

"A Libellous Statement."

"Destroy his fib—his sophistry—in vain—The creature's at his dirty work again."

The Patriot is at its slanderous work again. Well, 'tis no sin for a man to labor in his vocation."

With respect to the Patriot's repeated libel of the EXAMINER, we have only to remind our readers that news of the proceedings of the Legislature and other news of the previous evening up to midnight, and also of the morning of publication up to ten o'clock, almost invariably reached our readers in Souris, Georgetown, Summerside, etc., in the evening. The Local Premier's speech—our out-of-town readers will remember—was reported to them on the evening after its delivery—or some two or three days before it appeared in the Patriot.

That there were times when there was no difference—except the date—between the EXAMINER of the evening and the EXAMINER despatched to our country readers the following morning, is undoubtedly true. The reason is simple. There was, in the meantime, no additional news.

The Patriot repeats its libel, apparently in the expectation of provoking the EXAMINER to take legal proceedings against it. The Patriot lies—under a misapprehension.

How to Obtain Reciprocity.

The Patriot scouted the idea that any Free Trader could, under any circumstances, or "on any pretense whatever," oppose Free Trade principles. It was particularly severe upon Mr. Pope because he—professing to be a Reciprocal Free Trader—contended that, if duties were taken off of tea, sugar and other commodities, and placed upon United States goods coming into Canada, our people would be likely to obtain that which everyone wants—viz., Reciprocity.

We showed that the greatest Free Trader who ever lived admitted that there are "two cases" in which burdens may be "advantageously placed" upon foreign commerce, and also "two cases" in which the placing of such burdens may properly be a matter for deliberation.

Of the latter "two cases"—instanced by the author of the "Wealth of Nations"—one was that, if a foreign nation excluded us by high duties from their markets, it might be "good policy" to place burdens on their commerce "when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of."

A case exactly like that with which we are at present dealing!

Now, the Patriot of this morning says the EXAMINER does not attempt to prove that there is the "remotest probability" of obtaining Reciprocity with the United States by the means proposed by Mr. Pope. This is just what we have all along "attempted" to show. We have shown that the United States, by reason of over production, is in a depressed condition for want of foreign markets in which to sell her surplus products, and we have argued that if the Canadian markets be now—before new channels of trade are found by the United States—closed, or even partially closed, against them, they will make a sacrifice—viz., Reciprocity—in order to have the Canadian markets—in which they annually sell upwards of \$51,000,000 worth of surplus goods—reopened.

We think our argument is strengthened by the arguments used by the press and people of the United States.

A Kentucky paper of a late date says:—"A solution of the 'want and misery' in this country may be found through the very simple remedy of injecting the life-blood of foreign trade into the almost silent pulse of commerce. Over-production will be the rule as long as the national outlets are walled up by the tariff. Foreign markets will send a steady stream of our products out of the country. Foreign markets can be obtained by enabling foreign countries to trade with us. They cannot do it under the present tariff, save in a very limited manner."

Mr. Colby (whose speech we quoted yesterday to show that the Grits had deliberately imposed a Protective duty of 60 per cent. upon petroleum oil) argues that Reciprocity can only be obtained by the means favored by Mr. Pope. He says:—

There is only one other subject to which I desire to allude. I should not be doing justice to my own convictions of what my duty is in addressing the House upon this question, if I did not make reference to the following proposition contained in the amendment:—

"And moving, as it ought to do, in the direction of 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 RECIPROCIDY OF TRADE."

If every other member of this House should go back on the proposal contained in this amendment of the right hon. member for Kingston; I certainly could not do so without very glaring inconsistency. On the first occasion

that it was my privilege to address this Parliament as a new member, as early as 1868, the doctrine which is here announced, was urged by me upon the attention of the Government, of which that right hon. gentleman was then the head, and upon Parliament, for consideration. I urged that a duty of 5c. a pound should be placed upon hops. I pointed out that while the American hop-grower had free access to our markets, the Canadian hop-grower had to meet a five-cent duty in the United States; and I asked the House, on every consideration of fair play, to grant the imposition of five cents a pound on hops. It was not done at that session, but it was at a subsequent Session, and it is now on the Statute book. I know something about the Americans; have lived among them a great deal; was educated among them, and have always lived near them. I, at that time, expressed my settled belief, though it had not then the weight with the leader of the Government that I hoped it would have, that just so long as we were prepared to permit.

