

We have shown that such prominent Ministerialists as Mr. Laflamme do not think the question of Protection "can ever be made an absolute question of dividing parties."—*Vide Hensard, 1878.* We have shown that there are many leading supporters of the Government who do not even now scruple to avow their Protectionist principles. We have established pretty conclusively that there is no "solidarity" in the Grit Party on the question of Trade; and that it is just as absurd to expect the party to unite to carry out a Free Trade policy as it is to attempt to make bricks out of the sand of sea shore.

It is not, therefore, at all surprising that while the *Patriot* regards Sir John's resolution as something horribly definite, the *Toronto Globe*, the *Hamilton Times*, the *Montreal Herald* and other really able and powerful organs of the opinions of the Grit Party regard it as an unmeaning production, which binds the Conservative Party to nothing more than the Grit Party profess to carry out.

We close our analysis of the opinions of the Grit Party with reference to the trade question with the following quotation from the speech of Hon. Alexander McKenzie delivered at Watford, in 1876 or 1877. We think it establishes the soundness of the conclusion at which we have arrived respecting the intentions and the ability of the Party led by him to carry out a Free Trade policy.

"The hon. gentleman says I made a Free Trade speech in Dundee, and a Protection speech in Sarnia, in Hamilton, and in Montreal, and that the speech I made in Montreal was the means of electing Mr. Workman. I made the same speech everywhere. I said that, situated as we were, it was absolutely impossible to carry out a free trade policy."

Before commencing an analysis of the opinions of the Liberal Conservative party on this great question, it may be well to give the opinions of one or two of those who belong to neither party, but whose personal experience and ability is such that they must powerfully influence the public mind in respect to it. Of these none stands higher than Sir A. T. Galt. For years he has been an authority on the question of tariffs and trade. Sir A. T. Galt says:

"Free Trade and Protection, as abstract principles, are both alike inapplicable to Canada, from its situation and circumstances. Without entering upon any argument on their merits, it may be sufficient to point out that Thorough Protection would certainly sever the connection with Great Britain—destroy our principal source of revenue, and thus induce direct taxation, while perfect Free Trade would annihilate many valuable branches of industry, and necessarily cause the immediate substitution of direct taxes in lieu of Customs duties, to an extent that, in my opinion, would be unbearable. Though a Free Trader, theoretically myself, I have always recognized the necessity and advantage of adopting the application of principles in themselves, sound to the circumstances of our country; the habits of our people, the conditions of our climate, and our political relations to Great Britain and other countries. My views on this subject have ripened, but in no respect have changed since in 1859. I then arranged the tariff, and subsequently modified it in 1866. The policy adopted then, and which, to a large extent, remains in force still, was properly known as incidental Protection, though it might more appropriately have been termed Modified Free Trade.

Under this system of revenue, it is well known that our manufacturing interest has grown to its present considerable proportions; and it is in the same direction I consider a Readjustment of the tariff should now be made. Sixteen years, however, elapsed since that tariff was passed, and within that period much has occurred to render a thorough revision necessary. Our Confederation now embraces a vastly greater and more varied area—our relations to Great Britain are happily unchanged commercially; but as regards the United States, their Civil War, with its results upon the taxation and currency of that country, have caused most material changes, which may require corresponding legislation on the part of Canada."

Sir A. T. Galt to Senator Ferris.

The Budget.

We have presented a pretty extended summary of the speeches of the Hon. Mr. Davies and the Hon. Mr. Sullivan on the motion to go into supply. We hope our readers will carefully study each of them; for it is important that the taxpayers should understand the financial position of the Province—should know what they are paying their money for. Money must, of course, be obtained to maintain the public service efficiently; and to raise a wild howl because taxes must be levied to meet necessary and legitimate expenditures is as senseless as it is useless. While we have a Government we must maintain it.

With reference to the speeches, we have little to remark. They were both, in their way, able efforts. Strongly as we are opposed to the political views and impolicy of Mr. Davies, we cannot deny that he possesses talents and address worthy of a better case than he had to present on Friday evening. In fact, he is an adept in the art of popular delusion; and he is specially good at figures. He can manipulate figures in such a manner that the accounts of his lavish expenditures seem to show that he has been severely economical; and, with his surplus of some \$3,000, he covers all the sores of the body

politic in such a skillful way that it really appears as though the "leprosy of deficits" has not been cleaned only to be succeeded by the small-pox of unnecessary taxation.

