

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 7.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1880.

NO. 39

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.  
OFFICE:  
INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER  
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
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Three Months, - - - 1 25  
One Month, - - - 0 50  
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Advertising at most moderate rates.  
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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,  
Manager. Office Sup't

## Great Summer Resort

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.  
LORNE HOTEL.

THIS New and Commodious House, situated at North Shore, offers great attraction for Tourists who are wanting recreation, sea bathing, fishing, etc.

It is within easy access of the City, being only thirteen (13) miles by rail or carriage. Charges moderate. For further particulars apply to the Manager, or address

LORNE HOTEL COMPANY,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
June 12, 1880.

PACIFIC  
Mutual Insurance Co.,  
NEW YORK  
MARINE.

Assets 31st Dec., 1879, - \$744,149.00

Insurance effected on CARGOES and FREIGHTS, covering \$15,000 and upwards on first-class risks.

Certificates issued payable in London at the office of MORRIS ROSE & Co., Bankers, or in New York.

Risks taken and rates fixed without being referred to Head Office.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,  
Agent for P. E. Island.  
May 11, 1881.

## A Fact Worth Knowing!

HOW OFTEN do we hear men say, "I never can get clothes to fit." The reason is obvious. Few Tailors understand how to Cut the Garment to afford the evolutions of the body. Come to the right place and get suited. Mothers, bring your boys; wives, send your husbands.

Cutting promptly executed. Good fits guaranteed.

Equalled by few, excelled by none.

Charges Moderate. Terms Cash.  
THOMAS SMITH,  
Upper Gt. George Street.  
Ch'town, June 1, 1880.

## QUEEN INSURANCE COY OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences. Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island  
June, 1877—

## LORNE RESTAURANT!

FRUIT DEPOT.

THIS First-class Establishment (situated on Grafton Street, one door east of Beales' corner) is now open for the accommodation of the public. Everything to be found in a first class Oyster and Refreshment Saloon always on hand. Being conducted by an experienced person, satisfaction is guaranteed. Our up-stairs Lunch Rooms are neatly and tastefully arranged, and far excel anything of the kind in the city. Call and see for yourselves.

A. McDONALD,  
Proprietor.  
June 3, '80—1m in ths

## Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Agent.  
Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

## SEASIDE HOTEL!

RUSTICO BEACH, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.  
(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.)

THIS Beautiful Watering Place will be open for the reception of Guests from the 24th June till the 15th September.

The above Hotel is situated in one of the most charming spots on the Island, having beautiful scenery, a bracing atmosphere, a beautiful beach, splendid surf-bathing, sea and river fishing, etc., etc. Good Tables. Moderate charges. Special arrangements made for Picnic and Dinner Parties, etc. Also the spacious Pavilion will be let for Picnic Parties, etc., at moderate charges.

Coach will leave Charlottetown every Wednesday and Saturday evening, calling for Guests; returning every Thursday and Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

Also, arrangements have been made with Mr. Bagnall to meet trains from all points at Hunter River, for passage to Seaside—7 miles.

ADDRESS,  
JOHN NEWSON & CO., Proprietors,  
June 21, 1880. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

## Encourage Home Manufactories.

For all kinds of Crackers, Biscuits, Navy Bread, &c.,

GO TO  
"THE CITY STEAM BAKERY,"  
PRINCE STREET.

MIXED CRACKERS,  
10, 15, 20 and 30-lb. Boxes of  
suitable for Housekeepers; put up and delivered in any part of the City. No charge made for boxes or cartage.

REMEMBER!  
All Crackers, &c., manufactured by me must be fresh, as they are made daily, which is a great advantage over the imported article, which is often otherwise.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK  
the following kinds of Ship's Bread:  
200 Barrels No. 1 Pilot,  
180 Barrels Navy Bread,  
50 Barrels Captain's Pilot,  
which shall be sold cheaper than ever

GOOD FAMILY FLOUR  
Constantly on hand, and Cheap for Cash.

A Liberal Discount to Wholesale Buyers. Special prices offered to Committees of Church Parties, Picnics, &c. Catalogue and Price List mailed free to any address.

JOHN QUIRK,  
June 14, 1880. PROPRIETOR

## FRANKLIN HOUSE.

THIS Large New House, beautifully situated on the highest land, adjacent to the City, is now open for the reception of guests. This House has the advantages of freedom from dust and heat of a country residence, and is only 20 minutes walk from the Post Office. A neat Cab will run in connection with this House, connecting with Cars and Steamers. Guests will be driven to and from the House free of charge. Cab will run at regular intervals each day. TERMS MODERATE.