THIS UNEQUAL SYSTEM

by which we are excluded from the American markets, while the Americans had access to ours, they would consider it better than reciprocity, and would not give us reciprocity. That was the view I then took and still hold, and I then made use of the expression which has been so much lauded and so much abused—"reciprocity of tariffs, if not reciprocity in trade." I believe the reasons I then urged were sound. I believe one need only know the American character, their shrewdness, their practical way of treating such subjects, to be convinced that so long as they have free access to our markets, and we are excluded from theirs, they will consider that they have the best of the bargain. I desire to draw attention to one thought which seems to bear strongly on this question. I know the idea that we can coerce the Americans, that four millions of people can coerce forty millions, is often sneered at, and likened "to the tail wagging the dog." The Americans had found it necessary for the maintenance of their credit to put on high duties. That imposes upon us a corresponding necessity to protect our manufacturers and farmers, so long as this unfortunate state of things exists on the other side. There is no necessity for irritation. It will not be considered a retaliatory policy. I think it might safely be said that to two-thirds, or three-fourths, of the people of the United States, this question of reciprocity is to day a matter of total indifference. If we went below the northern tier of States, probably if we went to the Middle States, certainly if we went to the Southern, the South-western, or the Pacific States, if we asked any man, except a public man, what were the relations between Canada and the United States, he could not tell whether reciprocity or unequal tariffs existed. It does not effect the mass of the people of the United States, who are neutral in regard to this matter. But we have

ACTIVE INTERESTS WORKING AGAINST US in the States of Maine, Vermont and New York, in those sections along our frontier whose interests are agricultural, and who would be injured if our better, beef, wool, horses, potatoes, etc., went to their markets. On that account they are intensely hostile to reciprocity. They want to keep Nova Scotia potatoes and Prince Edward Island oats out of the Boston market, and eastern townships beef out of the Brighton market. They desire to keep up the monopoly of the home market, which alone makes agriculture possible in barren New England. That active influence working upon the inert and indifferent mass of the nation, is what we have to contend against. We have to counteract that influence, we have to create an influence against that. Does the House believe that so long as it could be shown that, year by year, we are taking more and more of their manufactured products, the manufacturers of New England are going to join us in the desire for a renewal of reciprocity, when it is shown that from 1873 to 1877, while prices had fallen, while imports from England had fallen, the only thing that had increased had been the amount of manufactured goods which we bought from the States—an increase of some 30 per cent.? Does the House believe that under that state of things we will get their co-operation? Let them, however, feel themselves excluded and embarrassed in getting to that market, which they had heretofore used as their own market, then we would find that they have a little feeling in favor of reciprocity. So long as the Americans continue to possess all the advantages they now enjoy, they will not give us reciprocity of trade. The sound and politic course then to adopt, is to put our duties to where they were before the Reciprocity Treaty was framed; to put ourselves back to where we were then; to place ourselves in a position where we can pinch some classes in the United States and deprive them of some of those advantages which they now so freely enjoy.

I thank the House for the indulgence extended to me, and beg to apologise for this abrupt termination of my speech, a circumstance which is due to the lateness.

TEMPERANCE.

The Patriot says:—The Temperance Bill has been before the House of Commons. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Mills spoke in its favor. Mr. Anglin opposed it. The Opposition seems to have been silent. No amendments of any importance have been made to it.

The dispatches say:—"Sir John Macdonald favored a stringent liquor law."

The St. John Telegraph—more candid and honest than the Patriot—says:—

"THE LIQUOR BILL IN THE COMMONS.—It appears by our despatches that this bill was sharply denounced by Mr. Speaker and warmly defended by the Premier and Sir John A. Macdonald. It originated in the Senate, and is now passing through the committee of the whole. It is received with a good deal of favor by temperance men."