Writing of deficits reminds us that Mr. Davies was scarcely ingenuous in his reference to the deficits of the late Government—the Government of which Messrs. Yeo and Lefurgy—Mr. Davies' colleagues—were not undistinguished members. Those deficits were only apparent. The money was transferred from the Bank and expended in permanent improvements of public utility and necessity. The Province is no worse off because of them. In fact, it ought to be better off—if the money was economically and judiciously laid out. And we cannot suppose that, in the company of Messrs. Yeo and Lefurgy, Mr. Davies will so far forget himself as even to insinuate that it was not economically and judiciously laid out.

The aim of the Hon. Mr. Sullivan was to show that the assessment to be again levied under the abnoxious Act passed last year is not required for the necessary and legitimate expenditure of the present year. Our readers will, we think, agree with us that he accomplished his purpose. At any rate, he metaphorically made a "bull's eye" when he pointed out that the Government is keeping money in the Bank at 2 per cent. while raising it by a hated taxation at a cost of 25 per cent. He also made several points while showing that \$25,000 a year is being literally frittered away. In his contention that the Legislative Council should be abolished the whole Province will unite with him; while the other curialements he proposes are worthy of the serious attention of the people. Mr. Sullivan's speech was well sustained by sallies of sarcasm and humor. It was an able effort in a good cause.

"Quotations."

The *Patriot* quotes the Premier's speeches at somewhat greater length than we did, to prove that the EXAMINER is deceiving the public with "unreliable quotations." As there was no mail this morning, and as we have some space to spare, we publish the *Patriot's* quotation, as follows:

"There are two principles of action in relation to trade which are to be considered and discussed. The one is absolute free-trade, the other absolute protection. You are aware from former political speeches that I have always assumed that in this country neither of these principles is possibly applicable to our circumstances, and as I stated in my speech in 1874, the question is practically removed from the sphere of political discussion, because no party that I am aware of, not even the most extreme Protectionist, has adopted the idea that we are to lose all revenue for the purpose of preventing any one coming in here to sell his wares, as that would result in a system of direct taxation. Every man, woman and child of your pay from four to five dollars a year by indirect taxation. If that system is abolished you must pay that sum into the Treasury to ensure the existence of a revenue for the public service. I have assumed, as a matter of public policy—and not one public man in Parliament has attacked that policy—what Sir F. Hincks characterized as 'incidental protection'—a stupid phrase best meaning a revenue raised from the the imposition of duties on articles imported into the country, but also manufactured in the country. We found that we derived a revenue sufficient for the purposes of the country for some years from an import duty on certain goods of fifteen per cent. Every dollar's worth of those goods coming into the country paid fifteen cents to the Government as revenue; so every manufacturer who made the goods in the country had the advantage of fifteen per cent. in his favor. I stated in my speech in 1874 that when we found the revenue of the country would not be met by the imposition of this duty, it would become necessary to impose more, and that it was impossible, if my view of the public obligations which had to be met was correct, that the 15 per cent. duty should continue to suffice. The result of our experience was that within a year we found it necessary to increase the duty on imports to 17 1/2 per cent., and that is the duty at present in existence. We have therefore given an incidental protection to the extent of 2 1/2 per cent. more than that imposed by the previous Administration. This might be a sufficient answer to those who have been accusing me of having it in view to inaugurate a free trade policy.

A policy which I say frankly I would inaugurate at once if the circumstances of the country would admit, and if the position of our manufacturers would admit of it, because I believe that a free interchange of thought, in formation and commodities is the true means of enriching a country or making a people great, while the system of protection as it exists in the United States, is altogether evil."

Mr. McKenzie says he would inaugurate a "Free Trade Policy if the circumstances of the case would admit." Ay! there's the rub. Mr. McKenzie does not think "circumstances admit."

The *Patriot* had better take other means of proving that the EXAMINER is dishonest.

The "Daily Examiner."

The following note should have appeared in the *Patriot* this morning. But it didn't: To the Editor of the *Patriot*:

SIR,—A statement to the contrary having appeared in your issue of Saturday morning, you will, please, permit me to inform your readers that the columns of the DAILY EXAMINER are open until ten o'clock of each day for the reception of news to be laid before its readers in Summerside, Souris, Georgetown, etc., that same evening.

Should any of your readers in those towns doubt this explicit declaration, let them telegraph—at our expense—during the hours of eight and nine o'clock, a. m.—any item of news worthy of note, and they will find it, or some reference to it, in the issue of the EXAMINER which will reach them on the same evening.

By inserting the above in your issue or Monday, you will oblige,

Yours, etc., W. L. COTTON, Manager EXAMINER.

The only case before the Stipendiary Magistrate this morning, was that of a tramp who the police arrested while quietly resting in the barn of John Longworth, Esq., St. Peter's Road. They found on his person a leaden knuckle, which weighed upwards of a pound. He was discharged.

