

was the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr. Beer, who, if he properly appreciated his position, would not be found mixing himself in party politics; The Local Premier, Mr. Davies; the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Stewart; Mr. John Robertson and others. On the School Question I voted for these gentlemen, and did my utmost to have them returned; but to-day I find that these men are acting like political demagogues and betraying the trust which myself and other Liberal-Conservatives have placed in them. To-morrow morning I would use my influence to have them driven from office, not only for what they have done to-day, but also because of their incompetency. They unjustly taxed the country. They have disregarded every wish of the electors. They burdened the Island with a huge Lunatic Asylum far too large and costly for this Colony; and have altogether mismanaged the affairs of the country. Never has such an incompetent set of men ruled as those whom I have mentioned. The Minister of Public Works was in this meeting to-night and I care not if he is here now. I repeat what I have said, they are totally unfit to represent us.

In returning to Dominion politics, I may say that an attempt has been made to deprive many of the electors of their votes by refusing to place their names upon the voters' lists. This is a similar attempt to the one made by Mr. Sinclair and others to deprive the young men of their franchise. I was asked, while at Ottawa, when we were fighting the battle of the franchise voters in the Senate, why I, a Tory, should interest myself in a matter which would be supposed only to interest Liberals. I replied, we have enjoyed on the Island for twenty-five years the privilege which we are fighting for now, and it is a right which no government should take from us. It was said that only members of the House of Commons should interest themselves concerning their own electors, and if Messrs. Sinclair, Yeo, Perry, McIntyre and others did not vote in favor of retaining the franchise, why should members of the Senate do so? Then again, gentlemen, there is the matter of a Cabinet Minister. We should have one if it was only Mr. Sinclair. He is superior in intelligence to Mr. Coffin, of Nova Scotia, and surely the Island should not be deprived of her right to have a Minister.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Queen's County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

{ HON. J. C. POPE, }
{ HON. F. DE ST. CROIX BRECKEN, }

Prince County—The Liberal-Conservative Candidates.

{ CORNELIUS HOWATT, Esq. }
{ EDWARD HACKETT, Esq. }

King's County—The Candidates.

{ AUSTIN C. McDONALD, Esq. }
{ DR. MUTTART. }

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 24, 1878.

The Local Government.

It is reported about town that, at the meeting of Council last evening, Mr. DeBlois laid upon the table his resignation, but was afterwards induced to withdraw it. If there be any truth in the rumor, and Mr. DeBlois has withdrawn his resignation, we think his action will not be endorsed even by some of his warmest supporters. By again patching up the Local Government he supports the Local Premier in his perversion of the power—given him by the Liberal-Conservatives of Charlottetown. Mr. DeBlois can lose nothing by coming out from among the Grits; and he now has an opportunity of making himself popular with his constituents and with the people who detest the acts of the Government.

The Souris Meeting.

DRUMMING UP THE FORCES.

GREATLY OVERMATCHED in speaking ability and in sound argument—as the Grit candidates for King's certainly are by Messrs. McDonald and Muttart—it is not surprising that the news that Pope and Brecken would address the electors at Souris, on Friday, completely staggered them. It is said that, as soon as they recovered themselves, scouts were sent in all directions to drum up their forces. The reasonable, moderate men of their party were, of course, not notified, because they might be swayed from their allegiance. Only the heroes of the tap-room plot—and some kindred spirits—the rough scruff of the locality—are reported to have been charged to be on hand. At any rate, on hand they were; and it is said that there was deliberately concocted a scheme to prevent Brecken from speaking. On the other hand, a large number of highly respectable farmers—eager to hear the great questions of the day fairly and intelligently discussed—and curious, perhaps, to hear the strangers from Queen's—congregated in the town.

THE MEETING ORGANIZED.

At three o'clock, Dr. McIntyre and his followers moved up towards BAY VUE HOTEL—the enterprising proprietor of which had kindly placed its balcony at the disposal of the speakers. Messrs. McDonald and Muttart and their friends were

already on the ground. The appointment of a Chairman was left—as it should be—in the hands of the electors. Mr. John Stewart, of Red Point, was chosen.

DR. MACINTYRE

then came forward and recited his little "speech," which was simply an elaboration of the ridiculous proposition that "Sir John wishes the poor man to become poorer and the rich man to become richer;" therefore "Sir John is going to raise the taxes of the poor in order to put money into the pockets of the rich." These are McIntyre's words. We quote them verbatim in order that our readers may not think our reporter mistaken.

