

# 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.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1879.

### The National Policy and its tendencies.

The *North Star*, of Newfoundland, in an editorial on our future relations with the United States, says:—

"Within the last few months indications have everywhere made themselves apparent, that we are on the eve of probable changes in our relations with the United States, not only in regard to the Washington Treaty, but also in regard to fiscal relations. The retaliatory policy of Canada has been a severe and embarrassing blow to the United States, almost as much in its direct and immediate effect upon it as in the example it affords to bring unreasonable people to their senses."

The *North Star* goes on to point out that this will lead to a total revision of the United States tariff in the direction of equity and fair play, or to the adoption of another reciprocity treaty, and concludes as follows:—

"That some movement of this kind would be the result of the heroic and enlightened National Policy of the Dominion Government, we have already stated, and it more that ever confirms us in the favourable impression which we conceived of Sir John Macdonald's fiscal policy. We only regret that our own Government and Legislature, in the late revision of our tariff, did not place itself in line with the policy of the Dominion, and so aid in making things a lot more lively for our friends across the border. It was a grand opportunity lost. It was a great mistake made."

### The Situation in South Africa.

A correspondent of the *London Daily News* thus writes of the prospect of tranquillity in South Africa:—

"A peace with Cetewayo would have been a just and straightforward step and might have been lasting; but a settlement which leaves Cetewayo and the flower of his army out of the account, and which rests on the submission of those headmen and chiefs who for the sake of ease, or perhaps ulterior motives, have consented to make truce with the invaders, is to my mind wholly hollow and unsatisfactory. Cetewayo is astute enough, and he will not be slow to notice the withdrawal of troops and the slackening of our efforts, and at the proper time he may strike in and make the blaze hotter than ever. On the other hand, the Zulu King may at any moment surrender, and accept those terms which he has persistently asked for. This would make the termination of the war a reality; any thing short of it will leave the settlement a hollow and dangerous sham."

### The Land Question.

THERE is evidently a great trouble brewing in Great Britain and Ireland over the land question. Farmers there are beginning to realize that, handicapped with a heavy load of rent and taxes, they cannot compete on equal terms with the producers of wheat and cattle in America. Once convinced of this they will not be slow or weak in their agitation to have the burden reduced. Ireland is, even now, leading the way. Some of her public men are advocating extreme measures if redress be not immediately given. It is reported that Mr. John O'Connor Power, Home Rule member for the Commons, for Mayo, speaking at Castle Bar, Ireland, relative to the land question the other day, said he "put it to the Government whether it was better to recognize the pressure of agitation than to have to recognize the pressure of rebellion." "Free lands or rebellion" is the cry raised in Ireland. In England there will be no such extreme language; but the English farmers will no doubt eventually force the landlords to yield somewhat to necessity.

### Doubt or no Doubt.

SPEAKING of a violent letter against Governor Haviland, which Mr. Henry Lawson published, and which he has been accused of writing himself, yesterday's *Patriot* says:— "There would be, in the mind of any honest man, out of the Lunatic Asylum, very grave doubts about the authorship of the letter, and the man who says there is NO DOUBT LIES AND LIES too in the face of light and reason. But as the Editor of the *Patriot* did not write that letter there is no place for doubt on the subject."

Here we have a declaration that the man who says "there is no doubt, lies;" while in the following sentence the Professor of Grievances, himself, says "there is no place for doubt on the subject." This is what comes of a man losing his temper, calling names and making a fool of himself generally.

### A New Light in Literature.

THE keeper of the "grievance depot" on Queen Square does not appreciate the connection in which we quoted, in a late *EXAMINER* the stanza from the "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard." Well, we are not much disappointed. Grey has had his day. His light has shone with comparative brightness; but it pales before the rising glory of the *Professor of Grievances*. We have reached the dawn of a new era in English literature. No person who reads the *Patriot* can possibly have the slightest doubt on this head. For the benefit of those who are not thus highly favored we make the following extract, which is taken indiscriminately from many columns of equally choice English. The italics are ours:—"Because he finds in Grey's exquisitely polished elegy (?) 'Along the cool sequestered vale of life' he has the assurance to try to make the readers of the *EXAMINER* believe that the 'sequestration of the vice-regal party' is good English." "The Conservative party has fallen low indeed when a impudent ignoramus like this scribbler is allowed in its leading organ thus to insult the intelligence of the community." Shades of Pope, Addison and Grey, hide your diminished heads!

### "Chickens Coming Home to Roost."

Every subject upon which the *Patriot* attacks the Government supplies material for punishing his own friends. It appears as if he could not mention a public work in the country with which the ex-Commissioner had anything to do but a live scandal starts up before him. Pownal Bay wharf is a case in point. The keeper of the "grievance depot" attacked the present Commissioner of Public Works in reference to this work. On making inquiries we found that the late incapable Commissioner had taken the Pownal wharf contract off the hands of the contractor, although the specification had been grossly violated in its construction. The *Patriot* indignantly denied the statement. Here is what Mr. Charles McGregor says on the subject:—

#### To Editor of the *Patriot*.

SIR,—In the last issue of your paper, under the heading of "A New Department," I notice the following paragraph:—"We have had a few enquiries about Pownal wharf, about which the *Examiner* reproaches the late Government, and finds that it was built under a specification drawn up by Mr. McGregor, who was out of office before it was completed."

The specification for that wharf was prepared by me, and up to the time of my dismissal from office the wharf had not been commenced. Since that time it has been built but not according to specification provided by me. And I wish you to distinctly understand that on account of gross violations of said specifications I cannot be held in any way responsible for the present defective state of the wharf. By giving insertion to the above in the next issue of your paper you will oblige.

Yours, &c.

CHAS. MCGREGOR.

Ch'town, Sept. 9th, 1879.

### The Butter Market.

The *Montreal Gazette* says:—"We are gratified to note a decidedly improved export demand for both butter and cheese, at much better prices than have ruled for some time past. Not long since farmers in the Townships were getting only 10 cents per lb., for selected dairies and now they can obtain 12 cts for through dairies, which is fully equal to an advance of 4 cts. per lb. In New York and Boston prices are higher than they are here, which places us in a capital position to get English orders." The *Boston Advertiser* says:—"Fine dairy made Vermont butter that is fresh and rosy sells at 16 cts., and fancy selections at a higher figure. Good lots of Northern butter sold at 12 to 13 cents."

### The Afghan Revolt.

The despatches seem to indicate that the Afghan revolt is likely to reach greater proportions than at first was supposed. That, we presume, is why troops are under orders both from England and at the Cape of Good Hope to proceed to India. The Ameer says he is as much perplexed and surprised as any one at the untoward course of affairs, and will not be wanting in efforts to subdue the revolt, which is quite as dangerous to him as to the English. This time, it would seem that no correspondents are to be allowed to accompany the army. Such, at least, is the order from the Indian Government, whence so many curious orders originate. Such an order, we will venture to say, cannot be carried out. The English army belongs to the English people and they have a right to be informed through the press what that army is doing. The British Premier will not sanction such an order, or if he does he will raise such a storm of indignation against his Government in England as would be extremely dangerous on the eve of an election. The British people are concerned to know the truth about both India and Afghanistan, and they will not suffer their usual sources of intelligence to be cut off.—*St. John Telegraph*.

### Proposed Fusion of the Great Western and Grand Trunk Railways.

A cablegram dated London, September 6th, says:—Col. Gray, on behalf of the Great Western Railway board, replies to Sir Henry Tyler's last letter, and promises that if the Grand Trunk Company will place the details of the proposed fusion arrangements before the Great Western Board, careful consideration will be given it, and that afterwards it will be submitted to a special meeting of the proprietors.

### Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

### British and United States Markets.

#### To the Editor of the *Examiner*.

SIR,—It is not uncommon now to read statements to the effect that British manufactures are being pushed out of the market of the world by those of other nations, particularly by those of the United States. These statements are usually confined to vague generalities, there being a total absence of figures to prove them. The following figures, given in an English review of high standing, (the *Westminster*), as compiled from official returns, tell a very different story, and show that English manufactures, (though suffering from the general depression,) still maintain their accustomed advantage over others.

Take the cotton trade. Last year Great Britain imported cotton goods from all parts of the world to the value of £2,000,000 and exported to the value of £66,000,000.

During the same year, (1878,) the United States imported cotton manufactures to the amount of £2,900,000—their total exports of cotton goods were £2,300,000.