HENRY COOMBS,  
Charlottetown, May 22, 1880—pat tf PROPRIETOR

## CANADA CORDAGE FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.  
JOHN A. CONVERSE, MONTREAL.  
MANUFACTURER OF CORDAGE of Every Description, including all sizes Manilla Rope, Tarr'd Manilla Hawasers, Lobster Marlin, Tarr'd Hemp Rope, Houseline, Hambroline, &c., &c., equal in quality to the best American. Prices on application.  
Jan. 7, 1880.

## Emigrants, Attention.

THE BEST ROUTE FOR  
Manitoba, Colorado, and  
the West,  
IS VIA THE  
Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway.

QUICKER TIME, SHORTER DISTANCE and FARES always LOWER from Prince Edward Island than by any other route.  
For TICKETS and all information about Luggage, Freights, &c., apply to  
F. W. HALES,  
Agent Grand Trunk Railway.  
Charlottetown, April 17, 1880—3m wkly

Nut Coal. Nut Coal.  
FREE from Slate and Fire Clay. Also Round and Slack, at Albion Mines, Pictou, Nova Scotia. For orders apply to G. W. DEBLOIS, Sole Agent for P. E. Island.

Old Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.  
Lingan Mines, Cape Breton.  
ORDERS for Round Coal can be obtained on application to G. W. DEBLOIS, Sole Agent for P. E. Island. Office, No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown. June 17, 1880—pat her sj kea tf

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

## The National Policy and its Effects.

SIR S. L. TILLEY DEFENDS HIS POSITION.

In his speech at Bath, Sir S. L. Tilley said:—

The Opposition, in raising this objection, cunningly kept out of sight the fact that while they were in office the annual deficiencies were so regular that it became the first and absolute duty of this Government to see that such deficiencies did not occur again, and to annually raise sufficient money to meet the regular expenditure, and to pay the interest and the sinking fund of the debt. The present Government did not believe in the policy which the last Government pursued of increasing the debt by allowing deficits annually to occur, and it was, no doubt, this fact which enabled the Government to secure its first loan on better terms than those on which it had ever before raised money. Well, in the first place, it was absolutely necessary to

INCREASE THE REVENUE,

but, said those who had made the increase necessary but objected to it, "You are taxing the poor man and the agriculturalists." What a sudden anxiety these gentlemen were showing for the poor man and for the agriculturalists. Just after the election of September 17, 1878, the agriculturalists and the working men were unwise, imprudent and all that, but now they were becoming the objects of the greatest solicitude on the part of the politicians who in two or three years would be seeking their votes. The fact was that the increase in the revenue having been necessary, the Government took care to levy the additional taxation in a way that did not press harshly upon the poor, but in a manner that bore equally and fairly upon the whole community. The poor man—was the cry of the Opposition politicians—was enormously taxed. Did those same politicians point out that tea paid less duty than it did under the old tariff, and that the brown sugar paid less? Did those politicians ever tell their hearers that the duty on molasses was less? No, those gentlemen did not tell the whole truth. They took exceptional cases, pointed to increases that could not be avoided, and said, "There, see what the National Policy has done for you." Passing through the crowd he noticed that a number of the ladies wore calico dresses. What was the additional duty on those dresses? Two cents. He would venture to say that the imposition of that duty, though necessary to the revenue, was not felt by the purchasers of the dresses; but a man who could afford to buy his wife a silk dress paid a little more in proportion, for while 2½ per cent. was added to the necessary article of clothing, 12½ per cent. was added to the luxuries, in which the wife and daughters of the wealthy could indulge. What did the Government do more? They put ten cents additional on whiskey, and ten cents additional on brandy, and they raised the duty on champagne from 30 to 50 per cent.

A Voice—What about tobacco?

Sir Leonard Tilley—We did not alter the duty on imported tobacco, but we reduced the excise duty on Canadian-grown tobacco in order to encourage a home industry. (Applause.) He would now call his hearers' attention to a few more facts. In the leading Opposition organ last winter was published a statement of the difference in the prices of wheat in Chicago and Toronto, the object being to show that the price was low in Canada in consequence of the National Policy while it was high in the United States; but every one knew that the high price in Chicago then was due to exceptional circumstances, in fact that it was owing to the formation of a ring, the object of which was to keep the price high. That ring was now broken. There was no such difference in the price now, and as a consequence the publication of these tabular statements had ceased. Now as to

THE EFFECTS OF THE NATIONAL POLICY.

