

The Trade Issue (No. 6.)

THE opinions of Mr. Dalton McCarthy are not nearly so definite as those expressed by Mr. McKenzie, when he says—

"As long as duties are levied upon imported articles, they should be levied upon articles produced by our own people."—*The Premier at Hamilton.*

Mr. McCarthy, speaking for his Party, says—

"What we want is not to inaugurate a system of Protection, but to initiate such a system as will remedy the mistakes made against the doctrine of Free Trade by our friends south of the line."

And we have a distinct repudiation of what Sir A. T. Galt terms "Thorough Protection," in the words—

"He had NEVER PRETENDED that, looked at in a purely abstract light a system of Protection was to be preferred to one of Free Trade, and that it was wise, or would be good statesmanship for the country, to build up against the laws of nature manufactures which could not exist in the Dominion without such aid."

Yet Mr. McCarthy claims to be a "Protectionist" in the sense of the word as understood by the people of Ontario; and the Patriot classes him as a "vigorous Protectionist," while Mr. McKenzie, who last year said that, "situated as we are, it is absolutely impossible to carry out a Free Trade policy," is classed as an ultra Free trade—because, forsooth, Mr. McKenzie has expressed admiration for Richard Cobden, and cants in a general way about the blessings of unrestricted intercourse—"if our circumstances would but admit of it." It is important that the electors should not be led away by cant words of indefinite meaning and ranting speeches about general principles which cannot be applied because "circumstances will not admit."—*Vide McKenzie's Speech at Watford.*

Pass we now to Dr. Tupper. The Doctor is very emphatic. He says—

"What we ask is, not the increase of taxation, but a re-adjustment of taxation."—*Vide Hansard 1878, pp. 492.*

The Doctor says that what the Conservatives propose to do is simply what they did when in power. He declares that—

"Everything a Government could do to foster the manufacturing interests of this country was done by the late Government. As the hon. gentleman knows right well, we put the material the manufacturers used on the free list. We protected the manufacturers by relieving the raw material as far as possible from taxation. The hon. gentleman knows we allowed machinery that could not be manufactured in this country to be brought in free of duty, thus assisting those who were engaged in such manufactures. The hon. gentleman knows we protected the great shipbuilding interest of this country by giving the shipbuilder everything that entered into the construction of a ship free; which stimulated, to a very large extent, one of the most important industries of the country, and one to which Canada owes more than to almost any single industry that can be named. Then the hon. gentleman knows that we found ourselves in a different position to that in which he finds himself at present, and that, although carrying on the public service of the country with great liberality, we had more money than we required to use, and we made tea and coffee free, taking that taxation off the people entirely. That was a policy eminently calculated to foster the manufacturing industries of the country."—*Vide Hansard, 1878.*

Further on Dr. Tupper says—

"I trust I have satisfied the House that it is not a question of high or low taxation, any further than this, that, inasmuch as we governed the country with a small taxation, and inasmuch as we are prepared to govern the country again without those extravagant expenditures made by the present Government since they have been entrusted with power, all we ask is, not that the taxation of the people shall be increased, because we do not require so much money as the hon. gentlemen opposite, as we have shown by our economy in the past, and which we are prepared to practice in the future; but that the money shall be levied in such a way as to furnish employment for the people and provide the means of paying the taxation that is levied upon them."

The Doctor goes on to advocate the reduction of duties on raw sugars, and the abolition of duties on tea and coffee—in order that these necessary commodities of every household may be obtained at the lowest possible price, and through our own tea and coffee merchants and sugar refiners—not through those of the United States.

Dr. Tupper then turns his attention to the Reciprocal Free Trade phase of the question, and points out that, under the existing tariffs of the two countries, it is utterly ridiculous to suppose that the Government of the United States will extend to Canada the advantages of her market for coal and agricultural produce. He asks—

"With such a lever as we have, what is it that keeps the duty of seventy-five cents on coal? It is the coal mining monopoly of Pennsylvania, and the moment you meet them in Ontario with a duty, as they meet you in Boston and New York, they will be only too glad to use the power they now use to keep it on, to take it off."