In 1877 Great Britain exported to America (exclusive of the United States) £9,283,720 worth of cotton goods. During the same period, the United States' exports of manufactured cottons to the whole world were £2,047,179. During the last two years England exported more cotton goods than in any two previous years. The value of cotton goods exported by the United States never, until last year, reached the amount of 1869.

Now look at the Iron trade. The following are the exports, for 1877, of pig, bar, and railroad iron from the chief importing countries in the world.

Belgium,	213,716 tons,
Germany,	142,604, "
United States,	16,103, "
Great Britain,	2,346,370, "

That is, Great Britain exports six times as much as the other three countries together; at present Great Britain makes 48 1/2 per cent. of all the iron manufactures of the world. In April last the price of steel rails in England was £4 5s per ton; in the United States it was £3 10s for an inferior article. An order was given to a Sheffield firm for 12,000 tons; they are able to put their rails in the American market and sell them there after paying freight and a duty of 130 per cent.

We have also heard of American goods being thrown in large quantities on the English home market; let us see the figures. In 1875 the United States exported to England cotton goods to the value of £95,000; in 1876, to £451,576; in 1877, they fell to £163,000. This shows that at the time of the great financial crash about half a million worth was slaughtered in England, (that country then supplying herself, and exporting about £60,000,000 worth) but in the following year that small amount was reduced by nearly two-thirds. A ship load of American bar iron was sent to Liverpool and sold, and every newspaper in the country published the fact; but they have not been able to announce the arrival of a second lot.

People sometimes are greatly startled by the appearance of the "balance of trade;" but to get at the true state of the case much more than the entered values of exports and imports must be considered. It is evident that a country to which large sums must be paid annually for interest on loans, and which does not owe any large amounts abroad, must import much more than it exports. For the debts due by foreign countries are mostly paid in goods; and before they can begin to purchase, those countries must send large quantities of their exports to pay their yearly indebtedness. If, besides this, the creditor country does most of the carrying trade both ways, it will earn large sums in freights, which will do much to rectify the balance. These considerations throw some light on the following figures which will probably surprise many:— "In 1877 we (i. e. Great Britain) imported £394,000,000 worth of merchandise. We only sent out £39,800,000 worth of gold and silver, and while we exported £252,000,000 worth of goods we only received £37,100,000 worth of gold and silver. So that in that year we got £142,000,000 worth of goods more than we sent out, and only sent out £2,700,000 more bullion and specie than we received. Last year we imported much more merchandise than we exported, and yet we also imported £6,600,000 more gold and silver than we exported."

The above facts are interesting and worthy of much consideration.

E. N.

Sept. 10, 1879.

### A Stirring Incident.

The *K. C. Advertiser* reports:—"A serious disturbance took place on Tuesday last, on the Scrimgeour farm, near head of Cardigan. The trouble arose out of a case of ejectment by Owen Connolly, against the occupiers, which was proceeded with some time ago. It appears that Scrimgeour, the younger, had never been dispossessed, and returned to the premises on Friday last, when the men placed there by Connolly prevented him from taking possession. He had warrants issued and on Tuesday, as stated above, the house was besieged by constables and interested parties who broke in the door to arrest the men inside. After the door was broken in a shot was fired, it is stated accidentally, in the house, and was returned by the party on the outside. Seeing the danger of the situation the constables retreated, and after some deliberation, one of the men charged with assault on Friday delivered himself up quietly. He was brought to Georgetown and gave in bail to appear on Friday before William Sanderson and R. Munro, Esqs., for trial. Reinforcements then kept possession of the inside of the house until an early hour yesterday morning, when hostilities recommenced. After some strategic movements a siege was raised against the fortress, which our informant could hardly describe. Breathless silence prevailed, and fear and trembling possessed the bravest hearts. But lo! when the grand descent was made! A halt! The house was empty; the men had decamped through the night. Thus fell Fort Scrimgeour. We learn that another man belonging to the crowd inside has been arrested. The legal fraternity on both sides are actively at work."

