

# The Examiner.

VOL. 1.

W. L. COFFIN,  
Manager & Editor

FRIDAY MORNING,

JUNE 15, 1877.

NO. 26

Groceries, etc.

## TEA. TEA. TEA.

—AT THE—  
**New York & Toronto Flour DEPOT.**

The subscriber has received, by recent arrivals from London, and which will be sold either Wholesale or Retail—

**50 CHESTS JAPAN TEA,**  
(CHOICE.)

**50 Chests Chison Souchong Flavor.**

Quality guaranteed, and the money will be returned to purchasers if the article does not give satisfaction.

Also, always on hand, a supply of

**Fresh Ground Flour,**  
Imported weekly from Toronto.

**WILLIAM McCILL.**  
Citytown, May 30, 1877.—2w eod

## RANKINE'S BISCUITS.

We have been appointed Agents for the Sale of T. RANKINE & SON'S

### Favorite Biscuits.

And are now landing an assortment comprising:

**PILOT, GRAHAM,  
WINE, SODA,  
BUTTER.**

**ABERNETHY**  
For which we solicit orders from the trade  
**F. NEWBERRY & CO.**

## ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, QUEEN STREET.

Just arrived from Europe and elsewhere  
a large stock of PRING SUPPLIES of

### CHOICE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

which we offer at lowest possible prices  
**MACFACHERN & CO.**  
May 21, 1877.—2m

## DYSPEPTICS ATTENTION!

**GRAHAM BREAD,  
RYE BREAD,  
GRAHAM CRACKERS**

AT  
**J. QUIRK'S  
STEAM BAKERY!**

### HOUSEHOLD BREAD,

—COMPRISING—  
**NO. 1 WHITE,  
MILK BREAD,  
NEW YORK ROLLS,  
GERMAN TWISTS,**

AT  
**J. QUIRK'S Steam Bakery.**

### BISCUITS.

50 bbls. No. 1 PILOT BISCUIT,  
200 bbls. No. 2 PILOT BISCUIT,  
150 bbls. NAVY BISCUIT,  
MILK BISCUIT, &c.,

AT  
**J. QUIRK'S Steam Bakery.**

### CRACKERS.

**SODA CRACKERS,  
BUTTER CRACKERS,  
WINE CRACKERS,  
SUGAR CRACKERS,  
SEED CRACKERS,  
ABERNETHY CRACKERS,  
FANCY CRACKERS,  
OYSTER CRACKERS,  
JUMBLES and NAPS**

AT  
**J. QUIRK'S Steam Bakery.**

All orders from town and country promptly attended to.

Goods delivered at Station or on Steamboats, or in town, free of charge.

**JOHN QUIRK.**  
Citytown, June 7, 1877.—6f

Dry Goods, etc.

## W. A. WEEKS & CO

—INVITE—

### CASH BUYERS

FROM EVERY QUARTER

### TO GIVE THEM A CALL

### When Buying.

—O—O—

—THEIR STOCK OF—

## NEW GOODS

FOR

### SPRING & SUMMER.

Cannot be Beaten.

—O—O—

A FULL STOCK OF

## MOURNING GOODS,

### CRAPES, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

—O—O—

## W. A. WEEKS & CO.

QUEEN STREET.

May 22, 1877.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### An Attractive Sale of GENERAL DRY GOODS

Messrs. Dorsey & Jost's Old Stand,  
QUEEN SQUARE.

### SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN WHITE & GREY COTTONS,  
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, JACKETS,  
PRINTS, LIGHT CAMBRICS,  
SPAYS, ANTI-CASSERS,  
RIBBONS, G. LOVES, & other  
FANCY GOODS.

*Wools, Clothings and,*  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING!**  
TERMS CASH. NO SECOND PRICE.  
Charlottetown, June 12, 1877.

## Parks' Cotton Yarns.

AWARDED the only Medal, given for  
COTTON YARNS of Canadian Manu-  
facture, at the

### CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Nos. 5's to 10's.

White, Blue, Red, Orange, and Green.  
Warranted full length and weight.

Stronger and better than any other Yarn  
in the market.

### Cotton Carpet Warp.

No. 12's 4 PLY IN ALL COLORS.

Warranted fast.

WM. PARKS' & SON.  
New Brunswick Mills } May 27, 77  
St. John's N.