MESSRS. SMITH & BARNES have 5,000,000 feet of logs in the streams at Cocaigne and Shediac. E. J. Smith, Esq., has 4,000,000 feet; W. J. M. Hanington has 6,000,000 feet; Thomas Dowling has 500,000 feet; Marcus Bateman has 1,000,000 feet; George Bateman has nearly 1,000,000 feet. This is all steam-driven and ready for cutting. The mills are all at work.—Chignecto Post.

OSBORNE, late manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, of Montreal, has been committed for trial on twenty charges of embezzlement and one of forgery.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

Railway Mis-Management.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

MR. EDITOR.—As a sample of the excellent (!) management of our Railway I would request you to publish the following: On Monday afternoon I took the Tignish Express train for Charlottetown, expecting to reach my destination about 8 o'clock, as advertised in the Journal. On reaching Summerside the Conductor informed us (myself and six others) that the train would await the arrival of the steamer from Point du Chene, and we were thus detained in Summerside until a quarter past six this morning, when the boat arrived with six passengers. We were thus thirteen hours detained, waiting for passengers who could have just as well have come on the train timed to leave Summerside only a quarter of an hour after we left. I was prevented keeping an important business engagement and put to great discomfort and inconvenience, but if I threaten proceedings to recover for the loss incurred I suppose I shall be told by the courteous (?) Railway Manager that I cannot sue the Government—just as my friend Dr. McKelvie was told when he tried to recover for medical attendance on an injured railway employee. I suppose I must console myself by feeling how grateful the Island ought to be for such superior management, and how little we appreciate all the benefits conferred on us by sending a man to show us poor benighted Islanders "how we do things in Ontario." A. C. E.

May 7th, 1878.

Reciprocity.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

STR.—One of the "Organized Hypocrites," over the signature of "A. B.," has written a letter—full of misrepresentation and abuse of Mr. Pope—to the Patriot. Of course the letter would not be consistent with the Patriot, or the party whose organ it is, without it was slanderous and untruthful. I do not, by any means, intend to bring a charge of inconsistency against "A. B." On the contrary, I believe him to be consistent with his Party, his paper and himself, when he writes a letter containing as many untruths as sentences. At present I will content myself with pointing out a few of the falsehoods which are so characteristic of his precious epistle.

The writer starts with the assertion that Pope is a failure. The unanimous vote of thanks and nomination for the coming election, which Mr. Pope received from the large and intelligent meeting in Market Hall, gives the lie to the assertion. If Mr. Pope was a failure, the world would never have seen "A. B.'s" spiteful letter. But Pope's success and popularity have filled the small souls of his enemies with rage and venom.

"A. B." says that Mr. Pope advocated increasing the duty on sugar. As a specimen of straight lying, that beats anything I have ever seen. What Mr. Pope wanted the duty increased on were silks, satins, velvets, feathers, and decreased on sugar, tea and oil. Mr. Pope could not see why sugar should pay 45 per cent. duty; tea, 30 per cent., and oil 60 per cent.; while silks, satins, and other goods used principally by the rich, only pay 17 1/2 per cent. There are some oil companies and Kings in the Free Trade Premier's constituency, and he protects them with a duty on oil of 60 per cent. Mr. Pope advocates putting on the ten million bushels of corn and oats that come into the Dominion free, as a lever to induce them to grant Reciprocity; and I may safely say that nine-tenths of the people believe the principle correct. Why should 8,000,000 bushels of corn be allowed into this country free of duty, for the purpose of being manufactured into poisonous drink? Has it not as much right to pay duty, as tea or sugar? To any person—not blinded by party prejudice—it would seem reasonable and just, that an article that comes into competition with the barley and oats grown by our taxed farmers, should pay some duty. There is one thing we may rely upon—if we ever get reciprocity with the United States, it will not be by giving them the privilege of sending their goods into our country free of duty, and asking nothing in return.

