

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1878.

NO. 398.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

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 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.52 "	dp 5.25
N. Wiltshire	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45
Hunter River	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42
Breadalbane	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00
County Line	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38
Kensington	" 8.33 "	" 1.57 "	" 8.28
Summerside	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00
Wellington	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Port Hill	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
O'Leary	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
Alberton	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
Tignish	ar 12.00 pm	ar 8.00 "	

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	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.00 "	ar 9.45
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.05 am	dp 4.10 "	ar 10.05
Mt. Stewart	" 8.23 "	dp 4.10 "	
Cardigan	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Georgetown	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	" 4.26 "	" 8.07 "
Morell	" 4.58 "	" 8.38 "

Trains 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, WM. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, April 20, 1878.

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Unsteadiness of Mind, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Before Taking, Premature Old Age, and After Taking, many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address WM. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson, Dr. Dodd, C. D. Rankin, P. G. Fraser at Apothecaries Hall, and by all Druggists anywhere.

To Blacksmiths, Lime-Burners, &c.

COAL! COAL!

ORDERS for ALBION MINES' (Pictou) SMALL COAL can be obtained from the Subscriber until further notice.
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island
35 Water Street, Ch'town, July 31, '78. dy

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 MONDAY, 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 Furniture Factory, Kent Street, Charlottetown.
August 7, 1878.—3tav

General Insurance Office.

FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and ACCIDENT 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 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.

Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, &c.

THE Subscriber thankful for past patronage, 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 Directors and Officers of the Company are appointed.
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, 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.

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|--|---|
| 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.

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| 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, 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 be 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 compartment provided, where he will find a pencil. If he desires to vote for the Liberal-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 candidates for whom the elector desires to vote.

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 candidates. 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."

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

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1878.

SIR JOHN McDONALD ON THE ISSUES.

SPEECH AT MONTREAL.

THE other day Sir John McDonald came down to Montreal and spoke to seven or eight thousand electors. It is reported that the right hon. gentleman, on coming forward, was greeted with a storm of applause, which showed that the heart of the great concourse of citizens was with him. Several times he attempted to speak, but each essay was only the signal for another outburst, the cheers and clapping of hands being so loud as to render his voice inaudible even to those near the platform. The enthusiasm of the meeting spent itself at last, and Sir John was allowed to proceed. He said:—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—I have come here at the request of my Conservative friends to advocate the cause of the Conservative candidates for the three divisions of this great City of Montreal, and I have great pleasure in doing so. It is not the first occasion upon which I have had the same pleasure, but I assure you on no occasion have I come forward impressed more strongly with the gravity of the situation and the necessity of arousing the electors. (Cheers.) There have been many other occasions on which, of course, the electors of Canada have been called upon to cast their franchises, to choose representatives, but for the future weal or woe of Canada, for its future prosperity or the reverse, no election has taken place or can take place in which your interests, the interests of the Dominion, the interests of all classes and every industry of every kind, are more interested than in the coming elections. I have no doubt, Mr. Chairman, of what that result is going to be. The people of Canada have arisen in their night, and I have no doubt that on the 17th of September will be recorded a verdict by the enormous majority of the people of Canada against the Administration which has for five years abused your confidence, abused the confidence of the people of Canada, which was given to that Administration, without stint. If there ever was a Government, if there ever was in any country having representative institutions, an Administration that commenced under favorable auspices, it was the Administration of McKenzie. They had been in opposition for twenty years—for twenty long years we had kept them out (great cheering); they had no sins of omission or commission to answer for; they had no chance to commit any sins (laughter); no charge of mal-administration could be brought against them, because they had never administered anything (renewed laughter); no charge could be brought against them for passing bad laws, because they had not introduced any laws—and, beyond all that, they had received at the elections of 1874, in the night march, when they stole a march upon us, and took the country by surprise, an enormous majority. (Hear, hear! and applause.) They were a strong Government; they had every means of doing as they pleased, and if they have not passed good laws and wisely administered the Government, it is not because they had no power, but because either they had a want of will, or a want of capacity. (Hear, hear.) I believe the country is going to decide that they were equally unwilling to act rightly, and incapable of doing so if they were willing. They would not if they could, and they could not if they would. (Prolonged laughter.) And is it not strange that, although they have had scarcely five years' power, although they have scarcely begun to learn how to administer affairs, the country is already weary of them—is anxious to dismiss them—and with all their pretensions of purity and professions of reform, the people are aware that under the old, effete, corrupt Tory Administration (laughter) of John A. McDonald, the country was prosperous, while under the reign of the party of purity the country is being sunk from prosperity into poverty. (Cries of "that's so," and applause.) Oh! yes; there was going to be a return of the Golden Age. Sin, crime and corruption, every kind of wickedness, political or official, was to disappear, and there was going to be a reign, just as existed in Paradise before Eve ate the apple. (Loud Laughter.) Mr. McKenzie announced that they were going to raise the standard of purity, and so they did, but it went so high that it has gone out of sight. (Great Laughter.) It was erected so high that it is invisible to the naked eye. (Renewed laughter.) And the country prefers the good old age, although not quite so pure or reformed, and have prosperity, rather than to have professions of purity, with the actual distress and misery and wretchedness which have occurred since they have been in power.

