

United States. In this way our West India sugar trade would be restored. (Cheers.)

HOW THE INDUSTRIES OF THE PEOPLE ARE HAMPERED.

The policy of the late Government was to enable raw material which entered into manufactures here to come in free. The late Government went even further, and said that machinery that could not be manufactured in Canada, and which was to be used in manufacturing, should enter duty free. Our successors, however, changed all this by imposing duties on raw material and by imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on machinery.

UNFAIR DUTIES ON TOBACCO, WINES, ETC.

The duty on Tobacco was also changed by the present Government. I do not object to the increase of duty on that article, but I do object to the manner in which it was imposed. Only 4 1/2 per cent. was added to the duty on the cigars of the rich, while 14 per cent. additional was placed on tobaccos of the poor man. The same was true in regard to the changes in the duty on spirits, only 4 per cent. being added to brandy, while 50 per cent. was added to commoner kinds of spirits. Now, in fact, the drink of the poor pays 90 per cent duty while the wine of the rich pays but 37 per cent.

A READJUSTMENT WANTED.

I am now going to touch upon a delicate question, and I am well aware that I will be held responsible in Parliament for any expression of opinion that I may now give. If I had been in Parliament I would not have voted for increasing the duty on the non-enumerated articles from 15 per cent. to 17 1/2. The Government supporters have been spreading the report all through the Dominion that the policy of Sir John A. McDonald and his followers are to increase the taxes of the country. It has been stated that Sir John even named the rate to which he proposed to increase the tariff as 35 per cent. No such idea ever entered into his head or any of his followers. The tariff is always governed by the necessities of the country. It requires about \$13,000,000 yearly from customs duties and \$5,000,000 from excise, to carry on the ordinary public services of the country. How best and most judiciously to levy this is the question for the Government of the day to consider. I do not think this amount is equitably levied at present; and, therefore, I am in favor of a readjustment of the tariff which will render the tax equitable to all classes of the people throughout the Dominion. But this word, readjustment, does not suit our opponents. If you support the Opposition, they say you will vote for increased taxation. This cry that is now raised about increased taxation reminds me of an incident which occurred during the Confederate campaign. A gentleman, who was opposed to Confederation, went into a house during his canvass, and patting a fine boy on head, said, "you do not wish this boy to go to fight the battles of Canada." That settled the matter.

WE WANT NO INCREASED TAXATION.

But we do want the tax properly imposed. The duties on non-enumerated articles should stand at 15 per cent. Our manufacturing industries which give employment to so many of our people should be fostered and not crushed out. Indeed, to use a term which seems objectionable in some quarters, we require protection. On some articles it may be found necessary and proper to levy some additional duty and reduce it on others. I will explain why I did not advocate a protective tariff when in power. The war in the United States had raised the price of labor so high that a protective duty of 15 per cent. was found sufficient for the wants of the country. Since 1873 the price of everything in the United States has come down and the people of that country are now competing successfully in every kind of manufactured articles, not only with us but even with England. Their policy is and has been to crush out the infant industries of this country. At present if it is known that an article is coming to the Dominion, they will sell it for 30 per cent. less than the ordinary price. By this means they try to kill our small manufactures, and when they accomplish this they will make us pay what they please. (Applause.)

WANTED—A GENERAL SCHEME OF READJUSTMENT IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY.

We get a revenue from the men engaged in our industries, and, therefore, we should protect them, and not allow them to be driven from the country. (Cheers.) But now it seems the duty to be imposed on flour and coal is the great question of the day. (Laughter.) Indeed, it is the question on which this election is being run. We inaugurated a national policy in 1871, and, under the circumstances, it was thought necessary to impose coal and flour duties. The Treaty of Washington was about to be considered. We were going to try for reciprocity in order to get a market for our lumber, cattle, etc., free of duty, and we could not expect to get all these advantages without having something to offer in return. This was the reason why we imposed the duty. This national policy bore unequally on the Maritime Provinces, owing to their being large purchasers of flour. I would vote

AGAINST DUTY ON FLOUR AND COAL.

as proposed by the supporters of the Government last winter; but if it came up as a part of a general scheme in favor of reciprocity, I would vote for imposing the duty. An equitable re-adjustment of the tariff at the present time is important to the whole Dominion, but especially to the Maritime Provinces. I learned some time ago, from a report of Mr. Everitt, the President of the Manufacturers and Mechanics' Association, that the capital invested in manufacturing in the City of St. John had increased 100 per cent. in five years. I should like to ask Mr. Everitt if, during the last three years, the increase had been such as he desired. The question is, shall we allow our infant industries to be crushed out, and drive customers from our stores and capital from the country? (Applause.) It is clearly the duty of our representatives and

statesmen to foster and protect the mechanical industries which give life and prosperity to the country. (Cheers.)

