THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 15. 1878.

The Trade Issue (No. 11.)

THUS the Conservatives propose to obtain a renewal of Reciprocity in coal by making the coal owners of the United States—who practically control the whole matter—feel that it is their interest to yeld it.

That Canada affords a large and remunerative market for United States coal is evident from the fact, that last year Ontario purchased six hundred and forty-three thousand tons of it—the first cost of which was two million five hundred thousand dollars—while Quebec purchased a hundred and twenty-six thousand tons, the first cost of which was five hundred and ten thousand dollars—so that these two Provinces alone purchased from the United States nearly eight hundred thousand tons—for which they paid, at the rate of about four dollars a ton, upwards of three millions of dollars. The profits of this trade—probably about eight hundred thousand dollars—must be a very material consideration to men in the critical position United States coal owners now stand. We do not wonder that they look with alarm upon any proposal to obstruct the Canadian coal market by an impost duty of fifty cents per ton. For if such a duty were imposed the profits on their sales to Canada would be reduced nearly a half; and, coming into competition with the coal of the Maritime Provinces, the sales of their coal would certainly be curtailed,—while, at the same time, the profits on their sales to the people of their own country would also be reduced by reason of the increased amount of coal they would have to dispose of to the people of their own country. Nor does it seem unreasonable that—as Conservatives contend—such a hindrance and loss, as the proposed duty would undoubtedly entail upon United States coal miners, would very soon, with their consent, be removed, by making the trade in coal reciprocal between the two countries.

(2.) Reciprocity of trade in agricultural products is only a little more important to us than reciprocity of trade in coal. Reciprocity is what we want. Reciprocity we can never reasonably expect to obtain while the United States enjoys all the advantages of free trade with us, and by the imposition of such duties as fifteen cents a bushel on potatoes and oats—maintains a monopoly of her own markets. If, therefore, we think reciprocity worth obtaining, we must make a material change in the conditions upon which we trade with the United States. Go on as we are, and we will never obtain reciprocity. All the begging and praying we have done, or ever will do; all the missions we have sent or ever will send to Washington, will never—under present circumstances—obtain for us the advantages of Reciprocal Free Trade. Something must be done. And shall we be content to do nothing? Shall we forever pass by the profitable markets which nature has given us, and seek out-of-the-way corners of the world for places in which to sell our surplus produce? Shall we go all the way to Australia and New Zealand, and other equally distant parts of the world—to which our good and wise Grit rulers direct our attention—and make no effort whatever to secure the markets which are next door to us? And after all our labor shall we bring home the scanty profits of our trade with these distant countries, to hand them over, in exchange for the tea and coffee we drink, the sugar we use, and the few manufactured articles our slender purses will enable us to purchase—to the very selfish individuals who prevent us from sending our products to their markets? Shall we supinely sit down and, utterly hopeless, make no effort to regain reciprocity?

We hear a great deal just now about the "impossibility of forcing forty millions of people." As if, with the example of our Mother Country before us, we could imagine any odds so great that industry and knowledge, perseverance and pluck, and determination cannot overcome them. But the question is not at all, in our own opinion, a question of forcing the people of the United States. It is simply one of passive compliance with the unequal, one-sided conditions of trade which the United States has imposed, or a manly endeavor on the part of Canada to bring about a change of those conditions by making it the *interest* of the United States to consent to a change.

ON Saturday last a cow belonging to G. Thorne, butcher, came to grief by carelessly wandering over Kensington Marsh. She was discovered to be bogged in the marsh at noon, and all attempts to extricate her, were unsuccessful. The owner chose the least of two evils, and, accordingly, butchered her where she lay. The dogs of that vicinity have been busily engaged since the accident and particles of the unfortunate cow may be seen in all parts of the East End of the city.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR OTTAWA DISPATCHES.

The Quebec Outrage.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

Parliamentary Dignity as Upheld Under Grit Leadership.

Special Dispatch to Moncton Daily Times:

OTTAWA, April 11.

Sir John then moved his resolution, setting out the unwise and dangerous nature of the recent *coup d'etat* in Quebec as follows:—

Resolved, That the recent dismissal, by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, of his Ministers, was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of Responsible Government to the British North American Colonies.

Sir John began to speak at half-past four and spoke till six in his best Parliamentary manner. He resumed at 8 o'clock to a full House and galleries packed as they have not been since 1873. The House presented a truly magnificent sight. Sir John closed his oration at 10 o'clock, amid loud and prolonged cheers from the House and galleries. His resolution was seconded by Mr. Brooks, of Sherbrooke.

Mr. McKenzie rose after Sir John, in very bad humor, and began with a personal attack on Sir John as "not being the man to lecture Liberals on Constitutional Government." He admitted fully Sir John's position, that the Commons had the power to discuss the Quebec affair, but said it was not proper to do so. He went into a lengthy defence of Governor Letellier's conduct.

