

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878.

NO. 357.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 9.  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!  
ON AND AFTER  
MONDAY, APRIL 29th, 1878.

Trains Going West.			
STATIONS.	No. 1 Express.	No. 3 Mixed.	No. 5 Me d
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.59 "	
M. Stewart Jun.	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Port Hill	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 6.32 "	" 10.45 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
Royalty Jun.	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.55 "	dp 5.25
N. Wiltshire	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42
Hunter River	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00
Breadalbane	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38
County Line	" 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48
Kensington	ar 8.33 "	ar 2.35 "	" 8.25
Summerside	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00
Wellington	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Port Hill	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
O'Leary	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
Alberton	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
Tignish	ar 12.00 pm	ar 8.00 "	

Trains Going East.			
STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.	No. 6 mixed
Tignish	Dp 1.50 pm	Dp 6.30 am	
Alberton	" 2.30 "	ar 7.20 "	
O'Leary	" 3.13 "	dp 7.50 "	
Port Hill	" 4.10 "	" 8.57 "	
Wellington	" 4.40 "	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	ar 5.15 "	ar 12.05 pm	A. M.
Kensington	dp 5.30 "	dp 12.40 "	dp 6.30
County Line	" 5.55 "	" 1.17 "	" 7.07
Breadalbane	" 6.23 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.46
Hunter River	" 6.32 "	" 2.07 "	" 7.58
N. Wiltshire	" 7.00 "	" 2.43 "	" 8.35
Royalty Jun.	" 7.12 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.52
Ch'town	ar 7.47 "	ar 4.00 "	ar 9.45
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	ar 10.05
Ch'town	dp 8.05 am	dp 4.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Cardigan	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
Georgetown	" 10.43 "	" 7.06 "	
Georgetown	ar 11.05 "	ar 7.35 "	

SOURIS BRANCH.		
Trains Going West.		
STATIONS.	No. 7 Mixed.	No. 9 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 3.15 p.m.	Dp 6.30 a.m.
Harmony	" 3.31 "	" 6.52 "
St. Peter's	" 4.28 "	" 8.07 "
Morell	" 4.52 "	" 8.38 "
Train Going East.		
STATIONS.	No. 8 Express.	No. 10 Mixed.
M. Stewart Jun.	Dp 9.30 am.	Dp 5.35 p.m.
Morell	" 10.02 "	" 6.15 "
St. Peter's	" 10.25 "	" 6.47 "
Harmony	" 11.23 "	" 8.02 "
Souris	Ar 11.40 "	Ar 8.25 "

FOR SALE,  
A Lot of New and Second-Hand  
Wagons—the cheapest in the city.  
Please call and examine at  
P. H. TRAINOR'S,  
Opposite Rocklin House  
July 8, '78.—Gin eod

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.  
The Great English Remedy  
is an unfailing cure  
for Seminal Weakness, Spontaneous  
Emission, Impotency, and  
all diseases that follow as  
a consequence of Self-Abuse,  
as Loss of Memory, Uncertain  
Loss of Vision, Pain in the  
Back, Dizziness of Vision,  
Premature Old Age, and After taking  
many other diseases that lead to Insanity or  
Consumption and a Premature Grave. Price, \$1  
per package, or six packages for \$5, by mail free of  
postage. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which  
we desire to send free by mail to every one. Address  
W. M. GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ontario, Canada.  
Sold in Charlottetown by W. R. Watson,  
Dr. Dodd, C. D. Rankin, P. G. Fraser  
at Apothecaries Hall, and by all Druggists  
anywhere.

1878.  
THE  
Weekly Examiner

FURNISHES MORE NEWS, FOR  
LESS MONEY THAN ANY  
OTHER PAPER IN  
THE PROVINCE.  
It Contains Twenty-eight Columns,  
nearly every one of which is in closely set  
READING MATTER.

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SINGLE COPIES to the 31st December,  
1878—thirteen months—\$1.00 in ad-  
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SIX COPIES to one address, or addressed  
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separately, as desired, \$9.00 in advance.  
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in advance.  
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—GET THE—  
CHEAPEST AND BEST

The Weekly Examiner  
is acknowledged to be ahead of any  
other paper in the Province  
in the item of  
LOCAL NEWS  
and is always well filled with  
Political, Shipping, Commercial and  
General Information.  
The debates of the Local Legislature will be  
carefully and impartially given. Special tele-  
grams and letters from "Our Own Ottawa  
Correspondent" will contain everything of in-  
terest transpiring in the Dominion Parliam-  
ent.  
A Good Story will be made a specialty.

The Daily Examiner:  
Will be sent to any part of the Province, the  
Dominion, United States or Great  
Britain on receipt of  
For Six Months, . . . . . \$2.50  
For Three Months, . . . . . 1.25  
For One Month, . . . . . .50  
ADDRESS,  
W. L. COTTON,  
Manager Examiner Printing and  
Publishing Company.  
Ch'town, Dec. 1877.

DR. CLEMENT,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
BEGS to inform the citizens of Charlotte-  
town and vicinity that he has opened an  
office next door to the Reform Club, (rooms  
formerly occupied by Dr. Caldwell, for the  
practice of Dentistry. He has adopted the  
following Scale of Charges, to suit the times,  
and to put Dentistry within the reach of  
all:—  
For a full upper or lower Set of Teeth, \$10 00  
For partial Sets—each tooth, . . . . . 1 00  
For Gold Fillings, . . . . . 1 00  
For Amalgam and all composition fillings, 50  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED FIRST-CLASS.  
In inserting Artificial Teeth, the Best Ma-  
terial only is used, and a perfect fit warranted  
in all cases, or no pay.  
Ch'town, July 6, 1878—pat 3aw ar pres.

DR. H. A. PARKER,  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
(LATE OF OTTAWA).  
OFFICE . . OVER APOTHECARIES' HALL.  
Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.  
Ch'town, June 3, 1878—2aw

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.  
THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hote  
formerly known as  
THE RANKIN HOUSE,  
in first class style, is now prepared to give  
comfortable accommodation to  
Permanent and Transient Boarders.  
Tourists and others will receive every atten-  
tion at the Wagstaff's Hotel.  
WM. WAGSTAFF.  
May 25, 1878.

P. E. I.  
Starch Manufacturing Co.  
CAPITAL . . \$25,000,  
In Shares of \$25.00 each.  
THIS COMPANY has been incorporated  
by Act of Parliament during the present  
session, and one-third of the Shares have been  
taken up by the leading men of Charlottetown.  
Farmers holding Stock in this Company will  
have the benefit of the preference in the large  
purchase of produce which the working of the  
Company entails.  
Applications for Shares to be made to  
Messrs. Hyndman Bros., until the Di-  
rectors and Officers of the Company are ap-  
pointed.  
April 16, 1878—

JAMES HOBBS,  
CABINET MAKER.  
Cor. Kent and Prince Streets,  
Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to  
his customers and the public generally  
for past favors, would take this method to so-  
licit a further continuance of their patronage.  
I am better prepared than ever to execute  
any orders that may be entrusted to me.  
The latest styles of all kinds of Household,  
Office, Church and School Furniture, made  
from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short  
notice.  
Special attention paid to Cutting, Making  
and Laying Carpets.  
Repairing neatly done, at short notice.  
I would also invite the attention of Trustees  
of City and Country Schools to A DESK, one  
of the Cheapest and Best ever offered here for  
School purposes. Please call and inspect it at  
my Show Room.  
JAMES HOBBS.  
Corner Kent and Prince Streets, }  
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878. } 3m 2aw

St. Lawrence Marine Ins. Co.  
OF P. E. ISLAND.  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . . \$120,000.00.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, Esq., President; JOHN  
F. ROBERTSON, Esq.; ARTEMAS LORD,  
Esq.; G. D. LONGWORTH, Esq.; W. E.  
DAWSON, Esq.; THOMAS MORRIS, Esq.;  
P. W. HYNDMAN, Esq.  
Risks taken daily at their Office, Exchange  
Building.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Secretary.  
March 25—ly law

QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,  
OF ENGLAND.  
CAPITAL . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING  
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Build-  
ings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on  
Vessels on the stocks.  
Special rates for isolated residences.  
Losses settled promptly.  
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank),  
Agent for Prince Edward Island  
June, 1877—  
OFFICES TO LET  
—ON—  
QUEEN SQUARE.  
OFFICES, suitable for Lawyers and others,  
to let in building lately occupied by S.  
Keith & Co. Apply to  
HORACE HASZARD.  
Ch'town, May 27, 1878—

Transcendental Loyalty.  
(From the Toronto Mail.)  
(Concluded.)  
Nothing could more conclusively demon-  
strate the utter absurdity of the arguments of  
the *Globe* in respect to British interests or  
British connection. Under a system persistently  
upheld by the *Globe* itself, and made the  
issue in the coming elections, the import trade  
with Britain is falling off year by year, while  
the United States makes us her *abattoir*, and  
forces upon us enormously increasing quanti-  
ties of refuse manufactures, while purchases  
from us, consisting only of articles of the first  
necessity, as will be seen by the following list  
for 1877, copied from the *Globe*, are constantly  
growing less:

Principal exports to United States from Canada of farm animals and products in 1876-77:—	
Horses	Number.
Horned cattle	7,531
Swine	13,851
Sheep	268,317
Poultry, &c.	1,944
Butter, lbs.	11,376
Cheese	536,648
Eggs, dozens	45,424
Hides and skins	68,457
Horns and hoofs	295,294
Meats—Bacon and hams, cwts.	531,560
Beef and mutton	462,148
Pork	4,420
Sheep's pelts	58,997
Wool, lbs.	126,691
Other articles	3,243
Flax, cwts.	16,691
Green fruits, bbls.	30,643
Barley, bushels	2,377,120
Beans	26,195
Oats	13,766
Peas	6,243,033
Wheat	18,079
Rye	26,886
Flour of wheat, bbls	117,920
Onionals	24,936
Hay, tons	379,841
Malt, bushels	376,019
Potatoes	40,472
Seed	348,946
Vegetables	95,065
Other articles	118,281
	176,469
	65,163
	48,753
	228,583
	275,386
	1,301,818
	154,858
	53,892
	99,195
	\$12,298,431

For the privilege of selling this twelve mil-  
lions of dollars' worth, representing the scanty  
re-warded toil of hundreds of thousands of  
our agricultural population, we paid the United  
States an average of twenty per cent. in cus-  
toms duties alone, and various commissions,  
freightage, and charges, amounting, perhaps,  
to five per cent. more, and, in a true jug-  
handle spirit of Free Trade philanthropy, we  
permitted—nay, invited—the producer of the  
United States to bring across our border and  
sell in our market, duty free, in unchecked  
and unlimited competition with our own pro-  
ducers, nearly every article on the list. In  
return for this solid value, representing an en-  
ormous aggregate of toil, we complacently  
take the following payment, according to the  
lists furnished by the *Globe*:

Principal exports from the United States to Canada entered for consumption in 1876-7, chargeable with 17 1/2 per cent. duty:—	
Agricultural implements	\$ 19,995
Baking powders	18,530
Blacking	30,581
Clothes and brushes	22,706
Cabinetware, etc.	276,383
Carpets (not woollen)	22,285
Carriages	91,770
Cement	29,547
Coach and harness furniture	77,240
Chandeliers and gas fittings	66,196
Crockery and earthenware	38,429
Clocks and parts of	49,707
Cordage, ropes and twine	48,250
Cottons of all kinds	3,098,208
Dried fruits and nuts	799,841
Drugs	123,939
Engravings and prints	26,451
Fancy goods, including millinery	244,899
Felt	25,136
Fire engines	18,992
Glue	21,293
Gunn.	23,902
Gunpowder	28,620
Explosives	44,770
Guns, rifles, etc.	33,146
Glassplate and ware	322,314
Hats, caps and bonnets	604,604
Hosiery	45,835
Lumber, sawn and plank	110,532
Leather (certain classes)	97,620
Sheep and other skins, dressed	63,272
Linen	33,245
Locomotives	174,847
Manufactures of rubber	165,392
Manufactures of brass and copper	73,689
Manufactures of fur	74,212
Gold, silver, electro, nickel and plated ware	162,324
Manufactures of iron and steel	2,340,692
Manufactures of leather	134,973
Boots and shoes	265,458
Harness and saddlery	33,384
Marble (worked)	36,622
Pewter and japanned ware	27,278
Hubs and spokes	24,611
Staves for pipes, hogheads, etc.	53,940
Other wood manufactures	377,339
Mowing, reaping and threshing ma- chines	40,429
Machinery not elsewhere specified	262,235
Oilcloths	79,097
Vegetable oils	19,942
Crude oil (not whale)	43,195
Organs, melodeons, etc.	132,874
Packages	68,858
Paints and colors	71,397
Paintings in oil and chromo	20,196
Paper and paper hangings	324,613
Photographic materials	19,435
Pianos and parts thereof	21,213
Pianos	292,316
Preserved meats and poultry	88,814
Printed or lithographed bills	56,414
Railroad passenger cars	40,347
Sewing machines and parts thereof	128,946
Spices	21,261

Stationery . . . . . 524,153  
Steam engines, not locomotives . . . . . 24,863  
Small wares . . . . . 757,261  
Toys . . . . . 27,215  
Tubes and piping . . . . . 26,237  
Turpentine . . . . . 82,046  
Varnish . . . . . 64,794  
Watches and parts thereof . . . . . 47,315  
Blankets . . . . . 21,398  
Carpets (woollen) . . . . . 24,927  
Flannels . . . . . 108,875  
Tweeds and clothing . . . . . 161,479  
All other woollen goods . . . . . 186,794  
Unenumerated articles . . . . . 200,692  
Total . . . . . \$14,198,299