DEPARTMENTAL DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. Tilley then went on to show the increase in the various departments in '75-6-7 over '72-3-4. Salaries, \$265,704; superannuation, \$114,560. The Act was passed when we were in power, but it was then thought that after three years pensioners would die off and the sum would not be increased. The post office deficiency for the seven years previous to 1872 was \$225,449, and I take the responsibility for that. But let us see what it was when the printing was increased. (Great laughter.) I give you the gross receipts and expenditures as put in officially:—

Expenditure, 1872	\$1,533,600
Income, " "	1,308,154
Deficiency, " "	\$ 225,446
Expenditure, 1873	\$1,695,480
Income, " "	1,407,068
Deficiency, " "	\$ 288,413
Expenditure, 1874	\$1,878,240
Income, " "	1,475,364
Deficiency, " "	\$ 397,876
Expenditure, 1875	\$1,959,558
Income, " "	1,435,149
Deficiency, " "	\$ 524,418
Expenditure, 1876	\$2,075,618
Income, " "	1,441,576
Deficiency, " "	\$ 634,043

Average per annum, \$518,545, against average during preceding seven years, \$214,331. We do not know what deficiency is for the present year, but whoever lives to see it will find that in view of a general election it will be largely increased.

The next head is Public Works:—

Expenditure, 1872, '3 and 4	\$4,345,682
Income, " "	4,038,279
Deficiency, " "	\$ 307,405
Average per annum	\$ 102,468
Expenditure, 1875, '6 and 7	\$6,526,892
Income, " "	4,718,666
Deficiency, " "	\$1,808,226
Average per annum	\$ 602,704

Department of Justice average expenditure per annum under present Administration, \$533,000, against \$462,000 under the former. Control of this department is not altogether in the hands of the Dominion Government, but in the hands of the Local Legislatures, therefore they ought not to be blamed too much for this.

#### THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

I now come to the Pacific Railway. I know that many persons thought that the Government undertook great responsibility when they began the construction of the railway; and I admit that they did. But look at the circumstances. We had admitted British Columbia and added the Northwest territory. We had acquired by that movement one of the most splendid territories in the world. I refer you all to Lord Dufferin's glowing account of that magnificent country. It was lying valueless, and would remain so unless the railway was built. By building the railway we got three-quarters of a million of people to join this Confederation, who, if we had not built the railway, would, on entering the Confederation, have been entitled to thirty millions of dollars. It was the intention to have the road built by a company, who, for the thirty million of dollars and the subsidy of land, would have built the road; but instead of doing so, Mr. McKenzie says we, as a Government, will build the road, and, consequently, instead of the road costing thirty millions and the land, at first of March last \$100,000,000 had been spent, and only a small part of the road made, and none of it in running order. (The speaker here showed the road on a map which stood on the platform.)

Statistics show that under the present administration the revenue had decreased two millions; still the cost of collecting it had considerably increased and continued. I can't think how such an increase has come about. Take the City of Montreal, for three or four months of the year, there is comparatively no vessels or merchandise, and in summer there is a great deal more to do, consequently a large number of men have to be employed in that season who cannot be turned off in winter. But I say that the increased expenditure of \$22,000 at Montreal cannot be defended.

Under the present Government the immigration expenditure has been increased \$373,088; this is a department on which, I say, the Government of the day ought to have put down their hand.

I will only say on this point that I will not call my opponents thieves, and say that they inherited it from their ancestors; I won't say that they are drunkards; I will deal with public men as I think such men ought to be dealt with, and will only say I impute two things to Mr. McKenzie: First, that he made a great mistake in judgment in purchasing the rails when prices were high, causing a loss to the Dominion estimated at from \$1,250,000 to \$2,000,000; but it seems suspicious that only six days' notice for tenders were given, and that Mr. McKenzie's brother was interested in the firm who got the contract. I don't wish it to be thought that I even insinuate anything against Mr. McKenzie, but I do say that he not only bought the rails when the prices were high, but that he bought them without the authority of Parliament. In order to find a place for \$230,000 worth of rails, they were given to the Pictou Railway. I don't think that under the circumstances the Government acted either wisely or prudently in regard to the Pacific Railway, and I hope that after the election there will be such an expression of public opinion that the construction of it will be yet given to a company.

WHAT WILL ENGLAND SAY?

The question has been asked, "What will they say in England," when they hear that a protective tariff is proposed? The Treaty

of Washington has secured peace between England and the United States, and to bring this about Canada, as well as England, made some sacrifices. But, in doing so, we improved the public credit of the country, and England, freed from all complications on this side of the water, has been enabled to make her influence felt in the councils of Europe. What will England say? What will the half-fed, half-employed people of this Dominion say? Is the burning question. (Applause.) The representative man who does not raise to this position and apply the proper remedy, will be recreant in his duty. The future prosperity of this Dominion largely depends upon the vote cast at the coming election.

#### CARTWRIGHT'S LOAN'S.

Mr. Cartwright negotiated a loan in England in 1874. The mode hitherto adopted for floating a loan was to put it up for competition and accept the highest tender. But Mr. Cartwright fixed the value and floated the rate in this way. I was asked by brokers and capitalists when negotiating a previous loan to fix the date instead of asking for tenders, but refused, as no Finance Minister of Canada had ever adopted this plan before. I felt it might be said that I had made a good thing out of the transaction, and I also felt convinced that such a course would not be sustained by Parliament. When I negotiated the loan of £1,800,000 a rate was suggested, but when the highest tender was received it was found to exceed the rate named by £125,000. As it is right that the public works should be competed for, so should the public loans. Mr. Cartwright disposed of one loan in this way, of a second by competition, and then he went back to his original mode. Mr. Cartwright also agreed to invest the amount of the sinking fund in the loan which he floated, which is very objectionable. I hold that it would have been better to have left Canada free to make a choice of sinking funds.

#### INCREASE OF SALARIES.

I will now undertake a defensive part of this discussion. Mr. Cartwright stated at a picnic some time ago, that our Government had increased the debt of the country the last year we were in office \$3,500,000; but he added they were a drunken crew, and did not care whether or not they scuttled the ship before leaving her—(laughter.)

I will explain how this occurred. [Here Mr. Tilley showed that, by the assumption of the debts of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and by compensation to the other Provinces; by the cost of bringing in Prince Edward Island; interest on railway loan; post office and other expenditures, that sum was made up.]

In 1873 there was an increase in the salaries of the Government, members of Parliament and clerks in the Civil Service. This advance was made in consequence of the great increase in the cost of living during the previous five years. Mr. Cartwright has deplored this increase of expenditure, but his Government has never proposed to reduce the salaries. (Applause.)

I myself occupied the position of Finance Minister, and the Government was run for sum not exceeding twenty-two and a half millions. Since then the taxes ought to have been one million less than they have been, and had no deficiencies. When the estimates were brought in, in 1873, Mr. Cartwright said that we were undertaking large responsibilities; he said we had gone on increasing expenditures; we had the funds for lighting houses and public buildings, but as the business of the country increases, the Government is justified in building light houses, custom houses, etc., and we were really adding to the wealth of the country; we could do this without unnecessary taxation, because we had sufficient income. We were in a position to reduce the taxes from 12 per cent. to 10 per cent., and have a surplus of two millions. Afterwards, when the revenue was decreasing, the Government ought to have stopped the Public Works.

#### OTHER MATTERS.

Under the present law the opposition candidates are tied hand and foot; they cannot even hire a hack to carry an elector to the polls or pay for his dinner, whereas the Government candidates' feet are tied, but their hands are free—although we have purity of election, still thirty men have had to vacate their seats or resign on account of corrupt practices.

The Government claim credit for having reduced the interest on the public debt. How have they done this? By increasing the debt \$4,000,000 and paying 4 per cent., and substituting 4 per cent. bonds for 6 per cent., in reality the interest is not reduced, but is a fraction increased.

I don't object to the line used in the coming elections; there is the power the Government has, and the prospect of continuing for five years give them a great advantage, but it is an advantage which ought not to be; the question ought to be the policy of the party, and if you desire that the taxes go on increasing, support the Government, but if you would have them reduced and manufactures increased in the country I claim your support. I dissent from the statements made by Mr. McKenzie as to the result of the coming elections, on what ground he bases them I know not. I ask you to look at the record since the last general election. Twenty-two seats held by the Government rendered vacant have been filled with the supporters of the Opposition, and only four Opposition supporters have been replaced by Government candidates. Was there ever in English history such a case as this where, at the next general election, the Government was not overthrown? Will the Province of New Brunswick not return more than four Opposition supporters. (Great cheering.) In conclusion, I want to ask are you prepared that the ship of state will remain longer under the control of officers and crew, who I admit have met with adverse weather, but who when they met such weather, instead of spreading canvas, ought to have reefed their sails and sought a harbor of refuge, but who say we will pocket our salaries and hope for

good crops and no weevil? No, I believe that the people will put men at the helm who will reef and put into a harbor, that in New Brunswick we will not hereafter be dependent altogether on our lumber, but will have other resources, as sugar refineries and manufactures. If the Government had come down three years and said there are interests which require support, we would have had the sugar refiners and tea dealers in the country now; they would not have been driven to foreign countries, but would have helped to build up the industries and resources of the country.