MR. A. C. McDONALD

might well ask whether or not Dr. McIntyre meant to insult the intelligence of the electors. The idea that Sir John Macdonald is so suicidally unpatriotic as to wish to see the poor man made poorer and the rich man made richer; and the idea that he is such a fool as to appeal to the country with such a policy, are both too absurd to require correction or comment. Mr. McDonald proceeded to deal, in an able speech, with the tariff question. He showed how unfair the existing tariff, with its 2½ per cent. increase under McKenzie, with its levy of five cents a pound upon tea and other necessary articles which came in free under the government of Sir John Macdonald, with its 350 per cent. on rum and 20 per cent. on the choicest wines of the rich with its 214 per cent. on common tobacco, and its 80 per cent upon the Havana cigars used by the luxurious dandy, bears very unfairly upon the poor man and upon the farming classes of the Dominion. He showed that Sir John meant to do nothing more than readjust the tariff, so that this unfairness may be equalized, and that the duties may be levied in such a way as to stimulate trade—"now so sadly depressed"—and as to make it the interest of the United States to reciprocate trade with us on free or equal terms. He treated the statements that a duty would be levied upon flour, coal, salt, etc., in a common sense business like way—showing clearly that the taxpayers have nothing, whatever, to fear at the hands of the Liberal Conservatives. He alluded to the 5½ millions secured for our fisheries through the primary instrumentality of Sir John Macdonald. He said that he hoped the Maritime Provinces would have expended in them the whole or the greater part of the amount on works of permanent and necessary utility, and that a portion would go towards building an extension of the Railway to the East Point and to Murray Harbor for the convenience of farmers who are now a long distance from any market. Then he alluded to Cartwright's last loan, by the negotiation of which he said, the country had lost some \$400,000, not to speak of the large amounts placed in the way of Grit banks in which it was deposited when obtained. He directed attention to the DEFICITS which marked the Ministerial career of Mr. Cartwright; and showed that with greatly decreased receipts they had made greatly increased expenditures in the Customs and other Departments of the Government. Mr. McDonald's speech was listened to with great attention.

DR. MCINTYRE

again came to the front; and, supposing himself backed up by a majority, endeavored, in defiance of the most ordinary principles of fairplay, to speak a second time. The electors quickly showed him that he could not play the autocrat (*à la Davies*) with impunity; and he was forced to give way to

MR. MCFAYDEN,

who obtained a good hearing, and from his false standpoint of high taxation, on the part of Liberal-Conservatives, spoke well.

DR. MUTTART

then followed with a speech replete with facts and with plain, practical common-sense bearing upon those facts. He quoted what Cartwright told the capitalists of England respecting the Administration of affairs in Canada, under Sir John Macdonald, as follows:—

"The revenue has shown a continuous surplus during each year since Confederation, in 1867, although it has in the interval been charged with much heavy expenditure of an exceptional kind, such as the outlay connected with the several Fenian attacks on the country, the acquisition and organization of new territory, and providing an adequate defensive force for the Dominion. * * * The eight years since Confederation, therefore, exhibit an aggregate surplus of two millions four hundred and forty-three thousand one hundred and eleven pounds (equal to eleven millions eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and eight dollars, and not including the sinking fund), which has been partially applied in the redemption of debts and partially expended in new works. The annual payment for sinking fund is included in the current expenditure, and forms in the aggregate a further sum of seven hundred thousand pounds (or three millions four hundred and six thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars) since Confederation."

"The whole of the debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility. * * * The indirect advantage from these public works has already been found in the

remarkable rapidity with which the commerce and material prosperity of the Dominion have been enveloped; while a substantial increase in the direct returns may fairly be expected from the improvements now in progress and to follow the steady progress of population and trade."

And then he went on to expose the Organized Hypocrisy now going about and telling the people that Sir John's Government squandered the people's money by wholesale. He went fully into the tariff question—showing that McKenzie's policy favors the United States, and that, therefore, McKenzie favors Protection of the United States as against Canada. He criticised the present tariff—citing articles which may be classed under the following heads:—

Rates of duty paid by the poor man.		Rates of duty paid by the rich man.	
RATE.		RATE.	
Petroleum, 40 per cent.		Silks, 17½ per ct.	
Tobacco, 214 do		Satins, 17½ do	
Sugar, 55 do		Velvets, 17½ do	
Rice, 40 do		Jewelry, 17½ do	
Black Tea, 30 do		Millinery, 17½ do	
Molasses, 35 do		Fr. Brandy, 80 do	
Rum, 350 do		Crushed Sugar, 40 do	
		Port Wine, 20 do	
		Sh'ry Wine, 20 do	
		Cigars, 40 do	

TO BE CONTINUED.