In order to show you that I was very moderate, that I did not ask to add to the burdens of the country, I will read you the resolution, and when I tell you that Mr. McKenzie said that if this resolution were carried, he would consider it a vote of want of confidence, and would resign, you will understand what little hope there can be of anything like favor to Canadian industries being given at the hands of his Governments. The interruptions were

here renewed, but soon were calmed down. The right hon. gentleman quoted the following appropriate lines in reference to the interruptions:—

"Hark! from the tombs a doleful sound,
My ears attend the cry,
Ye living men come view the ground,
Where they shall shortly lie."

(Prolonged laughter.) I moved the following resolution:—

"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the farming, mining, manufacturing and other industries of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active interprovincial trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of Reciprocity of tariff with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country eventually a Reciprocity of Trade."

That, gentlemen, was a moderate resolution, and one would wish that every lover of his country would support a resolution of that kind. Mr. McKenzie, however, got up and said that any man who voted for that resolution voted want of confidence in the Government and his subservient majority; even those who professed to be Protectionists in their hearts, voted with the Government. There was one man who was not there, that was the member for West Montreal. He was elected a Protectionist, was sworn to fight the battle of protection, but although he loved protection much, he loved Mr. McKenzie more. (Great laughter.) Besides, there was another little reason why he did not appear. It was proved that he, the independent member for West Montreal, was the paid servant and contractor of the Government for many thousands of pounds. Did he resign? Oh! no. That would have given the people of West Montreal an opportunity of electing another and truer protectionist. He kept his seat until the day of dissolution. He did not take it, but kept the right of taking it. He dared not go into the House except in the mornings, when the speaker was not in the chair, and wrote his letters there on parliamentary paper. That was economy (laughter.) He did not take his seat in the afternoon when the Speaker was in the chair, because he was liable to a fine of \$5,000 per day, every day he sat there. That would not suit his complaint at all (renewed laughter.)

We took office in 1867 and resigned in 1873. During those five years we had carried on the Government we paid all the expenses necessary, the salaries, the cost of administration of justice and collection of revenue, and then after defraying every possible expense, we had a surplus amounting to twelve million dollars. The country was prosperous, and the money expended was expended in reducing the debt, in developing the country, in building post offices, custom houses, in carrying on all our public works, and, with all this, we had saved twelve million dollars. Not only that, but we had reduced taxation to the amount of two million dollars per year. Since this Government came in, instead of surpluses, they have had deficits every year, and next session, whatever Government goes in will have to face a deficit caused by the present Government of two, or, at all events, of one and one-half million dollars. (Shouts of disapprobation.) We, the corrupt and expensive Government, had saved twelve millions, and had taken off the people two millions dollars a year in taxes. The present Government have twice added to the burdens of the country, and, notwithstanding that, there has been a steadily increasing deficiency in the treasury. Mr. Cartwright announced that he must alter the tariff, as he wanted more revenue in order to meet this deficiency. He was quite right, it is the bounden duty of every Government to make revenue and expenditure meet. But there is a right and wrong way. Mr. Cartwright had an opportunity of dealing with this question in a right way; then was the time to readjust the tariff and so arrange it that the various interests of this country should be protected without increasing the burdens of the country, without increasing the volume of taxation it might have been done. If he had taken off the duty, as he ought, on those articles we cannot produce, and put it on those articles we can produce, or grow, or make in this country, the volume of taxation would not have been increased, and yet all these interests would have been protected. It is a matter of no importance to the taxpayer, who has to pay \$10 taxes, whether he pays it on tea and coffee and sugar, or on cotton and wool. And yet that simple readjustment, without increasing taxation at all, would be quite sufficient to protect our industries. But no, says Mr. Cartwright, that is not the policy of the Government, no Government is obliged to look after those depressions of trade; trade must take care of itself. He said the Government could no more encourage trade than the fly, sitting on the rim of the carriage wheel, can make the rim go round. (Loud laughter.) We have christened that the "fly on the wheel" policy. Thirteen members, each drawing \$7,000 a year, and Mr. McKenzie \$8,000—if all the good they can do is to sit in their offices and oversee their clerks, see that the revenue is collected, and the ordinary affairs of the Government