## DAILY EXAMINER

—SOLD ON—

### Streets and in Trains,

2 CENTS PER COPY.

WHOLESALE at the rate of one do-  
lar, and fifty cents per hundred.

June 13, 1877.—4f

SIR JOHN AT KINGSTON.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD was then loudly called for. In response he said:—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, in the few words which I addressed to you at the opening of this meeting I said I was sure that if you heard the Hon. Charles Tupper you would be thankful to me for bringing him here. I think you must be grateful. (Hear, hear.) You have heard his speech, and the facts he has detailed—and every word he has used is a fact. (Applause.) And having stated this to you, I think you may hold me excused from keeping you here longer. (Cries of "go on.") No, I am not going to inflict another speech on you to-night, as my hon. friend has gone over the whole field of facts in his own peculiar manner—a manner in which no man can approach him, or equal him in the whole Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, I want you to know, as most of you do know, that the facts referred to by my hon. friend are not made behind the backs of the administration; they are not for the first time thrown before a friendly audience, such as the majority of the audience present. I have heard my hon. friend—leading the Opposition in effect—state the same facts, use the same arguments, and go into the same discussions, and the Government were obliged to admit the truth of the facts, and the whole country have acknowledged the force of the arguments. What can I say more than my hon. friend has said to you? He has shown you that, if you look at the legislation of the Government, they have introduced nothing new. If you take the Administration, while they professed that they would be the most economical Government in the world, they have proved themselves to be the most extravagant that Canada, at all events, has ever seen. Looking at their financial policy, we find that while they boast of the great financial skill of the heaven-born Finance Minister—Mr. Cartwright—he has been selling our debentures at a rate at which the small colony of South Australia even would not sell theirs. If you look at the expense of Government you will find that in every department it has increased—and this from the economical Government which was going to do away with the evils that had fallen on the country after the twenty long years of the extravagance and corruption of John A. [Cheers.] Well, gentlemen, why talk of corruption? We were in for twenty years, and was the charge ever brought against me of putting a single dollar into my pocket? [Cries of "No, no."] Was there any charge brought against any one man, a member of any Government of which I was a member, of having enriched himself at the country's expense? ["No, no."] Was there ever a charge against us that we took office simply for the purpose of getting ourselves into comfortable positions? Look at myself. I might, as my hon. friend has said, have looked out for a snug comfortable bed to fall on. I might have made myself a Judge, or a Chief Justice. Many years ago my old friend, Dr. Barker, happened to meet me in the street one day, and said, "Why don't you go on the Bench?" My reply was, "Barker, I make Judges." Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen, it is a high and honorable ambition to desire to be in the Government of your country. The great Dr. Arnold says it is the most honorable ambition for any civilized man to be in the Government of a free country. I have always recognized that it was so, and those who have served with me have done so too. They did not want to go into a Government just to get themselves called the Hon. So-and-So, to take a year's salary, and then to go out of it, letting the world jog on as best it could. I have told those who have come in with me that they must not desire to escape responsibility, and that if they thought it would suit their pecuniary interests they had better not take office. (Cheers.) From 1854 to 1873, with two interruptions,—one of twenty-four hours, when George Brown got in, and one of twenty months, when Sandfield Macdonald was in power—I was a Minister, and my colleagues stood by me. Sometimes they disappeared from all health, sometimes because they could not secure their elections, and sometimes because old age had come upon them, but I don't now remember a single one of my colleagues who sought a refuge for himself in a public office after having been honoured with a seat in the Cabinet. (Hear, hear.) What do we see of the present Administration? Gentlemen, you have, perhaps seen the Thimble in a country fair. [Laughter.] Well, you put a thimble under, a thimble, and you put another thimble down. Now, under which thimble is the Minister? [Laughter.] This one is called, for instance, Mr. Dorion, Minister of Justice. He is Minister of Justice and has to look after the legal affairs of the Government. Here he is. He's under that thimble I'll bet any money. Oh, but under Mr. Blake's new Pool Selling, ill you can't bet. [Laughter.] But we must suppose this to be a country fair in England. Well, you lift the thimble to see if Mr. Dorion is there. The pes is gone. [Loud laughter.] You have lost your money and where is the pes? Gentlemen, he is comfortably seated as Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Quebec. Well, now, we'll have another game. [Renewed laughter.] Canada cannot do without a Minister of Justice and if Mr. Dorion has gone, we must have another. Mr. Fournier comes. We have him now, and you will get your money if you bet on Fournier. You bet on him, but