The National Policy.

(From the Moncton Times.)

THE persistent and varied efforts knowingly, wilfully and maliciously made by the Government press to misrepresent the policy of the Opposition, and thereby to excite the prejudices of the people against it, demand constant vigilance on the part of the Opposition speakers and writers, who desire that important questions at issue in this election shall be fairly understood and intelligently voted on. We therefore think it well to reproduce the oft-quoted resolution moved in Parliament by Sir John A. Macdonald, and which is regarded as the basis of the Opposition policy. It reads as follows:—

"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious re-adjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, the mining, the manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market, will encourage and develop an active inter-Provincial trade; and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

Now, having in view some of the misrepresentations of the Government speakers and writers, we ask our readers to note:

1. That an increase of tariff is not proposed, but such a "judicious re-adjustment as will foster the industrial interests of Canada." It will be evident to every reader that such a readjustment is quite possible without an increase; that in fact the interests spoken of may best be benefited and protected in many cases by a *lower tariff*, as on raw materials not produced in Canada.

2. That it is not proposed to adopt the tariff of the United States, or any other country, but to make one of our own, suited to the wants of the Dominion. This disposes of the misrepresentations of Minister Burpee and the *Telegraph* respecting the tax on ship builders' materials.

The resolution simply affirms that we should "move in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs," so far as may be found necessary; and the meaning must be clear to every unprejudiced mind. Sir John A. Macdonald recently explained that the object was to consider carefully what each languishing industry required and to supply it. If it is found, for instance, that American furniture makers or American farmers are making a sacrifice market of Canada to the injury of our own furniture makers and farmers, then it would be proper to so readjust our tariff as to protect our people in their right to their own market. A much lower rate of duty might in many cases be deemed sufficient.

4. That the re-adjustment would not necessarily touch articles, even though products of Canada, the industry in which would not be stimulated thereby. The article of flour, for instance, being an export and the price regulated by a foreign market, would not be affected by a duty and the resolution, therefore, does not require that a tax be imposed.

5. That due regard for our industrial interests will demand the lowest possible rate of duty on the necessaries of life and such a re-distribution of taxation as will make the rich contribute according to their ability to the revenues of the country. That they do not do so under the present tariff must be obvious to every one who has given the slightest attention to the subject.

6. Generally, the National Policy, as shadowed in the above resolution and more

fully explained by Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. S. L. Tilley, proposes to take cognizance of the condition of the country in relation to its industries, its trade and commerce, and to adopt such remedial measures as may in any case be found necessary. The Opposition repudiate the Grit idea that the Government and Legislature are powerless to benefit the country and must allow matters to drift until some mysterious change shall take place. The Opposition believe that if in power they could bring about the change desired, and this opinion the common sense of the people will appreciate and approve.

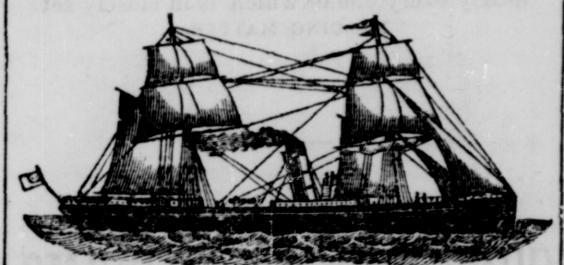
THE Osborne trial has, after thirty days, terminated in the disagreement of the jury—ten of whom were for conviction and two for acquittal. John Osborne has been admitted to bail; Annie Parker has been detained in prison, and the court has adjourned till November.

IN the single scull race at Niagara yesterday Hosmer came in first, Morris second and Wallace Ross third. Ross has been unwell for the past few days.

THE sale of Pictures, in the store of the late Daniel Brennan, will be continued this evening, at half past seven o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1878. 1878.
Ocean Steamship Co'y.



OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
AUTUMN AND FALL TRIPS.

The First-Class Iron Screw Steamship

"Prince Edward," 1364 tons Register, classed 100 A.1, which is the highest class at Lloyd's,

Robert Fraser, Commander.

Will be on the berth at Liverpool to receive cargo about the 20th AUGUST, next.

Sailing From Liverpool for Charlottetown not later than the 5th September.

Returning, will be on the berth at Glasgow, to receive cargo, about the 20th OCTOBER, and proceed from thence to Liverpool about the 25th OCTOBER.

Leaving Liverpool for Charlottetown ABOUT THE FIRST NOVEMBER,

Carrying freight at through rates from London and Glasgow, deliverable at Charlottetown, Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Alberton and Shediac.

For freight, apply in London, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, 134 St. Vincent street; in Liverpool, to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOONAN & DAVIES; or here, to

PEAKE BROS. & Co., MANAGERS.
Ch'town, Aug. 24, 1878.—tf 3law

Daniel W. Job & Co.,

—FORMERLY—

PERKINS & JOB, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

SHIP BROKERS,

91 State Street, Boston.
August 23, 1878—3m

MRS. M. HARRINGTON, GENERAL NURSE,

CORNER CUMBERLAND AND EUSTON STS., AT C. F. HARRIS'.

Charlottetown, Aug. 23, 1878—2i*

TENDERS FOR COAL!

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the City School Board, until MONDAY, the 2nd day of September, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for supplying the City Schools with Old Albion Mines Round Coal and Acadia Mines Nut Coal. Tenders to state the rate per ton for each kind of coal, delivered at the several schools.

Further particulars will be given at the Office of the Board, on application. By order, ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary City School Board.

Aug. 22nd, 1878—d pat till 2nd

To Blacksmiths, Lime-burners, &c.

COAL! COAL!

ORDERS for ALBION MINES' (Pictou) SMALL COAL can be obtained from the Subscriber until further notice.

G. W. DEBLOIS, Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
35 Water Street, Ch'town, July 31, '78. dy p ft

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES.

A LOT of those celebrated Watches, in 2, 2½, 3 and 4 oz. Solid Silver open-faced and Hunting Cases received to-day.

W. W. WELLNER.
Ch'town, Aug. 22, 1878—4i

PIC-NIC!

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL of the St. Paul's Church Sunday School will be postponed till

Thursday next, 29th inst.,

—AT—
Shaw's Wharf, West River.

Steamer leaves Ferry Wharf at 10.30, a. m. Tickets for adults, 25 cents; children not belonging to the Sabbath School, half price. Adults to bring their own refreshments or procure them on the ground.

If weather unfavorable, will take place next fine day.

W. LOCHHEAD, Sec'y.

Aug. 20—

Montreal and Acadian



S. S. LINE.

THE S. S. "VALETTA," Capt. Anderson, leaves Montreal on or about the 22nd inst., for this Port, sailing from here, after discharging cargo, for Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, N. F., carrying freight and passengers at moderate rates. For freight or passage apply to

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Agents.
Ch'town, Aug. 20, 1878—till 24

"BUDA,"

—BETTER THAN—

"HAXALL."

100 BBLs. this new brand Flour, which is far ahead of any other manufactured in the Dominion for pastry or family purposes.

CARVELL BROS.
Aug. 21—pat 2i

FLOUR.

200 BBLs. SUPERIOR, 300 bbls. CHOICE EXTRA, 500 " SPRING EXTRA.

CARVELL BROS.
Aug. 21—pat 2i

MOLASSES.

35 PUNS. BARBADOES, 10 tierces " 10 bbls. " 55 puns. extra nice TRINIDAD.

CARVELL BROS.
Aug. 21—pat 2i

SUGAR.

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO, 10 hds. BARBADOES, 25 bbls. White GRANULATED, 15 " CUT-LOAF.

CARVELL BROS.
Aug. 21—pat 2i

KEROSENE.

50 CASKS 120° test—best in the Market.

CARVELL BROS.
Aug. 21—pat 2i

Sole Leather.

1,000 SIDES No. 1 and No. 2.

CARVELL BROS.
Aug. 21—pat 2i

TEA.

340 PACKAGES, in Chests, Half-Chests and Boxes; and 230 Packages to arrive shortly—ALL WARRANTED.

CARVELL BROS.
Aug. 21—pat 2i

APPLES.

100 BBLs. to arrive on Saturday.

CARVELL BROS.
Aug. 21—pat 2i

PLASTER PARIS I

\$2.50 Per Barrel—Cash.

CARVELL BROS.
Ch'town, July 26—pat 3w2aw

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.