

years in the Provinces that we have been forced to trumpet our experience before the people, and we do not intend to reply to any further letters on the subject of the erection of the Asylum, no matter how much Mr. Campbell or his friends may croak about the matter. We are determined that the construction of the building shall be made in a thoroughly substantial manner. Through the assistance of Dr. Walker, of the Boston Insane Asylum, the interior arrangements were brought to such perfection that that gentleman considers them to be better than those of any institution of the kind in America. The Doctor's opinion and advice on such matters is invariably consulted prior to the erection of any Insane Asylum in the United States.

We remain,  
Yours respectfully,  
STIRLING & HARRIS,  
Architects.

Ch'town, March 26, 1878.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 27, 1878.

### The Trade Issue (No. 1.)

SPEAKING to the people of Samia only last year (1877) the Hon. Alex. McKenzie said:—

"There are two principles of action in relation to trade which are to be considered. The one, absolute free trade; the other, absolute protection. I have always assumed that, in this country, neither of these principles is applicable to our circumstances, and, as I stated in 1874, the question is removed from the sphere of political discussion, because not even the most extreme protectionist has adopted the idea that we are to lose all our revenue for the purpose of preventing anyone coming here to sell his wares."

Only a few months have passed since Mr. McKenzie said the question of trade was "removed from the sphere of political discussion." The most extreme Protectionist has not since then even hinted at the idea that we are "to lose all our revenue for the purpose of preventing anyone from coming here to sell his wares." Yet Mr. McKenzie's Government has theatrically thrown down the gauntlet; and by the mouth of its champion, Mr. Cartwright, has lustily, and with well feigned earnestness, challenged the people of all Canada to a discussion of "the two principles of action in relation to trade." Nay, more; it has summoned them to decide which they shall choose.

Thus brought face to face with the Trade question, we enter upon the consideration of it with great diffidence. It is a question as many-sided and intricate as commerce—with all its involved and varied interests. And knowing that it effects—not P. E. Island only—but a country extending westward little less than four thousand miles and northward as far as the hardy trapper may pierce its frozen wilds—a country of rich undeveloped mines and great fertile but still virgin prairies—of timber lands boundless in extent and fisheries inexhaustible—of enterprising but now unprosperous cities and towns and villages and settlements, inhabited by a people whose interests are our interests, whose destiny is our destiny, we approach it in no narrow, sectional spirit—as though what suited Prince Edward Island only is to be considered. We approach it not as mere Provincialists, not as mere partisans, but as Canadians—rejoicing that we are members of the "new nationality"—called upon to exercise the right it gives us and the responsibilities it entails upon us.

The puzzling question the people are called upon to solve is, of course, underlaid by principles of general application. That it is best to sell in the dear market and buy in the cheap market, and that the freest possible intercourse between nations is most conducive to their material prosperity, are propositions, the truth of which no one will deny. It is, nevertheless, clear, that the fiscal policy of a country must, of necessity, to a certain extent, be governed by the physical and political circumstances by which it is surrounded. Laing—who is described as "one of the most accurate of observers"—says:—

"Every country has a political economy of its own, suitable to its own political circumstances of position on the globe, climate, soil products, and to the habits, characters, and idiosyncrasy of its inhabitants, formed or modified by such political circumstances."

If this be true, it may be worth our while before proceeding further to look to our circumstances. Alongside of us is a nation the fiscal policy of which seems to have been framed with the deliberate intention of controlling the markets of Canada and swamping its manufactures in ruin. This nation enjoys a sort of double monopoly. By means of a prohibitory tariff she wards off competition in the great coal markets of Portland, Boston and New York, to which our mines are contiguous, while she enjoys a complete monopoly of the coal markets of Ontario, to which her mines are contiguous, and competes with us in the coal markets of Quebec. Thus, with respect to the article of coal, she fixes her own price, and she has full sway in the markets of Portland, Boston and New York, in which, if it were not for her prohibitory tariff, our coal merchants could undersell her coal merchants. Then with respect to agricultural produce, she absolutely shuts us out of her markets, to which we were wont to look for sure and remunerative prices, and, at the same time,

pours her corn, oats and other grains into the markets of Ontario. Like the Dominion, she labors under financial depression. But, while it is generally admitted that the depression of the Dominion comes from over-importation, it is also generally admitted that the depression of the United States arises from over-production—as well as from the fact that she has exhausted herself in the attempt to wipe off her gigantic debt and make good the terrible losses of her great Civil War.

Seeing, then, that the United States is suffering because she has made too much; that we are suffering because we have imported too much; that the United States to relieve herself is flooding our markets with her surplus products, and that to protect her farmers and coal miners, she prohibits the importation of our products to her own and our detriment and loss; seeing that the capital invested in our mines is, owing to this hostile policy of the United States, lying many degrees worse than idle, and that thousands of our miners are dependent upon public charity or governmental aid—surely a bad kind of protection—for a bare livelihood; seeing that our farmers are deprived of the lucrative market for potatoes, barley and other grains, which the United States affords, while their farmers compete with those of Ontario and Quebec on equal terms—under these circumstances what is the best policy for us to adopt? This is the question.

### "Pope Tripped Up"

How neatly Mr. Davies tripped Mr. Pope up when he reminded the House of Commons that it was Mr. Pope who made Winter Steam Communication between this Island and the Mainland "one of the conditions of Union." What a clever man Mr. Davies is to show that Mr. Pope blundered when he secured to this Island steamboat communication as long as possible during winter, for all time to come. Happy Mr. Davies. Foolish Mr. Pope. Unfortunate P. E. Island.

### "The Sir John A. Company."

A correspondent of the *Patriot*, jealous of Sir John McDonald's popularity, writes a scolding letter, in which he complains of "the good taste" which suggested the name of the "Sir John A. Company." We fail to see what the *Patriot's* correspondent has to do with the "good taste" of the members of the Hook and Ladder Company. And, certainly, the members of that Company had a right to call their Company just what they please. If they are prompt at the call of duty, and if they do their duty well, as we are well-assured they will, we do not see that it matters much to the community what name they choose to call them selves. As they are good, true and patriotic men, however, Sir John McDonald may well feel flattered by their appreciation of his greatness and unbounded patriotism. We wonder whether a "McKenzie Company" could be formed in this city.

### Supreme Court.

ADDRESS OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE—SENTENCES.

AFTER a short consultation last evening the Judges gave their decision in the riot case.

The Chief Justice then addressed the traversers as follows:—

You have had the benefit of excellent Counsel. You have been most ably defended. But the Jury have, after a great deal of deliberation, found you guilty: Looking at the evidence, I do not think they could have come to any other conclusion. The trial has been prolonged; and at one time it was reported likely to extend until next May or June. But the Judges did not complain. We resolved to do our duty. We have sat here patiently; and have performed our duty so far as law and justice required it of us in this case. You must, by this time, be conscious of the seriousness of the crime of which you have been found guilty. It is one of those crimes which are attended by very great danger to the peace of society. One man or two men may commit a crime; and the danger to the community may be counteracted. But when—as in this case—a number of men combine in a breach of the peace, there is, under ordinary circumstances, no means of controlling them. Therefore the law looks upon the crime of riot as a very serious one; and it is usually very severely punished. I trust that the punishment about to be inflicted upon you will have the effect of making you come out of prison better men. Your counsel have suggested that the fact that you were fired upon while on the street should militate in your favor. But the police station was close by, and it was your duty to have gone there, told the officers what had taken place, and asked them to come round and take up those who fired upon you. If you had done this, you would have saved yourselves a very great deal of pain and trouble.

The sentences of the Court were as follows: Thomas McCloskey, 6 calendar months. Martin Carroll, 2 calendar months. Patrick McKenna, 1 calendar month. Angus McDonald, 9 calendar months. Jeremiah Sweeney, 9 calendar months. John Thornton, 1 calendar month. Nicholas Collins, 3 calendar months. Thomas Smith, 1 calendar month. Patrick McGaughey, 1 calendar month.

The time that several of the traversers had already passed in jail was taken into consideration by the Judges, and their sentences made lighter on that account.

—Tuz Lizard, March 12, 6.40 p.m., N.W., fresh, fine.—The barque *Calcutta*, of Windsor, N. S., passed at 6.30 p.m., from New York for London. Signalled—"I have the crew of the *Viola*, of P. E. Island, abandoned lat. 46, long. 31; all well."—The *Viola*, of Prince Edward Island, Frazier, sailed from New York on February 9th for Penarth.

### Latest by Telegraph.

## WAR NEWS.

Special Dispatch to Examiner.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 27.

