

"A Joly Protectionist."

THE "Patriot" upholds Mr. Joly in his position as Premier of Quebec; though his Government was conceived by means of illegitimate collusion between the Governor of Quebec and members of the Government of the Dominion; though it was brought forth in direct opposition to the principles of Free Government, and though it is maintained in power by the bribery and consequent treason of a Tur(n)otte!

Upholding and endorsing all this, the "Patriot" will, of course, have little difficulty in upholding and endorsing Mr. Joly's views on the Tariff Question.

It will be remembered that in 1876 the farmers of Ontario petitioned the Dominion Parliament as follows:—

"Whereas, agriculture is a prominent interest of this Dominion, and the prosperity of all classes largely depends upon the success of the farmer, it is desirable to enact such laws as shall ensure that success.

"As practical farmers we cannot but view with regret our markets filled with American produce free of duty, while Canadian produce is heavily taxed when sent to the United States markets.

"Your petitioners respectfully pray for such protection as will secure the home market for the home producer; or, that the same rate of duty be levied on all agricultural products coming into the Dominion from foreign countries that is imposed by said foreign countries upon our produce."

In response to that petition, a special Committee of Parliament was formed, and the following letter was sent by M. Joly, the "Liberal" Premier of Quebec, to that Committee:

QUEBEC, March 24th, 1876.
G. T. Orton, M. P., Chairman Agr'l Com.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—I only received to-day a printed form of questions from your Committee, in the labors of which I take a deep interest, and hasten to send you my answers. I am afraid they are rather lengthy, but I must acknowledge that I feel some satisfaction in being allowed to give my views on the subject, however little weight they may carry.

It is a sort of a protest against the accusation of inconsistency which has been brought against me during this session in the House of Commons and in the Press, for having given up the main plank of the platform of our Parti National. We claimed, above all things, a National Commercial Policy. My friends have been twitted with having given it up, and I was brought in as the leader of the Parti National, but I have not given it up.

If I remember correctly, you helped me in 1873 to obtain the exemption of duty for the beet root sugar manufacture, and I hope you will approve my views on the subject.

I remain, my Dear doctor,
Yours, sincerely,
H. G. JOLY.

M. Joly's replies to the Committee's questions as follows:—

Q. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?

A. No, it is against the interest of Canada. I humbly think that we should not admit anything free of duty except the raw material required for our manufactures.

Q. What duties, if any would you impose on flour and various grains and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such impositions of duties would you advise?

A. I would respectfully recommend to lay aside all abstract theories, and to adopt no other rule but that of our own interest.

Q. What effect has free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of country?

A. We are not much affected in our part of the country, because unfortunately we do not produce much more than is required to supply our own wants; but it appears to me that wherever the farmer produces more than he requires for his own use, and has a surplus for sale, he must suffer by the competition. It is true the purchasers, among whom the manufacturers and the workmen ought to count for a very large proportion, may buy a little cheaper than the farmer, but as a natural consequence, they will have to sell their goods cheaper to the farmer, whose purchasing powers are diminished. It is not by cheapening everything we can hope to attain national wealth. The dearer we pay, the better for us, provided our paying power keeps pace with the increase of price. Ask a workman which of the two he prefers—flour at \$4.50 a barrel and no work, or flour at \$6 and plenty of work. Farming and industry are a good strong team when they are driven together. Divide them and you have a one-horse concern, or rather two that will not do anything like the work of a good strong double team.

Q. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada, the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also cultivation of tobacco and flax? And what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?

A. The House of Commons in 1873 expressed itself in favor of exemption from duties for a certain number of years of the beet-root sugar manufactured in Canada. I think nothing could be more efficacious for promoting that industry. True that, so far, it has not taken root in the country, but strenuous efforts are made to introduce it. The difficulties are great, greater even than in France, Belgium and Germany, but I trust they will be overcome, and rely especially on that exemption from duties as the greatest encouragement that can be given. As regards tobacco, the tax on the

Canadian grown tobacco yields but a very small revenue while it hinders the cultivation. It ought to be abolished and the tax on imported tobacco increased. We can produce very good tobacco in Canada. I see no reason why ours should be inferior to the Connecticut or Kentucky. All we want is experience, which can only be acquired by practice, and no one will grow tobacco on a large scale with the present tax.

As for flax, its cultivation will never be profitable without linen factories, and those who have a practical knowledge of the subject know how difficult it is to work profitably a linen factory in Canada under present circumstances.

Q. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States? If so, what remedy would you advise?

A. A great number of people leave our part of the country every year for the factories in the States, and will continue to do so as long as we cannot give them work. Of course our market is too limited to employ them all; but, limited as it is, we could employ a good many more than we do if we kept our market to ourselves, which we ought to do, since the United States refuse to open their market to us.

Q. Does the free importation of American flour, without reciprocity, put you at a disadvantage as compared with American competitors. And if so, state reasons.

A. I think those who have grain for sale must feel it seriously.

Q. Have you found grinding in bond convenient and practicable and fair to all parties concerned, and would you recommend it in case of the imposition of a duty on foreign wheat?

A. No.
Q. As an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. imposed in the United States on flour against the fixed specific duty of 20 per cent per bushel on wheat, generally operates as discriminatory tariff against the Canadian miller, would the establishment of discriminatory duties by the Parliament of Canada, in your opinion, be advisable?

A. Yes.
Q. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers? And would recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States.

A. Yes.
Q. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?

A. With a good system of farming we ought to produce enough to fatten our cattle.

Q. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?

A. All bulky articles.
Q. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?

A. Give up all abstract notions and study the real interest of the farmer and manufacturer; they ought to go together.

Men Wanted.

THE Kingston "News" contains the following advertisement in its biggest type. We insert it for the benefit of those amongst us who are out of work:—"Steel Rails! Steel Rails! Wanted immediately—300 Men out of Employment to Act as Drivers in the Vicinity of the Penitentiary Wharf! Where Several Hundred Tons of the Celebrated Mackenzie Steel Rails Lie at the Bottom of the Lake! These rails were purchased several years ago at a dead loss of millions of dollars to the country, and were about to start on a summer excursion up the lakes, when they insisted upon taking a dip to work off the thick coating of rust which had accumulated on them during their prolonged visit to the Penitentiary. Conditions of employment: Every man engaged must be a voter, and he must promise to assist in securing the election of the Government candidate at the coming election. This is a rare chance to obtain steady employment under water all summer. Then 'come along John,' make a 'Big Push,' and assist in elevating the rails. Application to be made to the Public Works Department at Ottawa, or at the Penitentiary Wharf. Hurrah for McKenzie!"

Our Fisheries.

THE Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa, have received most encouraging reports from the salmon and lobster packing districts. Thirty-two thousand pounds of salmon were canned this season at Moria, N. S., by the end of May, whereas no more than two thousand pounds had been packed during the same period last year. At a single salmon canning and freezing establishment in Dalhousie, N. B., no less than seven hundred salmon were received in one day, the owner being compelled to refuse a great many more for want of room.

It is stated in Quebec that the local government has already taken away from Messrs. Cimon & Piton the contract for the construction of the Parliamentary Buildings, and that new tenders are to be advertised for for the completion of the work. The news is received with gratification by the working classes, who, before the strike, were paid but fifty cents a day by Mr. Cimon.

Correspondence.

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

The Dust Giant.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—The patent dust-suppressor has issued forth with a splutter, but the dust hits the best of it at present. Has the idea ever entered into the heads of the Civic authorities, first to have the dust swept off the streets at early morn, then gently, as at present, to try and conquer the animal? Surely there are enough street-loafers; could they not be converted into dusters? Yours, &c.,
A CHILD.

Ch'town, June 22, 1878.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—A short communication appeared in your paper last night signed "Q. R. S.," seeming to be intended for an answer to mine on the question of raising the market house. When "Q. R. S." writes over his, her, or its own signature (as it would be almost impossible, from the style of the article, to tell whether it was a man, woman or child that wrote it) and gives reasons that are intelligible for what he writes, then I will endeavor to answer with more reasons why my plan is feasible and practicable; but until he, whoever he may be, comes out over his own signature, I will take no further notice of his answers or anything he may write.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
RICHARD WEEKS.

