

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 28, 1884.

The Duty of the Hour.

In a few days, an election will claim the attention of the electors of Queen's County; and it now behooves them to consider whether they will be true to themselves, by sending to Parliament a man in sympathy with the great party that holds the reins of power, or whether they will return one from the other side. We cannot for a moment imagine that the intelligent electors of Queen's will suddenly become devoid of sense, and select as their representative a man in direct antagonism to the Government under which we live.

Supposing an untried man is nominated by the Conservative party, it would be madness to send even the standard bearer of Gritism to Ottawa to look after our rights, or to gain any privileges. Queen's County, when asking for any boon, would be told: "You have returned two Grits, our political enemies, to represent you, and can you expect us to grant you any special favors? We, with a majority of seventy or more, and with every prospect of holding power for many years to come, naturally and reasonably expected you to return a man in sympathy with us; you failed to do so, and now what right have we to heed the whinnings of the nonentities who represent you in Parliament?" Should Queen's County suffer merely to gratify the ill-timed ambition of William Welsh or L. H. Davies? We cannot think the electors will be so blind to their own interests as to send to Parliament, in place of Mr. Brecken, any apostle of Grit "purity."

But the question that comes home to us is: "Which is the best for P. E. Island, the present Government or one led by our Grit opponents?" The main points at issue are: Winter Communication and the National Policy. For the past six years those in the cool shades of Opposition have been complaining that the terms of Union are not carried out. Whatever the present party may yet do in fulfilling the terms, we need not expect anything from Mackenzie, Blake, Cartwright & Co., remembering that on the floor of the House, Mr. Mackenzie said: "We have done very well by the Island, and the Terms of Union have been carried out to the utmost possible extent," while Mr. Blake declared that P. E. Island had cost the Dominion millions of money.

The Northern Light, built as a tug boat for the Lower St. Lawrence, and altogether inadequate for the service, was taken of the hands of her builders, and sent here in the winter of 1876-7, at a cost of nearly \$70,000, as an experiment. Beyond the work she does in the early winter, and again in the spring, she has been a failure, proving that there are times at which no steamer can navigate the route on which she usually plies, and that we must depend upon the Capes' route a great part of the winter. It has been asked: "Why, then, has the Government kept her on one route alone?" In their places in Parliament, the Grit members from P. E. Island (who at home rail and rant against the Northern Light) have time and again declared that she is a success, and doing excellent work, and that we only require a larger and stronger boat. Instead of sticking to the truth, and cooperating with the Conservative members, they are determined to uphold the McKenzie government, even though, Judas like, they betray their constituents. Further, ever since she was sent down here, the people of P. E. Island, embittered by sectional and party feelings, have kept up a constant war of routes. Each little shipping town has pushed forward its claims as the best winter route. Until the people were united, they could hardly blame the government for not moving in the matter. Now, however, we have the Capes' Railway approaching completion, and the promise of a boat to supplement the Northern Light. The demand for the fulfilment of the Terms of Union has been heard, and the government is providing for the wants of the people, by carrying out those Terms to an extent which Blake, McKenzie and Cartwright would deem madness.

The present government has taken the wharves and piers off our hands, and will in future maintain them, thus relieving us for all time to come of a yearly cost for repairs of \$8,000 or \$10,000. Had the Grit party been in power, we would not likely have received this money, as instead of a surplus, there would have been the usual annual deficit, and the government would not be in a position to meet that charge without going deeper into debt, and floating another ruinous loan.

From 1873 to 1878 the Grits plunged Canada \$40,514,000 deeper into debt; while during the same period they constructed no extraordinary public works. From 1878 to 1883, under Conservative rule, the increase was only \$18,104,063, and the public works of Canada were never in so flourishing a state, nor were so many grand undertakings in progress. Thus under Grit rule the average yearly debt increase was \$8,102,800, and under Conservative administration only \$3,620,812. In place of deficits, we have had large surpluses aggregating during the fiscal years from 1880 to 1883, \$17,613,597; while nearly \$9,000,000 of debt was paid off. Which party is then entitled to support?

