

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1878.

NO. 400.

## DR. CONROY, Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE:  
City Hotel Building, opposite Roman Catholic  
Cathedral, Great George Street,  
Charlottetown,  
Aug. 29, 1878—3m eod

## Daniel W. Job & Co.,

—FORMERLY—  
**PERKINS & JOB,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
AND  
**SHIP BROKERS.**  
91 State Street, Boston.  
August 23, 1878—3m

## CHARLOTTETOWN Young Ladies' Institution, Hillsborough Street.

THIS Institution will re-open on MON-  
DAY, September 2nd, at 10 a. m.  
Prospectuses on application.  
J. CUNNINGHAM DUNLOP.  
Ch'town, Aug. 27, 1878—6i

## PROFESSIONAL CARD.

**A. A. McLEAN,**  
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,  
NEWSON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,  
South Side Queen Square,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - P. E. I.  
Aug. 13th, 1878—3m eod

## E. G. HUNTER,

—IMPORTER OF—  
**Italian and American Marble,**  
AND MANUFACTURER OF  
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,  
Tomb Tables, &c., &c.  
Also, Mantles, Centre Table Tops,  
Bureau and Commode Tops,  
Wash Bowl Slabs, Bracket  
Shelves, &c., &c.  
Granite, Freestone, and Soapstone  
Work done in all its branches.  
PRICES TO SUIT.  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
Designs furnished on application.  
Next Door to Mark Butcher's Fur-  
niture Factory, Kent Street,  
Charlottetown.  
August 7, 1878.—3taw

## General Insurance Office.

FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and ACCI-  
DENT INSURANCE effected.  
Office, opp. Post Office, South Side.  
HORACE HASZARD.

**SURVEYOR OF SHIPPING,**  
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE.  
HORACE HASZARD,  
Surveyor.

Ch'town; Aug. 2—

## WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hote  
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 atten-  
tion at the Wagstaff's Hotel.  
WM. WAGSTAFF.  
May 25, 1878.

## Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, &c..

THE Subscriber thankful for past patron-  
age, would inform his friends and the  
public generally, that he is still prepared to  
do all work in his line. **Tinsmithing,**  
**Gasfitting,** and **General Jobbing**  
punctually attended to.  
On hand, a lot of Tinware, which will be  
sold very cheap, wholesale and retail.  
Also wanted, a good steady man to peddle  
Tinware  
GEO. E. MILLNER,  
Cor. Great George & Fitzroy Sts.  
Ch'town, May 16—

## P. E. I. Starch Manufacturing Co..

**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 Di-  
rectors and Officers of the Company are ap-  
pointed,  
April 16, 1878—

## A Few Plain Directions to Voters.

THE following are the forms of ballots to  
be used in the election for King's, Prince  
and Queen's Counties:—

### Election for the Electoral District of King's County, September 17th, 1878.

McDONALD, I. Austin C., Montague, County of King's, Merchant.	X
McFAYDEN, II. Malcolm, Murray Harbor, County of King's, Merchant.	
McINTYRE, III. Peter A., Souris East, County of King's, Physician.	
MUTTART, IV. Ephraim B., Souris East, County of King's, Physician.	X

### Election for the Electoral District of Prince County, September 17, 1878.

HACKETT, I. Edward, Tignish, County of Prince, Merchant.	X
HOWATT, II. Cornelius, Lot 17, County of Prince, Yeoman.	X
PERRY, III. Stanislaus F., Tignish, County of Prince, Yeoman.	
YEO, IV. James, Port Hill, County of Prince, Merchant and Shipbuilder.	

### Election for the Electoral District of Queen's County, September 17th, 1878.

BRECKEN, I. Frederick D. St. Croix, of Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Barrister-at-Law.	X
McGILL, II. William, of Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Merchant.	
POPE, III. James Colledge, of Charlottetown Royalty, County of Queen's, Shipbuilder and Farmer.	X
SINCLAIR, IV. Peter, of New London, County of Queen's, Yeoman.	

On the voter entering the polling place  
the presiding officer asks him his name,  
occupation, residence, etc., and his answers  
are entered by the clerk. If no objection  
is offered, the voter is given a ballot of  
which the above is a fac-simile, except that  
the cross will not be on it. The presiding  
officer has previously initialed the ballot  
and numbered the counterfoil attached,  
the voter is then directed to enter a com-  
partment provided, where he will find a  
pencil. If he desires to vote for the Lib-  
eral-Conservative candidates he will make a  
cross X to the right of the name as we have  
marked above. After marking it he will  
fold it up and return it to the presiding  
officer, who will look at the counterfoil  
to identify the ballot by it. After tearing  
off the counterfoil and destroying it, the  
presiding officer puts the ballot paper in  
the box. Should the voter be unable to  
read, he must take an oath to that effect.  
Then he will be accompanied by the presiding  
officer to the compartment, and in the  
presence of the candidates' representatives  
(who are sworn to secrecy) the officer makes  
the cross alongside the names of the candi-  
dates for whom the elector desires to vote.

