

forward a project to tax the people of this country \$3,000,000 per annum of additional taxation, on the ground that it was necessary in order to prevent a deficit. He reported that this fact was precisely as he had stated—that there had been no additional taxation—and I draw the hon. gentleman's attention to this in connection with the position in which he finds himself to-night—“that there has been no additional taxation, there would have been a clear deficit in 1874 of one and a quarter millions; and in 1875, probably two millions; and we would have lost control of the market, and the scenes have again been repeated, scenes which the people of this country had not forgotten—which we witnessed in 1858, when Sir A. T. Galt was obliged to borrow money on Canadian bonds at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

#### NO REMEDY.

The hon. gentleman stands here to-night and confesses that he has already laid upon this country that additional debt for the purpose of covering the ordinary expenditure of the country—that additional charge of \$3,311,000. But I want now to invite the hon. gentleman's attention to one source especially, which I have just read. What does he tell the House? He tells the House that he does not propose any additional taxation; that he proposed to submit a measure by which this great calamity, this great disaster, this ruin to the credit of Canada, shall be averted, although he shows that on the 12th of February of this year he had a deficit of \$317,610.

#### THE RUDDERLESS SHIP.

He tells us that the ship of state is rudderless, that she is drifting, that there is no means of guiding her, that the incompetent crew who are on board of her have abandoned all hope of directing her course and have concluded to let her drift, let it be out to sea or on to the breakers.

#### THE OLD STATE OF THINGS.

Everybody knows that, when we were in power, the state of things was such as to protect the manufacturing interests of this country completely from the United States markets. As far as England was concerned, it was different, of course—the expense of bringing goods across the Atlantic giving a protection we have not from the United States. Not only was that the case, but 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 use 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 protecting those who were engaged in the manufacture of machinery, as well as relieving the manufacturer. 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 any single industry that can be named. Then the hon. gentleman knows that, and 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 the taxation of the people of this country and giving to every laborer employed in the country at the very lowest cost possible. That was a policy eminently calculated to foster the manufacturing industries of the country. Then we found the fishermen laboring under great difficulties. We found that they wanted protection. And what was our policy? Our policy was to give Canadian fishermen the Canadian fishing grounds, and we asked Parliament to give them the means of protection that we could afford. Every person knows the way in which we were met by hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House with that policy. Everybody knows that we were met with hostility, and that we were told to let our fishermen—

Mr. MILL—No one took that ground except Sir A. T. Galt.

Mr. TUPPER—The hon. gentleman is entirely mistaken, and I will come to Sir A. T. Galt before I sit down. And I may remind the hon. gentleman of the unhand-some manner in which he tortured the views of Sir A. T. Galt, (hear, hear)—and of his presentation to this House, as the views of Sir A. T. Galt, views which he had retracted and withdrawn, and concerning which he had said that he now holds sentiments entirely opposite. When the hon. gentleman attempted to defend himself, Sir Alexander Galt wrote a letter to the hon. gentleman, and he allowed the debate to close with it having the malignity of character to read it to the House, and giving Sir Alexander Galt an opportunity of showing that the Minister of the Interior was a mere theoretical politician, utterly incapable of grasping the great commercial questions of the country; and that he had in his absence ventured to misrepresent him most grossly. I say that was the way in which we were met, but we went on, and we protected the hardy fishermen of Canada in the enjoyment of their rights, and what was the result? Why, the result was this, that a treaty was negotiated under which these fishermen had the embargo upon their fish taken off, and the great market of the United States opened to their fish, by the duty of a dollar a barrel on herrings, and two dollars a barrel on mackerel being removed. I say that was a protection, and a very extended one, given to the fishermen of this country. While I am on that subject, I may say that I wish to tender my thanks to the Government for one act of administration that I think every person in this country has reason to be gratified that they have performed, and that was the nomination of Sir Alex. Galt as Her Majesty's Commissioner in carrying out the provisions of that treaty. What is the re-

