

carried on, we are paying persons dear for our flies. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Cartwright went further. He said every thing in the nature of protection was neither more nor less than legalized robbery. That was the expression of our Finance Minister, of the man you elected to so regulate our taxation as to assist the struggling industries of the country.

Mr. Cartwright, it is true, increased the tariff from 15 to 17½ per cent, and instead of re-adjusting it in the manner I told you, he put it upon everything, and more than that, he greatly damaged the old tariff which existed when we were in power, for, although ours was only 15 per cent., there was a large free list. In order to encourage the manufactures of Canada, we allowed raw materials, cotton from the United States, which could be worked up here, chains, cables, ropes, &c., to assist ship building, and semi-raw material was allowed to be brought free, so that mechanics of this country might work it up into manufactures used in Canada. Well, he raised the tariff to 17½ per cent, and did not protect any one interest, but taxed articles formerly admitted free, and which were marked in the industries of this country as raw material. Then that was not enough. He found that his 17½ per cent. would not give him money enough and he increased the duty on tea and coffee.

George Brown is the man that pulls the strings, who has made them and can unmake them. He is like the man in the play, who said to his neighbor: "Thou shalt be king but I shall be viceroi over thee." Mr. McKenzie may be nominally the Premier, but there is one behind who is viceroi over him.

Mr. Cartwright destroyed, through mere ignorance, in the first place, the wholesale tea trade coming to this city. I believe myself, he did not know what he was doing, but such was his pride and obstinacy, and want of magnanimity, that he has not the credit to admit he had made a mistake, I have made many mistakes, and have admitted them. No man is fit for public life who will not sink his mere private opinion for the public good. The tea market in Montreal brought the Western merchant here, and when he was here he did not limit himself to buying tea, but bought other things. That whole trade has been destroyed by Mr. Cartwright's ignorance and opposition. Look at the sugar refinery. A grit will say that they have not altered the sugar duties at all, that the sugar duties remain as they were passed by the late Government. That is quite true. But the circumstances have altered the case. The American Government have granted a bounty upon their refined sugar; they take off the duty upon all sugar shipped from the United States to Canada. The consequence is that Redpath and Drummond have been obliged to close their refineries. I do not know how many men were employed in these factories, but 500 heads of families are given as the number, which would give a total of 2,500. Not only 2,500 people, but every one of those wanted boots and shoes, clothes, provisions and shelter. Every industry—the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the merchant, the market gardener, the old lady who sells cabbages on the market—was injured by the removal of these 2,500 people from their midst. But, says Mr. Cartwright, we cannot help that; we are simply the flies on the wheel. (Laughter.) Mr. Cartwright, true to his maxim not to regard the interests of the country, increased the duties on tea. He put six cents on green tea per lb., and five cents per lb. on black. You know quite well the price of tea varies. The rich man pays \$1 to \$1.50 per lb. for his gunpowder and his imperial. The poor laborer is obliged to take home his old woman a thirty cents mixture. What was my proposition? I said to Mr. Cartwright: "Do not put a tax on the old woman's tea pot; put it upon gin and whiskey if you like, but spare the tea. Is it not oppressing and unjust that a pound of tea worth thirty cents has got to pay six cents as the pound of tea worth one dollar and a half? If I buy—and I have fattened upon the public plunder, as you know—(loud laughter)—tea at \$1.50, I only pay six cents, and the man who digs in my garden has to pay as much as I. There is no sense, reason, justice, or equality in such legislation.

What our people have most to contend with under our present system, is that this country is made a sacrifice market for the Americans. The manufacturers, in consequence of the high tariff of the United States, are at their feet. They have forty millions of people and the whole control of their own market! At the end of their season, after supplying their own people, there is always a small surplus left over, of culls, the articles that do not suit the public taste and which they want to clear out of the warehouses. And what do they do? They send them to Canada and auction them off for what they will bring. I will give you one instance in a trade in my own constituency—the lock trade. We have an establishment where they make locks to a very large extent, but they find they can no longer work at a profit, because there is a lockmakers' union in the United States, which sends goods here at any price the merchant chooses to buy them at, in order to crush this trade in Canada, and have the monopoly of the business. If any merchant goes to buy in the United States, after making his bargain, getting discount for cash, all he has to say is, "These goods are for Canada," and the United States merchant will say immediately, "Oh, we will knock off ten per cent more." I have seen in Toronto, last year, the sacrifice made there of American goods. Robert Hay, who is going to be the future member for Centre Toronto, (great applause) a mechanic himself, the largest furniture maker in the Dominion, has had 200 skilled workmen under him. He was anxious not to dismiss them, and kept them on the spot, notwithstanding the depression, at three-quarters and half time.