But, say the Grits:—"A surplus is a dangerous thing." Which is preferable, a continual increase in the debt of

Canada until she becomes bankrupt, or a respectable yearly surplus, applied in part payment of her indebtedness, and thus placing her on the road to fiscal independence? Suppose a man buys a farm, agreeing to pay for it \$2,000. Is it to be for him to work reasonably hard, and pay off \$200 or \$300 of the principal each year, than to idle away a part of his time, barely paying the interest, or perhaps borrowing—going deeper into debt, to keep it paid, on the principle that a surplus is dangerous, and might be misapplied? In the one case, independence awaits him, in the other, bankruptcy is sure.

In 1885, \$30,000,000 of Dominion 5 per cent. debentures will mature, to be replaced by 3 1/2 per cent. bonds, effecting in this one item a yearly saving of over \$340,000. Had the Grits remained in power, this advantageous change could not be made, as they experienced much difficulty in floating their bonds. In 1879, just previous to the inauguration of the National Policy, the Canadian 4 per cent. bonds were only worth 91 to 93, and in 1883 they readily sold in the London money market at 104 and 105, an increase of 12 per cent. in Canadian credit. Is not this something to be proud of? Shall we be so blind to our true interests, so unpatriotic, so devoid of national pride, as to send to Parliament a man supporting a party that, if in power, would soon run our credit down to the old basis, 7 or 8 per cent. below par? Shall it be said that P. E. Island is the only Province in the Federation which is opposed to progress, to sound national prosperity and financial security? Yet the Grits will calmly tell us that they are the friends of Canada, and of P. E. Island.

We pay less per head of taxation than during the period of Grit misrule, when factories were closed, when work was hardly to be had, when idle men were clamoring for employment, when money was scarce, and when numbers of our people were flocking to the United States, that great republic the foundation of whose prosperity is a protective policy. Now, trade is flourishing, factories are numerous, and people are financially much better off than when the Grits were in clover, making "ducks and drakes" of the public accounts.

Let us examine, for a moment, the trade returns of Canada during the past few years. The following statement speaks for itself:—

From 1873 to 1878 the exports of Canada amounts to \$403,404,402, and the imports to \$536,903,960. From 1878 to 1883, the amounts were, exports, \$457,916,543, and the imports, \$525,458,536; an increase in the amount of exports during five years of \$54,512,141, and a decrease in imports of \$11,445,414, a balance of trade in our favor of \$65,957,655. The trade with Great Britain in 1879 was \$67,288,848, and in 1883 it was \$99,206,682, an increase of \$31,917,834. This is certainly a source of pride, but our political opponents are too narrow-minded to grasp the truth that we, being a part of the Dominion, share in her commercial prosperity.

The Grit cry is: "We want Free Trade, we want admission to the United States markets, duty free for our products." Well, we had jugged Free Trade during five years of Grit misrule, and the general business stagnation, the demand for work, the closed factories and idle farms of that period, should warn us against countenancing the Opposition cry, by sending to Parliament a member of the party which does not believe in home manufacture and abundant employment for the working classes, which does not believe in "Canada for Canadians." But the Grit leaders are declaring in favor of Protection. Blake, Cartwright, Charlton, and other lights of the party have ceased to harp upon that string; yet the miserable remnant of the "party" in P. E. Island still keep up the old song—"Free Trade."

But has Protection increased the price of the articles we largely consume? Not at all. Flour is cheaper than it was under the Free Trade regime. Cotton is cheaper than ever. Tea and coffee are duty free. And so on through the list of household necessities. Those who declaim most strongly against the National Policy are Grit leaders, who have their own ambitions to work out, and Grit farmers, who manufacture most of their own clothing, and whose only contributions to the revenue were what they paid on tea, tobacco, molasses, sugar, cheap cottons, etc. Now, when they have no duty to pay on tea, when good cottons are manufactured almost at their own doors, when they use sugar refined in our own provinces, and find it cheaper than formerly, and when they can purchase their tobacco twelve cents a pound cheaper than before, we would naturally suppose they would see plainly which party they should support. Arguments that so directly concern the pocket are hard to resist, but one of the chief characteristics of Gritism is stubbornness, and Grits will fight "party" against the policy which they know is saving them dollars and dollars.