Dr. Tupper says—

"The coal miners of Nova Scotia believe that a duty of fifty cents a ton will send their coal to Hamilton. Does the hon. gentleman not know that a large contract for coal was called for at Belleville not long ago, and that the Nova Scotia dealers were only thirty-five cents above the United States, and, if the duty had been imposed, they would have obtained the contract. What is the use of crushing out our coal industry? There are no persons more

interested in having it maintained than the people of Ontario. Destroy it? Let all the twelve millions that has been invested in it to be lost, and Ontario will be at the mercy of the United States, and they will charge us for their coal what they please. But I want to know, as a pure question of revenue, can the hon. gentleman give this House any reason why he should put a duty on light that he does not put on fuel? Is light any more a necessary of life than fuel, or is fuel any more a necessary of life than light? If you ask the poor man in Nova Scotia to pay for a protection to the Ontario industry of coal oil of 33½ per cent., how can you refuse a protection of 17½ per cent. to the suffering coal mining industry of Nova Scotia? I maintain it would displace the coal from the United States. One of the leading coal dealers we had before the Committee proved that he imported ten cargoes of Nova Scotia coal into Ontario, and he got fifty cents per ton higher for it than was obtained for United States coal, because it was so much better, and not only so, but any quantity could have been sold. That was done, I think, at the time we had a fifty cents a ton duty on it.

Mr. Dymond: It was a year before it, 1869.

Dr. Tupper: The hon. gentleman says it was a year before. Perhaps it was; and, if so, it makes the case still stronger. And the reason it was done was this: Steamers were employed to carry flour down and coal up, and it was the fact of having return cargoes that accomplished the work. Now, I say, if you want to knit this whole country together from end to end, you must knit it together commercially. You must make every man feel, not that he is a Nova Scotian, not that he is of Quebec, but that he is a Canadian, and that he is interested in the development of Canadian industries and Canadian enterprises wherever they may be found. I am told, and I am glad to learn it, that in the Province of New Brunswick a valuable anthracite mine has been discovered, and I trust that, if that is the case, I shall very soon have the assistance of the hon. members from that Province in the great measure I am now pressing upon the attention of the House. But, if no American coal was displaced, if you placed a fifty cent duty on coal you would get \$300,000 of revenue, and that would take off \$300,000 taxation from other articles.

Mr. Mills: From whom?

Mr. Tupper: From the customers; just as you got it off the consumers of coal oil in the Lower Provinces exactly. If we are to say that one Province in this country is to legislate for its own interest exclusively, without regard to all the rest, then avow such a policy, and it would be consistent enough for some hon. gentlemen to avow that policy, and carry it out; but it is a policy that will not commend itself to the honest, independent intelligence of the fair-minded Canadian, let him be found where he may. I say, therefore, that, as a pure question of revenue, the hon. gentleman can give no satisfactory reason to the people of this country for protecting coal oil and not protecting coal. The hon. gentleman can draw no distinction, except the distinction that one is the industry of a weaker Province, that has not, perhaps, he thinks, quite as much strength to enforce its claims as that of the larger Province from which he comes.

WARLIKE.

A CRISIS is evidently near at hand. It may be that even now the word has gone forth to let slip the dogs of war. We are told that Russia has ordered her commanders to "make ready;" and it is said that the order is consequent upon the increased irritation caused by Salisbury's circular to the Powers. It is evident, however, that ever since her late success was assured, Russia has been actively preparing for the combat with England, which she felt must take place if she did not recede from her present position. One of the noteworthy facts in connection with her preparations has been her sedulous courtship of Turkey. Having commenced the fight with the avowed object of chastising Turkey for her barbarities, and of obtaining the relief of the Christians whom Turkey oppressed; and having humbled Turkey to the dust, she is now trying to bring about an alliance with the barbarous and abhorred Turk! But, it appears, without success. France has also been approached, in the hope that she would acknowledge the justice of Russia's demands; but France replied that she could not assist in a combination against England.

Legislative Notes and Comments.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

PARLIAMENTARY FREEDOM.

