

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1878.

NO. 312.

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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 "	" 7.59 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	" 6.32 "	" 10.45 "	
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
N. Wiltshire	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.35 "	dp 5.25 "
Hunter River	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Breadalbane	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
County Line	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
Kensington	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Summerside	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Wellington	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.38 "	ar 8.25 "
Port Hill	dp 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
O'Leary	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Alberton	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
Tignish	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
	" 12.00 "	" 8.00 "	
	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 "	ar 7.20 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	dp 7.50 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 8.57 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 6.30 "
County Line	" 5.55 "	" 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 "	
Mt. Stewart	dp 8.05 am	dp 4.40 "	
Cardigan	" 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Georgetown	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
	" 10.43 "	" 7.06 "	
	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.35 "	

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	" 4.57 "	" 8.38 "

Train 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, W.M. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways. Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, April 20, 1878—

FINAL NOTICE.

I HAVE received positive instructions to take proceedings against all parties who have not yet paid their Poll Tax. All persons interested in this matter will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
JOHN HIGGINS,
Collector.

May 16th, 1878—pat 3i eod

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1878.

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

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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.

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25 Boxes Flat Chewing,
50 Caddies "British Consols,"
"Gold Bar," "Queen's" and
"Nelson's Navy."
All the very highest grades, and **CHEAP**
CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, May 10, 1878—3w law

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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—

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received during the five years he has been in business, and solicits a continuance of the same.
He is now prepared to execute, in a very superior manner, **House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.** Special attention is given by him to **WHITENING, COLORING and the DECORATING of CEILINGS, WALLS, etc.**

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April 2—3m eod

JAMES HOBBS, CABINET MAKER.

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THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for past favors, would take this method to solicit a further continuance of their patronage. I am better prepared than ever to execute any orders that may be entrusted to me.
The latest styles of all kinds of Household, Office, Church and School Furniture, made from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short notice.
Special attention paid to Cutting, Making and Laying Carpets.
Repairing neatly done, at short notice I would also invite the attention of Trustees of City and Country Schools to A DESK, one of the Cheapest and Best ever offered here for School purposes. Please call and inspect it at my Show Room.

JAMES HOBBS.
Corner Kent and Prince Streets, } 3m 2aw
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878.

St. Lawrence Marine Ins. Co.

OF P. E. ISLAND.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President; JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Esq.; ARTEMAS LORD, Esq.; G. D. LONGWORTH, Esq.; W. E. DAWSON, Esq.; THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.; P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.

Risks taken daily at their Office, Exchange Building.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Secretary.

March 25—ly law

BLANK - BILL HEADS,

BLANK STATEMENTS,

—AND—
BUSINESS CARDS,

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the

EXAMINER OFFICE
INGS' BUILDING,
Corner Great George and Water Streets.

Incidence of the Tariff.

The Halifax Reporter remarks upon the fact that the Toronto Globe recently put the issue as being between those who desire that the present tariff should be "maintained"—with such changes as would cause industries now assisted by legislation to be "taxed"—and those who desire that there should be a re-adjustment of the tariff, so as to reduce the importations, and thus reduce the balance of trade. It says:—"In the main, we accepted the issue so put by the Globe as the exponent of the Government's policy, and at once showed that the words of the Government, translated by their acts, meant that there should be no revision of the Tariff. This caused the public attention to be directed to the injustice of the present tariff, and the consequent necessity for what Sir John calls scientific re-adjustment.

"In the session of 1877 the subject was somewhat fully discussed. Hon. Mr. Pope, for instance, said:—

"He felt bound to vote against the increase of duties, proposed by the Government, as bearing particularly hard upon the working and poor man, more particularly at a time of great depression, when he felt that the Government should do all in its power to relieve the working classes, instead of putting increased burdens upon them."

"Mr. Pope referred to the fact that the Finance Minister had said that the Government must have \$700,000 a year more to meet the deficit, and then 'to raise that amount he, Mr. Cartwright, proposed to double the tax on malt, and to add two cents a pound on tea, when the poor man already found it hard to get even the necessities of life. . . . The result of the tax upon malt would be that it would affect the price of barley to the farmer. It would drive many of the brewers to make an inferior class of ale, and would increase the price so as to drive the laboring classes, who were the principal consumers of beer, to drink more of deleterious whiskey. * * * As regards the tea question it was well known that the more wealthy classes took coffee for breakfast, dined late, and perhaps took another cup of coffee; whereas the laboring and middle classes had tea three times a day; consequently the greater portion of the increased tax would fall upon those least able to bear it. If a larger revenue were wanted, why not put the additional duty on brandy, spirits of all sorts, high-priced wines, broadcloths, silks, satins, velvets and ribbons, feathers, etc., so that it should be paid by those who could best afford to pay it."

In the same debate Sir John A. McDonald moved in a amendment to the motion of concurrence:

"That the said resolution be not now concurred in, but it be referred back to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions that they shall have power to substitute for the said duties on tea some other tax, that while bringing to the Treasury an equivalent amount of Revenue, will, at the same time, aid the various industries of the country."

Both he and Dr. Tupper spoke upon the amendment, and the gist of their remarks may be found in Dr. Tupper's summing up, viz: "He believed, as he had stated, that the result (of the tax on tea) would be to raise an unjust and unfair proportion of the tax from those who were least able to bear it."

Mr. Palmer said, "If any principle of taxation were correct it was that Capital should bear its fair proportion of the burdens; but if Capital were not to pay the whole of the burdens, the whole tax should not be placed upon the energies of the men without capital. But under the system which had been inaugurated the laboring men would pay more than the rich men into the Public Treasury. In view of the depressed circumstances of the country, and his policy (which the Globe says is to be maintained) of the Government instead of encouraging the industries and giving employment to the idle population would have the effect of driving them out of the country."

