

It gives us very great pleasure to note that the Patriot has at last abandoned its in-vective on the Trade Issue. This morning it has, for the first time, given evidence of an intention to discuss the question on its merits. It quotes fairly enough that portion of Mr. Cartwright's Budget which refers to the policy those who compose the present Ministry profess themselves prepared to carry out, when—should they be returned to power—they revise the tariff in order to raise a revenue sufficiently large to meet ordinary expenditure and make good the lamentable deficits of the past two years. We trust the Patriot will go on to explain the meaning of that policy; and to show whether or not the Grit Party as a whole is prepared—or can possibly—carry it out.

For ourselves, we are fully convinced that there are not ten men—among all the Grits of Canada—who will—under existing circumstances—practically sanction Mr. Cartwright's policy as explained by Mr. Cartwright himself, viz., that under the revised tariff no interest or industry in the Dominion shall receive the slightest advantage from it; that shipbuilding and other raw materials now admitted "duty free" shall be taxed in order that the advantage shipbuilders and others now possess may be done away; and that an excise duty shall be levied upon manufactured goods, so that the advantage manufacturers now have from a tax of 17½ per cent. upon imported manufactures shall be neutralized. No Grit except Mr. Mills has given even a hint that he is prepared to support such a wholesale Free Trade policy. They may—if returned to power we presume they will—impose a tax upon shipbuilding materials, and otherwise legislate in the direction of Free Trade as far as "circumstances will admit." But they cannot—they cannot support Mr. Cartwright's policy, as demonstrated by Mr. Cartwright himself.

On the other hand we have from the Conservatives—one and all—the assurance that they do not propose an increase of taxation beyond the requirements of the revenue; that they do propose to admit shipbuilding and other raw and quasi raw materials duty free; that they do not propose to levy an excise duty upon home manufactured goods; but that, on the contrary, they propose to raise the revenue by taxing foreign, and especially United States manufactured goods—now very largely imported—and thus give to home industries the advantage of untaxed raw materials and taxed products of foreign industries imported into Canada to enter into competition with them.

After comparing the two policies—as set forth and explained by Mr. Cartwright on the one side and by Dr. Tupper on the other—the Monetary Times—a non-partisan authority on questions relating to trade—expresses its surprise at the confusion of opinions on the issue which results from the use of mere names and mere words, and emphatically says:—

"Neither party, according to these declarations [of Mr. Cartwright and Dr. Tupper], is Protectionist; both would in England be called Free Traders, but Free Traders with a difference."

Wherein, then, lies the difference? Mr. Cartwright and the Conservative leaders both propose the levy of duties for the immediate purpose only of raising the required revenue. They are agreed that there shall be no taxation except for revenue purposes. They both, in effect, say, as Sir John McDonald and almost every man of his Party in Parliament say, in so many words, that the volume of taxation shall not be increased. So far there is no real difference of opinion.

(1.) But Mr. Cartwright says the revenue shall be raised by means of duties so adjusted that no industry in the Dominion shall thereby be advantaged.

(2.) And the Conservatives say, the revenue shall be raised by means of duties so adjusted that every industry shall, as far as possible, be advantaged.

Mr. Cartwright says that nothing whatever can be done to militate against the exclusive-intrusive policy of the United States.

(4.) And the Conservatives say that the tariff may be so framed that those by whose influence Canadian productions are now excluded from the United States market, may find it to their advantage to sanction Reciprocal Free Trade between the countries.

As we are, we think, fairly stated, the points of difference between the two

Now, regarding Mr. Cartwright's proposition: (1) That the revenue shall be raised by means of duties so adjusted that no industry in the Dominion shall thereby be advantaged,—we have demonstrated that it cannot possibly be carried into practice by the

Grit Party, because the Grit Party, with one or two exceptions, believe that, under present circumstances, it would be ruinous to the country. The great body the Grit Party believe with their Leader, Mr. McKenzie, that—

"Situating us as we are, it is absolutely impossible to carry out a Free Trade policy."—Vide McKenzie's Watford speech.

