

STAY; lest it be said that the Father of Free Trade—Dr. Adam Smith—is somewhat antiquated in his ideas, let us, before entering upon this discussion, be doubly assured. Let us see what our modern Free Traders say about retaliatory duties. And who more authoritative than a gentle man who—for his political services in the advancement of Reform principles—was recently elevated to the Senate. Who more reliable than Senator Fabre, of Montreal. A year or two before Senator Fabre received at Mr. McKenzie's hand the reward of his editorial services, he wrote:—

"The resolutions adopted at a large meeting of manufacturers that has lately taken place in Toronto, asked for the tariff to be raised to twenty per cent. on all goods coming from Great Britain, which can be manufactured in Canada, and that on all articles coming from the United States and other countries, Canada should impose equal duties to those imposed upon Canadian products going into the United States and other foreign countries. We accept these resolutions, and do not hesitate to say that they should be the programme of every Government having at heart the prosperity of the country. It is this that everybody requires, except certain political men who sacrifice practice to theory. Mr. McKenzie has happily stated the tariff should be modified in the interests of Canada, and we are sure he will keep his word.—Vide 'Bien Public'."

And Mr. McKenzie himself says:— "Our Commercial System will always be more or less controlled by the policy of the United States, as our immediate neighborhood may compel us sometimes, for our own protection, to adopt measures not in accordance with what may be termed correct commercial principles."—Vide Hon. Mr. McKenzie.

The "measures" Mr. McKenzie would adopt were shown when Mr. McKenzie went down to Montreal to tell the people that the gentleman who issued the following card had his "hearty support":—

"I solicit your support as a merchant who has been actively engaged in business for over forty years, and who has, he believes and trusts, never allowed his fair name to be tarnished in a single instance. When I formerly had the honor to represent Montreal Centre in the House of Commons, I voted for the 10 per cent. differential duty on teas imported from the United States into Canada, because the Americans imposed a similar duty on teas going into the States from Canada. I disapproved of the abrogation of that duty during last session, and if again returned to Parliament will advocate its restoration.

"With regard to Customs' duties, however, I cannot overlook the fact that Mr. McKenzie's Government increased the tariff on all manufactured goods from 15 to 17 1/2 per cent., thereby giving an additional protection of 2 1/2 per cent. in favor of our own people, as compared with the tariff of Sir John Macdonald's Government."

"I solicit your support as a manufacturer who has for many years been largely interested in that important branch of national industry, and knowing, from personal experience, the trials and difficulties which at present surround it, I have daily experience of the ruinous competition to which it is exposed from manufacturers in the United States, who make Canada a sacrifice market for their surplus stock, and rush through the length and breadth of our land, selling their goods at prices far below those charged in their own country, thus carrying off the ready money which ought to go into the pockets of our own people. If returned to Parliament, I will support any measure that will prevent this, and vote in favor of any tariff imposing the same rate of duty on American manufactures that they charge on similar goods manufactured in Canada.—Mr. Workman's Card, Sept. 20, 1875.

"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."—Mr. Workman's Speech, Sept., 1875.

With this high, this undoubted authority before us, need we hesitate? If we do, let us see what Sir A. T. Galt has said upon the point. He has said:—

"He had spoken perhaps a little severely of what our policy should be towards the United States, and no doubt many would call it a policy of retaliation. He did call it a policy of retaliation; he called it a Policy of DEFENCE; defending our own interests—not allowing foreigners to take from us what we could keep. He believed in that policy. We ought not to be afraid of the Americans doing us any harm. They had abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty; they did not let our ships enter the canals; they taxed our lobster cans; every petty difficulty they could put in our way they did; and he did not know what else he could do. He could assure his audience of this—if there was anything else which their neighbors could do, they would readily do it."

Fortified by these authorities let us proceed. The object of the Conservatives is, to obtain the desire of every man in the Maritime Provinces, viz:—Reciprocal Free Trade in the articles of coal (1) and agricultural produce (2.)

(1.) With regard to coal, the facts are that Canada possesses mines equalling any in the known world; that from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 have been invested for the purpose of developing them; that before the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, they were the seats of prosperous industries—and gave remunerative employment to a large, flourishing, increasing population, and afforded a good, steady, "Home Market" for a considerable quantity of oats, hay,

potatoes, and many other productions of our farmers; that since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the scene is completely changed;—the money invested is, for the time, yielding no return to the investors. Worse than that, the investors have experienced ruinous losses, the population has largely decreased, and some of those who remain behind have been preserved from absolute starvation only by—the worst of all kinds of protection—public and private contributions. Through the abrogation of the Treaty of Reciprocity, Canadian coal was shut out of the United States market; and shrinkage and want have taken the place of profits and prosperity.