Special Dispatch to Examiner:

OTTAWA, April 15.

On Saturday at six there closed a most extraordinary parliamentary scene. The House had been sitting for twenty-seven hours, beginning at three o'clock on Friday and closing at six on Saturday.

At two o'clock on Friday night McKenzie refused to adjourn the debate. The Opposition would not be choked off; and so kept it up till their friends could arrive from Montreal. It was determined to debate the question till Sunday night, if necessary. But McKenzie gave way at last, and consented to adjourn if the vote would be taken at ten o'clock on Monday night. Sir John consented to this proposition During Friday night the most awful scene of disorder took place. The *Marseillaise* and *Auld Lang Syne* were sung; and a regular parliamentary spree was kept up.

On Saturday afternoon Lady Dufferin came in stayed for two hours on the floor. When she was leaving, the House got up and sang God Save the Queen. Even Blake and McKenzie joined in the chorus. Then three cheers were given. After a little time Sir John came in, and the Opposition gave him three cheers. It was a curious sight. The vote will be taken to-night, unless Peter Mitchell prolongs the debate, as it is understood he will. The matter will come up in the Senate this week, and the Government will be condemned. The Laflamme case will be decided to-day.

The Address to the Governor General is to be presented to-morrow.

THE SITUATION.

Peace Negotiations and Warlike Movements.

(Special Despatch to Examiner.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.

The *Agence Russe* says the London *Standard's* statement, that Germany's efforts at mediation have been well received in London, has produced a favorable impression in St. Petersburg, where a desire for an understanding is real.

Pour-parlenn continue actively at Berlin.

ROME, April 14.

The *Courier de Italie's* Berlin special says that it is rumored that Prince Bismarck believes a Congress possible, provided the Powers consent to the retrocession of Bessarabia, extension of Russia in Asia as far as Erzeroum and preliminary indemnity to Russia. If this basis is accepted, Germany would undertake to energetically use her influence to persuade Russia to grant the Congress, with full power to modify other territorial changes proposed by the Treaty of San Stefano.

BUCHAREST, April 14.

The Roumanian Government, after having repeatedly and vainly asked Russia to explain the daily influx of troops who take possession of public and private buildings and private dwellings, and treat Roumania as an enemy's country, has decided to protest to the Great Powers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 14.

The Porte is removing valuable arms and munitions to Scutari, and is considering the question of transferring the Government there, so as to avoid being forced into an alliance by one of the belligerents occupying Constantinople in the event of war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 13.

The Turkish Commanders have been ordered to resist any attempt to occupy Constantinople.

Achmet Pasha has been appointed Commander of the Fleet in place of Hobart Pasha, who will take a furlough.

Russians from Erzeroum are marching to Batoum, where it is believed they will embark for Bessarabia.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly.

LUNATIC ASYLUM FOUNDATION.

The Select Committee appointed to inspect the Asylum foundation reported this afternoon. The report is in effect as follows: Nearly all the witnesses agree that the work is "very unsatisfactory." Mr. Cunningham says some of the stone seem to be exuding salt; and only about three-fourths of the stone is as good as that in the Railway works. The testimony is unanimous in condemnation of the mortar; and the witnesses recommend an overhauling, if not an entire rebuilding of the foundation. The workmanship is of a very inferior quality. The want of bonding is one of the most fatal objections the Committee note. In regard to drains, they are not up to specification, and this departure from the specification the Committee pronounce an "unwarrantable one." The Committee say that under the contract the public seems to be pretty well protected. The Committee do not recommend the pursuance of any definite course in regard to the matter.

Local and Other Items.

THE mails crossed from Cape Traverse this forenoon.

NOTHING has yet been heard of the steamer "Worcester." She is very likely delayed by ice in Canso.

THE balance of the delayed mails arrived in this city at noon to-day, part of it in a very wet condition.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE—Remember the meeting of the Grand Division at Wiltshire, on next Thursday.

ACKNOWLEDGED, with thanks, the sum of $1.00 for the "Soup Kitchen," from Mrs. Ings; also $1.00 from the Rev. Kenneth McLennan.

THE interior of the Merchants' Bank of this City is being greatly altered, and a new window has been placed over the Teller's apartment.

THE Straits of Canso are now blocked up with ice. The vessels detained at Hawksbury will have to remain there until a change of wind clears the Straits.

THE members of the Reform Club will give another entertainment in their Hall on Wednesday evening. A good programme is being prepared.

WE note with regret that the *Patriot* has gone back to its old game of mis-statement, bluster and bluff, on the "Trade Question." We shall attend to the *Patriot* to-morrow.

AT the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court, this forenoon, William Power was fined $4, or 20 days, for being drunk and assaulting his mother. This fine will be refunded on his taking a total abstinence pledge. Albert Allen, on complaint of his father, was discharged.