The navigation of the Danube is not yet unobscured.

Turkish troops arrived at Volo to cooperate with Hobart Pasha's fleet in overthrowing the position of the provisional Government forces in the Monastery of St. Elia.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, to-morrow, embarks on the yacht "Louda" to visit the Sultan.

LONDON, March 27.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Vienna correspondent says flatly that a reconstruction of a triple alliance is preparing for the purpose of opposing the British policy. To this end Russia is offering Austria every concession, and he believes the negotiations will undoubtedly succeed.

From other advices this seems an exaggerated pro-Russian view. Austria's objections are to the whole treaty of San Stefano. A Russian concession on that head could hardly go far enough to satisfy her of the fact that Ignatieff's going to Vienna would indicate that negotiations are not progressing as the telegraphic correspondent believes, but would confirm his estimate of his importance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.

In consequence of the friendly remonstrances from the Russian authorities, the Turkish forces have evacuated Bajkardere, and will occupy Musla.

BELGRADE, March 26.

The reports that the Serbian troops had evacuated Wranja, is confirmed, and the place has since been occupied by the Russians.

The Turkish inhabitants of Wranja has sent an address to Prince Milan asking for annexation to Serbia. If that, be impossible, they beg permission to migrate into Serbia, because they have resolved not to remain in Bulgaria.

PARIS, March 26.

Temp's believes that the Congress has failed in seeing the consequences of England's refusal to participate. France stipulated from the outset that it would only take part in the Congress if all the Signatory Powers were represented.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, accompanied by twelve Russian Generals, proceeded today in the Imperial yacht *Louda* to Bilsabaghlipe palace, where they were received by the Sultan, surrounded by his Ministers, Osman Pasha, and other Generals. The Grand Duke conversed with the Sultan for twenty minutes.

## OUR OTTAWA DESPATCH.

(Special Dispatch to Daily Examiner.)

OTTAWA, March 27.

In reply to Howland, in the Senate, Scott said he could not promise aid to a harbor refuge at Casumpec, as the expense was too great.

Howland pressed the case strongly in the Commons.

Pope has given the following notice: Enquiry of the Ministry whether it is the intention of the Government to take any steps this season towards the constructing of a railway from the Intercolonial Railway near Aulac to Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick, and from Cape Traverse to the main line of railway in P. E. I., for the purpose of placing the Island in continuous communication in winter with the Intercolonial Railway system of the mainland of the Dominion, as required by the terms under which the Province of P. E. Island consented to become a part of the Dominion of Canada.

Quebec affairs will come up to-morrow in the Senate and Commons. A two days' debate will be expected.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly.

TUESDAY, March 26.

The Interpretation Act was read a third time and passed. The House went then into the third order of the day—the first reading of an Act relating to voting by Ballot. The leader of the Government explained the principles of the Bill, after which Messrs. Sullivan, DeBlois, Stewart, Messrs. McLean, Hackett, Conroy and others, spoke at length on the Bill. After recess, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, to take into consideration the amendments to the Public Schools' Act. The principal amendments evoked considerable discussion. The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

### The Ambitious Polyanthus.

A LETTER of Messrs. Stirling & Harris—relative to the foundation stone of Falconwood Asylum—appears in our columns today. Respecting the subject matter of the letter we have nothing to say. We are content to allow the question to remain open between Messrs. Stirling & Harris and Mr. Campbell. We must, however, commend the artistic irony which suggested for Mr. Campbell the name of "Ambitious Polyanthus" or "many flowering plant."

At Ottawa on the 23rd a Miss Annie Donovan and Mrs. Charlton, of Hamilton, went to bed together in a room opening from the dining room, where there was a self-feeding stove. At 7 o'clock Miss Donovan attempted to get up but found herself powerless and fell. She got back into bed with great difficulty. Mrs. Charlton attempted to rise and fell back prostrate, and then managed to reach the door, opened it and fell senseless. A little brother of Miss Donovan ran for help, and the ladies are under medical treatment.

# MANILLA.

RESERVE your Spring Order, and get our Low Quotations—  
LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

CARVELL BROS., AGENTS.

Ch'town, March 23—sw pat a jour 21

## NEW SPRING GOODS!

### TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

## WEEKS & CO.

WILL SHOW THIS WEEK UPWARDS

### 200 PATTERNS

New Trowserings, Suitings and Spring Overcoatings,

Gentlemen will do well to call and leave their orders. Garments first class in every respect and PRICES MODERATE.