And I have seen the poor men returning from Hay's manufactory, Toronto, with their heads hanging down in despair, a miserable half dollar in their pockets, instead of \$1.50 or \$2, when, at the next door, there were the culls and refuse of the United States market.

You have heard, as the Grit's last cry, that we are disloyal when we say Canada for the Canadians. England does not say so. The British Government are willing to allow us to tax ourselves. If we choose to tax her goods she allows us to do so. The consequence of the present policy is that every year the amount of goods imported from England decreases, and that from the United States increases. If you wish to restore the old state of things and give British mechanics and industries a chance in our markets, the only thing that we can do is to have a new system of tariff. I have only one thing more to say concerning change of policy. We have in Parliament and out of Parliament laid before the public this matter. The responsibility is off our shoulders and has fallen upon yours. It is for the electors of Canada to say whether, for the next five years, we are going to continue on the road to ruin, or to gain renewed confidence, energy and enterprise. If Montreal is true to herself, if the workmen are true to themselves, we will have renewed traffic, our shops and manufactory will re-open, and Montreal, instead of being in a state of depression, will be a great artery of commercial life. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1878.

### Is Canada for Sale?

We direct the attention of all loyal electors to the telegraphic dispatch which reports that a creature of the Annexationist Huntington has been detected at Washington, seeking funds there for the purpose of bribing electors to support the McKenzie Government. The report bears credibility upon its face. It is a notorious fact that Huntington—though a member of the McKenzie Cabinet—is an avowed Annexationist. It is not, therefore, surprising that his creature should be at Washington trying to get funds to bring to the support to the tottering combination whose policy tends to annexation. If, by any means, McKenzie should be continued in office, we should not be at all surprised to learn that the issue at the next general election will be Annexation to the United States. This young country cannot stand another such five years of bankruptcy and ruin as she has just passed through. When the United States has, by our aid, paid off her enormous public debt and built up, on a firm basis, her great manufacturing industries; when every industry worth having in Canada is as dead as the sugar refining industry; and when \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 more have been added to our public debt,—it will be in order for the people of this country to go down on their marrow bones to the Great Republic and ask for Annexation.

This is the bourn to which we have been tending since McKenzie attained to power. The people of the United States know it; the Annexationist Huntington knows it; and, it is therefore highly probable that the mission of the minion to Washington will be successful.

It is said that money was liberally subscribed in the United States to aid the Grits in the elections of 1873-4; it is said that no less than \$240,000 was paid in 1876 by parties owning the Sugar Refinery of New York to stop the proposed change in our sugar duties. The people of the United States are very speculative. They paid a good deal to get the Grits in; they will pay a good deal more to keep them in—so that they may get complete control of the markets of Canada, and eventually necessitate Annexation. So rich a prize is worth the risk of a good deal of money; and the people of the United States do not stick at trifles.

### The Young Men of this Island.

The young men of this Island have now a chance to punish those who attempted to rob them of their franchise. Without a shadow of excuse, our representatives used their most strenuous endeavors to deprive them of the right to vote. This is a privilege which they long enjoyed, and which they never abused. The young men are the bone and sinew of this country. They are intelligent and law-abiding. Their interests are identical with the interests of the Province. This is their home—the place where they were born, and where they expect to die. They are not like the floating populations of large cities, who are here to-day and away to-morrow. They have a vested interest in the land of their birth. They contribute to its revenues and are prepared, if necessary, to fight in its defence. Why, then, should they be disfranchised? What crime have they committed that they should be subjected to this outrage? What excuse have our representatives to offer? These are the questions which our Grit candidates must satisfactorily answer. Let Messrs. Sinclair, Yeo, McIntyre and Perry state the reason why they voted for the disfranchisement of the young men of this Island. They cannot and will not. They dare not voluntarily refer to the subject on the public platform. They shrink it—they shrink from it.

They sat like dumb dogs in the Commons while the matter was under discussion. When Dr. Tupper and others exposed the true character of this iniquitous transaction, they spoke not a word, but gave their votes in the sullen silence of the assassin committing his crime. Had they openly declared that the young men of this Island were unfit to vote, we could understand their position—however much we might differ from their views. But they had not the manliness to act their part openly, and were compelled to resort to one of the lowest tricks and meanest subterfuges that ever disgraced public men. What must the representatives of the other Provinces have thought of the willing tools who connived at this outrage—of the traitors who were sent to Parliament by the votes of the young men to protect their interests, and not to betray them? Let the young men of this Island thank Dr. Tupper and his gallant band for their noble, though unsuccessful efforts; let them never forget the manly and effectual opposition of Senator Haviland and his colleagues; and let them, on Tuesday next, punish the designing men who used every effort to deprive them of the most sacred right of free citizens—the right to a voice in the Government of their country. Young men, who value your privileges and who respect yourselves, assert your manhood, and vindicate your rights; resent the insult and avenge the wrong; and hurl into well-merited oblivion the unprincipled traitors who betrayed your confidence and violated their sacred trust.

IN THE ABSTRACT, SIR JOHN MACDONALD IS AS MUCH A FREE TRADER AS I, AM.—Hon. Alexander McKenzie.

### The Seat in the Cabinet.

This Province is either entitled to a seat in the Cabinet, or it is not. If it is not, why was it given to Mr. Laird five years ago? If it is, why is it deprived of it now? Was it given to Mr. Laird to secure the support of the Island members then, when their votes were necessary in order to break up the late Administration; and is it not denied to this Province now because Mr. McKenzie has had a sufficient following to enable him to carry on the Government without their assistance? Or is it because, as has been stated, none of the five remaining Grit members have been considered competent to fill it? The latter is the only reason yet assigned by Mr. McKenzie or his friends. We were told, some time ago, that if an able Grit should be returned to succeed Mr. Laird in the representation of Queen's County, the vacant seat would be given to him. But the people were not to be cajoled by this unworthy promise or purchased by this insulting bribe, and they triumphantly elected Mr. Pope. Mr. McKenzie, in spite, filled the position by appointing an itinerant pedagogue from Ontario, and Messrs. Davies, Yeo, McIntyre, Sinclair and Perry sat quietly in their seats—submitted to the outrage without a murmur—suffered the rights of their constituents to be trampled on without a protest, and continued to the last day of the last session to give the Government their undivided, servile support. If Mr. Sinclair is unfit to hold a seat in the Cabinet, is he competent, we ask, to represent the second largest constituency in the Dominion? Must this Province be deprived of their just rights on account of the incapacity of Dr. McIntyre in the eyes of Mr. McKenzie himself? Are the intelligent electors of this Island to be denied their just share of representation in the Cabinet, because of the incapacity of Messrs. Perry and Yeo? The incompetency of our men is the only excuse alleged by Mr. McKenzie. If it is a sufficient one, let the electors blot out the reproach and return men of acknowledged ability, who will be able to take their share in the government of the country and represent their constituents in the Cabinet. If the excuse is not a valid one, then we have a right to assume that our members basely sold their votes at a critical juncture for a portfolio—that they suffered that portfolio to be taken from them when their services were no longer absolutely necessary—and that they dared not refuse their allegiance to a leader who had them so completely in his power. When Esau sold his birthright he had, at least, some justification: it belonged to himself, and he could do what he wished with his own. Our representatives bartered their support for a Cabinet office, and tamely yielded to be robbed of the price paid for their subserviency.

### The Local Government.

The Local Government has determined to brazen it out to the bitter end. Its semi-official organ—the "Patriot"—this morning contains the following announcement:—

The resignations of Messrs. DeBlois, LeFurgey, Gordon and Prowse have been accepted.

The Honorable Thomas Walker Dodd has been appointed Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.

The Honorable Dr. Robertson has accepted a seat in the Executive Council.

Pending the election in Belfast and Tignish, the remaining two seats have not been filled in.

At the formation of the Government, two years ago, Hon. Thomas W. Dodd was not considered the right man even to have a seat in the Council, to which, at that time, he was entitled. But Mr. Davies, failing to seduce Mr. Conroy from the Opposition, has ordered the Legislative Councillor from the City into the breach; and forward he goes, to assist in drawing from the farmers thousands of dollars per year to feed the grand army of unnecessary officials with which the Province has been filled. But the end is not yet. Mr. Dodd has to face the citizens' election; and when the time arrives they will inform him by their votes that his services as a Legislator are no longer required.

### Will Our Honor Be Redeemed.

The eyes of Canada are upon Prince Edward Island. For three years a standing question at Ottawa was, "Has not the Island by the sea—the garden of the gulf—any better men than Perry, Yeo, McIntyre, Davies and Sinclair to send up here to represent her?" Those who knew the Island and felt for the mean position she occupied in the Great Council of the country have answered, "Yes, she has plenty better men—but the electors made some mistake last time!" The people of Canada are now watching intently to see whether or not that mistake will be renewed!

We are confident that it will not be renewed. The people of Prince Edward Island will assert their manhood and their intelligence on "THE SEVENTEENTH"; and every one of the Liberal mis-representatives will be returned to the privacy and obscurity of their own homes.

ELECTORS OF PRINCE, IF YOU WANT THE PRIVILEGE OF SELLING YOUR PRODUCE IN THE UNITED STATES MARKET—VOTE FOR HOWATT AND HACKETT.