Yours, &c.,

FREE TRADER. Queen's County, May 7, 1878.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this forenoon, Edward Elworth, drunk and incapable on Queen Street, was fined \$2 and costs, or 8 days; Colin Chisholm, for the same offence, was fined the same, and Wm. Duncan, for the same offence, was also fined the same; John O'Brien, sailor, for the same offence, was fined \$1 and costs, or 4 days; John McKinnon, Thomas McKinnon, Patrick Callaghan, Daniel McNevin, and Thomas Smith, appeared for assaulting Peter H. Trainor. In this case, it appeared that John McKinnon, an employee, wished to force a settlement for his labor with Mr. Trainor, without giving a reasonable time so to do; and in the act of forcing the same by muscular strength, he was seen to escape from Mr. Trainor's premises, carrying away one black eye. He shortly returned, accompanied by three of the above named, and attacked Mr. Trainor, who defended himself with a wagon spoke until the arrival of the police. The complainant did not wish to press the case, and they were all discharged. Mary Davy was arrested for abusive language, by officers Cameron and Shea. Officer Shea stated that at ten o'clock last night, a neighbor of Mrs. Davy came to the station and said that Mrs. Davy was annoying the vicinity in which she lived, by keeping a disorderly house. The officers visited the premises, and found three young men and two young women in the upper apartments. On leaving the premises, some remarks were passed between Mrs. Davy and the officers, which led to a heated discussion, and ended in Mrs. Davy designating officer Shea a "Yellow tripe." She was fined \$1 and costs, or 4 days.

Mr. Blake is getting get store of praise for bringing in a bill to "put down" the disturbances in Montreal. The Minister of Justice ought to have done it; but he didn't. If Mr. Blake had received a little praise from the Grit papers for not voting or speaking on the DeBoucherville outrage, he might have been better pleased.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

ROBERT ORR & CO. Have now open, and ready for inspection, a very large stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!

Which they are selling, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—AT— LOWER PRICES

—THAN— Ever Before Offered.

They respectfully solicit the patronage of their customers, and the public generally. Ch'town, May 8, 1878.

MASS MEETING

Liberal-Conservatives.

HON. J. C. POPE will address a Meeting in the

Drill Shed, Summerside, on

Friday next, 10th inst.,

at 7 o'clock, p. m. Summerside, May 8—

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership hitherto subsisting between the Subscribers, under the style or firm of

GEO. DAVIES & CO.,

has this day been dissolved by mutual consent,

MR. DAVIES RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS

All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to pay their respective accounts to Messrs. HARRIS & STEWART, who will continue the Business at the London House, and discharge all debts due by the late firm.

(Signed) GEO. DAVIES, T. J. HARRIS, W. H. STEWART. Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 1st, 1878.

Referring to the above dissolution of Co-partnership, we beg to inform the public that we shall continue the business, and retain the name of the old firm of GEO. DAVIES & CO.

(Signed) T. J. HARRIS, W. H. STEWART. Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 1st, 1878. (3w 2aw may 7

Steam Navigation Co'y OF P. E. ISLAND.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at their Office, on TUESDAY, the 21st MAY, at seven o'clock in the evening, for the election of Directors and other business.

By order of the Directors, DANIEL DAVIES, President, F. W. HALLES, Secretary.

Ch'town, May 7, 1878—dy pat

AUCTION!

TO be Sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at SOURIS EAST, on

Tuesday, the 14th instant,

at 12 o'clock, noon.

One Steam Mill and Machinery,

—CONSISTING OF—

Engine and Boiler, Rotary Mill, Shingle Machine, Planer and Matcher, Band Saw, Treenail Machine, Edging Table, Lot of Belting, &c., together with the Building and Fixtures. TERMS Liberal.

A. A. MACDONALD, Assignee. May 6, 1878—dy pat t sale, ar h ne pio jour pro adv li

BREMNER BRO'S

HAVE to inform those who are indebted to them, whose amounts were due the 31st December, 1877, that if payment is not made on or before the 20th May, inst., they will be sued without further notice.

May 6, 1878—pat 2w 3aw

PRESSED HAY

SELLING CHEAP, if applied for immediately, at

A. McNeill's Auction Room.

May 6—

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

New Advertisements.