To conclude, not because the proof is exhausted, but less the editorial should grow too lengthy, we may cite Sir A. T. Galt, who in his letter to Mr. Mills, a member of the Grit Government, said:—

"The real question at issue is whether the present tariff is the best possible for the present circumstances of Canada. You, by your inaction, assume the affirmative and must consequently be held to the position that when unexampled commercial suffering exists in the country, you can, as a Government, do nothing whatever to relieve it. You allege that the causes are beyond your control, and that nature must supply the remedy. I take the contrary position and affirm that the present tariff is eminently artificial, and therefore open, at all times to beneficial changes, and that in a period of severe distress the duty of the Government is to try the effect of changes. It has a most gloomy and depressing influence upon the mind of the country for the Parliament to assume the attitude of admitted incapacity to afford relief for two successive years.

Now in all these quotations, we have the necessity for a revision of the tariff clearly set forth. We have the injustice of the tariff pointed out, and a re-adjustment of the tariff urged as Sir A. T. Galt said, on the ground that such re-adjustment "would greatly tend to the amelioration of the present distress, and certainly place our suffering industries in a better position to take early advantage of the recurrence of more prosperous days."

Yet the Globe says the issue is whether the present tariff shall be "maintained," or a re-adjustment effected. Nothing has roused Sir John A. to greater indignation than the determined efforts of the Grit party to place more and more the burden of taxation upon those least able to bear it. In this respect the whole Liberal-Conservative party have sprung to the assistance of the masses with a spirit and energy that has shown more than anything else that they are the real friends of the people. The Government have acted throughout upon the principle attributed to Charles James Fox, who asked a friend upon what he should put a tax so that he (Mr. Fox) should not feel it? The witty answer was: "Put a tax upon receipts for money paid, and, as you never pay your bills, you won't be affected." The suggestion was acted upon, and the tax on receipts made the law. The Government of Canada seem to study the tariff, so as to secure exemption for themselves and men with accumulated wealth; and to do this they impose the additional taxation upon the middle and poorer classes—an aristocratic Finance Minister thus following the bent of a selfish nature.

POLITICAL NOTES.

SIR JOHN McDONALD AT BRANTFORD.—Sir John and Lady McDonald, and the Hon. M. C. Cameron met with an enthusiastic reception at Brantford on the 24th ult. Addresses were presented by the Conservatives of the Riding, to which responses were made by Sir John and Mr. Cameron, and a speech was made by Mr. J. J. Hawkins. Lady McDonald was presented with a handsome escritoire, accompanied by an address, to which she responded in a few words. In the evening a banquet was held at the Kerby House, Brantford, which was numerously attended.

Le Canadien notes the progress of M. Joly's desperate efforts to secure a majority on the 4th June. The Lieutenant Governor is at the head of the intrigue. The Federal Ministers are in the swim. Messrs. Laurier and Pelletier put in an appearance at Quebec, dangling before the eyes of this and that member contracts, offices, honors, money! But *Le Canadien* is of the belief that the Conservative majority is proof against the corrupting influences which are all around them, and that the thirty-four members elected in opposition to the Government will be found united on the day the House meets. A few days' time will tell.

Sir John A. McDonald gave capital advice to his party, a few days ago, at an opposition demonstration. He said:—

"It was only by the complete abnegation of individual feelings that a party could triumph. If Ontario were lost at the next elections it would be through the fault of the Conservatives. Every honest man must vote for his party, and he who, through a petty feeling of disappointment at not carrying out his own object, abstains from so doing, must be both false and weak."

The Eastern Question.

To Prince Bismarck is attributed the present peaceful aspect of affairs, he, it is said, suggesting the proposed form of invitation. But for him, a Vienna correspondent states, Congress might have been convened at one time without England. At to-day's Cabinet Council at London, the instructions, so the "Daily Telegraph" says, to be given to the British representative at Congress will be decided upon. According to the understanding with Count Schouvaloff, Bulgaria has been reduced to less than half the size at first proposed, and large limitations have been admitted in Asia. Arrangements are also in view for getting rid of the indemnity altogether. A Berlin despatch states that in the recent negotiation, Austria's interests have been practically ignored. Count Andrássy yesterday explained to the Austro-Hungarian delegations the uses to which it was proposed to put the sixty million florin credit vote. If Congress were successful, he declared great frontier changes would have to be made, and fresh complications might arise. It was, therefore, necessary to take precautionary measures. The "Times" argues in favor of a British protectorate over Asiatic Turkey.

The exports of the United States during the nine months ended April 1, 1878, exceeded their imports by \$203,229,501. During the same period, exports of specie and bullion were \$3,316,243 in excess of the imports of the same.

When the celebrated Beau Nash was ill Dr. Cheyne wrote a prescription for him. The next day the doctor, coming to see his patient, enquired if he had followed his prescription. "No, truly, doctor," said Nash; "if I had, I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of a two-pair-of-stairs window."

A soldier was sentenced, for deserting, to have his ears cut off. After undergoing the brutal ordeal, he was escorted out of the courtyard to the tune of the "Rogue's March." He then turned, and in mock dignity, thus addressed the musicians:—"Gentlemen, I thank you; but I have no ear for music."

A gentleman lying on his death-bed called to his coachman, who had been an old servant, and said, "Ah! Tom, I am going a long and rugged journey, worse than ever you drove me." "O, dear sir," replied the fellow (he having been an indifferent master), "never let that discourage you, for it is all down hill."