## THE MAN WHO CALLED THE HIGHLANDERS BORN THIEVES WILL GET HIS DESERTS ON THE SEVENTEENTH.

THE Ministerial policy is as follows:—  
"TORONTO, Aug. 15, 1872.  
"Hon. John Simpson, President Ontario Bank.  
"MY DEAR SIR,—The fight goes bravely  
on. We have expended our strength in aiding  
outlying counties and helping our city candi-  
dates. But a BIG PUSH has to be made on  
Saturday and Monday for the East and West  
divisions. We, therefore, make our GRAND  
STAND on Saturday. There are but a half-  
dozen people that can COME DOWN HAND-  
SOMELY, and we have done all we possibly  
can do, and we have to ask a few outsiders to  
help us. WILL YOU BE ONE? I have been  
urged to write you, and comply accordingly.  
Things look well all over the Province. Things  
look bright in Quebec!  
"Faithfully yours,  
"GEORGE BROWN."

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1878.

### CANDIDATES NOMINATED

King's County.  
AUSTIN C. MACDONALD, ESQ.  
DR. MUTTART.  
Prince County.  
CORNELIUS HOWATT, ESQ.  
EDWARD HACKETT, ESQ.  
Queen's County.  
HON. J. C. POPE,  
HON. F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN.

### The Liberal-Conservative Platform

"That this House is of opinion that the  
welfare of Canada requires the adoption of  
a National Policy, which, by a judicious re-  
adjustment of the tariff, will benefit and  
foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the  
Manufacturing and other interests of the  
Dominion; that such a policy will retain in  
Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen  
now obliged to expatriate themselves in  
search of the employment denied them at  
home; will restore prosperity to our strug-  
gling industries, now so sadly depressed;  
will prevent Canada from being made a  
sacrifice market; will encourage and de-  
velop an active inter-provincial trade, and  
moving (as it ought to do) in the direction  
of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neigh-  
bors, so far as the varied interests of Can-  
ada may demand, will greatly tend to pro-  
cure for this country, eventually, a reci-  
procity of trade."

### MR. TILLEY SAYS:

"THE POLICY OF THE OPPOSITION IS  
NOT INCREASED TAXATION, AS IT HAS  
BEEN STATED BY OUR OPPONENTS, BUT  
A READJUSTMENT OF THE TARIFF AND  
REDUCED EXPENDITURES."

### DR. TUPPER SAYS:

"WE DO NOT REQUIRE SO MUCH MONEY  
AS THE HON. GENTLEMEN OPPOSITE, AS  
WE HAVE SHOWN BY OUR ECONOMY IN  
THE PAST, AND WHICH WE ARE PREPARED  
TO PRACTICE IN THE FUTURE, BUT THAT  
THE MONEY SHALL BE LEVIED IN SUCH A  
WAY AS TO FURNISH EMPLOYMENT FOR  
THE PEOPLE AND PROVIDE THE MEANS  
OF PAYING THE TAXATION THAT IS  
LEVIED UPON THEM."

### MR. MACKENZIE SAYS:

"We have no idea of having a  
system of Free Trade." "The policy  
of the Government is determined  
opposition to the Opposition." "It  
is absolutely impossible to carry  
out a Free Trade Policy."

### SIR A. T. GALT SAYS:

"Perfect Free Trade would an-  
nihilate many valuable branches of  
industry, and necessarily cause the  
immediate substitution of direct  
taxes in lieu of Customs duties, to  
an extent that, in my opinion,  
would be unbearable."

### MEN OF QUEEN'S, IF YOU WANT RECIPROCITY—VOTE FOR POPE AND BRECKEN.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST MEN IN  
VOTE FOR POPE AND BRECKEN.

### Which Will You Do?

Vote for the Mac- kenzie Government Candidates and re- new the experience of the 1867-73 period, past five years, that is to wit:—	Vote for the Opposi- tion Candidates and renew the experience of the 1867-73 period, past five years, that is to wit:—
1. Wholesale bank- ruptcy.	1. Commercial pros- perity.
2. Want.	2. Peace and plenty.
3. No Work.	3. A brisk labor mar- ket.
4. Deficits and in- creased taxes.	4. Surpluses and light burdens.

IF YOU WANT LOWER TAXES  
MORE ASSISTANCE TO INDUSTRY,  
AND MORE TRADE, VOTE FOR POPE  
AND BRECKEN.

IN THE ABSTRACT, SIR JOHN  
MACDONALD IS AS MUCH A FREE  
TRADER AS I AM.—Hon. Alexander  
McKenzie.