Ch'town, June 22, 1878.

"The Mowing Machine Argument Again."

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—A Farmer" has written another letter to the "Patriot," in which he states that he is well pleased that I noticed his first communication. With your permission, I will briefly notice his second, in the hope that he will read it with both pleasure and profit.

He commences his letter by giving a broad hint that he is a betting character. I am very much surprised at his offer to make a bet, if he really is what he pretends to be—"a Covehead farmer." Any one acquainted with the religious, honest and industrious farmers of Covehead would suppose it the least likely locality on the Island to find a gambler. Along with his gambling propensity, he is evidently a great grumbler. That American mowing machines are kept out of the market by Premier McKenzie's 17 1/2 per cent. tariff, was the trouble in his first letter. In his last he gives vent to a new grievance. Now it is sweeties that is the disturbing element. The Israelites in the wilderness, longing for the flesh pots of Egypt, do not appear to have made more fuss than "A Farmer" (?) does because he cannot get the old toothsome Scotch candy. I could not help laughing when I thought of one of the hard-working farmers of Covehead troubling himself about where the candy he brought home to his children was made or came from!

Leaving his betting and candy frivolities for the present, let us see what he has brought forward in the way of argument to support the position he has taken. He takes the position that a protective duty on manufactured goods necessarily increases the cost to the buyer; and he instances mowing machines as a case in point. I shewed in my last letter that although the 17 1/2 per cent. tariff of the present Government has practically excluded American machines from this market, instead of machines going up in price, as they should according to his theory, they have actually come down in price. The Protection given induced men to go into the business of manufacturing machines in our own country; and now the competition among our own manufacturers is so keen that prices have come down at least twenty-five per cent. While we were depending on foreigners for our machines, two or three of their manufacturers had a monopoly of our market, and they fixed the price at which the farmer had to buy. "A Farmer" wants to know the names of individuals who sell Buckeyes now for \$140. I do not care about giving names without being authorized; but any farmer can verify the truth of my statement by calling on any of the firms that sell Buckeyes in Charlottetown. He says that some of his neighbors remember buying a Buckeye for \$40, or \$120. They may have brought one of a certain fashion. But a machine of that kind would not bring \$100 now. Besides, by our system of arithmetic (in Cavendish) we make \$40 equal to \$130, or very near it. But I fear if "A Farmer" (?) is a fair sample of the Covehead folk, they have sadly deteriorated both mentally and morally. "A Farmer" (?) evidently does not believe in his own theory that Protection increases the cost of the article and that the consumer pays the duty. He says that Protection pulled down the price of oats in the United States to twenty-five cents a bushel. The United States impose a duty of ten cents a bushel on oats; and, according to his own theory they ought to go up ten cents instead of coming down. Or will he pretend to say that if there was no duty on oats there that the selling price of oats would be only fifteen cents a bushel. I do not believe that "A Farmer," with all his folly, will place himself in such a ridiculous position, as taking either horn of the dilemma, would place him in. He says that only a pack of fools would believe that we could get a reciprocity treaty with the Americans that would allow their manufactured goods into this country free of duty. I presume "A Farmer" does not look upon the Hon. George Brown, the great leader of the so-called Free Trade party as a fool. Yet he tried to negotiate a treaty at Washington so late as 1875. And one of the provisions of that treaty was that all agricultural implements and hundreds of other articles of American manufacture should be admitted into the Dominion free. In conclusion I would advise "A Farmer," if he do not want to bring the reproach of ignorance as well as folly on the farmers of

Covehead, to post himself better on the questions he undertakes to write about.
Yours, &c.,
ANOTHER FARMER.
Cavendish, June 21, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sole Leather.

60 ROLLS,
—CONTAINING—
600 SIDES,
No. 1 & No. 2.

BEST AND CHEAPEST
IN THE MARKET.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 21, 1878—pat in th tu fr 3w

Prince of Wales College.

THE Midsummer Examination of the Classes in the Prince of Wales College will take place at the College Building, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 25th June, instant, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The parents of the pupils, and others interested in the Institution, are respectfully invited to attend.
J. LONGWORTH,
Hon. Sec'y, &c.

Ch'town, June 21, 1878—

TO LET,

DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOP, on Richmond Street. Apply to
WM. KOUGHAN.

Ch'town, June 21, 1878—3i

Baby Carriages.

JUST ARRIVED, another Lot of those very cheap
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, at
H. COOMBS.

June 21, 1878—3i

"THE LAW SOCIETY."

THE Annual Meeting of "The Law Society of Prince Edward Island" will be held at the Law Library in the new Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of June, instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a. m.

F. L. HASZARD, Sec'y.

Charlottetown, June 20, 1878—

THE FANCY SALE

St. Peter's Church Sewing Society will be held in the
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
—ON—
WEDNESDAY, the 10th JULY.

STRAWBERRIES, ICES, &c. Music and Readings in the evening.—Doors open at 2 p. m. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents.
Ch'town, June 17—sw pat.

MASONIC PIC-NIC!

Under the Auspices of St. John's Victoria, and King Solomon Lodges.

ON MONDAY, JUNE 24.

—AT—

Hunter River.

—:—

SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Charlottetown at 10 a. m.; returning, leave Hunter River at 7 p. m., arriving at Charlottetown at 8 p. m.

TICKETS for Return Trip, 60 cents—to be had at Railway Ticket Office.

AMUSEMENTS of various kinds will be provided.

Favorable arrangements have been made with Mr. John Bagnall to provide Refreshments at reasonable rates.

The Brethren and friends from the western parts of the Island will join us at Hunter River.

No pains will be spared to make the day enjoyable to all.

SIMON W. CRABBE, Chairman.
J. McKECHNIE, Secretary.

Ch'town, June 18, 1878—

For Sale or to Let

A NEW COTTAGE, situated on Pleasant Street, containing eight rooms, with Stable and Coach-house attached. For particulars, apply to

P. C. KELLY,
127 Upper Queen St.

Ch'town, June 17—3i sod

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECEIVED TO-DAY

NEW
Worsted Coatings
(CHOICE PATTERNS)

—AT—
KING SQUARE HOUSE
Tailoring Department

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, June 18, 1878.

A GRAND
Temperance Demonstration

—AND—
PUBLIC TEA

WILL BE HELD

On the Beautiful Grounds of
VICTORIA PARK

—ON—

MONDAY, JULY 1st.

ALL the Temperance Societies throughout the Island are invited to attend.

Tea on the tables at 2.30 p. m.
Tickets, 25 cents; children under 12 years, 15 cents.

ENTERTAINMENT in the Market Hall at 8 o'clock, p. m.—Admission, 15 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents.

Railway Fares for the day will be 1 cent a mile.

W. W. BEER, Ch. of Com.
J. W. HODGSON, Sec'y.

Ch'town, June 18, 1878—

Bremner Bros.

HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

New Stock!

—NAMESLY—
CHROMOS & ENGRAVINGS, from 5 cents \$1.50.

FANS! FANS!
entirely new styles.

WALLETS & POCKET-BOOKS
a choice variety.

BASE BALLS & BATS,
RUBBER BALLS.

PHOTO FRAMES
very handsome.

and a choice stock of other goods in the
Stationery & Fancy Goods' Lines.

BREMNER BROS.

June 18—pat 1w 3aw ne li

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—

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the

First Day of July next,

for the erection of a STORE and WAREHOUSE at Carligan Bridge, and also a WAREHOUSE at Montague Bridge, according to the plans and specifications, to be seen on application at the Stores of Owen Connolly & Co., at the above places, or at the Subscriber's office in Charlottetown—the Subscriber to find all materials for said buildings.

The names of two sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract are required to accompany each Tender. The Subscriber does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

Ch'town, June 17, 1878—dy pat 2 aw t date

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.