Marine Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 28TH, 1878.

R. Longworth, Esq., President; Hon. Jas. Duncan, Hon. L. C. Owen, Hon. A. A. Macdonald, Hon. J. C. Pope, Thos. Handrahan, Esq., G. R. Beer, Esq.

The Directors, in presenting this their Fifteenth Annual Report, are happy to be able to state that the business of the past year has, notwithstanding some serious losses, left sufficient profit to pay off the deficiency caused by the heavy losses of 1876, and after allowing an unusually large sum for re-insurances and re-tarn premiums a small balance remains to the credit of the Company:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| The amount of premiums taken in 1877 for new business was | \$20,761 79 |
| Amount transferred for re-insurances of risks taken in 1876 | 7,969 50 |
| Losses—1877 | \$ 9,043 87 |
| Expenses of management | 597 19 |
| Return premiums | 4,423 90 |
| Balance of losses in 1876 | 5,077 18 |
| Re-insurance of unexpired risks | 9,245 00 |
| Balance | 344 15 |
| | \$28,731 29 |
| | \$28,731 29 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| BALANCE. | |
| Assets. | Liabilities. |
| Bills receivable | \$16,079 50 |
| Cash | 27 42 |
| Accounts unpaid | 46 68 |
| Claims unpaid | \$ 6,564 45 |
| Re-insurance—Risks unexpired | 9,245 00 |
| Balance | 344 15 |
| | \$16,153 60 |
| | \$16,153 60 |

F. W. HALES, Secretary. Ch'town, 28th March, 1878.

Moltke as a Literary Man.

Count Moltke is the greatest living General. His fame as a soldier is world-wide. It is not generally known that he has a fine literary faculty. He has written the history of every war in which he took part, as well as that of the Russians in Turkey and the French in Italy. He has some humor and a fine power of description. During the occupation of Versailles he sought relaxation in the public library, and solaced himself with the prose of George Sand. His "Letters from Russia" have been translated into English, and these show the stern warrior to us in a most interesting light—now diverting his mind by reading a French novel during the distressing pangs of sea sickness. We think in reading this of Frederick the Great writing poetry while in full retreat.

In those letters from Russia he tells us much about his own habits; that, like all men who do much, he has a good stomach—or what Mr. Beecher calls his engine. He was an acute observer, and declares that it is all nonsense to talk about Russia entering on a path of constitutional reform; that she owes all she is to despotism; to the virtues of capacity to command and obey. The "two nations" in Russia made a deep impression on him—the ignorant masses on whose darkness the sun of western civilization has not risen, and the highly educated band of officials, professors, and professional men, whose French culture is out of harmony with the elementary state of things among the people at large. He saw and describes the bedroom of the Emperor Nicholas, which was kept in precisely the same state as when that headstrong and extraordinary man occupied it.

The iron camp-bed, with the same bed clothes, the coarse Persian shawl and the cloak with which he covered himself, the various little articles for the toilette, the books and maps of Sebastopol and Cronstadt—everything remains untouched; even the thoroughly worn-out slippers which he, I believe, wore for twenty-eight years, and always would insist on having mended again. The wall calendar, which was set daily, stands at the day of his death. The bed stands across the middle of the room, and the last glance of the monarch through the large window fell, perhaps, on the broad, proud Neva, which he had fettered with his bridge, on the golden cupola of his Isaac's church, and on the sun sinking in the sea behind the fortifications of Cronstadt. Grief at the issue of the war was the disease which killed the Emperor Nicholas. This antique character could not bend his will—he must die.

The letters were written in 1856 to his wife, and gave a very vivid picture of Russia, social and political. The peaceable character of the Russian peasant is painted in the following sentence: "I have never seen the people fighting or wrestling. They have no bull-fights or cock-fights, but their feeling for their superiors makes them, much against their inclination, it is true, most submissive soldiers." We should not object to a few Russian immigrants; an admixture of Russian might a valuable addition to Celt and Saxon blood, and keep down its fighting propensities.

JAMES HOBBS, CABINET MAKER.

Cor. Kent and Prince Streets, Charlottetown.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks to his customers and the public generally for past favors, would take this method to solicit a further continuance of their patronage. I am better prepared than ever to execute any orders that may be entrusted to me.

The latest styles of all kinds of Household, Office, Church and School Furniture, made from well-selected and seasoned stock, at short notice.

Special attention paid to Cutting, Making and Laying Carpets.

Repairing neatly done, at short notice. I would also invite the attention of Trustees of City and Country Schools to A DESK, one of the Cheapest and Best ever offered here for School purposes. Please call and inspect it in my Show Room.

