

THE EXAMINER.

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TIME TABLE NO. 8.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5 EXPRESS	No. 7 Mixed
GEORGETOWN	Dp. 9.02	P. M.
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
Royalty Junction	Dp. 10.35	
	" 11.46	
CHARLOTTETOWN	P. M.	P. M.
	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
Royalty Junction	" 9.25	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 10.22	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.40	" 4.20
Bradalbane	" 11.18	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.10
	P. M.	
Kensington	" 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 EXPRESS	No. 4 Mixed
TIGNISH	Dp. 8.00	A. M.
ALBERTON	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
	P. M.	A. M.
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	
	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8.35
Kensington	" 2.48	" 9.12
County Line	" 3.30	" 9.50
Bradalbane	" 3.40	" 10.10
Hunter River	" 4.20	" 10.40
North Wiltshire	" 4.35	" 10.58
Royalty Junction	" 5.30	" 11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
Cardigan	Dp. 3.50	
GEORGETOWN.	" 5.12	
	Ar. 6.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Junc.	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 9.10	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.48	Harmony	" 6.20
Mt St'w't Junc.	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

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Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

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Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

1878.

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ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,
Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.
Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

The Irish Borough Franchise

(From the Toronto Mail.)

The closeness of the division on Mr. Meldon's resolution for an extension of the borough franchise in Ireland—lost by only 134 against 126 votes—foreshadows, it may be hoped, the removal at no distant date of an anomaly as strange as it is irritating. The resolution was opposed by the Government, but we think mistakenly, for not only has experience shown that the Conservative cause and party have nothing to fear from an extension of the franchise; but also the House of Commons was only asked to place Ireland under a law precisely similar to that which prevails in other parts of the United Kingdom. Indeed, in the course of the debate the anomalous character of the existing state of things was brought out with great clearness. For ten years household suffrage has existed in English and Scotch boroughs, but in Irish boroughs the franchise is only possessed by occupying householders with a rating qualification above £4. Canadian readers who have some notion of the scale of rents and corresponding rates which prevail in England may naturally suppose that the class excluded from political influence by the above limitation must be very small. Such an idea, however, is erroneous. If we glance at the proportion between the number of voters and the population—in certain English and Irish boroughs—we find that while Birmingham, with a population of 343,000, has a constituency of 61,000—which is practically household suffrage—the thirty-one Parliamentary boroughs in Ireland, with a population of 882,146, have only about 53,000 votes. The same lesson is enforced still more strongly by a comparison between Leeds and Dublin. Whereas in Leeds at the last census the population was 259,212, against 267,717 in the Irish Capital, the electors of the Yorkshire borough were 49,300, or more than four times as many as those of Dublin, who numbered only 12,310.

Very dismal vaticinations are indulged in respecting the great democratic force which an assimilation of the Irish to the English franchise would introduce into the electorate. But we think—setting aside the question of justice involved in different political qualifications for component parts of the same empire—these are fallacious. The same predictions were freely hazarded respecting popular electoral power before Mr. Disraeli boldly "dished the Whigs" by giving household borough suffrage in England. It is altogether a mistake to suppose the "working man," or the lower stratum of the middle classes, is essentially revolutionary or democratic. We, in Canada, know that whatever "Liberalism," or "Gritism" may see, or fail to see, it certainly clearly perceives one truth; that it is easier and better for itself to talk about Reform, Progress, and the like, than to put these things into practice. "Liberalism" of the "Grit" complexion certainly does not love the workingman. It may now and then (with gloves on) condescend to shake hands with him for a purpose, but it's end achieved, it is glad to pass over to the opposite side, like the Pharisee and Levite, and have done with that vulgar and objectionable personage. Nominally "progressive" and "democratic," there is really no more assumed enemy and hater of the popular voice in political affairs than your blattant Canadian "Liberal," and a poll of the entire adult Canadian population to-morrow would be as fatal to it as household suffrage, freely adopted by Mr. Disraeli, was to the kid-glove "six-pound rating" Liberalism of the English Whigs. Conservatism has not been destroyed, as was predicted, by the "Radical" measure of modern Conservatives, and we doubt whether the result of franchise extension in Ireland would not equally disappoint the prophets of evil. The public at large in Great Britain will always support Parliament in refusing concession to any Irish demands which strike at the foundation of Imperial unity. But as we do not believe that if the "Grits"—at present only tinkering for artful and selfish purposes with farmers' sons' franchises and other "party" devices—were to plunge into the "Liberal" franchise extension they profess to love, they would find the result favorable to their hold of the loaves and fishes, so we reject the idea that there is any serious ground of apprehension either to Conservatism or anything else, from the assimilation of the Irish and English franchise. On the contrary, we hold that the surest way to remove hostile feeling in Ireland, and to promote a real in place of a legislative union is to remove every solid grievance. And no way of establishing such a substantial union can be surer than the abolition of such an entirely indefensible discrepancy as that which now obtains between the laws governing the Parliamentary representation of the two countries.