sult to-day? Why, the result of it is, not only that the fish of the fishermen of Canada go into the markets of the United States free of duty, but after a most thorough investigation, after the most elaborate testimony has been given before an independent commission, we have got a judicial decision that the fisheries of Canada are worth about half a million dollars per annum for ever, over and above all the advantages that are received by taking the duty off fish and allowing our fish to go into the markets of the United States free. I do not say that the amount is sufficient compensation, but I say that I believe we owe a debt of gratitude to the Government for having selected a man of Sir Alexander Galt's high attainments, high ability, and admirable capacity to discharge that important duty, or the result probably would not have been even as satisfactory as it is at the present moment. Now, we are in this position, that we have that as a lever to use in the future in connection with the United States of America. The payments of five and a half million dollars is comparatively a small matter, important as it is, to the fact of having this judicial award placed on record as to that important question. Then, sir, we protect the trade of this country, when we add tea and coffee free. We protected the trade of this country from being swept away from under the feet of Canadians and of the commercial men of our own country. I say we protected the trade from being destroyed, by the imposition of 10 per cent. duty on the tea coming from the United States; and that was another mode in which we fostered the industries and maintained the position of the commerce of our own country. Then, sir, the House knows very well that we made a great effort to impose a tax to protect the coal trade of this country, and the salt trade of this country, and the agricultural industries of this country, by imposing duties upon coal, upon salt, and upon the wheat and coarse grains coming into this country; and it was only in consequence of the hon. gentleman opposite uniting in a party with a certain number of gentlemen on our own side of the House who disapproved of that policy, that we were reluctantly compelled to abandon it. But I ask the hon. gentleman whether he does not think it is worth while to consider what the effect of that was upon the commerce and business of the country? This we do know, that while that policy was pursued Canada prospered, and there was no indication of the existing condition of things until the hon. gentleman opposite got possession of the Treasury Bench, and until the hon. the Minister of Finance was entrusted with the management of the financial affairs and fiscal policy of the country.

#### (Conclusion in our next.)

#### The Registry Office.

The *Patriot's* defense of the irregularity and extravagance of this department is getting weaker and weaker, and in to-day's issue a few lines, under "Local and other items," contains nothing new, but suggests many things false.

We again call attention to the fact that the accuracy of our statements are uncontradicted. Everything we have stated has been admitted, even to the piteous complaint of the Registrar as to the numerous and irregular conduct of his subordinates.

The *Patriot*, in admitting our estimate of the expenditures, half apologizes for his own misstatements by alleging that he "spoke from memory." We have shown that his information is incorrect, and he now admits that his memory is not to be relied on. Our contemporary asks: "Does the EXAMINER suppose that its manipulations of figures can make any difference in the surplus?" The question is one which no one but a blockhead would have asked, and the answer is most obvious to anyone not exactly a lunatic. We supposed nothing of the kind, but as "manipulation" suggests some unfair arrangement of the figures, we shall give details of the actual expenditure.

The amount paid to the Registry officials during the month of January is as follows (omitting fractional portions of a dollar):—

N. J. Campbell.....	\$13 00
L. McMillan.....	125 00
W. Crabb.....	97 00
M. Howatt.....	95 00
B. DesBrisay.....	83 00
	\$53 00

We suppose it is hardly necessary to tell the *Patriot* that there are twelve months in the year, and that if he will multiply \$53 by 12, the result will be \$636. This is what is called "manipulations of figures"—an expression clearly showing that the *Patriot* does not understand the meaning of the language he uses, or what better than what is meant by the faithful discharge of official duties.

It will be seen that, among the officials, the favored child of Fortune is Norman J. Campbell. We are fully convinced that the public generally do not understand what are his duties and how ill he performs them; and, little as we care troubling ourselves or our readers about him, still we believe it to be our duty to devote some little attention to him, in order to expose one of the greatest jobs which was ever perpetrated, and call attention to a neglect of duty and a waste of the public funds which is most discreditable to the Government (if they are aware of it), and most disgraceful to all concerned in it.

We understand that Lieut. Colonel Wildy, of Ottawa, kindly permitted the Directors of the Skating Rink to use the bayonets, swords, etc., of the volunteers, for the decoration for the Carnival.

JUST RECEIVED at A. Simpson's, another lot of prime dairy-packed BUTTER, for sale low.

EMERGENCY MEETING of Alexandra Royal Arch Chapter this evening at 8 o'clock.

THERE was a larger market to-day than usually.

#### Latest by Telegraph.

### WAR NEWS.

Special Dispatch to Examiner.

LONDON, March 1.

The Press Association says: "Considerable uneasiness prevails relative to the negotiations now pending between the European Powers and Russia."

"The Opposition leaders in Parliament have determined not to embarrass Gortschakoff while the present critical position lasts. They have been informed that it is desirable, in the interests of peace, to avoid a definite Ministerial settlement."

The Press Association also says: "Russia is anxious to erect a fort on the Bosphorus, and it is rumored that England, Austria and Italy have informed the Government that they would regard a resistance in this determination as *casus belli*."

In the House of Commons, to-night, Sir Stafford Northcote, in replying to a question, stated:

"That the Government was still uninformed of the final terms of Peace, but if they injured us by affecting British interests, the Government would take the proper course to vindicate and protect those interests."

This declaration was received with loud cheers.

The *Times'* leading editorial, after pointing out the elements of weakness in the Empire of Hapsburg, in an antagonism between Magyars and Slavs, and the leaning of the Court toward the latter and of Count Andrassy towards the former, which antagonism is hardly kept within the loose bonds of dual comitatus by intelligence, patience and contempt for the race jealous of the German Provinces of the Empire, concludes as follows:—

"It is time for Austria to emerge from this vacillation; there is much to be said in favor of the Magyar policy; but there is to be said for the Slavs policy; but there is neither dignity nor safety in over-ruling the uncertainty of Vienna. Let the Austrian Government speak the final word and England as well as Russia will know what to expect. It says that its interests are the same as those of this country; but before we can act in concert with Austria we must have a precise statement of her views and intentions. Present vacillation is more dangerous to peace, than a clear and resolute expression of military purpose. A special to the *Standard* from Vienna says, 'that negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Serbia.' The object of which is to allow Russia to occupy Belgrade, if conflict with Austria should become inevitable."

The morning papers abound in details of warlike preparations. Some of the militia Colonels have been warned that their regiments may be required for permanent duty. The militia will be armed with Martini-Henry rifles, immediately upon embodiment. The *Standard's* Vienna despatch says: "The Mohomstan land-owners of Bosnia have sent a deputation to Vienna, asking annexation to Austria."

### OUR OTTAWA DESPATCH.

(Special Dispatch to Daily Examiner.)

OTTAWA, March 1.

The Gooderich Harbor Job was the subject of lively discussion.

Langevin and Dr. Tupper charged the Government with throwing away fifty thousand dollars. Huntington dared them to formulate a charge before a committee. Tupper said the House was already in possession of facts which would be formulated before the great tribunal of the people. Blake defended writing the letter to McKenzie.

Cameron said that more attention was given to Blake's intimation that Moore was his friend, than to Gosterton's recommendation of Fulton as a good contractor, and the country lost thereby \$50,000 dollars.

OTTAWA, March 1st.

Mr. Diamond spoke in support of a Bill allowing persons charged with common assault to testify in their defence. Many complaints would not be made if this right existed; the party to a fight who got a warrant first had things his own way in court. Mr. Palmer said the Government should introduce such a Bill, and not private members; he believed the change would improve the criminal law.

Another member opposed the Bill on its merits, saying it would change the whole practice in all assault cases, and asked its withdrawal and its submission to the Minister of Justice.

Mr. Appleby said the principle worked well in New Brunswick, and should be applied to the Dominion.

Mr. Laflamme favored giving the principle of the Bill a trial; this was seconded and carried.

Dr. Tupper said that a Committee was asked for the Gooderich Harbor Job and it was packed with Government supporters; he would appeal to the public as a committee.