TERMS CASH.

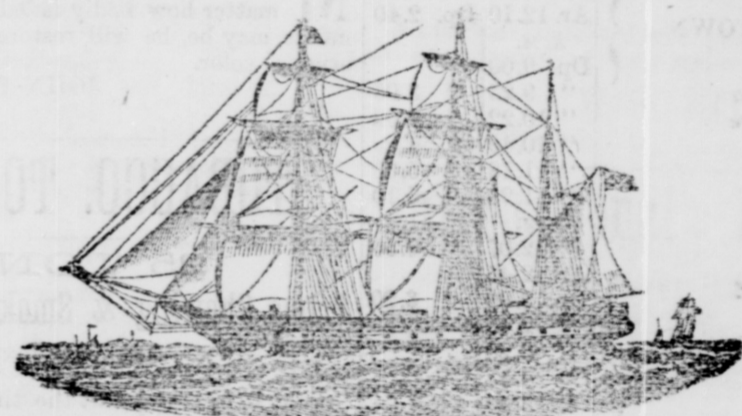
W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

QUEEN STREET.

March 12—tu a th.

## REGULAR TRADER.

FROM LONDON TO CHARLOTTETOWN,



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, DIRECT.

1878. SPRING TRIP. 1878.

The Well-known Clipper Barkentine

## ETHEL BLANCHE,

(NOW ON THE BERTH)

425 TONS REGISTER, COPPERED, AND CLASSED 9 YEARS, A1, AT LLOYDS,

JOHN GRAHAM, Commander,

WILL SAIL FROM LONDON

On or about the 1st APRIL, Carrying Freight at through rates to PICTOU, SUMMERSIDE and GEORGETOWN.

This Vessel was built expressly for the London trade, being thoroughly fitted out in every respect, with splendid accommodation for passengers, and offers every inducement to Shippers, as she has made some of the fastest passages on record, to and from London, always delivering her cargoes in splendid order, and making her three round trips regularly every season.

Parties wishing to have their Goods delivered here early in the season will oblige by forwarding their orders in time, so as not to detain the Vessel.

For freight or passage apply, in London, to JOHN FITZGERALD & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Liverpool, to FITZGERALD BROS, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; or here, to the owners,—

PEAKE BROS & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1878.—31aw

## FRESH HALIBUT

For Sale by

F. S. HANFORD & CO.,

WATER STREET.

March 25—pat li

## Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

FOUND.—On the street to-day, a bunch of KEYS, which can be had by applying at this Office.  
March 27, 1878.

WANTED.—A Good FARMING MAN-SERVANT. Apply at the Office of PALMER & McLEOD.  
Ch'town, March 27, 1878.

WANTED.—By an experienced Sales man, a Situation in a Dry Goods Store. Address "B. G." EXAMINER Office.  
March 27—31

WANTED.—By a steady, respectable young man, a situation in a Store or Office, or at any respectable employment. Good references. Apply at this Office.  
March 20—

WANTED.—At a moderate rent, a HOUSE containing 6 or 8 rooms. Apply by letter at the Office of this paper.  
March 11—

WANTED.—A complete set of the "ROYAL GAZETTE" for the last five years, or any intermediate years. Apply at this Office, stating price.  
Feb. 28, '78—

## POLICE NOTICE.

THERE is one RIDING SADDLE in the Station, supposed to be stolen property. The owner is requested to claim the same.

THOS. FLYNN,  
City Marshal.

March 25—pat li

## CARRIAGE BUILDERS ATTENTION!

We have the Largest Stock of Spokes, Rims, Hubs, Shafts, Wheels, Etc.,

ever imported in this City, which we are selling at least 10 PER CENT. LOWER than any house in the trade.

We have also a Large Stock of AXLES; American and Canadian SPRINGS both side and Elliptic; American Canadian, and the celebrated Campbell & Fowler make.

Fifth Wheels, Shaft Couplings, Clips, Bands,

Tire Steel, Iron, Bolts, Castings,

and everything required in the line, at PANIC PRICES. Special inducements to CASH BUYERS. Call and inspect for yourselves.

BOURKE, SON & CO.,

"City Hardware Store"

Ch'town, Feb. 23—2w 2aw no & ar 2w