NEWFOUNDLAND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—We learn that a proclamation has been received at the Custom House in this City, notifying the public that the Government of Newfoundland have determined to collect duties on the west coast of that Island; and for that purpose they are about to appoint officers for the collection of revenue. Capt. William Haworth, R. N., has been appointed a sub-collector at Bay of Islands.

HARPER'S HISTORY OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES,
COLLINS' GEOGRAPHY,
Chemistry Of Common Things
and other School Books just received at
THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT,
HARVIE'S BOOK-STORE;
Ch'town, April 8—eod

JUST RECEIVED,
Another Supply of the Celebrated
WALTHAM WATCHES,
Warranted as usual, at
J. F. McKAY'S,
North Side Queen Square, Ch'town.
April 12—dy pat 3aw for 4w

QUEEN INSURANCE CO,Y,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, 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—

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
C. ROBERTSON,
CUSTOM TAILOR,
50 QUEEN STREET.
NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
—:o:—
Under Captain Finalyson's Skillful Command, the "Northern Light," well spoken of by bummers, has landed us
12 Cases Men's Wear,
THE LATEST OUT.
WORSTED COATINGS — SUPERIOR FINISH!
Spring Tweed — Newest Designs!
LATEST STYLES,
—IN—
SHIRTS (white & colored), Men's Hard and Soft Felt and Fur HATS, CAPS, &c.
C. ROBERTSON.
Ch'town, April 6—3m

MANILLA.
—:o:—
RESERVE your Spring Order, and get our Low Quotations—LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.
CARVELL BRO'S, AGENTS.
Ch'town, March 23—sw pat s jour 2i

RINGS!
A Lot of Heavy 15-Caret
PLAIN GOLD RINGS
(assorted sizes and prices) received to-day.
W. W. WELLNER.
April 15—3i

FOR CHARTER,
A SCHOONER of about 80 Tons.
Apply to
WM. McGILL.
April 13—dy pat 2i

AUCTION!
WE will sell at AUCTION, in front of our Salesroom, on
Thursday, 18th April, inst.,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
100 Bbls. Superior Extra
200 " Extra
100 " Superfine
FLOUR,
—AND—
50 HALF-CHESTS TEA!
To Close Consignment.
CARVELL BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Ch'town, April 13—pat t sale

ODD-FELLOWS'
Natal Day Celebration!
1878.
AN ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
Market Hall
—ON—
Friday, the 26th April, inst.,
—CONSISTING OF—
Instrumental Music,
Vocal Solos,
Character Songs,
Readings, &c.,
by the best talent in the City.
The Charlottetown Orchestral Club
has consented to give selections on the occasion.
Prof. Earle will take charge of the Musical Department.
Oddfellows' Entertainments in the past have been acknowledged, alike by the press and the public, to have taken a front rank in amateur performances; and the Committee will spare no pains to make this the best of the season.
H. JAS. PALMER, Chairman. | J. WELL. McLEOD, Sec'y Com.
April 12, '78—pat 3 taw ar t ent

ON SALE,
At the Charlottetown Steam Bakery,
LOW FOR CASH,
525 Barrels Navy Biscuit,
150 " Medium "
200 " No. 1 Pilot (thick).
JOHN QUIRK,
Charlottetown Steam Bakery.
Prince Street, April 11—ne & pat 1m

CATTLE SHOW
—ON—
TUESDAY, APRIL 16,
At Twelve o'clock.
THE Commissioners of the Stock Farm will offer the following Prizes for Fat Cattle on TUESDAY, April 16th, at 12 o'clock, noon:—

Best animal on Exhibition,	$10 00
Best Fat Ox,	9 00
2nd best do.,	7 00
Best Fat Steer, not over 3 years old,	6 00
2nd best do., do.,	4 00
Best Fat Cow,	8 00
2nd best do.,	6 00
Best Pair Sheep, Ewes or Wethers,	5 00
2nd best do., do.,	3 00

An entrance fee of 50 cents will be charged for each of the cattle, and 50 cents for each pair of sheep.
Entries to be made with the Secretary on or before Tuesday, the 16th April, at 11 o'clock.
SALE OF AYRSHIRE BULL.
The Services of the Ayrshire Bull will be sold at Auction immediately after the Cattle Show.
SIMON W. CRABBE,
Secretary to Stock Farm Com'rs.
April 6—3aw

THE
Daily Examiner
CONTAINS THE
LATEST NEWS
—FOR—
Town and Country.
☞ Advertisements sent in before 10 o'clock will, if required, be inserted so as to be laid before our readers in Summerside, Souris, Georgetown and other outlying towns the same evening.
W. L. COTTON, Manager.
April 1, 1878. —daily pat 3in semi-w 2in
BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic