

MR. POPE ON RECIPROCITY.

The Patriot insinuates in its own peculiar, gentle style that "Our Champion Free Trader" is "on the eve of turning traitor to his principles." We would remind the Patriot that actions speak louder than words; and that there stand recorded upon the Journals of the House of Commons the votes of the Hon. J. C. Pope against even introducing the "thin edge of the wedge" of Protection. At any rate, the people of Prince Edward Island know well that in Mr. Pope they have a man who will not turn traitor to them—even for the great price of a seat in the Cabinet and \$7,000 a year.

Mr. Pope—as all who heard him know—was insisting upon the necessity of again obtaining reciprocal free trade with the United States. Certainly, an effort should be made to obtain this great boon. At a rough estimate the people of this Province alone lost, last year, \$240,000 on the single item of potatoes; because—owing to the duty imposed by the United States—they were unable to obtain here the abnormally high prices ruling in that country.

That Reciprocity is a good thing and worth making a sacrifice to obtain does not admit of a doubt.

Mr. Pope said he thought it unlikely that Reciprocity could be obtained while the people of the United States enjoyed our trade and shut us out from theirs; and he argued that if the imposition of a duty upon certain articles would ultimately result in reciprocal trade in those articles, it might be well to impose the duty. At any rate, the subject was of sufficient importance to arrest the attention of the people. Mr. Pope spoke as any reasonable and practical free trader might speak. If the Patriot combats the Champion of Free Trade—Mr. Pope—upon that point, he must also stand prepared to combat a much greater free trader than Mr. Pope—the Father of Free Trade—Dr. Adam Smith. In his celebrated "Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," the great Father of Free Trade says:—

"There seems, however, to be two cases in which it will generally be advantageous to lay some burden upon foreign, for the encouragement of domestic industry.

The first is, when some particular sort of industry is necessary for the defence of the country. The defence of Great Britain, for example depends very much upon the number of its sailors and shipping. The act of navigation, therefore, very properly endeavours to give the sailors and shipping of Great Britain the monopoly of the trade of their own country, in some cases, by absolute prohibition, and in others by heavy burdens upon the shipping of foreign countries."

"As defence, however, is of much more importance than opulence, the act of navigation is, perhaps, the wisest of all the commercial regulations of England."

"The second case in which it will generally be advantageous to lay some burden upon foreign for the encouragement of domestic industry, is when some tax is imposed at home upon the produce of the latter. In this case, it seems reasonable that an equal tax should be imposed upon the like produce of the former. This would not give the monopoly of the home market to domestic industry, nor turn towards a particular employment the greater share of the stock and labour of the country than what would naturally go to it. It would only hinder any part of what would naturally go to it from being turned away by the tax, into a less natural direction, and would leave the competition between foreign and domestic industry, after the tax, as nearly as possible upon the same footing as before it. In Great Britain, when any such tax is laid upon the produce of domestic industry, it is usual at the same time, in order to stop the clamorous complaints of our merchants and manufacturers, that they will be understood at home, to lay a much heavier duty upon the importation of all foreign goods of the same kind."

"As there are two cases in which it will generally be advantageous to lay some burden upon foreign, for the encouragement of domestic industry, so there are two others in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation; in the one, how far it is proper to continue the free importation of certain foreign goods; and in the other, how far, or in what manner, it may be proper to restore that free importation when it has been for some time interrupted.

The case in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation how far it is proper to continue the free importation of certain foreign goods, is, when some foreign nation, residing by high duties or prohibitions, the importation of some of our manufactures into their country. As we, in this case naturally incline to retaliation, and that we should impose the like duties and prohibitions upon the importation of some of their manufactures into ours.

"There may be good policy in relations of this kind, when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of. The recovery of a great foreign market will generally more than compensate the transitory inconvenience of paying dearer during a short time for such sorts of goods. To judge whether such relations are likely to produce such an effect, does not, perhaps, belong so much to the science of a legislator, whose deliberations ought to be gov-

erned by general principles which are always the same, as to the skill of that insidious and crafty animal, vulgarly called a statesman or politician, whose councils are directed by the momentary fluctuations of affairs."