A striking instance of the "liberality" of some professed "Liberals" was exhibited when the Leader of the Government insisted that Mr. J. E. McDonald should take the chair of the Committee to consider amendments to the hated Assessment Act. The Leader of the Opposition wanted the assistance of Mr. McDonald on the floor of the House. Mr. McDonald declined to act. But the beaurocrat who clings to office though he knows that he is obnoxious to the people and tinkers with Acts which he knows the people want wiped off the Statute Book altogether, called upon his majority to force Mr. McDonald into the chair. He afterwards covered Mr. McDonald with compliment. He was "the good man of the House," the man "who understood his duties"—who "worked while others talked," etc. How his own followers—who were considered unable to act as Chairmen of an important Committee—felt may be better imagined than described. We were glad to see that the Hon. Mr. Lefurgy and Dr. Robertson did not countenance the arrogance and stubbornness of the "Leader of the House."

THE ASSESSMENT ACT.

The resolution tabled merely indicates the amendments proposed to the obnoxious "Assessment Act 1877," and the debate was rather general skirmishing than debate. Altogether, the best speech delivered on the Government side of the House was that of Mr. Lea. His effort, doubtless, appeared the more able in contrast with the marked

weakness of the previous efforts of his party. But it was, nevertheless, commendable. Mr. Lea evidently raised the drooping spirit of his friends; and he even made the Opposition feel, for the nonce, that the Government was not destitute of every particle of respect for the wishes of those by whom they, with loud-mouthed "Liberalism," profess to be governed. Hon. Mr. Sullivan, however, contended in vain. The Government—despite the petitions of the people, the resolutions, the public meetings—all the evidences of popular opposition to the Assessment Act which meet them throughout the length and breadth of the Province—refuse, point blank, to repeal it, or even to suspend its operations for a year or two, in order that the people may be enabled to rid themselves of their liabilities to the Land Office. Our "Liberal-Radical" Premier has no more regard for popular feeling than the tyrant who shut his ears to the complaints of his overtaken slaves.

THE AMENDMENTS.

Regarding the proposed amendments, we have little to say. We suppose they will improve the Act—simply because it is quite impossible to make it any worse than it is. It is understood that Courts of Appeal are to be provided; that old men and dead men are to be relieved from tax, etc.

Local and Other Items.

REMEMBER the Entertainment by the members of the Reform Club, in their Hall, to night.

THE steamer "Northern Light" arrived in Georgetown at 6 o'clock last evening with freight and passengers.

A LARGE amount of business was transacted at the Small Debt Court to-day. Their were over 60 cases on trial.

VOTES.—Let it not be forgotten that the Voters' Lists are yet minus the names of hundreds of men who have as good a right to vote as any elector in the Province.

HOT BEDS.—Extra fine seeds for early sowing, just received, and large supplies expected by first arrivals from England and the United States.

W. R. WATSON.

THE City Council has ordered that crossings be placed on several parts of the main streets. We hope the Street Committee will not overlook placing the much-needed crossing on Richmond street from Dorsey & Jost's to the plankway leading to the Post Office.

THE mails that have been lying at Cape Traverse for the past five days were to-day transferred to Georgetown and forwarded to Pictou via the "Northern Light"; and the mails delayed at Cape Tormentine were ordered to be transferred to Pictou. They will probably arrive in this City to-morrow night.

I. O. O. F.—On Friday, the 26th of April (the Natal Day of the Order), an Odd Fellows' Entertainment will be given in the Market Hall. Particulars will be published in a few days.

H. JAS. PALMER, Chairman Com.

April 2, 1878.

At the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this morning, John Oakes, arrested on complaint of John Carroll for being drunk and disorderly, was discharged, the plaintiff not appearing; Joseph Duster, on complaint of John Roche, for assault, was discharged on his own recognizance, to appear when required; John Prunty, truckman, drunk and incapable, was fined \$2 and costs, or 8 days.