The Premier defended the Gooderich harbor contract, instancing the several tenders to show that only the public interest was consulted.

The debate on the budget will be resumed to-morrow, and will continue till Mr. McKenzie puts a stop to it. There will probably be a week's talking.

Sir John A. is still absent, and the Opposition are consequently determined to keep up the debate till he returns.

The Dominion Artillery Association met here to-day, when it was determined to send them to Shoeburyness this year if Government aid could be obtained. The same officers were re-elected.

Wm. Flynn has a notice in paper for an order of the House for copies of all correspondence, papers and reports in connection with the Grand River Falls in the County of Richmond.

#### Supreme Court.

The February term of the Supreme Court commenced here on Tuesday last, Chief Justice Palmer, presiding. The criminal calendar is considerably larger than is usually the case in this County, there being fifteen bills of indictment presented to the Grand Jury. Out of this number only one or two can be called very aggravating, the majority being cases of petty larceny. The Grand Jury has not been discharged as we go to press, but we learn that the business in their hands will probably terminate to-day. The Jury brought in True Bills against Joseph McCormack, for larceny, and John Kenan, for stabbing. A True Bill was also found against John McPhee, alias John Ross, for burglariously entering a public building (St. Peter's Station), and stealing several articles of clothing therefrom. The bill presented against Joseph McCormack on the prosecution of Stephen McKinnon, for larceny, was not found; also the Queen vs. John McPhee, alias John Ross, for burglariously entering the Railway Station at Souris, was not found. The Queen, on prosecution of Geo. B. McEthern, against the same, was not found. Joseph McCormack, on prosecution of Thomas McGoug, for stealing his (McGoug's) horse, sleigh, and sundry other articles, was found guilty. The Queen, on the prosecution of McDonald and Westaway, vs. Patrick Collins for larceny, a true bill was found. This case is, at present, before the Court. The list of civil suits on the docket consists of seven cases and nineteen appeals: Angus McPhail vs. J. G. Springour, action for debt, verdict for plaintiff, \$36.45; G. A. Aitken vs. N. C. McKean, an absconding debtor, verdict for plaintiff, \$600; John McLean vs. Alex. McDonald, verdict for plaintiff, \$211.38; Malcolm McDonald and another vs. Wm. P. Lewis, action for an endorsement of notes by the defendant, verdict for plaintiff, \$1437.75; Messrs. Palmer and McLeod for plaintiff; Mr. Peters for debt.

The following gentlemen constitute the Grand Jury:—

James McDonald, Foreman; John H. Walker, Charles McAlam, Charles McEachern, Alex. Chivrie, Ronald B. McDonald, Robert Anderson, Peter B. McInnis, John Ross, Angus McKenzie, Duncan McDonald, Donald Stewart, Daniel McRae, David McInnis, Albert G. Aitken, Wm. Noble, Joseph B. McDonald, Allan McDonald, Ronald McCormack, John McDonald, James Johnson, Frederick Morrow, Martin McInnis, John Hughes.

Mr. Daniel A. McDonald applied to be examined preparatory to his entering on the study of Law in the office of F. L. Haszard, Jas. M. Sutherland and Walter A. O. Morrison, Esqs., were admitted as Barristers.—*Advertiser.*

A case that has never before figured on our court records was brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate this morning. It is a charge laid against one person for extorting money from another, by the first threatening to publish a certain defamatory paragraph regarding the latter's character. This is usually called blackmailing. The prosecutor in the case is a young man named William Lockhead, of whom a shabby defamatory letter recently appeared in a blackguard publication called *Ritchford's Daily*. Previous to the insertion of this paragraph, Ritchford wrote Mr. Lockhead a letter, stating that he had received the paragraph, and if Mr. Lockhead would pay him fifty cents, he would defer its publication. This Mr. Lockhead refused, and the paragraph appeared in the next issue. Mr. Lockhead accordingly laid the matter before the Stipendiary Magistrate, who, after taking the deposition of five witnesses, sent the defendant to jail to await his trial in the Supreme Court.

### Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, 6th March, at twelve o'clock, noon, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 23—1w

### Wants, Lost, Found, &c.

Advertisements under this heading, in space not exceeding half an inch, will be inserted for Ten Cents per day.

WANTED—A complete set of the "ROYAL GAZETTE" for the last five years, or any intermediate years. Apply at this Office, stating price.

Feb. 23, 78—

WANTED—A servant girl for a small family. She must be a good cook. Apply at this office.

Feb. 23.

FOR SALE—A First-class Second-hand ORGAN, quite new, and used but little. Will be sold very cheap, on easy terms. For further particulars apply at EXAMINER office.

Feb. 11, 1878—2i wklly 1m

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A Double Tenement HOUSE or COTTAGE, in a good locality in Town. Apply by letter, to this Office.

Feb. 25—tf

LOST—Last Thursday night, the 21st inst., on Queen Street, a Bunch of KEYS. Any person leaving them at this Office or a 55 Upper Great George Street, will be amply recompensed.

Feb. 23, 1878—2i pat eod ar

FOUND—A Bunch of KEYS. The owner can obtain them at EXAMINER Office.

Ch'town, Feb. 21—

#### New Advertisements.

### BUTTER! BUTTER!

A FEW Tubs good Home-Made BUTTER—not impure, made by some of our best Butter-makers—can be had on application to

JAMES BARRETT,  
Dorchester Street.

Ch'town, Mar. 1, 1878—tf

### FISH SALE!

FOR SALE AT OUR STORE:

400 QUINTALS No. 1 CODFISH,  
20 Quintals POLLOCK,  
3 Boxes Smoked HALIBUT,  
50 Boxes Preserved LOBSTERS.

HASZARD BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 23—dy pat 1m

### Mr. Earle's Concert!

A CONCERT of VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC will be given in the

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION HALL

—ON—

TUESDAY, 5th March.

TICKETS 50 cents each, to be had at Dr. Dod's Medical Hall, where a plan of the sittings can be seen on Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Family tickets of six, \$2.00; of four, \$1.50.

Feb. 25—

### Tenders for Poor House.

TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Poor House," will be received at the Poor House, until SATURDAY, 9th March, from persons willing to furnish the following supplies:—

FISH,  
KEROSENE OIL,  
SOAP,  
HOMESPUN CLOTH,  
FLANNEL,  
UNBLEACHED COTTON,  
WHITE,  
WINCEY,  
SHIRTS and DRAWERS,  
HATS and CAPS.

Also for performing the following services:—  
TAILOR'S WORK,  
SHOEMAKER'S,  
UNDERTAKER'S.

All necessary information can be obtained at the Poor House from the master.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest of any tender.

GEORGE W. HODGSON,  
Sec'y Commissioners.

Ch'town, Feb. 25—dy pat 31aw till 9th

### WEST OF ENGLAND HOUSE,

Great George Street,

### SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber, in returning thanks to his customers for their patronage during the time he has been in business, begs to inform them and the public generally that he intends closing up his present business and will sell at

REDUCED PRICES,

the Stock now on hand, until

### The First Day of May.

Any person wishing to go into the

### Dry Goods and Grocery Business

will be treated liberally for the purchase of

Entire Stock & Premises

with immediate possession if required.

All persons indebted will please make immediate payment of their respective accounts.

W. W. STUMBLES.

Feb. 26, 1878.—3i

### SHROVE TUESDAY!!

### An Entertainment,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE UNION,

WILL BE GIVEN ON

TUESDAY, MARCH the 5th,

IN THE

### REFORM CLUB HALL.

As the Committee have spared no pains in making the programme an interesting one, they hope the Entertainment will be liberally patronized.

ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.

Doors open at 7 1/2 p. m.; to commence at 8.

T. NEWBERRY,  
Sec'y Com.

Feb. 27—

### TEA!

SEASON 1877-1878.

We have received, by last trip of "Northern Light,"

50 CHESTS TEA, of the latest season—

FRESH AND VERY SUPERIOR.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 23—2i