It was claimed that one of the results of the policy was an exodus of the people to the United States, but the exodus had arisen from exceptional circumstances. Look at the wages paid by the United States and the strikes that are frequently occurring. The workmen there wanted higher wages, and as strikes occurred, inducements were offered for Canadians to cross the line and take the places of the strikers. That country, more highly protected than ours, was pointed at by the Opposition as a country that was taking our people away. What would have been the state of affairs if it had not been for the National Policy? That was a question he would like the Opposition to answer. Take Montreal, for instance. In three months after the N. P. was introduced within the radius of half a mile in that city, 2,000 more people were employed than found work before the policy was introduced. In Hamilton, Kingston, in Gananoque, and in fact everywhere, more people were employed than were employed prior to the introduction of a policy of protection. Three years ago strikes among Canadian workmen were unheard of. To-day the increased demand for labor, the vitality which our industries had received, had led operatives to look for better pay, and had resulted in the demands for increased wages being acceded to. Had it not been for the increased prosperity the applications for increased wages could never have been entertained. Thousands of people who were unemployed three years ago, were fully employed to-day. It was said that the

National Policy gave the manufacturers large profits. What was the answer he gave to that charge in the House of Commons? In his answer there he pointed out as an illustration that the price of white and gray cottons, which we use very largely in Canada, was just as low as was the price of the same goods in Massachusetts. These goods manufactured here were sold without duty being added, whereas if they had been imported from the United States under the old tariff of 17½ per cent. duty would have been paid. What did he show in reference to woollen goods? It was said that he had put a high duty on coarse goods, and not a high duty on the fine description of cloth. This was quite true, but we in Canada did not make the finer description of cloth. A low duty was therefore imposed, and to-day those goods manufactured in Canada could be bought here at as low price as they could be purchased for in any part of the Continent. This policy had, therefore, not increased the cost of the goods which under it were manufactured here, but it had given employment to thousands of people, who, by remaining in Canada had a beneficial effect on the trade of the country. It kept the population in the country, which was a benefit to the country. If there was no benefit in a large population, then, in his opinion, we should return to our primitive condition. While this policy was building up our own industry, it was leading the manufacturers of the United States to appeal to their Congress for reciprocal relations with Canada.

## Movements of the Gloucester Fishing Fleet.

A few fares of new mackerel have been received the past week, and taken at good prices, but most of the fleet report a scarcity of fish, and a poor prospect for the Shore catch. Schr. Mattie E. West arrived Friday with 90 bbls., the Rushlight Monday with 200 bbls., and schr. Georgianna Tuesday with 200 bbls. Wednesday there was one arrival, and yesterday half a dozen, with fares ranging from 130 to 260 bbls. The whole number of arrivals for the week in this branch has been 19, and the aggregate receipts about 1860 barrels. Several good fares of Bank codfish have been received since our last issue, schr. Marion hailing for 150,000 lbs., the C. E. Manning for 100,000 lbs., the Commonwealth for 95,000 lbs., the Admiral for 90,000 lbs., and the Carl Schurz and Viking for 80,000 lbs. The whole number of Western Bank arrivals for the week has been seven, and the receipts 605,000 lbs. The number of Grand Bank arrivals has been 5, all with light fares, except the schrs. Belleophon and David A. Story, which hailed for 60,000 lbs., each fresh halibut. Receipts for the week 146,000 lbs. The number of Georges arrivals reported has been 52, bringing 1,092,000 lbs. codfish, and 41,600,000 lbs. halibut; 15 arrivals have been reported from the Shore codfishing grounds, with 325,000 lbs.—*Advertiser.*

## The Heat in New York.

The people are dying in large numbers from effects of the relentless heat, which prevails to a serious extent. In Brooklyn, during the week ending June 26th, the number of deaths was 414, on increase of 187 over the mortality of the previous seven days. It is in New York, however, that the ravages of the heat have been felt the most, and where the death rate, in consequence, has been very large. The "Herald" prints a list of deaths by the heat, which is very nearly one column in length, small type, closely set. The list is made up from reliable particulars furnished by the Bureau of Vital Statistics and Coroner's Office. The victims, for the most part were residents in the crowded tenement districts; the majority of them were children. The number of reported cases of prostration is very small, but hundreds of them are known to have occurred, which were in no way reported. The fearful mortality among the children of New York, during the last two weeks, is unprecedented, it is said, in the history of that city.

The bill authorizing the detention of Cetywayo and Sekukuni in the Cape Colony has been debated in the House of Assembly at Capetown and read a second time. It appears that Natal is to bear the expense of maintaining Cetywayo, while Sekukuni will be a charge on the Transvaal. It is proposed to locate both these chiefs in the neighborhood of Langalibele, whose intended liberation, however, was announced by Lord Kimberley to the deputation that lately waited upon him.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE.—The quarterly return just published shows that the gross revenue of Great Britain and Ireland for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1880, was £81,962,063, against £83,220,327 last year, and for the last quarter of the present year £19,619,058, against £18,922,050 for the same period of the previous year. There is thus a net decrease in the year of £1,258,264, and a net increase in the quarter of \$697,008.

LORD DALRYMPLE.—Lord Dalrymple, says a London correspondent, purposes making a lengthened tour in the United States. His present purpose is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the systems of land-tenures and agriculture in this country. His lordship is the eldest son of the Earl of Stair, and was born in 1848. He held for some time a commission as lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards.