

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 3.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1878.

NO. 394.

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 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 4.00 pm	Dp 7.30 am	
Cardigan	" 4.20 "	" 7.50 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 5.25 "	ar 9.20 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 5.35 "	dp 9.30 "	
Ch'town	ar 6.32 "	" 10.45 "	
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.50 "	ar 11.05 "	P. M.
N. Wiltshire	dp 6.25 am	dp 11.55 "	dp 5.25 "
Hunter River	" 6.43 "	" 11.55 "	" 5.45 "
Breadalbane	" 7.18 "	" 12.50 pm	" 6.42 "
County Line	" 7.30 "	" 1.07 "	" 7.00 "
Kensington	" 7.58 "	" 1.47 "	" 7.38 "
Summerside	ar 8.05 "	" 1.57 "	" 7.48 "
Wellington	ar 8.33 "	" 2.38 "	" 8.25 "
Port Hill	ar 9.00 "	ar 3.15 "	ar 9.00 "
O'Leary	dp 9.15 "	dp 3.45 "	
Alberton	" 9.52 "	" 4.40 "	
Tignish	" 10.22 "	" 5.27 "	
	" 11.18 "	" 6.54 "	
	" 12.00 "	" 8.00 "	
	ar 12.40 pm	ar 8.50 "	

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 "	" 2.48 "	" 8.35 "
Royalty Jun.	" 7.12 "	" 3.05 "	" 8.52 "
Ch'town	ar 7.47 "	dp 4.10 "	ar 10.05 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 8.05 "	ar 4.30 "	
Ch'town	dp 8.05 am	dp 3.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	" 8.23 "	ar 4.00 "	
Mt. Stewart	ar 9.20 "	ar 5.25 "	
Cardigan	dp 9.40 "	dp 5.45 "	
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	" 4.25 "	" 8.07 "	
Morell	" 1.52 "	" 8.38 "	
M. Stew't Jun.	Ar 5.25 "	Ar 9.20 "	

Trains Going East.

Trains 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 "	

C. J. BRYDGES, W. M. McKECHNIE,
Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R.
Ch'town, April 20, 1878—

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
The Great English Remedy is an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Syphilis, Gleet, Catarrh of the Bladder, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Unsteadiness of the Mind, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, etc. Before taking, 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.

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

DR. CONROY, Physician and Surgeon.

OFFICE:
City Hotel Building, opposite Roman Catholic Cathedral, Great George Street, Charlottetown,
Aug. 29, 1878—3m eod

Daniel W. Job & Co.,

—FORMERLY—
PERKINS & JOB, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIP BROKERS.
91 State Street, Boston.
August 23, 1878—3m

CHARLOTTETOWN Young Ladies' Institution,

Hillsborough Street.
THIS Institution will re-open on MONDAY, September 2nd, at 10 a. m. Prospectuses on application.
J. CUNNINGHAM DUNLOP.
Ch'town, Aug. 27, 1878—6i

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

A. A. McLEAN,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NEWSON'S BUILDING, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, South Side Queen Square,
CHARLOTTETOWN, - - P. E. I.
Aug. 13th, 1878—3m eod

E. G. HUNTER,

—IMPORTER OF—
Italian and American Marble,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, Tomb Tables, &c., &c.
Also, Mantles, Centre Table Tops, Bureau and Commode Tops, Wash Bowl Slabs, Bracket Shelves, &c., &c.
Granite, Freestone, and Soapstone Work done in all its branches.
PRICES TO SUIT,
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Designs furnished on application.
Next Door to Mark Butcher's Furniture Factory, Kent Street, Charlottetown.
August 7, 1878.—3taw

General Insurance Office.

FIRE and MARINE, LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE effected.
Office, opp. Post Office, South Side.
HORACE HASZARD.
SURVEYOR OF SHIPPING,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE—SOUTH SIDE.
HORACE HASZARD,
Surveyor.
Ch'town; Aug. 2—

WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel 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 attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.
WM. WAGSTAFF.
May 25, 1878.

Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, &c.

THE Subscriber thankful for past patronage, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is still prepared to do all work in his line. Tinsmithing, Gasfitting, and General Jobbing punctually attended to.
On hand, a lot of Tinware, which will be sold very cheap, wholesale and retail.
Also wanted, a good steady man to peddle Tinware
GEO. E. MILLNER,
Cor. Great George & Fitzroy Sts.
Ch'town, May 16—

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 Directors and Officers of the Company are appointed.
April 16, 1878—

A Few Plain Directions to Voters.

THE following are the forms of ballots to be used in the election for King's, Prince and Queen's Counties:—

Election for the Electoral District of King's County, September 17th, 1878.

- McDONALD.
- I. Austin C. Montague, Merchant. X
- McFAYDEN, II. Malcolm, Murray Harbor, County of King's, Merchant.
- McINTYRE, III. Peter A. Souris East, County of King's, Physician.
- MUTTART, IV. Ephraim B. Souris East, County of King's, Physician. X

Election for the Electoral District of Prince County, September 17, 1878.

- HACKETT, I. Edward, Tignish, County of Prince, Merchant. X
- HOWATT, II. Cornelius, Lot 17, County of Prince, Yeoman. X
- PERRY, III. Stanislaus F., Tignish, County of Prince, Yeoman.
- YEO, IV. James, Port Hill, County of Prince, Merchant and Shipbuilder.

Election for the Electoral District of Queen's County, September 17th, 1878.

- BRECKEN, I. Frederick D. St. Croix, of Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Barrister-at-Law. X
- McGILL, II. William, of Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Merchant.
- POPE, III. James Colledge, of Charlottetown, County of Queen's, Shipbuilder and Farmer. X
- SINCLAIR, IV. Peter, of New London, County of Queen's, Yeoman.

On the voter entering the polling place the presiding officer asks him his name, occupation, residence, etc., and his answers are entered by the clerk. If no objection be offered, the voter is given a ballot of which the above is a fac-simile, except that the cross will not be on it. The presiding officer has previously initialed the ballot and numbered the counterfoil attached, the voter is then directed to enter a compartment provided, where he will find a pencil. If he desires to vote for the Liberal-Conservative candidates he will make a cross X to the right of the name as we have marked above. After marking it he will fold it up and return it to the presiding officer, who will look at the counterfoil to identify the ballot by it. After tearing off the counterfoil and destroying it, the presiding officer puts the ballot paper in the box. Should the voter be unable to read, he must take an oath to that effect. Then he will be accompanied by the presiding officer to the candidates' representatives (who are sworn to secrecy) the officer makes the cross alongside the names of the candidates for whom the elector desires to vote.

Record of Grit Jobbery.
The Goderich Harbor Job,
The Steel Rail Job,
The Fort Francis Lock Job,
The Kaminstiquia Job,
The Foster Job,
The Anglin Job,
The Vail-Jones Job,
The Norris Job.

Is this Fair Representation in the Cabinet?

Ontario	5
Quebec	4
Nova Scotia	2
New Brunswick	2
Prince Edward Island	0

This is the way it has been under McKenzie. This is the way it will be if McKenzie continues in power.
This is not the way it will be if the Liberal-Conservatives are victorious!

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 9, 1878.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

WE commend to the Patriot, the Hon. D. Davies, and the people of this Island, the following timely reflections and suggestions of a practical West India merchant of Halifax—Mr. James J. Bremner. We are sure the two latter will see the point. The Patriot, however, may just now be too blind to see so:—

A FATAL POLICY.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FISHERMEN!
A policy which prevents the importation of sugar direct from the countries of production, is fatal to the export trade of those countries, for the goods exported have to bear the freight which should be borne by the imports and exports together. It is like a man trying to live two days on the wages of one day's work. This, of course, can be done in exceptional cases; but, unfortunately, we have no monopoly, and have to compete with other countries having the same articles of export, and which have the advantage of return freights of sugar for their vessels, and can thus afford to carry their exports cheaper than we can. This means simply that it is only a question of time, if the present fiscal arrangements continue, when our trade with the tropics will cease, or else the fishermen will have to accept so low a price for their fish as would probably be insufficient for their support.

HOW IT AFFECTS THE FARMER.
The West Indies are our natural market, not only for fish, but for lumber, coal, potatoes, oats, hay, butter, flour, meats, &c., and other agricultural products, as well as for many articles of manufacture; and if we had been refining within our own borders during the past five years, importing the raw sugar direct from the tropics, we would, ere now, with our excellent inland communication, have had a large export trade to these countries in all these articles.

Before the sugar trade with the West Indies was destroyed, merchants looked more to their imports than to their exports for the profit of their voyages, and if they could make half the freight outwards, the success of the voyage was generally secured. Thus they were ever on the outlook for articles of export that would give funds for the purchase of sugar, and also pay some freight. For instance, at that time butter was shipped largely; it was a valuable article in small bulk, and a very small fraction per pound paid in freight, and funds were provided to purchase sugar. It was thus introduced into all the West India markets, and although not usually of very good quality, found ready sale.

Now, the question is not how to provide funds for the purchase of sugar, but how to get back with as little loss as possible the proceeds of fish, which West India merchants, unwilling to relinquish a business in which they have been brought up, still ship too often to their sorrow. Consequently the shipment of butter to the West Indies has almost entirely been discontinued, and it will be a very difficult thing again to introduce this article into these markets. This I mention merely as an example of the effect of our present policy on exports. In the same manner, it was becoming quite common for West India merchants to load their vessels with coal, paying the current price at the mine, content if they made \$600 or \$800 on the cargo. Now they would require to make the whole, or nearly the whole, freight out only, and consequently coal is not now shipped by them, unless it may be in very exceptional cases.

THE HAVANA TRADE.
The Havana trade is a very striking example of the pernicious effects of the present arrangements upon the trade of Nova Scotia. In former years vessels left this port every week or two for Havana, with cargoes of fish, consisting of about 2,000 drums each, bringing back cargoes of refined sugar. Now, of course, there is no sale for refined sugars in Canada, and the direct export trade to Havana has entirely ceased. Only one vessel loaded with fish has left this port for Havana during the year. All the fish which goes now to Havana is carried via New York in American steamers. One-half the freight paid to these steamers would pay us to run our own vessels direct to Havana, if we were able to bring direct cargoes of sugar. The disbursements in Halifax alone of each of these brigantines which have been displaced by American steamers would be \$6,000 per annum at least.