We quote at greater length than may seem necessary in order that our readers may see that the views expressed by Mr. Pope are not at variance—are, in fact, identical—with those of the greatest free trader who ever lived. We advise the Patriot, which stigmatizes Mr. Pope as a traitor to his principles, to devote some attention to Dr. Adam Smith. The acme of impudence has certainly been reached when the organ of a Government which taxes the poor man's tea and tobacco and raises the tariff seventeen and a half per cent.—all in the name of Free Trade—denounces Mr. Pope and (by implication) Adam Smith as "Protectionists."

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The Press Association correspondent of the Toronto Mail describes the Association's trip from Montreal to this Island. Of the treatment of the Steam Navigation Company, he says:—

"On the boat the generous Islanders had a sumptuous dinner provided for the Ontario visitors, which made the latter feel as though they were soon to be dispatched with kindness. In fact, several of the party—including our excellent friend from North York, who once came within about four hundred of being an M. P. P.—succumbed to the pressure, and reported themselves hors de combat. As the party is making an early start for a trip around the Island, we shall have to defer giving a notice of the Island and the Islanders till our next. We may state, however, that all the party are very much pleased with what they have seen here thus far."

A DISPUTED POINT.

The Patriot, we observe, characterizes our estimate of the number assembled to hear the Premier as "wilfully false," and says that there could not have been less than two thousand persons around the platform. When we reflect upon the efforts made to gather the crowd—the big bills announcing excursion trips by railway at half fare, the large gathering of market people, the little army of officials (who in duty bound attended upon the Premier), the bevy of ladies, children and others not in politics—we think the Patriot has not much to boast about, even in its "two thousand." It is one of the most difficult things in the world correctly to estimate the number of a crowd. We have heard the assemblage addressed by the Premier variously estimated at from 300 to 5000. Persons whose judgment we consider sound estimate it from 500 to 800. Our estimate was perhaps under the mark; but we are confident that the Patriot's estimate is, at least, two over the real number to every one that our's was below it. However, we are quite willing to yield the point if the Patriot will admit the truth that at least two-thirds of the audience were sympathisers with Mr. Pope, and supporters of the Constitutional Party.

SUMMERSIDE ITEMS.

A correspondent at Summerside furnishes the following items:—

The pests known as cloth-line thieves have made a raid on a clothline in the western part of the town.

Yesterday, two young men of our town, not identified with the Temperance Reform movement, feeling themselves able to "paddle their own canoe," started for a boat-sail. After sailing out a short distance, the soberest of the two, apprehending danger, advised a speedy return to port. His companion, however, thinking that the craft was making poor headway—like Peter, of Scripture—tried to walk on the water, but he sunk, and it was with much difficulty that he was extricated from his watery bed. He now declares that water is worse than rum.

The followers of the Premier feel rather sore at the reception he received. Hand-bills were circulated freely, announcing that he would address a public meeting, but his audience was scanty indeed. No flags floated in the breeze, no band played a grand march on his arrival. The only music I heard was a few boys playing doleful tunes on their jew's-harps. Judging from the enthusiasm manifested, I should say, to say the least, that his Government is not very popular in this district.

Two young men from Port Hill, who have an intense love for Bacchus, came into town on Saturday, the 11th, and after imbibing very freely got gloriously drunk. One of them, named —, got into a row with another drunken individual who struck him with a bottle he had just succeeded in emptying, making a fearful gash in his face. At this juncture the police appeared on the scene and escorted the two Port Hillers to the lock up. The other cowardly moral escaped.

PLEASURE CRUISE.—Yesterday evening a number of gentlemen left in Mr. R. P. Peake's Yacht on a pleasure cruise to the Bay Chaleur. The party consists of Mr. R. B. Peake, B. F. Longworth, Thomas DesBrisay, Thomas Bolans, Eustace T. Haviland.