There is, therefore, no necessity to consider it; and we may pass on, without further remark, to the consideration of his second proposition, viz.: "that it is impossible to militate against the selfish, vicious, exclusive-intrusive policy of the United States." Upon this proposition there is an issue, because the Grit Party declare that it is impossible, by retaliatory duties, to force the United States to grant to Canada Reciprocity of Trade.

Let us first see what Free Trade authority we have for imposing retaliatory duties with this view. Let us take our readers to the fountain head of Free Trade—Dr. Adam Smith. Dr. Smith says:—

"There may be good policy in retaliations of this kind, when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of. The recovery of a great foreign market will generally more than compensate the transitory inconvenience of paying dearer during a short time for some sort of goods. To judge whether such retaliations are likely to produce such an effect, does not, perhaps, belong so much to the science of a legislator, whose deliberations ought to be governed by general principles which are always the same, as to the skill of that insidious and crafty animal, vulgarly called a statesman or politician, whose councils are directed by the momentary fluctuations of affairs."

Backed up by the author of the "Wealth of Nations," let us assume the office of politician. Let us judge, from the facts, whether or not a judicious retaliatory policy, if adopted, will be likely to bring about Reciprocal Free Trade.

A Question Easily Answered.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Patriot asks:—"How then, I ask, can a Protectionist in deed be a Free Trader in word?"

Simplest thing in the world. Look here: "The result was that within a year we found it necessary to increase the duty to 17½ per cent., and that is the duty at present in existence. We have, therefore, given an incidental protection of two and a half per cent. more than had been imposed by the previous Administration."—Hon. A. McKenzie, Leader of the so-called Free Traders.

"The candidature of Mr. Thomas Workman for this important constituency has my hearty support."—Hon. Alex. McKenzie.

Mr. Workman's policy—defined, if we mistake not, in the presence of Mr. McKenzie—was this:—

"My policy on the manufacturing question is simple. We are to a very large extent here in Montreal and I think over the greater part of the country, over-run with American manufactured goods, sent here and forced upon our markets at sacrificing prices. These goods interfere with our mechanics, manufacturers, and our artisans. I would, therefore, gentlemen, advocate the imposition of a duty on all goods coming in from the United States equal to what the Americans charge on all goods sent from Canada. That is what I call reciprocity in duty."

"Sir Francis Hincks stated last year, in his election tour and in the House of Commons, that he was in favor of incidental Protection. I said, 'I am in favor of it.'—The Free Trade (?) Premier.

"As I have said, all parties in this country have accepted the doctrine I lay down, that our revenue must be obtained by means of duties upon imported goods, and the distribution of these duties should always be in such a way as to confer the GREATEST AMOUNT OF BENEFIT upon our people."—Hon. Alexander McKenzie, Premier.

"I have assumed as a matter of public policy—and not one man in Parliament has attacked that policy—what Sir Francis Hincks characterizes as 'Incidental Protection'—meaning a revenue raised from the imposition of duties on articles imported into this country."—Hon. Alex. McKenzie.

"The American Government, always alive to the interests of their people and all that relates to the prosperity of their country, have recently passed a treasury order, increasing very considerably the drawback on white refined sugar, the result of which, I learn, has been that the great bulk of that quality now used in Canada comes from that quarter, and their manufacture is entirely abandoned at Montreal, where formerly large quantities were made; hence, it follows, that if our trade is to be encouraged or sustained, such exceptional legislation as I have referred to, must be met by corresponding legislation on our part."—Mr. A. Jones' Letter to Sir P. Hincks.

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

And finally the Free Trader in word says a Free Trade Policy is:—

"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, information 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."

What a pity it is that "the circumstances of the country" will not admit, etc.

Another Question Easily Answered

A CORRESPONDENT of the Patriot wants to know how "Mr. Pope, while pretending to be a Free Trader, could vote for an acknowledged Protectionist resolution in the present session of Parliament."

Here is the Toronto Globe's answer:—"Mr. Pope, the champion Free Trader, might safely vote for it, and boast himself, with perfect consistency, to be the champion Free Trader still."

The Globe is, we admit, not a very reliable authority. But still its dictum will perhaps satisfy the Patriot's correspondent.

QUERY?