The Grits complained that the N. P. has shut us out from the United States markets. What fallacy! Have we not their markets to the same extent we had during the McKenzie term? Did he succeed in removing the duty from oats and potatoes, our principal exports? Was not the duty on them years before the N. P. became the life giving principle of Canadian prosperity? While the Grits were in power, the United States had the Provinces as a slaughter market for all the shoddy goods they chose to send us,

while our exports were under the same duty restrictions as at present. Yet they were the apostles of Free Trade. Now, thanks to the N. P., the Americans are awakening to the necessity of reciprocal Free Trade, if we may judge from the tone of the New York "Sun," "Journal of Commerce," and other leading American papers. Thus the N. P., is quietly fulfilling one purpose for which it was intended, by forcing the Americans to open their markets to us. Had the upholders of the standard of "purity" remained in power, leaving our markets open to American trade, reciprocity would not even be mooted.

Take the I. C. Railway, Mr. McKenzie some years ago declared on the floor of the House that it would not earn enough to pay for grease for the axles. His prediction remains unfulfilled, and the road, thanks to the management of Sir Charles Tupper, has become a source of revenue.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has furnished the Grits with much political capital. The building of the road, they declared, was an utter absurdity, and would be the ruin of Canada. What a howl those immaculate purists raised when the present government got the building of the road undertaken for \$25,000,000 in cash subsidy, and 25,000,000 acres of prairie land. How conveniently they forget that Mr. McKenzie's Government offered a subsidy of \$52,000,000, and 27,000,000 acres of land. They forget that Mr. Blake then declared the North-West lands to be worth only about \$1.00 an acre, and that a year later, when nothing more had been done to the road—but when Sir John McDonald happened to hold the reins of government—he swallowed his declaration of the previous year, and placed on them a value of \$5.00 per acre. How consistent is Mr. Blake, the apostle of Gritism! If land in the North-West increases so rapidly in value, the sooner the railroad is built to it the better. Supposing the government had granted to the Syndicate every acre of land in a ten mile belt on each side of the C. P. Railway, would P. E. Island be in the least injured thereby? Would we be any poorer? Are any of us forced to settle there? Those who settle in the North-West do not find it such a nest of land sharks, landlords and land-swindlers, as the Grit press loves to picture. Nor are the Railway tariff rates out of proportion. The government land sales in the North West not only pay the yearly subsidy to the Syndicate, but are a source of revenue. We may then feel assured that the C. P. Railway will not cost the taxpayers of P. E. Island one dollar.

In a few short years there will stretch from Halifax to Victoria a line of steel with its companion electrical thread, with branches tapping all important points, with thriving cities, growing villages, humming factories, and smiling farms on each side; in a few short years the Atlantic and Pacific will join hands across the vast Dominion that owes its existence to the fostering care, the genius, the statesmanship, of the great political party now controlling and unfolding its destinies; and shall we be so unpatriotic as to endeavor to tie the hands of the men who have formed a nation out of a few scattered and almost insignificant Provinces? What a future is in store for Canada. When we think of her in all her young strength and vigour, and beauty and prosperity, when we think of the millions who have happy homes within her borders, surrounded by peace and plenty, and when we remember that to the men who now guide the ship of state we owe it all, should we not feel an honest pride that our little Island forms a part of that great Dominion, and should we not think twice before sending our political enemies to represent us in Parliament? Shall we support the men who on every possible occasion belittle P. E. I., who stand up in Parliament and proclaim that Protection has ruined us, that whole settlements are desolate, that the people are going by hundreds to the United States, who forget, that, in face of their false assertions that the Island is being gradually depopulated, the census shows our population increased at the rate over a thousand a year during the past decade? They tell you the dark side of the story, but, thank God, there is a bright side as well.