A STRANG PET.

A convict in the Richmond penitentiary has a rat which he tamed and domesticated until he will come to him when he whistles, and follows its master about like a dog. The little animal sleeps by the prisoners side at night, and will never be away from him longer than he can help. When the man goes to work in the morning, it matters not what portion of the prison lot it may be, this faithful little pet will certainly follow and remain near him. The animal knows all the prisoners, and does not exhibit the slightest fear when any one of them approaches him, but will dart away into his corner in his master's cell at the sight of any one who is clothed differently from the inmates of the prison.

EXPLORATION IN AFRICA.

Intelligence has been received at the Cape of Good Hope from Dr. Stewart and his party at Livingstoma, on Lake Nyassa, up to the end of February, 1871. The health of the party has been fairly good and already Livingstonia is becoming an anti-slavery centre, numbers of fugitives coming into the settlement for protection, and being fed their daily in exchange for work at housebuilding, on roads, or in the fields. In the middle of February the first tusk of ivory was brought into the settlement and bought for £13. Mr. Henderson established the Blantyre mission station at the head of the navigation of the river Shire, 3000 feet above the sea, in 1876.

KARS.

A correspondent of the London "Standard" at Kars expresses his astonishment, on entering the city after the long and furious bombardment, to find it not in ruins, as he had expected, but comparatively unharmed, and the inhabitants exhibiting none of the anticipated signs of starvation. Though the bombardment was indeed terrible,—at least 40,000 shells, it is said, having been fired by the Russians at the town and fort's positions in the course of the twenty-two days,—but few actually fell in the inhabited parts of the town itself. Kars is so thoroughly protected by its zone of forts that it was only those shells that were fired with an extreme elevation which fell in the place itself, and only two or three houses were burned, and three women, four children and two old men were killed.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The friendly feeling between Russia and Germany is seen in the fact that immediately after the first Russian troops had crossed the lower Danube the following telegram was sent by the Emperor of Russia to Count von Moltke, who on the 16th of September, 1869, was nominated chief of the sixty-ninth regiment of the Russian army: "By command of the Emperor I have the honor to inform your excellency that it fell to the lot of your excellency's regiment to cross the Danube the day before yesterday, the 22nd of June, at Galatz as the first detachment of the imperial Russian army to tread the soil of the enemy, and, after a glorious action, to earn for the men, as well as for the officers, the first distribution of the order of St. George. Count Adelberg, general Adjutant to his majesty the Emperor of Russia." It is also reported that, by invitation of the Russian government, Captain-Lieutenant Ojlekoop, a member of the artillery experiment committee, has been sent to the headquarters of the Russian army on the Danube.

EIGHTEEN YEARS WITHOUT SLEEP.

A Parkersburg (Ohio) letter to the Cincinnati Commercial says: The man who does not sleep—Saunders—now resides near this place. Some time in 1861 or 1862 Saunders enlisted in the Fourth West Virginia volunteers. For several years he had not slept at all, so he says. But it becoming directly known in camp that he made such pretensions, it aroused the curiosity of many of the men and officers, and they set a watch upon him. I am told by a colonel that he and a great many others lost a great many nights' sleep in endeavoring to entrap Saunders, but during the whole time that he remained a member of the fourth he was never caught asleep. He stood guard night after night, and week after week, paid by sleepy-headed soldiers to take their turn, but never was caught napping. He hauled coal several weeks in succession, only stopping long enough to eat and change horses, and ploughed in the fields with five or six stalwart men until he wore them out completely, but never seemed to tire. During the year 1863, I think it was, he went to Philadelphia and was examined by the leading physicians of the country. They sat up with him in relays of five, night and day, and kept up an almost constant stream of conversation with him, and at the end of twenty-nine days discharged him with a certificate, but could give no explanation of this freak of nature. Many stories of the untiring energy and activity of this man are told, and all agree who know him that this antipode of Rip Van Winkle is the most sleepless man they ever met.