where is he gone? You lift the thimble and you find he too has disappeared. He is a judge and you have again lost your money. Then there is the brother of the late Sandfield Macdonald, Mr. D. A. Macdonald, whose sole ambition for the last twenty years has been to be in the Ministry; he has become Lieut. Governor of Ontario. Then we find Mr. Ross, the Minister of Militia—the Minister of War,—[laughter.]—whose duty it is to preserve us against foreign and domestic foes, from the Fenians down to the Colorado bug. We must defend ourselves now. He was a martial looking man, of great warlike experience, and we were satisfied that we were safe under him. (Laughter.) But, lo! the country was too pacific for him; he was spoiling for the want of a fight and there was no chance for one; he therefore thought it was not worth his while remaining Minister of Militia, so he took the snug berth of Collector of Customs at Halifax. (Laughter.) Then there was Mr. Laird, a gentleman of six feet four,—the highest authority in Parliament. [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Laird came up to Ottawa from Prince Edward Island in order to arrange for annexation—because we like annexation to us—[hear, hear.]—he came up for that purpose, and as a member of the Prince Edward Island Government completed the negotiations for the union of that Island with Canada. He undertook to be elected to the Dominion Parliament, and he undertook to support the Ministry of which I was the head. He was elected, and he brought his friends up to Ottawa, and he asked me to introduce him and them to Parliament, and I offered him my arm, with my usual politeness, and said, "Mr. Speaker, this is Mr. Laird." It is understood that the person who introduces a new member is supposed to vouch for his politics. I vouched for his politics; but, to my surprise, although I had introduced him to Mr. Speaker, and got him a comfortable seat in the House—although he and his followers came to our little caucus—we suddenly found that he was a dissolving view. [Laughter.] We could not understand that at the time, but we found it out the other day when an honest, straightforward member from Prince Edward Island got up in his place and admitted that they had been bought, body and bones—that they had made a bargain with Mr. MacKenzie, and that they deserted us because Mr. Laird was promised a seat in the Cabinet and was made Minister of the Interior; that is to say, he was to manage all the Indians. [Laughter.] Why, the present Government, when in Opposition, said they were going to put down bribery and corruption at elections—they were not going to allow a sixpence to be given to an elector—but they said to themselves, "What is the use of going to the expense of buying the voters when we can buy the members already made?" [Laughter.] So they bought Mr. Laird and his followers, the whole box and dice of them. And they bought Mr. Anglin, the Speaker, and some thirty others; and so they go on gentlemen, your virtue as electors is all safe for the future. We know you won't be corrupted, but as they are going on I don't know but that if you elect me again they won't want to corrupt me. [Loud laughter.] Gentlemen, there is not a more shameless system of bribery than that which has been carried on by the present Government—whether it be buying men up by giving them contracts, as in British Columbia, or buying them up by office, as in Prince Edward. In every Province you will find the most unblushing system of corruption directed against the representatives of the people. It is bad enough to buy a voter, but when the Government set to work deliberately to corrupt the whole representative body, to seduce the representatives of the people from their duty by offering them pecuniary inducements, there is a blow struck at the very basis of representative institutions—and that blow has been struck by the present Administration. Gentlemen, after the speech of my hon. friend I am not going to keep you here, but I am going to say a word to you with respect to the policy of the Opposition, and with reference to what they will do, when, on an appeal to the people, they resume power. Whether I shall have anything to say in the formation of a new Government, no one can say. I am an old man, and I have long been anxious to be free from the labors, annoyances and difficulties of public life. My friends and colleagues have steadily resisted my desire to retire, and in the same spirit in which I have remained in public life, I tell you that until my friends say that they think I have served long enough—so long as they think that I can be of any use to them—it will be but a just return for what they have done for me not to desert them. [Loud cheers.] I have long been anxious to retire from the position I have held, and I am sure you will say, from the acquaintance you have formed tonight with my friend, Hon. Charles Tupper, that when I do retire, he is a man who will well fill my place. [Renewed cheers.] Still, although it is suggested that politicians are sometimes jealous of one another's places, I can tell you this, that the man who has urged me to retain my position, who said that if I gave it up he would give up too, is the Hon. Dr. Tupper.—Applause.—In public life, although there are many annoyances there are some compensating pleasures, and it has been my happy lot to have a body of men serving with me—my colleagues—every one of whom I could look upon as a brother. We were a band of brothers, we stood together, we fell together, and we will rise together.—Loud cheers.—Whe-

