

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 12, 1878.

The Mails.

So long as the *Northern Light* is shut up in the ice and rendered powerless, we manage to get daily mails with great punctuality. The service by the capes is, indeed, performed with a precision that satisfies every one. For some days back the regularity of the mails has been like an Indian summer, amid the gloom and the disappointments occasioned by the spasmodic and unreliable efforts of the *Northern Light*. This will cease, of course, as soon as Mr. Sowell's prodigy gets clear of the ice. Then we will be put again on weekly rations as to mail, and have them doled out to us two or three times a week, at very uncertain hours of arrival. When the service is performed across the Capes, the people of Prince Edward Island are enabled to read their letters and papers from Halifax and St. John the day after they are written or printed. It is not so when Mr. McKenzie's postal arrangements, prepared for us through the medium of the *Northern Light*, come into play. We have to wait patiently from day to day, first till it suits the *Northern Light* to make her appearance, and the ice to relinquish its hold of that costly transport.

Does the Dominion Government imagine that it is performing its duty to this Province, when it provides us with the desultory postal service, that an experimental craft like the "Northern Light" performs? The announcement may not be flattering to the Government, but it is nevertheless true that there is a feeling of contentment among the people here when Sowell's patent is disabled, for then the mails may be expected with certainty almost to an hour.

We cannot imagine that the Dominion Government is so imperfectly informed of affairs that it does not know all we have said; and if it does know, why, may we ask, is a remedy not applied? Why are we harassed with the vain attempts of a foolish "experiment"? There, at the Capes is the shortest and most direct passage—build on either side connecting branches of railway, and carry out the conditions of Confederation in the most sensible and obvious manner, instead of trusting to a craft which has only achieved the smallest measure of success even in mild winters, and that at an expense which the public accounts will show to be enormous. We of the Island have little interest in the visionary projects of shipbuilders, even should they be the very dear friends of Mr. McKenzie. What we want is a regular postal service, or as near to regularity as can be arrived. With nothing less can we be content.

The "Indignation Fizzle."

The *Argus* of this morning styles the School Meeting called by His Worship the Mayor at the Market Hall, on the 5th inst., in compliance with a requisition from citizens, "The Indignation Fizzle." If the Queen's Printer be correct in his conclusions, who, we would ask, signed the requisition asking for this meeting to take into consideration the contemplated erection of a very costly school building in an extremely remote part of the City? On the document in question we find the names of rate payers who have been, and were to be to the Queen's Printer if they are not, supporters of the present Government. He says the meeting was called principally by the opponents of the present Government! What! Can it be possible that the Hon. Angus B. McKenzie, Joseph Knight, Dr. Beer, D. Farquharson, John Beer, Benj. Balderston, William Findley, and as an old friend of ours would say, a host of others whose names were appended in support of "The Indignation Fizzle" are, according to the *Argus*, opponents of the Government? If so, we would advise the Queen's Printer to betget himself again to the highest rail on the fence with all possible speed and stop his crowing. Who, we would ask the Queen's Printer, proposed the resolution at the meeting in question, objecting to the contemplated site for the new school edifice? Not by any means an opponent of the present Government. If, therefore, as stated by the *Argus*, "the real object of the meeting in question was to condemn the School Board, and through them the Government," among the promoters of that object were ratepayers heretofore recognized as strong followers of the Government; but now designated by the Queen's Printer as promoters of an "Indignation Fizzle," and opponents of the Government, because they desired to enter their protest against what they considered a lavish expenditure of the public money.

At a recent meeting of the City Council a report was read from the Tax Collector showing that several parties had been improperly assessed, which was very properly ordered by the Board to be remitted. Would it not be advisable to publish the Collector's Report for the information of tax-payers generally?—Com.

The Defence of Constantinople.

There is one point connected with the Eastern war which has been overlooked. It is the defence of Constantinople. An English correspondent, writing from Bucharest, states that he has talked with all the military attaches with the Russian army and with many Russian officers on this subject, and it is the universally expressed opinion that the Turks, without any assistance from England, can alone, and unaided, defend Constantinople against any force the Russians can bring. It is pretty certain the Russians would never have taken Plevna if Osman Pasha had not been cut off from reinforcements and supplies. Now, as long as the Turks have command of the sea positions in front of Constantinople, the formidable Kujuk Chekmejes cannot be cut off, or surrounded, or starved out. Thus far they can go certainly, but it is equally certain they can go no farther. There is every reason to believe that the Russian military chiefs have abandoned all idea of an attack upon Constantinople. If the Turks refuse to make peace with the Russians at Adrianople, the latter would prefer simply an attitude of armed observation until the former yielded and came to terms. This waiting game the Russians could stand longer than the Turks, because they would have the whole of Bulgaria, from the Danube to Salonica, from which to draw supplies. As this state of suspense would be detrimental to the interests of the whole of Europe, the Powers would probably bring their influence to bear to compel the Turks to make peace.

Rev. Leonard Gaetz on a National Policy.

(From Montreal Witness of 6th.)

A third want of Young Canada was the wise encouragement of her industries and development of her resources. It is a matter of the utmost moment to see that in the commodities which our country is capable of producing the supply is brought up as nearly as possible to the demand, and that those things which we are not able to produce shall be secured by the exchange of the fruits of industry, rather than by the expenditure of gold, lest the balance of trade against us should deplete our exchequers and involve us in hopeless bankruptcy. For this purpose we need the generous encouragement and wise discretion of our home industries. These are the lifeblood of the nation. The strength of Canada is not in her Parliaments, but in her workshops. But admitting this, we would further observe that of these national industries, the Government of the nation is the natural and appropriate guardian, and we doubt if the Government of any country has a more sacred and important trust committed to it. On way in which government may most effectively encourage home products is by the

WISE ADJUSTMENT OF ITS TARIFFS.

Let me say here that I know nothing of politics in this matter. As I understand it, it is not a political question in the popular acceptance of the term, but a national question of business, and in the utter absence of any political bias or prejudice of which I am aware, I frankly confess that I am not a Free Trader, if by free trade you mean 27 per cent. on one side and 17½ per cent. or nothing on the other. I am fully prepared to admit that free trade in the abstract is the grandest principle known in the entire region of political economy, and perhaps there is something noble and magnanimous in this young country, with less than four millions of a population, setting a lofty example of free trade to forty millions of commercial foreigners, only a few gunshots from our doors, an example on which unquestionably our immediate neighbors look with unfeigned admiration. But will the example pay? Is it wise and safe to experiment with a policy which is grand in the abstract, but utterly fallacious in our actual situation? It would seem to ordinary mortals that to harness up four millions of people with undeveloped resources, with forty millions; whose resources have been developed under a protective policy for many years, on an equal footing, would be trying enough in all conscience, and a good deal like the barbarous old Hollander who yoked his ox and his wife together in the same plough team! (Laughter.) To add to the natural disadvantages under which the young Dominion labors, as compared with other and stronger nations, by facing a high wall of protection all round it, with the grand theory of free trade, is something that even a Dutchman would never dream of, unless he intended to force Canada into annexation. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) With her actual disadvantages, however, Canada was prepared for a fair field and no favor, and are prepared to stand or fall by the consequences; but for the sake of humanity and the love of country let us have a fair field—either no protection on either side, or equal protection on both sides. A great many of those free trade visions are built upon a current fallacy that all imports are paid for by exports—or, if by bullion, that very gold is the return for goods exported. However correct this may be in nations of nearly equal producing capabilities and natural resources, it does not apply to Canada. From some cause or other the balance of trade has been increasing against the Dominion for the last few years at the rate of from eight to ten million dollars, and the actual cost of our imports from the United States over our exports reached last year the enormous sum of between twenty-six and twenty-seven million of dollars. How long can we stand that pressure? While it would be a gross wrong to the consumer under any circumstances to impose such a protective tariff upon foreign commodities as to enable the home producer to run his works up to starvation prices, it would be wrong to the home manufacturer and ultimately detrimental to the country as a whole, to allow our markets to be flooded with foreign manufactures with which we are not yet able to compete. This must certainly strangle the energy and enterprise

which is struggling against immense disadvantages to provide for ourselves at least those commodities of which our country is capable. It would hopelessly swamp the capital already invested in our factories, and drive from our country men that we want as we do the sunshine. The lecturer then gave

ILLUSTRATION OF THE LOSS

occasioned by the shutting down of factories in Canada, owing to unsatisfactory protection. "Going into a boot and shoe store not far from here, enquiring about business the answer was: 'Business is dull; the boot and shoe business is overdone; our market is limited at best, and the Americans are crowding us on every side, while their tariff completely shuts us out of their markets. Why, said he, a gentleman from New York, passing through the provinces for his summer vacation, left me an order for a few hundred dollars worth of goods. I was to add the duties and express charges, and send him the invoice when they were ready to ship. When he saw the fearful item of duty, he apologized, and countermanded the order—so that I had to unpack the goods and put them back in the drawer, and dispose of them the best way I could.' A furniture dealer told me: 'Our business is dead; we have had to discharge our men and give up manufacturing; these auctions are killing us. The Americans, after taking the run of their own markets, bring the balance of their stock, which it would pay them to sell at any price, and slaughter it right at our doors. Their facilities for manufacturing are greater than ours, and their high tariff shuts us out from any fair competition.'

"I know that there are those who say with some considerable plausibility, 'I do not care where an article is made; I want the cheapest, come from where it may. But beside the fact—which might be easily demonstrated if we had time—that the home manufacture, though at a nominally higher price, is really cheaper in the end, the question resolves itself into this: Is it possible for us to exist as a nation, occupying the relation to other nations, either largely or entirely, of consumers and not producers? Can we afford to have our manufactures in the United States or anywhere else? Where the manufactures are there will be the centres of population, and where the centres of population are, there will be the markets, and there will be the commercial strength. Sir, to turn this Dominion into

A NATION OF CONSUMERS

you might as well people it with Colorado potato bugs, Nevada beetles and Manitoba grasshoppers. We will repeat the sad experience of the Kilkenny cats, which beginning at the head devoured each other until there was nothing left but the tails." He again demanded either absolute free trade or equal protection on both sides. It was probably the most difficult, but certainly one of the most important problems in the administration of public affairs to hold the balance evenly between the various interests and classes of the nation; and so to adjust our foreign trade relations as rather to turn the scale in favor of home enterprise, capital and energy than against these. "I have touched upon the subject, not to air political notions, much less to counsel governments, slow at any time to take the advice of a clergyman (unless indeed he chances to wear a cardinal's hat), but our object is rather to lay stress upon the true sources of national strength and prosperity, and to indicate what seems to us a real want of Young Canada.

There will be a meeting of the City Council this evening at 7.30 o'clock.

The meat market to day was very small, and the upper department of the Market House was almost empty.

I. O. O. F.—Regular Convocation of "Port la Joie Encampment, No. 13," tomorrow (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Visiting Patriarchs cordially welcomed.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL ISLANDER.—Miss Isabella McMillan, of New Haven, P. E. I., has graduated for professional nurse at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, on the 14th ult. We wish her every success.

THE "Northern Light" is still ice-bound off Pictou. It is likely she will remain in her present position for some time, as the field which binds her is large and apparently very solid. Our Railway Superintendent is a passenger on board.

LICENSE GRANTED.—Mr. John Kelly, of Grafton Street, who received a license to sell spirituous liquors from the Licensing Board in December last, has just received the assent of the rate-payers of the block on which he resides. Evidently there must have been a serious demise of the Blue Ribbon in that block since December.

THE Directors of the Rustico Bank resume business to-morrow in the new Bank premises. Mr. Joseph Gallant has been appointed President, and Mr. Adrian Doiron takes the place of the late Marin J. Blanchard, Esq., as Cashier. The notes of this Bank are now taken at the City Banks at their face value. We wish the institution every success under its present management.—*Argus*.

In the "List of New Vessels" which we published a short time ago, there appeared two errors in connection with the class of two vessels owned by John Gillan, Esq., viz., the reference to the brig, *Fleetwing* which reads "Surveyed to class 7 A," should be, "Classed 7 A," and the *Irean*, which reads, "Classed at English Lloyd's 7 A," should be "7 A1."

A CORRESPONDENT from Malpeque informs us that the work on the Breakwater of that place, is being rapidly pushed forward, 200 feet of the Breastwork has been completed, and 300 feet more nearly so. The Engineer in charge, expresses himself as well pleased with the progress made. Mr. Doyle is determined to push the work to completion as soon as possible.—*S. Progress*.

New Advertisements.

GRAND CONCERT

ON THE
14th February,
Under the Patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown.

IN AID OF THE POOR.

THE MEMBERS OF
St. Patrick's T. A. Society

respectfully announce to the public that a

GRAND CONCERT!

OF
Vocal & Instrumental Music

WILL BE GIVEN IN
ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
On Thursday Ev'g, Feb. 14,

At which some of the best talent of the City will assist. From the success which has attended former Concerts of this Society, the public may rely upon the Committee of Management leaving nothing undone, on their part, to make the forthcoming Concert worthy of their patronage.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 40 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS FLYNN, Sec'y to Com.
February 12 1878—21

ON SALE.

Oil. 30 Casks best American Oil, at 36 cents. 200 bbls. Castor Oil and Sweet Oil.
HENRY COOMBS.

Fish. 40 Quintals good Codfish, 500 boxes fresh Smoked Herring, Labrador Herring. Good and cheap.
HENRY COOMBS.

Fruit. 90 Boxes Raisins, at from 9 to 12 cts. per lb; 700 lbs Dates, 7 cts. per lb; Oranges, Peanuts, Cocoanuts, Figs; 500 lbs. Dried Apples, Cranberries, Canned Peaches, Plums and Cherries.
HENRY COOMBS.

Beans. Good American Beans and Split Peas.
HENRY COOMBS.

Blazing. 9 Gross Bartlett's best. 15 Gross Pickstone's Washing Crystal, at low prices; 3 Casks Soda, Whitening.
HENRY COOMBS.

Acid. 10 lbs. Citric Acid, Senna, Salts, and Magnesia.
HENRY COOMBS.

Corks. 50 Gross, from 40 cts. to 60 cts.
HENRY COOMBS.

Matches. 50 Gross Byram's best.
HENRY COOMBS.

Corn. Cracked Corn, Cheese, Onions, Brooms and Brushes, from 8 to 30 cents.
HENRY COOMBS.

Casks. Empty Casks, Kegs, Bottles, Demijohns and Oil Drums on sale. Repairs attended to. Cooper Shop on premises.
HENRY COOMBS.

Drinks. 10 gallons Lime Juice, Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar.
HENRY COOMBS.
Ch'town, Feb. 13—31aw

TENDERS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Charlottetown, Feb. 8th, 1878.

TENDERS for PRINTING & BINDING 300 Copies of "The City Bye-Laws" will be received at the Mayor's Office until noon of FRIDAY, 15th inst. Samples of paper, type, and binding can be seen at this Office.

WM. B. MORRISON,
City Clerk.
Feb. 8—51

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of SYLVANUS KEITH, an Insolvent.

ALL persons indebted to the above Insolvent are hereby notified to pay their accounts to me, and to me only.

C. V. MCGREGOR,
Assignee.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Feb. 5, 1878—47

Clothes Cleaning Depot,

(Above Mr. D. Farquharson's Store),
CORNER OF QUEEN & DORCHESTER STREETS.

Renovating and Repairing Clothes.

MR. PATTERSON guarantees that no matter how badly faded or stained garments may be, he will restore them to their original color.

JOHN PATTERSON.
Feb. 9—

New Advertisements.

To Dorsey & Jost's Debtors!

TO ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO US, we hereby give notice that after the Tenth Day of March next they will be liable to law expenses for the collection of their accounts.

We would rather not adopt the above course, but we have payments to make, and must positively collect our outstanding accounts.

DORSEY & JOST,
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1878.—31aw near till mar. 10

GROCERY

Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS OLD STAND,
and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND,
10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,

10 Casks American Kerosene Oil,

(120° test; 33 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds),

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Puns. Very Choice

MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines.

CANS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES,

STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOES,

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS,

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,

300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,

GREEN GRAPES.

200 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

25 QTLS. CODFISH,

100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.

and all goods usually found in a First-Class Grocery Store.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH

DONALD NICHOLSON.

Jan. 16, 1878—y.

KING SQUARE HOUSE!

WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF

CARRIAGE GOODS

Consisting in part of

Iron, Steel, and Castings,

Spokes and Rims,

Axles and Springs.

We call special attention to HENRY'S PATENT

SINGLE PLY

Cast Steel Carriage Springs,

for which we are agents. We warrant

each Set.

OUR PRICES ARE VERY LOW

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1878.

OUR STOCK

—FOR—

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

IS VERY COMPLETE.

Over 50 Tons Bar Iron,

40 Bales. Tire Steel,

200 Elliptic Carriage Springs,

110 sets Axles.

ASSORTED SIZES, from ½ to 1½ inch,

and a very large Stock of

CARRIAGE & MILL BOLTS,

RING BOLTS, STEP PADS, &c.

which we offer to cash and prompt paying customers at better prices than ever before.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

Jan. 18—2aw ar 31