CHARLOTTETOWN has a new official—a City Sexton—in the person of Thomas Shepherd (colored), who transacts all business in the way of interring dead cats, dogs, etc., for which he charges the city the moderate sum of twelve cents per carcass. For the burial of dead horses, cows, etc., he charges fifty cents. We direct the attention of the Sexton to the carcass of a dead dog which now lies in a very advanced stage of decomposition on Lower Great George street.

FIRST LAUNCH OF THE SEASON.—Launched, from the shipyard of Alex. Chiverie, Esq., Souris, on the 1st of April, a very handsome, well-modeled and firmly finished bark of 580 tons register, called the "Ringwood," classed 7 years, A1 at English Lloyds. This bark reflects great credit on her builder—Mr. Chiverie—and is pronounced, by competent judges, to be the best finished vessel ever launched in Souris. She is owned by Messrs. Longworth & Co., of this city, who have a cargo of oats stored in Souris, which will be traded at once from Messrs. Knight, Son & Co's new wharf, and her owners expect she will sail for the United Kingdom about the 15th April. This speaks well for Souris as an early port.

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-21w

MANILLA.

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

CARVELL BROS., AGENTS.

Ch'town, March 23—sw pat s jour 2i

PAINTING!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the Public for the liberal patronage he has received during the five years he has been in business, and solicits a continuance of the same.

He is now prepared to execute, in a very superior manner, House, Sign, and Carriage Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.

Special attention is given by him to WHITENING, COLORING and the DECORATING of CELLINGS, WALLS, etc.

On hand and made to order—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CARRIAGES.

Carriage Repairing promptly attended to.

Prices to suit the times.

P. H. TRAINOR,

68 Kent St., opp. Rocklin House.

April 2—3m eod

LUMBER!

Dry Pine Boards, Scantling, &c.

I WILL Sell at AUCTION, on Pownall Wharf,

On Tuesday, the 9th April,

AT FOUR O'CLOCK,

50,000 sp. feet, 1, 1½ & 2 in. Dry Pine BOARDS. Lot 2x3 & 3x6 SCANTLING.

3,000 pieces CLAPBOARDS (3d quality).

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, March 30—dy pat 2i

DENTAL.

I HAVE prepared from the receipt of a distinguished Dentist a Tooth Powder, it is Antacid, and the result of careful experiments made to ascertain what would prevent the injurious action upon the teeth of the acid secretions of the mouth and cleanse the teeth, removing tartar and stain, without wearing them.

I have a new method of treating ulcerated Teeth, removing pain and by filling, restore them to their natural shape and usefulness. I make a specialty of replanting teeth.

Use Nitrous Oxide in Extracting.

C. L. STRICKLAND.

Ch'town, April 1, 1878—dp her

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

MOLASSES

—AND—

SOLE LEATHER!

20 PUNCHEONS Porto Rico and Cuba MOLASSES.

50 SIDES New York SOLE LEATHER.

For sale cheap, at

ARCHD KENNEDY'S.

Lower Water Street, Ch'town, March 29—6in

HERRING & HAKE!

30 Bbls. No. 1 HERRING.

25 Qts. HAKE.

For Sale Cheap at

A. McNEIL'S AUCTION ROOM.

—ALSO—

50 BBLs. NO. 1 APPLES!

IN PRIME ORDER, SELLING FAST AT

A McNEIL'S AUCTION ROOM.

No. 11 Queen St., March 20—6i eod

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

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 TOMATOES,

NEW RAISINS, ZANTE CURRANTS

DRIED APPLES, STEWING PRUNES,

300 QUARTS CRANBERRIES,

GREEN GRAPES

00 LBS. SMOKED HALIBUT,

25 QLS. 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.

1878.

Ocean Steamship Co'y

OF P. E. ISLAND.

SPRING TRIP.

The First-class iron Screw Steamship

"Prince Edward,"

1364 Tons Register, Cased 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 NOONAN & DAVIES or here, to

PEAKE Bro's & Co.,

Managers

Charlottetown, Feb. 2, 1878.—3tw

Greenbacks & American Silver

TAKEN AT THE FACE,

in exchange for goods at usual prices.

FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.

Ch'town, March 20—pat 3i eod ar 2i