an ornament to his country, and whose conduct in regard to public monies will challenge criticism. But you may say he got money from Sir Hugh Allan. In his speech in the Drill Room, Mr. Jones availed himself of a slip of mine in reference to tapping the auditor on the shoulder, and made about the only point that he made in his entire speech. When I said that, however, I was speaking by the book. Since the last session of Parliament, the Government brought down, in response to a motion, what purported to be a statement of the men in office and the cost the day

and those then in office. You would suppose that this statement was a very simple affair, but nothing more dishonest ever emanated from any Government. I believe that a true return was sent in and then cooked by the Government. The Deputy Minister of Justice under our Government was Col. Bernard. The Government superannuated him, appointing a Mr. Lash in his place, at a higher salary than Col. Bernard had received after a long

period of service. Notwithstanding this, the returns we received made it appear that the whole salary of Col. Bernard had been saved. The whole thing had been concocted by the Government, the heading of the paper being changed so as to deceive the country. Mr. Jones ventured to state that Secret Service money had been employed by Sir John A. Macdonald in securing Mr. Howe's election. How dare he make such a statement? Has any man in Canada ever dared to make an assertion so utterly devoid of truth? It was an invention of his own heart. He knew when he said it what he had done himself to induce the Government of Nova Scotia to take \$7,000 of the public money of the Province to oppose Mr. Howe, and the sentiment so expressed was conceived in the dark recesses of his own head. I have under my hand another document in reference to the

### GOODRICH HARBOR JOB.

A well-known and respectable contractor offered to complete this work for the sum of \$30,000 less, and no doubt would have received the contract, when Mr. Mackenzie stepped into the office of Mr. Mackenzie, bearing a note from Mr. Blake, introducing his friend Moore. Merely introducing him—that was all. But somehow or other that simple little note had the effect of taking \$33,000 out of your pockets. We know now it was. Mr. Moore was able to control six votes when Mr. Blake's election depended on them, and this is what you have had to pay for it. Then what about the Kamustigan? What was Mr. Mackenzie's reply when I asked, upon the floor of Parliament, whether it was possible that such a monstrous thing had been done as to pay \$50,000 of the people's money for a right of way of about one mile through a comparative wilderness? It appeared that the land was the property of Mr. Oliver, and that as Mr. Oliver had consistently given up his seat in the House to Mr. Crooks, when that gentleman had stood somewhat badly in need of a seat, it was thought necessary that he should have a *quid pro quo*. And how do you suppose they managed it? By making you pay \$4.00 an acre for land that had sold only a short time before for \$1.00 an acre! Why, they simply appointed two valuers, and then appointed the solicitor of the gentleman whose land was to be valued

### TO COLLECT THESE MEN

and give them their instructions. I am under the impression that if you look in the *Key*, Mr. Grant's book, "Ocean to Ocean," you will find this very land referred to as having sold for \$1.00 per acre. They say that Sir John A. Macdonald received \$45,000 from Sir Hugh Allan to assist him in some eighty-eight constituencies. I think that you will admit that without some assistance he would have stood a slim chance, when one man swears that he spent of his own money, some \$25,000, and when another is proved to have spent over \$24,000. If other men employed money to this extent you will not wonder that Sir John A. Macdonald was glad to have \$45,000 to assist him in eighty-eight constituencies, being an average of about \$1,000 a piece. You might as well expect to fight guns with broomsticks as to go into those contests without money. I do not wish to be understood as defending the manner in which elections were conducted then, and I am glad that the laws we placed on the Statute Book will prevent the recurrence of such things again. But Sir Hugh Allan has sworn that he is worth some \$5,000,000, and these men, notwithstanding all they have said about him, would gladly accept his support to-morrow. And after all what would you prefer, that Sir John A. Macdonald should accept a private subscription as he did, or that he should make use of the public funds as his opponents have done? Sir Hugh Allan may have thought that his liberality gave him some

### CLAIM UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

but when he asked for the Pacific Railway Charter, the reply of Sir John A. Macdonald was, "You can't have it," and he created a board of such an independent character that the first motion made by Sir Hugh Allan, as a member of it, was voted down. But what have these gentlemen themselves done? They have taken nearly half a million of your own money, and made Sir Hugh Allan a present of it. When the construction of the Eastern Extension Railway was in contemplation, Messrs. Barpee and Schreiber, two well known and highly respectable engineers and contractors, offered to undertake the work in consideration of the Pictou Railway, and of the subsidy of \$5,000 per mile. Mr. Annand, the former Treasurer of the Province, thought this was a good offer, and I think so. Mr. Annand did everything in his power to get Mr. McKenzie to ratify the contract, but he refused to do so. And what has he done now? He has taken the Pictou Railway, not as it originally stood, but after he had laid it with steel rails (buying a vote in New Brunswick with a portion of those removed), at a cost of, at the lowest calculation, \$233,000, and handed it over to Sir Hugh Allan, for what purpose you can understand. Instead of getting the road built for \$5,000 per mile, as the Local Government might have done, they have been compelled to pay \$8,000, making altogether \$240,000 more than the road could have been built for, without laying a single steel rail on the Pictou branch. I have no doubt that some of you will consider that this was at least as great an injury to the country as for Sir John A. Macdonald to accept the private subscription of \$45,000 to which I have referred. I was astonished to hear Mr. Jones venture to talk about

### RIEL AND LEPINE.

The circumstances of that case were briefly these. An insurrection occurred in Manitoba, in which Scott, of whom you have heard, was unjustly murdered. Nothing was done about it for a time, for the simple reason that nothing could be done. Sir John A. Macdonald said that he would be glad to bring Riel to justice if he could, but it was out of his power to do so, because the administration of the law was entrusted to the Local Government alone. A great hue and cry was raised because we did not bring Riel to justice, but when we went out of office and the present Government came in, we asked them why they did not bring him to justice. "Oh," they said, "we have no power." (Laughter.) Well, finally the Local Government found themselves in a position to take the matter up. They arrested Lepine and Riel in the country. A jury of half-breeds, his own people, found him guilty of murder, and he was condemned to death. Then was the time to test the sincerity of the professions indulged in by the Government. It became their duty to say whether the sentence should be carried out or not, and what did they do. Why, they allowed the Governor-General to come to the front and say that he would deal with the question. Riel who stood in precisely the same position as Lepine, who had been condemned to death had been outlawed. The Governor-General stepped forward and undertook the responsibility of commuting

Lepine's sentence to two years imprisonment and forfeiture of civil rights. Did Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie resign? They came down to the House of Commons and proposed to abolish the

### GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SENTENCE

and proposed to let the men go free provided they went to New York or some other place across the line for the period of five years, at the end of that time to come back if they saw fit, and be elected members of Parliament, and come into the House to sit down together with Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie. These are the men who take Sir John A. Macdonald to task because he paid \$1,000 to get Riel sent out of the country. What are the circumstances connected with that transaction? Archbishop Tache had written to the Government to inform them that they were on the eve of a violent outbreak in Manitoba, that civil war might occur, that no one could say what the result might be, and beseeching them to take some step in the matter. Sir John A. Macdonald in the hope of saving life and property, and awaiting a catastrophe that would be likely to ruin the prospects of the country, sent Archbishop Tache \$1000 and urged him to use it if possible in getting Riel out of the country. But they say the sum paid was \$3000. So it was, but Sir John A. Macdonald only sent \$1,000. When the sum proved insufficient to accomplish the purpose for which it was designed, it was Governor Archibald who said he would make himself personally responsible for the further \$2000 required in case it were not paid. But Mr. Jones stopped when he got to Riel. Why did he not

### REFER TO O'DONOGHUE?

O'Donoghue had not been convicted of murder, nor had he been outlawed, but he was an Irishman, and yet, on no less than three occasions, when the Opposition struggled to have the Irishman placed on the same footing with the Frenchman, and to secure equal justice to both, you will find Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie voting down the proposition, and declaring that to do so would be to drag the very Crown in the dirt, and to imperil the institutions of the country. And Mr. Alfred Jones, who voted that O'Donoghue could not be arrested, has now gone into a Government that, when it became necessary to batter the prerogative of majesty for a few votes, discovered that we were right and they were wrong, and granted O'Donoghue his amnesty in the face of political contest.

### THE SHEDDIAK HORROR.

More Light Upon It.

[From the *Moncton Times*.]

JACQUES BABINE testifies: I am 11 years 11, and live in Shediac with my parents, half a mile this side of the bridge. I was on the Seaboard bridge, when I saw a body in the water. I saw what I thought was the body of a man floating with a rope around it, about one foot under the water. A rope was around the body under the arms. It was two or three feet below the bridge, going down towards the bay with the current. I knew it was a man by the two arms and the legs, and by his clothes. His head hung down as if his throat was cut, and the body floated belly up. There were a white shirt and grey trousers on it; the body was bareheaded. There was something on his feet. Don't know if there was hair on the head, as it was so far down. I looked at it about five minutes. Do not recollect the day, but it was before Christmas. I think it was in December. There was ice above, but none below. I was alone on the bridge. I told my mother as soon as I got home. I saw it at noon, and told her when I went to dinner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Palmer—The feet were towards me. The legs were six inches apart. It was three feet from the bridge when I first saw it, and when I left it was about two fathoms. The pants were like homespun. I could see them clearly; the shirt was white, but I do not know whether it was flannel or cotton. I could not see the face. The rope was over an inch thick. I have never seen a bed-cord, but I have seen a clothes-line. The rope was bigger, three times as big, as his clothes-line. The body was as big as his (pointing to Dr. Scott's). Saw no whiskers.

Chipman Smith Postmaster, testifies:—Remembered the night, the 12th of Oct.; he had seen McCarthy, on that night. He first saw him about 8 p. m. or 9.30, at the Wellton House in Shediac, in the bar room, and after talking with him a while had a drink or two with him. He was sober then, talking with Milligan from P. E. I., about buying a horse from him, and told Milligan he was going to P. E. I. in the morning. He and McCarthy went out of Wellton's together, and went to the Adams' house. McCarthy went into the hall, was there about two minutes, could not get in the house and came out again. This was about 10.20 o'clock. Smith walked up the street with McCarthy, parted with McCarthy near the new drug store. He never seen him since; don't know where he went, did not know where he intended to go. He (McCarthy) had on a rubber coat and leggings; he is a heavy man, about 200 lbs. It appears as though he could stand a lot of drink in a day. He was sober when he parted with me at the drug store. Witness had a conversation with Mrs. Osborne about him shortly after he was missing, she was angry about her name being in print concerning McCarthy's absence.

### TENDERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,  
Charlottetown, Jan. 21, 1878.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of the 31st day of January next, from persons willing to contract for furnishing and putting up from 400 to 600 Street Signs. Pattern to be seen at the Mayor's Office. The Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order,  
WM. E. MORRISON,  
City Clerk.

Jan. 21—2aw t 31st pres 2w

### SEE HERE MEN!

IF you want SLIPERS or CARRIAGES I made of best American Wood, in latest style, or your Horse Shoe in FIRST-CLASS STYLE, call on the undersigned. All work warranted or no p. y.  
J. C. KEEFF,  
North side Queen's Square,  
Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1877.

## New Advertisements.

### Charlottetown Cemetery Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Co., for the election of Directors and other business, will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, at seven o'clock in the evening. By order,  
F. W. HALES, Secretary,  
Ch'town, Jan. 28, 78.

### PUBLIC TEA

## ENTERTAINMENT

The Ladies of St. James' Kirk intend holding a Public Tea and Entertainment in the MARKET HALL on Wednesday Evening, Jan. 30, 1878,

and the citizens of Charlottetown are cordially invited to provide themselves with tickets, which may be obtained at the stores of Messrs. C. D. Rankin and W. R. Watson, and at the door of the Hall. A reduction will be allowed to a family of more than two, at the above store. A good programme of Musical and Literary selections has been arranged. Tea on the tables at 6 p. m., sharp. Entertainment to commence at 8. Admission to both 50 cents. To entertain-ment only, 25 cents. Jan. 21—tues wed

### X MONEY X

REQUIRED at once, from all those who received their accounts up to Dec. 31st, 1877. THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Diamond Bookstore, 85 North Side Queen Square.

### X GROCERY X

NOTICE. A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Colville School District will be held in the Colville Schoolhouse, at 7 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, the 31st day of January, 1878, for the purpose of deciding whether FREDERICK MORROW shall be granted a Patent License to sell Spirituous Liquors. JAMES MACDONALD, J. P. Souris, Jan. 17, 78—wkly 2i sat 2i

### GROCERY

## Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions, AT HIS OLD STAND, and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND,  
10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,  
("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,  
10 Casks American Kerosene Oil,  
(12 1/2 test; 30 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR  
(all kinds),  
100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,  
3 Puns. Very Choice  
MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams  
23 boxes Dessert Prunes,  
100 Tins Sardines.

TINS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES,  
STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES  
NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS  
DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,  
300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,  
GREEN GRAPES.

300 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,  
25 QTLs. CODFISH,  
100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.  
and all goods usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH  
DONALD NICHOLSON.  
Jan. 16, 1878—y.