Mr. Saunders is now about fifty-six years of age, and says that he has not known what sleep is for eighteen years. He himself cannot account for it, as he says the change in his physical organization occurred within three days, and that he never was sick in his life, and took medicine but once, and that was when he had a caarrh, about three years ago. He is a hale, hearty man, and bids fair to live many years yet. He is conscientiously opposed to making a display of himself, or no doubt would long ago have been before the public as one of the human curiosities of the world.

INSURANCE.—The total amount of losses to be paid by insurance companies, local and foreign, on the St. John, N. B., fire is \$6,931,000.

Latest by Telegraph.

Latest from Montreal.

(Special Dispatch to Daily Examiner.)

MONTEAL, Aug. 13.

There is no change in the Flour Market. The Evening Post is the name of the new Catholic Daily.

Julian Lebur, a shoemaker, committed suicide to-day. He leaves a wife and five children. Muriatic Acid, superinduced by despondency, was the cause.

The members of the Press Association arrived home, from their trip to the Maritime Provinces, to-day.

WAR DISPATCHES.

RUSSIAN BOMBARDMENT.

Turks Crossing the Balkins.

(Special Dispatch to Daily Examiner.)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

It is reported that the Russians will defer operations for this week, when the army will be reinforced by a hundred thousand men.

The Russians have evacuated several passes in the Balkins, and the Turks are preparing to cross.

The Greeks are getting anxious for war. A large crowd yesterday paraded the streets of Athens shouting "War! War!" Troops are leaving for the frontier amid much enthusiasm.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

Gold 105 1/4.

THE WAR.

ALEXANDROPOLE, Aug. 12.

The Turkish right wing assumed the offensive on the 5th inst. along the whole line from Tsching Pass to Karavansarai Pass. A number of Bashi Bazouks and Kurds, supported by six infantry battalions coming from Yara and Kundscha, drove in the Russian picket lines the whole day. After occupying Alikotschak the Turks endeavored to take Khalfala, but were repulsed. The Russian losses were four officers killed and twelve officers and thirteen men wounded. The Turks left twenty killed on the field. A Turkish core is now concentrating in the direction of Alikotschak.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.

Two thousand workmen are completing the fortifications of Gallipoli on the plans of 1855. Krupp guns are constantly being forwarded.

Measures have been taken at the Russian headquarters to shortly enable their troops to resume the offensive.

A Bucharest despatch says it is stated that the chief of Gen. Krudner's staff has been cited before a council of war to explain the failure at Plewna on July 31st.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.

A Vienna despatch says the Turkish prisoners in the hands of the Russians exceed ten thousand. This includes the troops captured at Nicopolis.

Twelve military trains pass over the Russian railway lines to Roumania, daily, and passenger traffic on all roads is subordinated to military necessities. There are indications that an enormous quantity of military stores will be accumulated along the Danube and in Bulgaria, for the army, should it be compelled to go into winter quarters there.

The report of the Grand Duke Nicholas, dated Timova, July 21st, state that on the 18th, in the heat of the light, the Turks displayed a white flag to enter into negotiations, and then opened fire on the party who responded to the flag. He says: Signitz, of the German Embassy, and a correspondent of the London Times were acquainted with these facts.

General Gurko reports shacking barbarities by the Turks on their prisoners and the wounded Russians.

HORRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—

One of the most shocking accidents that ever occurred on the Intercolonial Railway took place near Passakeag on Saturday night. In the vicinity of five o'clock yesterday morning the night express train from Halifax was nearing Passakeag. The engine driver saw on the rail, a little way ahead, what he supposed was a dead body—that of a calf or sheep, he thought—and he made no effort to stop the train. When, however, the train was so close upon the body that it was impossible to prevent the locomotive from passing over it, the awful fact was revealed that the body was that of a human being who had been ushered into eternity without having had time to think of the dear ones of home, or perhaps without having a chance to inwardly ask God to have mercy upon his soul. The sight was indeed a ghastly one. In the centre of the track was the greater portion of the body. The head was off and so were the legs. The head had been cut in two, the crown part being severed from the other just about the centre of the nose; a few feet further up the track were the arms. The legs were cut off from the body—one cut off just below the knee and the other below the thigh. Each portion was badly bruised, and there was scarcely a particle of clothing that had not been torn off. The deceased belonged to Bloomfield and was killed by the Moncton freight train due in St. John at midnight.