#### CONCLUSION.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention and courtesy in listening to me so long. This is only one of our meetings. I recollect that in old times on nomination day opponents met each other and explained their different views. I regret that we have not now an opportunity of doing so, but still I hope that I may be able to meet my opponent before you, when I will be ready to explain my views and support my contentions. It is said this is a foregone conclusion that I am either not to be elected or else to be in the cold ranks of the Opposition. We will see. I wish you all carefully to consider the questions we have been discussing to-night.

Mr. Tilley, on taking his seat at five minutes past eleven, was warmly applauded and one or two gentlemen went up to the platform and offered him their congratulations.

#### Public Meeting at Morell.

Pursuant to notice, a public meeting of the electors of Morell and vicinity was held at the store of R. N. Cox, on Friday, 26th inst., for the purpose of discussing Dominion politics. About eighty electors were present. On motion, Mr. Michael Dunn was appointed Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary.

A. C. McDonald, Esq., then came forward and addressed the meeting, showing the shortcomings of the present so-called Free Trade, or Reform Party. He spoke of the arguments made use of by the self-styled Reformers, showing their utter fallacy. The injustice of the present Grit Tariff and the Trade Question generally, was then referred to in a manner which showed that the speaker was fully acquainted with the political questions of the day.

Dr. Muttart followed, expressing himself in favor of Free Trade in the broadest sense of the term. He said he was not a Protectionist, but an advocate of Reciprocity Free Trade with the United States.

Mr. William Hooper then spoke at some length in favor of the present Dominion Government.

Mr. Daniel Sinnott then proposed, seconded by William Hayden, J. P., supported by Hon. Simon Bolger, Hilary McIsaac, Esq., M. P. P., Peter Duffy, J. P., Messrs. F. H. Sanderson, William Sterns, James Aylward, George H. Dingwell, J. O'Brien and others,—

That Austin C. McDonald and Dr. Muttart be nominated in the interest of the Liberal-Conservatives as fit and proper persons to represent King's County in the Dominion House of Commons.

This motion, on being put to the meeting, was declared carried with only four or five dissenting voices.

Mr. W. H. Douglas then moved, and Wm. Hooper, Esq. seconded, that Dr. McIntyre and Mr. McFadyen be put in nomination in the interests of the Reform Party. This motion was declared lost by the Chairman.

Hon. Mr. Bolger and Mr. Henry Douglas then severally addressed the meeting, after which the Chairman received thanks for his impartial conduct in the Chair, and the meeting dispersed.

B. C. Cox, Sec'y.

Morell, July 26, 1878.

#### An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 19 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all druggists on the Western Continent.

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July 27, 1878—3i

### FARMER'S ARMS

TO LET.

TO LET, the Saloon and Building known as the "Farmer's Arms," fronting on Queen Street, formerly occupied by Mr. Geo. Mutch. Possession given immediately. For further information apply to the undersigned Trustees of the Estate of the late William Sneeston.

R. R. FITZGERALD,  
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July 17, 1878—3w

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Ch'town, July 29—3i eod

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In the course of which Mr. Lingard will present his celebrated impersonations of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, EARL BEACONFIELD, K. G., the Sultan of Turkey, and other exalted personages. These impersonations have been nightly received with immense applause by large audiences during the Lingard's recent season in New York. The performance will conclude with the delightful comedy,

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MARY MORTIMER, DICKIE LINGARD  
MRS. POSTIFF, MISS BLANCHE GULTON

POPULAR PRICES: Reserved Seats, 75 cents; General Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats for sale at Fletcher's Music Store, Queen St.

Ch'town, July 29, 1878—

### City of Charlottetown.

### TENDERS! TENDERS!

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Mayor's Office, until noon of MONDAY, the 12th of August next, for completing the Pownal Wharf, according to a specification to be seen at this Office.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

WM. B. MORRISON,  
City Clerk.

Mayor's Office, 29th July, 1878—d pat t 12th

### Provincial Normal School.

THE Third Term of the Normal School will commence on

TUESDAY, the 6th of AUGUST.

All intending candidates are requested to make application at once.

JOHN HARPER, Principal.  
Ch'town, July 29, 1878—

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IN ENGLISH.—Parsing, Analysis, English Grammar (Currie's Grammar), Writing to Dictation.

IN HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—History of England, Geography of North America.

IN MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic, Algebra, to end of first set of Simple Equations, in Colenso's Algebra.—Geometry: 1st Book of Euclid's Elements.

IN LATIN.—Bryce's 1st Latin Reader—the passage to be selected for translation to be taken from the Roman History, at the end.

The Board of Education has authorized Kirkland & Scott's Elementary Arithmetic for use in the Public Schools, and has also retained Smith and McMurphy's smaller Arithmetic.

EDWARD MANNING,  
Sup't of Education

Ch'town, July 8—2w

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