### WHERE TO VOTE.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CITY ELECTORS.

In Charlottetown there are six polling divisions, at which the votes will be taken, as follows, viz:—

The Poll for the first Polling District shall be taken or held at or near James Curtis', Sydney Street, and all registered voters on the revised list for the WESTERN POLLING DIVISION of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, whose surnames begin with any of the letters of the alphabet from the letter A to the letter G, both inclusive, shall vote at such Polling District, and not elsewhere.

The Poll for the second Polling District shall be taken or held at or near the New Engine House, on King Street, near the Bank of Prince Edward Island, and all registered voters in the revised list for the EASTERN POLLING DIVISION of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty whose surnames begin with any of the letters of the alphabet from the letter A to the letter G, both inclusive, shall vote at such Polling District and not elsewhere.

The Poll for the third Polling District shall be taken or held at or near the Market House, Queen Square, and all registered voters on the revised list for the WESTERN POLLING DIVISION of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, whose surnames begin with any of the letters of the alphabet from the letter H to the letter M, both inclusive, also including Macs, shall vote at such Polling District, and not elsewhere.

The Poll for the fourth Polling Division shall be taken or held near the Fire Engine House at or near King Square, and all registered voters on the revised list for the EASTERN POLLING DIVISION of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, whose surnames begin with any of the letters of the alphabet from the letter H to the letter M, both inclusive, also including Macs, shall vote at such Polling Division, and not elsewhere.

The Poll for the fifth Polling Division shall be taken or held at or near Frederick Curtis', head of Queen Street, and all registered voters on the revised list for the WESTERN POLLING DIVISION of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, whose surnames begin with any of the letters of the alphabet from the letter N to the letter Z, both inclusive, shall vote at such Polling Division, and not elsewhere.

The Poll for the sixth Polling Division shall be taken or held at or near David R. Hooper's, north of Easton Street, and all registered voters on the Revised List for the EASTERN POLLING DIVISION of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty, whose surnames begin with any of the letters of the alphabet from the letter N to the letter Z, both inclusive, shall vote at such Polling Division, and not elsewhere.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## VOTERS' LISTS!

PRINTED LISTS OF VOTERS in Charlottetown and Royalty, for sale at the EXAMINER OFFICE.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

## CROMPTON'S ADJUSTABLE CORSETS

NOW ARRIVING AT THE LONDON HOUSE.

September 13, 1878.

NEW GOODS NOW ARRIVING AT THE LONDON HOUSE! —AT THE—

Charlottetown, September 13, 1878.

## NEW FRILLINGS

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

September 13, 1878—

## Debentures!

THE City School Board offer for sale SCHOOL DEBENTURES, amounting to \$6,000, payable in 20 years, and bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Interest guaranteed by the Provincial Government, and payable half-yearly at the office of the Board.

By order, ISAAC OXENHAM Sec'y of Board.

Ch'town, Sept. 12, 1878—pat 1w

## For Newfoundland, Direct.

THE Brig "FLEETWOOD" will sail for ST. JOHN'S on Tuesday next, the 17th, and will have room for six horses on deck, on freight, if engaged immediately. Apply to

LONGWORTH & CO. Sept. 10—5i

HOUSE TO LET.—A Two-Tenement House on Cumberland Street, near the residence of Pope Welsh, Esq., each tenement containing 8 rooms, new and well furnished with first-class cellar and good water in the yard. Enquire of R. B. HUESTIS, at A. A. BALDWIN & Co's, Queen Street. Sept. 7, 1878.

## Montreal and Acadian

## S. S. LINE.

THE S. S. "VALETTA," Capt. Anderson, leaves Montreal on or about the 11th inst., for this Port, sailing from here, after discharging cargo, for Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, N. F., carrying freight and passengers at moderate rates. For freight or passage apply to

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Agents.

Ch'town, Sept. 10, 1878—4i

## FURNITURE!

A FEW ELEGANT BEDROOM SETTS, from \$20.00 to \$85.00 each, at A. McNEILL'S AUCTION ROOM. No. 11 Queen Street, Sept. 2—tf

## To be Let,

THE House and Premises on Richmond Street, known as the "RICHMOND HOUSE." Possession can be given immediately. Apply to

FRANCIS P. McCARRON. Ch'town, Sept. 7, 1878—

## COAL! COAL!

## ANTHRACITE.

THE LAST CHANCE for the SEASON! 300 Tons of Anthracite Coal daily expected, and will be sold cheap from vessel. Orders left with F. T. NEWBERRY & CO. or THOS. CASELY will be promptly attended to.

Ch'town, Sept. 7—3 aw pat 3i