### The Meeting at Somerset.

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR HOWATT  
AND HACKETT.  
OX SWOPPING, CORN SWOPPING, ETC.

An enthusiastic political meeting was  
held at Somerset Hall on Thursday evening.  
Notwithstanding the heavy rain there  
were upwards of one hundred and fifty  
electors present. Mr. Howatt was the first  
speaker. He compared the ledgers of the  
late and present Governments, and proved  
that while there was prosperity, surpluses  
and light taxes during the regime of Sir  
John McDonald, there was deficits, depres-  
sion and heavy taxation during the present  
regime of Alexander McKenzie, the Re-  
former. He showed that the deficits and  
heavy taxation was solely due to the gross  
bungling of the vast number of incapables  
who manage our political affairs at Ottawa.  
Mr. Howatt touched several points of the  
Trade Question, and concluded by condemn-  
ing in strong terms the acts of the Davies  
clique in this Province. Mr. Yeo then spent  
three quarters of an hour describing the  
particulars of his famous ox swap. It was  
followed by a coarse little recitation  
"about what somebody did and what  
somebody didn't, and what somebody  
said and what somebody didn't say." It  
astonishes the writer how the intelligent  
people of Prince County can tolerate this  
political sham. He appears to read none,  
and is entirely ignorant of every political  
transaction of his party. The piece which  
he recites is a small number of stray items,  
which Mr. Yeo has gleaned during a break-  
fast conversation that he had with some  
arrant Grit, unmistakably as illiterate as  
himself. He spoke at length on the im-  
mense profits which the farmers of Ontario  
make by swapping barley for corn with the  
Yankees. Swopping is Mr. Yeo's forte; and  
we venture to say that swopping is the only  
business in which Mr. Yeo is thoroughly  
posted. Reference: see an account of his  
Indian swap in a late number of the Progress.  
After Mr. Yeo finished, Mr. Hackett came  
forward. He dealt with the ruinous Trade  
Policy of McKenzie, contrasted with the  
bright and beneficial policy of Sir John  
McDonald, and showed the great good  
which would be derived from a proper re-  
adjustment of the tariff. He then pictured  
the white hands of McKenzie—full of  
pledges and promises—on his accession to  
power; but, behold them now black with  
corruption, bribery, and villany—every  
promise broken and every pledge violated.  
Mr. Hackett was loudly applauded as he  
went along. Mr. Pope was then called.  
On taking the platform he refuted a most  
unfathomable falsehood, which was circu-  
lated by Mr. Yeo, to the effect, that the  
manufacturers of Ontario were spending  
large amounts to carry these elections. Mr.  
Pope said that no man possessing the  
least shade of manliness, honor or  
truth, would utter such an unmitigated  
falsehood. He then confined himself to  
the various questions that excite the at-  
tention of the electors. His speech lasted  
upwards of an hour. It was most convinc-  
ing, and left a marked impression on the  
audience.  
Mr. Gaffney then asked permission to  
vindicate his position in Dominion and  
local politics. He spoke for fifteen  
minutes; but the audience could not see  
any justification for his position, and Mr.  
Gaffney sat down with the little thorn of  
remorse picking his beguiled spirit.  
The meeting then divided, and there ap-  
peared for Messrs. Yeo and Perry eight  
electors.  
Three cheers were then given for Pope,  
and three for Hackett and Howatt, and the  
meeting adjourned.

### Meeting at Cape Traverse.

ANOTHER OVERWHELMING MAJORITY FOR  
HACKETT AND HOWATT.

Over two hundred electors assembled at  
the Cape Traverse schoolhouse on Friday  
evening. Messrs. Pope, Howatt, Holland,  
Yeo, Lea and Laird were present.  
Mr. Howatt came forward and spoke at  
some length on the policy of McKenzie re-  
garding the Pacific Railway, the Trade  
Question, etc. He told the electors to be-  
ware of the bugaboo cry of taxation which  
was raised by the Grits to frighten electors.  
They say the policy of Sir John is oppres-  
sive taxation. Who raised this cry? Was  
it not the very men who taxed the dead,  
and the living almost to death—the sup-  
porters of the Local Government, and also  
the supporters of the McKenzie Govern-  
ment? He referred to his prospects of  
election, and stated that two-thirds of the  
meetings held in the County gave handsome  
majorities for Mr. Hackett and himself.  
Mr. Yeo excused Mr. Perry's absence.  
He then said he would explain his politi-  
cal career for the last five years. This he  
failed to do. His career was a perfect  
blank. He did nothing, and therefore an  
explanation was idle, and impossible, as  
far as Mr. Yeo was concerned. He stated  
that he was a strong advocate of the Capes  
Branch Railway and took the wind from  
the electors by stating that a line was run  
this summer. Every elector present knew  
that this line was a perfect electioneering  
dodge, and they laughed heartily when Mr.  
Yeo stated that he advocated the branch.  
In fact, three lines were run, and the elect-  
ors along each line were told positively  
that the railway was to be built in that di-