Why did the Government suppress, in the published correspondence on Education, among other matter a memorandum signed by His Lordship Bishop McIntyre and Rev. Dr. O'Brien, in which the practical working of the present Education Law was set forth? Where they ashamed to have made public the manner in which their proscriptionist policy was shown up to the Dominion Government? One would imagine that the unblushing effrontery of men who could sign what they either knew, or ought to have known was untrue, viz., the Minutes of Council of 30th June, 1877, would not shrink from any publicity of their proscribing policy.

Correspondence.

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

The Capes Route.

LETTER FROM A RESIDENT—HOW THE DIFFICULTY IS TO BE OVERCOME—WHERE A WINTER STEAMER SHOULD BE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—I desire to offer a few practical remarks respecting the carriage of the winter mails. If the "Northern Light" was at Cape Traverse we could have a daily mail. I think that it would be an imposition on the Island for the Dominion Government to persist in keeping the "Northern Light" on the route that she is on now, for it is plain to be seen that she cannot give us a daily mail there, because she may, and is, often a week making a trip, even this mild winter, when ever the wind is to the north.

Now, if she was here, she could cross to the ice in less than an hour. There has been only about two or three miles of ice in the Gulf for the last ten days; and it is so broken up that she would go right through it without any trouble. The boats cannot cross on account of the wind blowing so hard and so much broken up ice on the other shore.

Any time that the steamer could not cross here, the boats would have no trouble to cross. When the Gulf is full of solid ice, the boats can make the trip in from two to three hours. The hardest time that the boats have is when the ice is badly broken up. Then there is ice and lolly, which the "Northern Light" should go right through; and we would have a daily mail without any trouble, and there would be no need of trucking mails to and fro as they have done this winter, nor would we be without a mail for a fortnight. The Dominion Government should concentrate their efforts all in one place. Any sensible man must admit that the "Northern Light" cannot give us what we require of them, viz.: a daily mail, on the route that she is now on. But if they would send her here to assist the boats, we could have a daily mail without any trouble; and there would be no changing mails from one place to the other, causing much expense.

Concerning a harbor it would not cost a great quantity of money to give us a good harbor on this side. By extending the present wharf one hundred and fifty yards it would give us three fathoms and a half of water at low tide. Every sensible man must admit that when we have a severe winter, such as we have experienced in former years, the "Northern Light" could not do the first thing in carrying our mails. Therefore they should have to cross at the Capes, and the extra expense of keeping the two routes would soon build the required breakwater. I think that the Government should centre their efforts all in one place; and there is positive proof that this is the only place that we can get a daily mail. Messrs. Muttart and Irving had the mails two months, and in that time we were only two days without a mail. Those days it blew too hard to cross; but if the "Northern Light" had been here they would have had no trouble to cross. We would require a short piece of railroad from the County Line to the Cape, about nine miles—through the richest part of P. E. Island; and it would be a great feeder to the main line.

This is the best route for the summer mails. A steamer can cross in less than an hour, and the mails would be carried much quicker than any other way; and passengers that are sea-sick would hardly have time to get sick before they were over, for it is only like a ferry.

Yours, &c., ALEXANDER STRANG.

April 8, 1878.

Origin of Some Famous Legends.

Not among the different members of the great Aryan family only are the germs of many of our best known stories discoverable. They seem to belong to humanity. A lively American, Professor Fiske, of Harvard University, noticing how the "William Tell" legend (for it is a legend), and that of which the Welsh form celebrates the death of Gelert's faithful hound, and a good many others besides, are found everywhere, says: "We must admit, then, that these fireside tales have been handed down from parent to child for more than a hundred generations; that the primitive Aryan cottager, as he took his evening meal of yava, and sipped his fermented mead, listened with his children to the stories of 'Boots' and 'Cinderella,' and the 'Master Thief,' in the days when the squat Laplander was still master of Europe, and the dark-skinned Sudra was as yet unmolested in the Punjab." True; but may we not go further, and say that, finding these tales, or their counterparts, among Zulus, Mongols, Malays, and red Indians, we must either pronounce them to be "innate ideas," or else hold that men had invented them in the old, old time, when the difference between Aryans and non-Aryans had not yet grown up? Sir H. Rawlinson seems to prove, from the earliest Assyrian remains, that, "in the beginning," Hamite, Shemite and Japhethian were all one—that even what afterwards became of the Aryan tongues were then "agglutinative," like the red Indian of to-day. Some one, too, has just "proved" that the old Peruvian was a kindred speech to the Sanscrit! No wonder, then, that the same stories are current all the world over.