Our neighbors across the line, the *Globe* now  
tells us authoritatively, "are probably the  
most inventive nation in the world, and have  
vast capital and all conceivable natural re-  
sources that variety of climate and soil can  
afford." We have been heretofore constantly  
assured, however, by all the Grit authorities  
from Mr. Brown down to Mr. Mills, that this  
inventive and wealthy nation is in the last  
throes of bankruptcy, ruin, and starvation by  
reason, as far as we can find out, of the inven-  
tive genius, vast capital, and inconceivably  
vast natural resources possessed by its people.  
Be this as it may, according to the humiliat-  
ing inventory which we have copied above—  
although we may be supposed to have a mo-  
derate share of the inventive faculty, much of  
which is just now recklessly wasted by the  
Grit politicians, and tolerably good natural  
resources—cramped, it is true, by our exist-  
ing trade policy—our astute neighbors manage  
to supply us with baking powder, millinery,  
organs, pianos, hats, caps, bonnets, lumber,  
leather, flannels, cottons, paper, cabinet fur-  
niture, &c., &c., to the tune of fourteen mil-  
lions, including \$757,261 for small wares,  
"notions," &c., and neither inventive genius,  
capital, nor natural resources stand in the way  
of our producing the greater part of this for-  
midable list ourselves.

Distance measured by time and the cost of  
transportation now act as a discriminating  
charge against English manufactures as re-  
spects American competition in our market, and  
he who runs may read that the latter is swiftly  
and surely supplanting the former therein;  
but the *Globe* and its echoes are silent, not-  
withstanding their overweening solicitude for  
British interests, and their spasmodic anxiety  
for the maintenance of British connection,  
doubtless strengthened by association with the  
loyal Lads, Milnes, and Charltons. But, says  
the *Globe*, the policy of the Conservative  
Party is to "kill the U. S. trade by retaliatory  
tariffs," and a formidable list is given of the  
total exports from each port in Ontario in 1877,  
nearly all of which, it argues, must go to the  
United States. The aggregate is \$17,725,676.  
Now, the proportion of our exports to the  
United States to our exports in 1877 was as  
\$25,775,245 to \$73,875,335, or about 34 per cent.  
and this would indicate that the exports to  
the United States from the ports in question  
were but \$6,025,729.82. We are assured by our  
opponents that the price of the staple farm  
products which form the whole of our exports  
to the United States is regulated by the Eng-  
lish market, and we are also assured that the  
"consumer always pays the duty." We cannot  
see, therefore, how the agricultural inter-  
est can be effected if the United States  
double the duties on farm products, as the  
*Globe* suggestively threatens in advance. If  
our produce is marketed in the United States,  
the consumer, according to Mills & Co., pays  
the enhanced duty. If it is excluded, we have  
the English market which regulates the price.  
The gentleman who use this argument cannot  
take it up or put it aside to suit their conven-  
ience.

To sum up, in spite of the silly assertions  
of the Grit leaders, the Grit press, and the  
fatuous echoes of the small fry like McDougall,  
of Elgin, and Yc ng of Waterloo, no one has  
ever proposed a policy whereby Canada is to  
produce everything we consume, or to consume  
everything we produce. She possesses inven-  
tive genius, capital, and natural resources of  
soil and climate sufficient to warrant her in  
claiming and endeavoring to secure a share  
of the advantages now held over her by her  
active and enterprising neighbour; and those  
who attempt to ridicule a policy tending to  
this result will find that their jocosity is  
ill-timed and out of place. Her agricultural  
and other industrial interests are in charge of  
her statesmen, and they cannot divest them-  
selves of the grave responsibility of protecting,  
encouraging, and fostering them by every  
legitimate means. Everything which promotes  
the prosperity of Canada adds strength and  
advantage to the Mother Country, whose in-  
terests are no longer supposed to be antagonis-  
tic to those of her colonies, thanks to the  
change in public sentiment brought about  
under Conservative rule in Great Britain, not-  
withstanding the hostility of the Gladstones  
and Brights, and other radical leaders—en-  
dorsed by the *Globe*—to the colonial system.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—It is with  
heartfelt sorrow that the people of New Argyle  
have heard this morning of the sad and un-  
timely death of Mr. John T. McSween, a  
native of P. E. I., at Altamont, Orange Co.,  
Fla., U. S., on the 3d inst., by drowning,  
while attempting to cross a small lake one-half  
mile wide, on horseback. No one having wit-  
nessed the sad accident, it is supposed that  
the horse got entangled in the long grass  
growing in the lake. The body and the horse  
were found floating in the water two  
days afterwards. Mr. McSween was about  
twenty-six years of age, and was the young-  
est son of the late Allan McSween, of  
Argyle, Lot 30. He was an exemplary, prom-  
ising and enterprising young man. He emigrated  
to Florida three years ago, where he and his  
brother George were engaged in an orange  
plantation, from which, in a few years, they  
expected profitable returns. Sad to relate, his  
brother was at home visiting his friends on the  
Island when the painful news arrived; but  
he though alone in a foreign country, so much did  
he endure himself to all who had the pleasure  
of his acquaintance, that his death cast a  
gloom over the district in which he resided.  
We tender his bereaved mother and other rela-  
tives our sincere sympathy in this trying and  
painful dispensation.—*Patriot*.