The Russian Nihilists.

There was an extraordinary scene in the course of the recent trial of the Nihilists in St. Petersburg. A prisoner named Mischkin complained of the merciless ill-usage and torture to which he had been forced to submit for two years. According to his statement, during the prolonged examination, forty-three of the 180 prisoners had died from natural causes, twelve had committed suicide, and twenty-eight had gone mad. He denounced the proceedings as a miserable farce. At these words the judge jumped up, and gave orders that the prisoner should be at once removed. An officer of the gendarmes promptly seized Mischkin, but at the same time two other

prisoners rushed to the aid of the latter, and a hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which the officer had to contend against the three. Mischkin continued in a louder key to rail against the court and the judges. At last a gag was forced into his mouth, and he, with his fellow-prisoners, was dragged out of the chamber. A terrible tumult ensued in the court. Many women, some of them being wives of the prisoner, fainted or went into hysterics, and loud curses were heard. Eventually soldiers were called in and the room cleared.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 20, 1878.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 14.

RECIPROcity.

That the issue of the next election will not—as I intimated yesterday—be precisely that laid down by the leaders of the opposing parties is made more evident every day. In fact, the Toronto Globe—par excellence the organ of the Grit Party—has already thrown up the sponge. It has declined to meet Sir John McDonald on the grounds of his amendment. Referring to that amendment, the Globe says: "It is called a Protection resolution by courtesy; but it was really nothing of the sort."

And again (by a curious coincidence), on the very morning on which the division was taken, the Globe declares:—

"Mr. Pope, the champion Free Trader, might safely vote for it, and boast himself, with perfect consistency, to be the champion Free Trader still."—Globe, March 13, 1878.

I may remark, in passing, that the Government, having made Sir John's amendment a vote of "want of confidence," Mr. Pope had no alternative but to show his "confidence in the Government" by voting against Sir John's amendment, or to show his "want of confidence" by voting for it. Mr. Pope has no confidence whatever in the Government, and therefore he had to vote as he did—or else—to la Blake—shirk the division.

To proceed, the position taken by the Globe is, I notice, adopted by the Grit Press of Ontario. This fact, coupled with the other not less significant facts that every supporter of the Government who has spoken in Parliament has taken the same position; and that Patterson, Norris, Jette, Workman and other true Grits have avowed themselves Protectionists on principle; that Jones is notoriously in favor of Protection to sugar; and that Laurier, Pelletier, Laflamme (Ministers) are hardly yet off of the Protectionist platform of the Parti National—these facts are, I say, positive proof that the Grit Party, as a whole, will not face the square issue on the grounds selected by Sir John McDonald.

It is equally clear that they will not—that they dare not—accept and defend the position taken by the Government and formulated by Mr. Cartwright. What does Mr. Cartwright mean? He means, if he means anything, that to so adjust the tariff that any particular class, interest, or industry, shall receive an advantage through it, is to legally rob the people. Under the present tariff the shipbuilding industry receives an advantage to the extent of seventeen and a half per cent. of the cost of materials used in the construction of ships. Will supporters of the Government in the Maritime Provinces consent that that advantage shall be taken away? If they do, they kill that industry as surely as they killed the sugar trade. Under the present tariff, the coal oil monopolists represented by the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior are "protected" to the extent of sixty per cent. Will those gentlemen consent to remove that Protection? If they do, the coal oil monopolists will certainly say to those gentlemen, "Never more be Ministers of ours." Under the present tariff nearly every industry in the country receives a measure of advantage over the industries of other countries which trade with the Dominion. Will the Government carry out Mr. Cartwright's proposition, and levy an excise duty upon all home productions equal in amount to the duty imposed upon imported productions in order to neutralize this advantage? If they do, they destroy the manufacturing interests of the whole country. No; they may tax shipping, they may levy a duty upon raw materials—which are now admitted duty free—in order to minimize, as far as possible, the advantage shipbuilders and manufacturers now possess. They may work in the direction of their proposition. But they will not, they dare not, carry it out.

If this be so, and if the Grits are afraid to attack the position taken by Sir John McDonald—and they have shown the white feather already—and if they dare not accept and defend the position taken by the Government, what is the "trade issue" in the approaching contest? The Government has declared that Sir John McDonald's amendment was an "attack upon the life of the Government." They made it a motion of want of confidence. Their must certainly be "something in it." Surely they are not going merely to beat the air and make a noise! I am very much inclined to think that the contest will hinge upon the means proposed by the Opposition to bring about a renewal of the Treaty under which we enjoyed

RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE.

with the United States. Your readers will remember that, early in the session, the Government announced, in reply to a question, that they proposed to take no steps whatever towards a renewal of that Treaty. They are going to do nothing, and wait until the United States comes to them and asks for reciprocal trade relations with us. And this—so long as they have access so our ports—so long as our productions—our coal and farm produce is shut out of their markets—in other words so long as the policy of the McKenzie Government is maintained—they will never do. The Opposition propose a policy which they believe will