Under the policy of the late government, our provincial factories were a mere cipher. Now we have cotton factories and sugar refineries in Halifax, Truro, Moncton and St. John, giving us cheap sugar and cottons. We have cloth factories, foundries, starch factories, creameries, etc., springing up all over the country, furnishing remunerative employment to the working classes, and using up the raw material, saving the cost of transhipment and duty. The coal and iron mines of Nova Scotia are busier than ever, employing more men, who depend to a great extent upon P. E. Island, their nearest and consequently cheapest market, for their food supplies. A large and constantly increasing trade has grown up between these two provinces, and our vessels are not now as idle as "painted ships on a painted ocean." We need only read Grit papers to learn what an impetus has been given to P. E. I. shipbuilding. As long as Canada protects the mining and manufacturing products of Nova Scotia, there will be a ready market for our produce, and notwithstanding the Grit lamentations that we are protection-ridden, and burdened with an enormous taxation, reasoning, thinking, and reading people will not be blind to the truth that P. E. Island reaps a direct advantage from the N. P. Let our opponents

prove their assertions by facts and figures. How can they so unhesitatingly assert that we are taxation-ruined in face of the fact that in 1878-9, P. E. Island paid in Customs, etc., \$278,398.64, and in 1881-2 only \$233,382.92, a difference in favor of the latter year of \$45,015.71. In 1882-3, the Customs, etc., amounted to \$170,035.82 only, a further decrease of \$63,347.10, being only \$1.53 per head of population.

In this disastrous (according to Grit prophets) year the balance of deposits in the Government Savings Banks of P. E. Island amounts to \$1,434,000. Surely, under Conservative rule, the country is "going to the dogs." We have been taught, however, that Savings Bank deposits are evidences of prosperity. The Grits should learn the Lamentations of Jeremiah before they can become successful whiners.

A great future lies before "this Canada of ours," and we should all assist in making that future a bright reality. We have cast in our lot with her. With her we rise or fall. Her prosperity is ours, her downfall would be ours. Every pulsation of her political and financial being meets a responsive throb in P. E. Island, and it is our interest to make that life blooming and healthy. Let us support the National Policy, that protects the mines and manufactures of Nova Scotia, and opens a convenient market for our surplus produce. Let us support the party in power, led by the men who have helped to build up a Dominion with the fairest record, and the brightest future, of any on which the sun shines; men who are head and shoulders above the frothy leaders of the party of discord, and stubbornness, and prevarication, and falsehood, and detraction, and no policy; men whose names will go down to posterity honored as the benefactors of Canada and of P. E. Island.

Let those who have grown up with the country, who have seen its gradual rise, and witnessed the development of its resources by the Liberal-Conservative party's fostering care, and have felt an honest pride in supporting that party, put their shoulders to the wheel at the present juncture, and work earnestly to send a Liberal-Conservative to represent them in parliament, and thus patriotically do their best towards perpetuating the institutions that have made Canada prosperous. Let the young men follow in the footsteps of their fathers, remembering that the Conservative party is the hope and pride of the Dominion; that in its paths are peace, prosperity and contentment; remembering, too, that to that party they owe the right of exercising that high-born privilege which places them on a level with their fellow men, and gives them a voice in the nation's councils—the Franchise.

S. M. BENT, July, 1884.

Editorial Notes.

—We invite the attention of the electors to the contribution of Mr. S. M. Bent, published to-day. It will puzzle the Grits to explain away the many hard facts it contains.

—The Patriot, of Saturday night, editorially informed its readers that "a Reform County Convention will be held next week, on a day to be fixed to-night." But an advertisement in another column sets forth that the Reform Convention is to be held on Thursday next, the 31st inst. The "Bosses" are not working harmoniously!

—The annual statement of the Canadian Post Office Savings Bank, which has been issued, shows that 5,819 more accounts remained open on the 30th June last than on the same date last year. The amount deposited during the year was \$6,441,439, the amount withdrawn \$5,649,611, and the balance to credit of deposits \$13,245,553, being an increase of \$1,269,315 over last year. The average amount standing to the credit of depositors has increased from \$196.13 to \$198.63.

NEW SEASIDES,

—AT— BREMNER BROS. July 28, 1884.

Round Coal.

HOURLY EXPECTED, ex schr. "Ontario w.s." 86 Tons Round Coal, from Ontario Mines. C. B. Will be sold at a bargain. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. jy 28-2.

PUBLIC MEETING!

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE Liberal-Conservative Party Will be held in the MARKET HALL, —ON—

Tuesday Evening, JULY 29TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

to consider matters connected with the approaching Dominion Election.

S. W. CRABBE, Secretary. Ch'town, July 28, 1884.

GEO. DAVIES & CO

WE shall offer the coming week, special and decided bargains in

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

Prints, Parasols, & shades, Table Linen and Towellings.

MENS AND BOYS' Readymade Clothing, STRAW HATS, & C.

Jul 26 1884

PRESSED HAY.

10 tons Pressed Hay, for sale by HORACE HASZARD.

LOBSTER CANS.

1,000 cases Tails and Flats, for sale by HORACE HASZARD.

OIL CLOTHING.

Double and Single Yellow Suits, Double and Single Black Suits, Long Black and Yellow Coats, Rubber Hats, Sou' Westers, Horse Covers and Fishermen's Aprons.

The trade supplied at lowest prices. HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, July 26-1w

Robert Lamb & Co., Dundee, Scotland.

—AND— Lamb & Griesbach, New York, manufacturers of all kinds of

BAGS & JUTE GOODS.

Orders for the trade solicited by HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, July 26-1w

FREESTONE.

BY AUCTION, Wednesday, July 30th, AT TWO O'CLOCK,

at the Hospital for the Insane, Falconwood, 96 Blocks Dressed Freestone, suitable for tombstones and building purposes. By order of Trustees. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, July 26, 1884.—2i

DOMINION EXHIBITION

September 5th to 13th. MONTREAL, 1884.

\$25,000 IN PREMIUMS. Agricultural and Industrial.

Ample grounds and magnificent buildings for the display of Live Stock, Manufactured Articles, Agricultural Implements and Machinery in motion.

Grand International Bench Show of Dogs. The Exhibition will be in full operation from Friday, September 5th, to Saturday, the 13th, 1884, and will be open till ten p. m., each day.

Reduced rates are offered by all the principal Railway and Steamboat Companies. For full information apply to the undersigned. S. C. STEVENSON, } Joint GEO. LECLERE, } Secretaries, 76 St. Gabriel Street. July 25-1 sep 5

POSTPONED.

MONTAGUE TEA PARTY, Tuesday, July 29.

JOHN A. McDONALD, Secretary. Montague, July 24-3i wly li

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THAT Double-Tenement House on Pownall Street, three stories high, well fitted, furnished, etc. One tenement contains six rooms and kitchen. It has a large yard, out-buildings, etc. Apply to MICHAEL TRAINOR. Ch'town, July 18-3ed 1f

Dairymen's Association OF P. E. ISLAND.

A PUBLIC MEETING, to organize the above Association, will be held on

Wednesday, 30th July, at two o'clock, p. m., in the

Y. M. C. A. HALL.

Also a public meeting will be held at seven o'clock the same evening, at which Rev. A. C. McDonald, President of the Nova Scotia Dairymen's Association; W. H. Lynch and W. B. Alley, Esqrs., will address the meeting.

The P. E. I. Railway will issue tickets at one first class fare, from all Stations, good from Wednesday, 30th July, to Friday, 1st August.

Parties attending will require to present a certificate signed by the Secretary of the Convention to the Conductor on return trip, stating that they attended the meeting.

WM. MUTH, Chairman, R. K. BRACE, Secretary. July 25.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received, marked "Tenders," and addressed, to H. Mackay, Liquidator, 19 St. Peter's Street, Montreal, until 2 p. m., Wednesday, August 5th, 1884, for the wrecked Screw Steamer, Phoenix, at one time belonging to the Royal Navy, at present sunk near East Point, P. E. I. There is a large amount of valuable machinery, three steel boilers, and two copper magazines on board.

Also the half-interest in the wreck of the steamer Averill, sunk at Green Cove, Ingonish, C. B. Tenders to be made for each lot.

A separate tender to be made for each lot. The highest on any tender not necessarily accepted. July, 25, 1884. 4i

P. E. ISLAND Steam Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Steam Navigation Company will be held in their office, corner Great George and Lower Water Streets, on Friday, the 8th day of August next, at seven o'clock in the evening, for the election of Directors and other business. By order F. W. HALES, Secretary. Ch'town, July 24, 1884—11 aug 7

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FOR SALE.—A medium size Pony Cart. Apply to J. DESBRESAY. jy 28-6i eod.

FOR SALE.—On Sunday, July 20th, between the Free Church, Prince Street, and R. C. Cemetery or in Cemetery, a Silver Medal of the Society of Children of Mary, Notre Dame Convent. Finder would oblige by 11 aving it at this office. jy 28, 29 pd

FOR SALE.—That neat Hack used at the Franklin House. Is nearly n.w. Will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Seats six persons. Can be used with one horse. Apply to H. COOMBS, Agent. jy 28, 29

FOR SALE.—One low Express Wagon, good for a B. K. or Confectioner. Price only \$15. Apply to H. COOMBS, Agent. jy 28, 29

BOARD.—A couple of first-class Boarders, Ladies or Gentlemen, may find comfortable accommodation by applying to Mrs. W. Kennedy, Hillsborough Park. jy 23 1f

WANTED.—By a competent young man, versed in book-keeping, a situation as clerk in a store. Good references. Salary moderate at first. Apply at this office. jy 23

WANTED.—A Lady and Gentleman want Board and Lodging for two or three months from 1st of September. Will require use of small parlor. Situation, within five minutes walk of Provincial Building. Address, by letter, A. B., this office, stating price and location. jy 22

FOR SALE.—A first-class No. 2 Singer Sewing Machine, for shoemakers' work, in good order. Also a Patent Cramping Machine, for cash. Apply to JAMES McLEOD, Spring Park Road. jy 22

TO LET.—With immediate possession, that desirable Dwelling House, on Pleasant St. at present occupied by Henry Blatch.—W. M. DODD. jy 17

TO LET.—The beautiful Brick House, on Dundas Esplanade, now occupied by Mr. Goff, containing fourteen Rooms, eight Bath Rooms (with hot and cold water), inside and outside Water Closets (with outlet to the river), Pump, Force Pump, and Water Tank (complete). Possession given on 1st August next. For terms and particulars apply to OWEN CONNOLLY, Charlottetown. jy 21 eod 11 aug 1

TO LET.—Furnished or Unfurnished, the Dwelling House adjoining the residence of Judge Hensley, Upper Prince Street. Apply to E. R. BROW. jy 16

FOR SALE.—The yacht "Carita." For particulars enquire of W. C. BOGERT. jy 15 1f

TO LET.—Two Furnished Rooms, with use of Kitchen, in a private family. Apply at this office. jy 10

BOARDERS.—A few Boarders can be accommodated in a pleasant locality by Mrs. E. Doyle, King Street (between Prince and Hillsborough Street). Also a complete foot lathe for sale. jy 8

TO LET.—House opposite Railway Station. Apply at this office. jy 2

TO LET.—House on King Street, near Pownall Street. Apply at this office. jy 2

KENT MILLS and other choice brands Family Flour for sale by Henry Fier. Office and Warehouse, Water Street, near Ferry Wharf. [may]