THE VALUE OF REFINERIES.
Not only would the operating of sugar refineries in our own country be the means of preventing the utter destruction of our trade with the West Indies, (which seems to be staring us in the face) and of bringing back to us what we have already lost, but with our rapid and easy communication with the interior of the country, if we had a market at home for the products of these Islands, our trade with them would increase to proportions far beyond anything that has been before.
THE OBSTACLES.
Now what are the obstacles to the establishment of sugar refineries in this coun-

try? I see none the removal of which would be injurious to any class of the community.

Does any one in this country gain by the continuance of the present state of things? Probably a few importers of refined sugar, and these only. Certainly consumers of sugar do not. They are paying now from 1/2 to 1 cent. per lb. more than if the sugar were refined in Canada. It is said that good sugar can be bought now cheaper than for years past, and that fact is attributed by some to the present arrangements with regard to the importation of sugar. It is not so. It is due to the fact that raw sugar is cheaper this year in the West Indies and other sugar producing countries than it has been for years—not much more than half the price of last year.

NOT ECONOMY.

Consider the expensive way in which our sugar now reaches us, and no candid person will pretend that it is an economical way of getting it. It is purchased—say at Havana—about 10 or 12 days' sail from Halifax. It is taken to England, a long voyage, at a freight fifty per cent. higher than would be paid to Halifax. It is sold in England paying commissions and other charges. It is then refined at probably as great expense as it would cost here. It is then purchased for consumption in this country, the purchaser having to pay a commission to his agent and various shipping charges. It has then to pay another freight to Canada, with insurance, etc. Will any thinking man say that it would not go to the consumer cheaper if refined here? An important trade (the depression in which is being felt in every corner of this Province) is being ruined, not for the benefit of a few importers in Ontario. I had a conversation last winter with a large importer of Ontario. He said to me that he did not wish to see a single refinery in the Dominion. He did not care to see sugar cheaper, but only so that he could make money out of it. He explained that when Messrs. Redpath were refining they would sell ten barrels sugar to any one; that he could not buy a large quantity at a price to give him sufficient profit to sell to the man who wanted ten barrels. Redpath's prices were known, and the man who wanted ten barrels would not give him more than he could buy for from Messrs. Redpath. Now that man would not import from England so small a quantity as ten barrels, but would buy from him, and he could get a much better profit than by selling Redpath's sugar. This is also the experience of wholesale grocers here; they can get more profit on their importations from England, but on the other hand they lose more indirectly by the depression in the West India trade than they gain by the sale of a few hundred barrels of English refined sugar. I think it is clear that it is not for the interest of consumers that the present arrangements continue.

An Independent Opinion.

The Toronto National, an independent paper devoted to the revision of the tariff and the encouragement of home manufactures, contains the following article on the recent report concerning the quality of Scotch and United States refined sugar:—

The Scotch samples contained, according to the doctor, from 86 to 90 per cent. of cane sugar, 3 to 6 per cent. glucose, balance ash and moisture; and the samples of white sugar from America contained nearly 100 per cent. of cane sugar. The wholesale price of the American white granulated sugar is 9 1/2c. to 9 3/4c., and raw sugar 6 1/2c. It is argued by some that when the raw article cost 6 1/2c. and 7c. Redpath supplied the finest ground white sugar at 8 1/2c.; so that consumers are paying 1c. and 1 1/2c. more for it, in proportion to the cost of the raw sugar, than they did before. There is also a balance in Redpath's favor in regard to yellow sugars. The Scotch sugar sells at 8 1/2c. to 8 3/4c., the raw sugar being 6 1/2c. Now, it is contended, that when raw sugar was 7c., he supplied the finest yellows at 7 1/2c. and 8c., another difference in Redpath's favor of 1/2 a cent a pound. Redpath manufactured the sugar himself and kept the direct trade; so no wonder Canadian consumers get the article at 1c. to 1 1/2c. less on white, and 3c. to 3c. on yellow sugars; there was also the benefit accruing from employing labor in the country. A cheap breakfast table is what we all want, sugar is an important item in every household, great or small; and it is only wise for consumers to look into this matter for themselves. It does not do to take all that the Hon. Mr. Mills says as undiluted truth; and when he tells us that this purchase of American and Scotch sugar is good for the country, we must, when we consider the difference in price, be allowed to have our own opinion on the subject.

We commend the paragraph to the consideration of the public.
The Aristocrat (N. B.) Pioneer says: "Mr. Barker, during his speech Saturday evening, exhibited a coin twenty-three hundred years old, issued during the reign of Alexander the Great, who was born 356 years before Christ." Next!
There is no diminution of the terrible ravages of yellow fever. The reports today are similar to those we have been receiving for weeks, showing that the epidemic continues to spread, and that the mortality is daily increasing.