JAMES HOBBS.

Corner Kent and Prince Streets, Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1878. 3m 2aw

MANILLA.

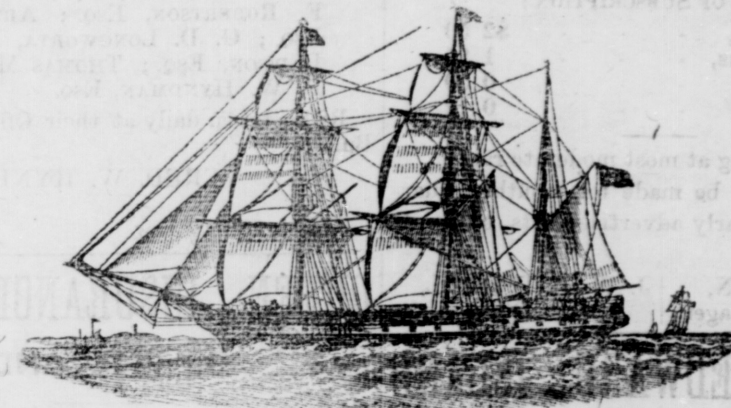
RESERVE your Spring Order, and get our Low Quotations—LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

CARVELL BRO'S, AGENTS.

Ch'town, March 23—aw pat s jour 2i

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)

423 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 PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Liverpool, to PITCAIRN BROS, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; or here, to the owners,—

PEAKE BRO'S & CO.

Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1878.—3tw

Cloths and Clothing!

Ready-made or Made to Order.

JUST RECEIVED A Very Large Supply of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

HATS, CAPS, TIES,

SCARFS, SHIRTS, &c.

—ALSO—

Tweeds, Coating and Cloths.

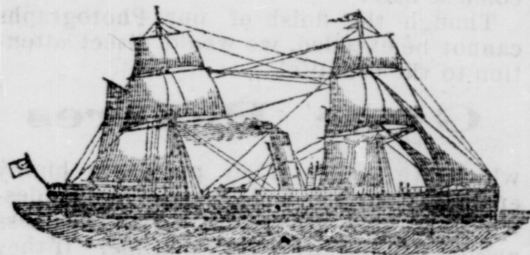
Buyers before leaving their measures or orders elsewhere, should inspect our Stock and Prices.

ROBERT ORR & CO.

Charlottetown, March 18, 1878.

1878.

Ocean Steamship Co'y



OF P. E. ISLAND.

SPRING TRIP.

The First-class Iron Screw Steamship

"Prince Edward,"

1364 Tons Register, Classed 100 A1, which is the highest class at Lloyds,

Robert Fraser, Commander,

Will be on the Berth at Glasgow to receive Cargo about the 15th March,

Leaving Glasgow for Liverpool, about the 5th April, and will leave

Liverpool for Charlottetown

On or about the 15th April,

Carrying Freight at through rates from London, deliverable at Charlottetown, Pictou, Georgetown, Summerside, Souris, Alberton and Shediac.

For Freight or Passage, apply, in London, to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 69 Cornhill; in Glasgow, to JAMES KELSO, junr., 134 St. Vincent Street; in Liverpool, to PITCAIRN BROTHERS, Brockley Buildings, 51 South John Street; in Pictou, N. S., to NOOKAN & DAVIES or here, to

PEAKE BRO'S & CO.,

Managers Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1878.—3tw

FOR SALE,

A FIRST-CLASS Ship's Chronometer. Maker: Dent, London. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to March 28—3i E. W. TAYLOR.

GROCERY

Provision Store!

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public generally that he still keeps on hand a choice assortment of

Groceries and Provisions,

AT HIS OLD STAND,

and will be pleased to have them call and inspect for themselves.

ON HAND,

10 CHESTS CONGOU TEA,

("New Season")

1,000 Lbs. Canadian Cheese,

10 Casks American Kerosene Oil,

(120° test; 36 cts. per gal.)

20 BARRELS SUGAR

(all kinds),

100 Bbls. Sup. Extra Flour,

3 Puns. Very Choice

MOLASSES

20 doz. Pickles, 20 doz. Assorted Jams

20 boxes Dessert Prunes,

100 Tins Sardines

CANS PEACHES, PINEAPPLES

STRAWBERRIES, TOMATOE

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,

300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES, 1

GREEN GRAPES

60 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

25 QTLs. CODFISH,

100 BOXES DIGBY HERRING.

and all goods usually found in a First-

Class Grocery Store.]

FAMILIES SUPPLIED BY THE MONTH

DONALD NICHOLSON.

Jan. 16, 1878—y.