ther I be a member of any Conservative Government or not, I know that the new men will be actuated with the same spirit that has actuated us in the past, that they will carry out Conservative principles in their very best sense, and not in a party sense, not trying to keep out as many men as possible and not keeping everything to themselves. No, the Conservative Party, which is shortly going to be triumphant, is not only a Conservative Party but a Liberal Conservative Party. Party, if it is merely a political organization for the sake of office and patronage, has been defined to be "the madness of many for the gain of a few." But a junction of men who have the same opinions with regard to governing the country, who think alike on public matters, forming a party in the large and proper sense is necessary for the proper administration of affairs. In that sense am I a party man, and in that sense only is the Liberal-Conservative Party going to act in the future as in the past. The difference between the present Government and the party supporting it, and the Liberal-Conservative Party is this; as I have stated on former occasions our motto has always been "By a party, with a party, but for the country." While the Grit motto—as my hon. friend has proved to you to-night—is "By a party, with a party, and for a party." No such restricted feeling will govern me, no such principle will govern the Liberal-Conservative Party. We meet every man actuated by the same principle. We have no Jewish exclusiveness. We do not distinguish between the hereditary Conservative and the new member of the party. We say, no matter what your antecedents are, whether you are an old Tory, a Baldwin Reformer, or what you have been in the past, if you honestly and conscientiously agree with us and our policy for the country in the future, we stretch out to you the right hand of fellowship and greet you as a Liberal-Conservative, or a Conservative Liberal. From the greetings and assurances in the country I have received, not only from my old familiar friends, but from men who will not be bound to the car wheel of any one party or the other; men who have said that they were Canadians before they were party men, and who will act with those who will do most good for Canada. I must say that the next general election cannot come too soon for us—the result of the whole course and policy of the Government—the result of the Ballot Bill, of which they have boasted so much, and which is going to sweep them off the board—will be that they will not have a Corporal's guard left them. I believe, sir, that we shall have a substantial majority in Ontario, which is the stronghold of the present Government.—Cheers. I know that in the Province of Quebec, of the sixty five members, we shall get fifty-five.—Applause. We shall have all Manitoba and British Columbia.—Renewed cheering. We are promised a large and substantial majority from both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and as for Prince Edward Island I believe that out of the six members we have at least five. [Cheers.] Mr. Laird, who came to us as their leader, after sitting a couple of sessions in the House thought best to take the Governorship of the Far West. Well, I suppose he wears a cocked hat now, and epaulets on his shoulders. He smokes the calumet of peace, and distributes peace medals. But he went there because he knew he could not come back to Parliament at the next election. There was not the slightest chance for him. Why, what did he do? You know that at our elections for the House of Commons the members are elected on the voters' lists prepared according to the law established in each Province, so that the Dominion Parliament has nothing to say as to who shall, or who shall not, vote for a member of Parliament. This law did not suit Mr. Laird, as he had offended the Roman Catholics, who had previously supported him, by a bigoted attack upon them. He, therefore, tried to smuggle in a clause practically disfranchising them, by raising the qualification. We could not resist it in the Commons, because they had then a majority of a hundred—which Dr. Tupper says has since been reduced to fifty, but forty-five is the right number now.

A VOICE.—That's too much.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD.—Yes, but it won't be so long [Applause.] We could not resist it. But in the Upper House they saw the little trick, and defeated it. And so Mr. Laird found that he could not get in again to Parliament, and drifted off to the North-West. But enough of Mr. Laird. There is now a test question before the country. The Conservative policy was always a national policy, not to regard what our neighbors do or think, but to look to ourselves, as they look to themselves. The policy of the present Government is a slavish fear of any legislation in our own interests, lest it should offend the Americans. There is no doubt that it has been the whole policy of the present Government to please the United States. Mr. Mackenzie went home to England—it was the first time he had ever been there in his official capacity—and committed himself at Dundee and elsewhere unreservedly to extreme Free Trade doctrines. Since he has returned to this country he has continued a Free Trader, and has imbued his followers with the same feeling. We have endeavored ever since in Parliament to get justice to Canada, but in vain. The session before last I introduced a very moderate resolution at once to foster the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests of the country. That was rejected, and was in-

Continued on fourth page.