# 83.

## CLEARANCE SALE!

The Subscribers, in making their bow to the Public, beg to draw attention to their

## Clearance Sale,

COMMENCING

## THIS DAY,

AND TO

## Continue for One Month.

Having purchased the Stock of  
MR. JAMES DESBRISAY on  
very favorable terms,  
also a

## QUANTITY OF GOODS

AT RECENT

## Auction Sales,

AND BEING OBLIGED TO

## Make Room for Extensive Importations of New Goods,

NOW ARRIVING,

they have determined to make

## Large Reductions

From Former Prices,

## TO CASH CUSTOMERS,

For One Month from Date.

The Public are cordially invited to call and inspect our Stock and Prices, that they may be convinced of our sincerity in making the above offer and that

## REAL BARGAINS

ARE TO BE OBTAINED.

## Tremaine & Metcalf,

—SUCCESSORS TO—

JAMES DesBRISAY,

83 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Sept. 2, 1879.

### Special Notices.

HORSE AND BUGGY—A FIRST-CLASS TURN-OUT—TO HIRE AT THE NORTH STAR.—sep 1 tf

WHERE can I get a good fall or winter outfit, consisting of Coat, Pants, Vest, Hat, White Shirt, Necktie, Drawers, Linder and Boots, for the sum of twenty dollars cash? Why, from John Kelly & Co. [s12 3i]

CHILDREN'S LEATHER BOOTS from forty cent up, at John Kelly & Co.'s. [s12 3i]

LARGE'S Barometer and Thermometer combined, very accurate, at Dodd's Medical Hall.

FINE Bath and Carriage Sponges at Dodd's Medical Hall.

WOOD Tooth Picks,—60,000—at Dodd's Medical Hall.

FINE Soaps and New Perfumes just opened at Dodd's Medical Hall. wed sat 2w

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS of every class at the Agricultural Store.—s9 3i

## APPLES & ONIONS.

BY AUCTION to-morrow, Saturday, September 13th, at 10 o'clock, a. m.,

75 bbls. APPLES, } In prime order.  
25 do ONIONS, }

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer.

No. 11, Queen Street, Sep. 12, '79.

## TO LET.

THAT well-known store at present occupied by Robert Young, Esq., South Side Queen Square. The situation is one of the best in the city. Possession given 1st of Oct., next. Apply to

HASZARD BROS,

Agents.

Ch'town, Sept. 12, '79.—pat tf.

## Apples and Onions.

THE Subscriber will sell at auction at the

### Queen St. Auction Rooms,

on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock,

25 bbls. APPLES,

6 bbls. ONIONS.

Ex steamer "Miramichi."

W. D. STEWART,

Sept. 12, 1879.

Auctioneer.



## Department of Militia and Defence.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above Department invites tenders for the purchase of a quantity of arms not now required for the service of the Department. Tenders to be received until noon on the 6th day of OCTOBER, 1879.

Quantities and description as follows, viz:—

2,983 Peabody Rifles.

226 Starr Carbines.

176 Colt's Revolver Pistols.

34 Allan's Pistols.

76 Artillery Carbines, O. P.

219 Cavalry do. do.

107 Spencer do.

5 do Muskets.

1,840 Long Enfield Rifles, M. L.

197 Short do do do.

Any information required in regard to the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

THOS. WILLY, Lt. Col.

Director of Stores, &c.

Ottawa, Sep. 1st, '79. [sep 12—2aw tid]

## TO THE LADIES.

### OUR NEW MANTLES

ARE NOW READY,

EVERY FACILITY FOR TRYING ON

NO NEED TO

### TAKE THEM AWAY

TO FIT, COME AND

## BRING YOUR FRIENDS.

TREMAINE & METCALF.

Ch'town, Sept. 11, 1879.—

## ROBERT YOUNG

WILL MOVE on 1st of October to the Store now occupied by Messrs. J. D. Mason & Co. sep 11, tl 1st oct.

## Vinegar,

## Vinegar,

## Vinegar,

WHITE WINE and CIDER, cheapest in the market to close the consignment.

F. S. HANFORD & Co.

Sept. 11, 1879.—3i

## TO LET.

A BRICK HOUSE containing nine rooms and a Kitchen. This House is beautifully situated on Prince Street, opposite St. Paul's Church. Possession to be given about the latter part of this month. For particulars apply at this Office. Sept. 5, 1879.

## SCHOOL BOOKS.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY, FOR CASH ONLY, at

HARVIE'S BOOKSTORE.

Ch'town Aug. 23, 1879.