WILD GESE are very numerous this season. This morning Government Pond was visited by a very large flock. They were apparently bewildered, and remained but a short time.

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

C. ROBERTSON, CUSTOM TAILOR, 50 QUEEN STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Under Captain Finlayson's Skillful Command, the "Northern Light," well spoken of by bummers, has landed us

12 Cases Men's Wear,

THE LATEST OUT.

WORSTED COATINGS—SUPERIOR FINISH! Spring Tweed—Newest Designs!

LATEST STYLES,

—IN— SHIRTS (white & colored), Men's Hard and Soft Felt and Fur HATS, CAPS, &c.

C. ROBERTSON.

Ch'town, April 6—3m

MANILLA.

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

CARVELL BRO'S, AGENTS.

Ch'town, March 23—sw pat s jour 2i

HARPER'S HISTORY OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES, COLLINS' GEOGRAPHY, Chemistry Of Common Things

and other School Books just received at

THE SCHOOL BOOK DEPOT.

HARVIE'S BOOK-STORE;

Ch'town, April 8—cod

CITY HOTEL

TO LET,

That Eligibly Situated Property known as the City Hotel.

THIS HOTEL contains 28 Rooms, and its location for Hotel purposes cannot be surpassed, being centrally situated, within a stone's throw of the Post Office and Public Buildings, and but three minutes' walk from the Railway Station and Wharves. Possession given 1st May. Apply to HASZARD BROS.

Ch'town, April 8—cod t may 1

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

TENDERS will be received by the Assignee of the Estate of S. Keith and Co., for the whole Stock, Good Will and Trade of the above-named Insolvent, until twelve o'clock, noon, of SATURDAY, the 13th day of April, 1878; and the names of two responsible persons, willing to become bound for the amount, will be required to accompany each tender. The Assignee does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

C. V. MCGREGOR, Assignee.

Ch'town, April 6, 1878.—pat

THE

Daily Examiner

CONTAINS THE

LATEST NEWS

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

BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER, for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

CATTLE SHOW

TUESDAY, APRIL 16,

At Twelve o'clock.

THE Commissioners of the Stock Farm will offer the following Prizes for Fat Cattle on TUESDAY, April 16th, at 12 o'clock, noon:—

Table with 2 columns: Prize description and amount. Includes Best animal on Exhibition (\$100), Best Fat Ox (900), Best Fat Steer (700), Best Fat Cow (800), Best Pair Sheep, Ewes or Wethers (500).

An entrance fee of 50 cents will be charged for each of the cattle, and 50 cents for each pair of sheep. Entries to be made with the Secretary on or before Tuesday, the 15th April, at 11 o'clock.

SALE OF AYRSHIRE BULL.

The Services of the Ayrshire Bull will be sold at Auction immediately after the Cattle Show.

SIMON W. CRABBE, Secretary to Stock Farm Com'rs. April 6—3aw

CONCERT

BY THE CHARLOTTETOWN Amateur Orchestral Club!

THE CLUB will give their Second CharloTTetown Concert on

Thursday Ev'ng, April 11,

—AT THE—

Y. M. C. A. HALL.

PLAN of the Seats can be seen at Apothecaries' Hall on Monday next, 8th inst. TICKETS 25 cents.

W. H. BRENNER, Secretary.

April 4, 1878—

FOR SALE,

THE Fast-trotting Canadian STALLION "Kemble Morrel" was imported into the Island about three years ago. It can be shown that he is the sire of the most promising Stock, in shape and gait, that the Island can produce. If not sold at private sale before TUESDAY, the 16th inst., he will be offered on that day at Public Auction, on Terms liberal.

PETER DOYLE.

Ch'town, April 8—t sale

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.