New Advertisements

GRAND TEA.

THE Ladies of the Methodist Congregation and others, of Crapaud and vicinity, have arranged to provide a splendid Tea, to be held on

Monday, the 20th August inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

on the beautiful grounds adjoining the new Church, now in course of erection near Victoria, Crapaud.

The Steamer Heather Belle will leave Charlottetown at 9 o'clock, a. m., and will return in the evening of the same day. Tickets for Excursion and Tea, 75 cents,—to be had at the stores of H. A. Harvie, W. E. Dawson, and on the boat.

The Committee will spare no pains to make the Tea a grand success; everything necessary will be provided. Speeches suitable for the occasion will be delivered by several prominent gentlemen—interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. Refreshment Tables will be on the grounds, supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Carriages will be in readiness at the wharf, on the arrival of the steamer, to carry passengers to the grounds. The trip up in the good steamer Heather Belle will be very pleasant, and a goodly number of the Charlottetown friends will be expected—as ample provision will be made for their comfort and entertainment.

Now, friends, depend upon having a good time; so come one, come all, and see what our ladies can do in providing a good tea. Tickets 25 cents; children 12 cents. Proceeds to pay debt against the Church.

OLIVER B. WALDMAN, Chairman of Com.

Crapaud, Aug. 14—4m

GRAND LODGE of A. F. & A. M.

A QUARTERLY Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. will be held at "Orient" Lodge in Souris, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening.

A special train will leave Charlottetown at 9 o'clock, a. m., connecting at Royalty Junction with the 6 o'clock train from Summerside. Tickets will be issued at single fare.

B. WILSON HIGGS, Grand Sec.

Aug. 14—

Grand Musical and Literary

ENTERTAINMENT I

MARKET HALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, THE 15TH AUGUST,

under the auspices of the Grand Section

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.

A splendid Programme has been prepared comprising the side-splitting farces: "My Uncle the Captain," "Unwarrantable Intrusion," and "A Sea of Troubles,"—interspersed with Songs, Readings etc.

Admission 15 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents. See small Bills. Aug 13—3m

H. CONROY & SON

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and the public generally that they have resumed business at

No. 6 KING SQUARE,

fronting on Charlotte Street, adjoining Hainington Bro's. Drug Store.

We will have on hand a large and choice assortment of Ladies' Toilet Articles and a superb Stock of Real and Imitation Hair Goods. Ladies' own hair cuttings or combings made up.

All orders by mail or express attended to with despatch.

Post Office address: H. CONROY & SON, Box 234, St. John. Aug. 11—6m

Wants, etc., etc.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for TEN CENTS per day.

WANTED—By a sober, steady and respectable young man, a situation in a store, office, or hotel. Good references. Apply at office of DAILY EXAMINER. Aug. 13—

LOST—A Masonic Pin. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at E. W. Taylor. Ch'town. Aug. 13—1m

WANTED—The address of James Blundell, shipwright, late of Runcorn, England. Address W. W., care of this Office. Aug. 9—2m\*

WANTED—In a private family, a room and board for a single gentleman. Address, stating terms, &c. W. J. M., P. O., Lock Box 78, city. August 6.

WANTED—A smart, intelligent young woman as Saleswoman, at 42 Richmond Street. Aug. 8—

WANTED TO RENT—A Dwelling House containing not less than eight rooms, situated in a pleasant part of the City. Address to Box 98, Post Office. Aug. 6—3m eod\*

FOR SALE—A Drawing Room Suite of Furniture—new and cheap. Apply at office of DAILY EXAMINER. July 28—