rection. Mr. Yeo found this did not take  
cut his remarks short on that point. He then  
made a sorry attempt to expose the "Nati-  
onal Policy" and explain the trade policy  
of Mr. McKenzie. We regret that want of  
space will not enable us to give a full re-  
port of Mr. Yeo's remarks on this subject.  
They are most amusing. "Reinjustment,"  
he said, was a humbug; there was no such  
thing. He was ashamed to speak of cor-  
ruption, and with a sanctified air he attrib-  
uted the whole misdoings of the McKenzie  
Government to an "error in judgment." "Im-  
porting cattle to England," he said, was now  
a flourishing trade in Canada. The "Ne-  
pising" Hotel and "Kausquawqua" land  
job were misrepresentations of the Opposi-  
tion—there was nothing in them. He said  
he would feel greatly disappointed if he  
was not elected by 900 of a majority at  
least. He also stated that there were no  
deficits.

Mr. Pope then took the platform, amid  
loud applause. He commenced with an  
explanation of the Pacific Railway Scandal,  
and went on to show the policy of Sir John  
for constructing that work. He dwelt on  
the ruinous policy which McKenzie was  
pursuing in having the same work carried  
out by a scheme of his own, and while there  
was millions upon millions of money spent  
on the road and the water stretches there  
was not yet a mile of it running. Two  
thousand miles of the road yet remain un-  
finished, and McKenzie, by way of an elec-  
tion dodge, calls for tenders to have it com-  
pleted, at the present day. He gave clear  
explanations of the numerous jobs of  
the McKenzie Party, and showed up their  
corrupt practices in a true light. He then  
dealt with the National Policy; the present  
trade policy of McKenzie; spoke at length  
on the branch railway to the Cape, and con-  
cluded by a brief review of his political  
career since the first time he asked the  
suffrages of the electors of that district,  
twenty-one years ago.

Mr. Yeo then came forward and made a  
number of the most untruthful and ridi-  
culous statements we have ever heard on a  
public platform.

Mr. Pope mildly explained Mr. Yeo's  
delinquencies in a very pert manner, and  
resumed his seat amid loud cheers and  
laughter.

Mr. Laird then took the platform and  
preached the schoolroom empty. Three  
cheers were given for Pope, Howatt and  
Hackett, and the meeting dispersed.

### Points for Electors.

There are some points in connection with  
this election contest which electors in  
general should keep in mind, for they in-  
dicate the feeling of the country.

1st. The Opposition have during the  
four years past carried some twenty-two  
seats held by the Government in 1874, but  
vacated for corruption and recovered by the  
National Party.

2nd. A Government which in 1873-4 had  
a majority of over eighty members in the  
House of Commons, now dares not boast  
of success, and only hopes to succeed by a  
majority of ten! That is a downfall of  
which any Government might be ashamed,  
a loss of popular support which any Gov-  
ernment might well fear. But it will not  
get even its little ten, it will be swept out  
of existence.

3rd. It is reported that the Op-  
position have carried nine seats  
by acclamation in the Dominion.  
The Government have carried three, and  
yet they are actually boasting about it!

4th. The per centage of seats by accla-  
mation is about the same as the percentage  
of victories in the contested elections of the  
past four years, and even supposing we only  
do as we have thus, twice done, we shall  
sweep the Government completely away.

5th. Several of the Grit candidates are  
avowed Protectionists, and therefore bound  
to support Sir John A. McDonald's tariff  
propositions—witness Devlin, Archambault,  
John McDonald, and others whom we have  
quoted.

6th. Hundreds of prominent Reformers  
whose names we have published, have come  
out against the McKenzie Government.  
This spectacle has been witnessed in every  
city and county of the Dominion.

7th. Many of the Grit candidates have  
been forced to come out as Independents,  
thus showing how weak they feel their  
Government to be.

8th. The mercantile men of all the cities  
are going against the Government in great  
numbers.

9th. The workmen are going against  
the McKenzie Government almost in a  
body, and no workmen should be so dis-  
posed against that Government as the  
workmen of Prince Edward Island.

Keep these facts in mind, electors!  
They indicate the issue of the contest.  
They show that the feeling of the people is  
against the Government. They show that  
the fates have decided against them. Let  
us decide so in this Province, too.

The British War Office publishes a tele-  
gram reporting a sudden increase of the  
fever in Cyprus. Three hundred and seven  
men are in hospital out of a force of 2,640.

It is reported that the Portuguese Gov-  
ernment has asked for explanations with  
regard to the attempts of the English to  
establish themselves on the River Cuene,  
in Western Africa.

The Prefect of the Seine has reported  
to the French Ministers in favor of a Paris  
municipal loan of 65 million dollars.