West India Warehouse.

NOW LANDING,

Ex Brig. "Fleetwood," direct from Barbadoes,

CHOICE MUSCOVADA SUGAR "V. PAN"

(in Hhds., Bbls. and Tierces). Bright Retailing Molasses,

The Favorite Queen Syrup, (in Hhds., Tierces and Bbls. Will be sold low, whilst landing.

HASZARD BROS., 61 Water Street. Ch'town, May 6—pat 3i cod

CIVIC ELECTION,

BY THE MAYOR.

IN pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the Eighteenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown, and the several Acts in amendment thereof," I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election of

One Common Councilman,

to supply the vacancy in the office of Councilor for WARD NO. FOUR (4), in the said city, instead and place of Simon W. Crabbe, Esquire, will be held

On Monday, the 13th day of May next,

he said Ward, and at the place following that is to say: At the Fire Engine House, fronting on Kent Street, East; and at the said election the Poll will be opened at Nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open till Five o'clock in the afternoon, of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARD.—Ward Number Four comprises all that part of Charlottetown which lies South of Fitzroy and North of Grafton Streets.

QUALIFICATION.—An Act to amend an Act to Incorporate the Town of Charlottetown (passed 18th April, 1877.)

SECTION I. All the male inhabitants of the age of Twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the said City for at least one year then next preceding the day of such Election, and being British subjects, and such of whom shall actually, and within the Ward for which he shall vote, then be, and for three months previously shall have been, actually and in his own right the bona fide owner of the freehold of one whole Town Lot, Common Lot, Water Lot, or the bona fide owner of a piece of ground of the yearly value of Thirty Dollars, or the bona fide owner of the freehold of a Dwelling House, part of a Dwelling House, Store, Warehouse, Office, or Shop, of the yearly value of Thirty Dollars; or who shall be in the tenancy, occupancy of a Town Lot, Common Lot, Water Lot, or piece of Ground, Dwelling House, part of a Dwelling House, Shop, or Warehouse, of the annual rent of Thirty Dollars, payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; and no other person shall be entitled to vote at said Elections for such Mayor and Councilors; provided that every partner, whose share of the rent amounts to Thirty Dollars annually, shall be entitled to vote; and provided further, that every such male person of age, aforesaid, and being a non-resident of said City, shall be doing business in, and be in actual occupation of, business or other premises in the said City, and who shall be qualified to vote at such Elections under any of the several qualifications hereinbefore specified, shall be entitled to vote for such Mayor and Councilors, in the Ward in which the property on which he claims to vote shall be situate.

J. S. CARVELL, MAYOR.

W. B. MORRISON, City Clerk. Charlottetown, May 6, 1878.—her ne pat arg pres

Citizens' Skating Rink Co.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Citizens' Skating Rink Company will be held in the RINK on Wednesday, May 8th, at 8 o'clock, p. m. By order,

J. R. BROCKEN, Sec'y. Ch'town, April 24, 1878—wed & sat till d

PULVERIZING HARROW.

FARMERS desirous of obtaining one of these excellent Harrows, can be supplied by applying to the subscribers. Cost moderate and terms reasonable.

MACKENZIE & STUMBLER. Ch'town, April 25—wkly 3i

POWNA NURSERY.

THE Subscriber will offer for Sale, at his Horticultural Stall in the Market House, Charlottetown, and also at Seed Store and Nursery, the following, in their season:—

Grafted Apple, by the doz. or 100; Crab Apple, Plum, Pear and Cherry; Currant Bushes, all kinds; Ornamental Trees, in Oak, Horse Chestnut, Weeping and other Mountain Ash, Weeping and other Elm, American Locust, Scarlet Dogwood, Golden Willow and Lombardy Poplars; Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, by the doz. or 100; Dahlia and Gladiolus Bulbs. We have a large supply of Field and Flower Seeds, which are fresh and good; also will have Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato and other Plants in great variety, as usual. Orders sent to Pownal P. O. will receive due attention. Send for price list.

JAS. J. GAY. Pownal, May 2—wkly 4i ar sw pat law pres