On the other hand, the coal trade is depressed in the United States. The factories of the United States have produced too much. Consequently many of them have been either working on half time or altogether closed; and the quantity of coal they consumed is greatly reduced. But the coal owners and miners of the United States are consoled by the fact that under the Canadian tariff they enjoy a complete monopoly of the coal market of Ontario, and compete, on equal terms, with the coal owners and miners of Canada in the great markets of Quebec, and in all the other Provinces of the Dominion. At the same time they are protected in the markets of their own country by an almost prohibitive impost duty of seventy-five cents per ton.

Now, while Grits prate about the impossibility of forcing forty millions of people—and are content to do nothing—the Conservatives argue in this way: Canadian coal owners say that the advantage of a duty of fifty cents a ton in favor of their coal will enable them to compete in the markets of Ontario. If this duty (which is all that is asked) be imposed and the object be gained, the United States will necessarily sell to Canadians a smaller amount at a less price than they do now that they have a complete monopoly. The coal they can not sell in Ontario because of Canadian competition must be sold in the United States; and the increased supply must necessarily reduce the price of the coal there also. With profits curtailed, the coal owners of the United States will naturally ask themselves, "what's to be done?" while the coal consumers of the United States will see clearly that it is not to their advantage to maintain monopolies—either double or single. The coal owners of the United States, finding that they cannot longer have a monopoly of both United States and Ontario markets, will—as business men—consider whether or not it is better for them to retain the Ontario market and permit Canadians to compete on equal terms in the United States market under a reciprocal arrangement. Having satisfied themselves that it is better to retain the Ontario market—which is close to them—they will use their influence to have the duties taken off of coal going into the United States, while Free Trade Canada will be only too glad to open her ports; and we shall have Reciprocal Free Trade in coal.

A Minister who Says "the Thing that is not."

In reply to Hon. W. W. Sullivan, the Commissioner of Public Works stated that no assistance had been rendered his Department by Mr. Shanks or anyone else. The following extract from a letter written by Mr. Shanks, and read by Mr. Sullivan in the House, yesterday, shows how grossly inaccurate a member of our "good" Government can be:—

"I hope that you, as Leader of Her Majesty's most loyal Opposition," will be magnanimous enough to admit that Mr. McKay, in making such a statement, was doing an injustice to both the Government and myself, inasmuch as during the time I was assisting the Public Works Department—from the middle of February, 1877, till about the middle April following—(at \$50 per month), I was engaged in examining Road Overseers Returns, classifying the Queen's County Jail (new additions) expenditure, preparing returns asked for by members of and for both Houses of the Legislature, including certified true copies of the new Lunatic Asylum Tenders, and occasionally assisting with the correspondence of the Department, which included two letters approved of and signed by the Commissioner—claiming certain refunds from the Dominion Government and on account of which appears to have since been received \$597.59 as shown under Appendix H at page 85 of the printed Provincial Accounts for the past year.

I may likewise state for your information, inasmuch as you were a member of the late Government, that it is but just and fair to Mr. Owen, the Leader thereof, and now in England, that the statement of the Island Finances which I prepared with his approval and in compliance with his request should be published and in this way show that he also (in the words of his successor) "hoped that the truth respecting the real state of our Public Accounts would find its way through the length and breadth of the land, and that the people would see those accounts and examine them for themselves in order to pass a correct opinion upon them."

If this be done, the Owen-Haviland Administration will probably not suffer by any comparison which may be occasioned thereby—while any misapprehensions which an intelligent and discriminating public may not unreasonably or unaturally have already formed—from a perusal of the recently delivered eloquent Budget Speech—will, at the same time, be removed.

Legislative.

This forenoon, upon the motion to read a third time the Act authorizing the levying of "An Assessment for 1878," the following division took place:—

Yeas.—Davies, DeBlois, Yeo, Gordon, Prowse, Dr. Robertson, Calhoun, Westaway, Lea, Farquharson—10.
Nays.—Sullivan, Campbell, Conroy, Arsenault, Hackett, Kelly, J. A. McDonald, J. E. McDonald, McIsaac, McKay—10.

Mr. Speaker has reserved his casting vote until this evening at six o'clock. The Act to amend the "Registration and Ballot Act" was read a third time this morning; and some progress has been made with the "License Amendment Bill."

This afternoon the House was in Committee on Road Scales.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan is again in his place.

Misleading the Public.

The Patriot is determined to mislead the people of this Island if possible. In the "Editorial Correspondence" published in this morning's issue, the editor says, in reference to the tax on wheat and breadstuffs, that it was moved by Mr. Brown, an "independent." Every person knows this to be inaccurate. Mr. Brown is a most obedient supporter of the "organized hypocrisy."

This misleading game may suit the Patriot's purpose just now, but the intelligent people of this Province will soon discover the deceit and untruthfulness of the Grit organ. "Truth is powerful and must triumph at last."

Orchestral Club Concert Last Night.

THERE was a good attendance. The programme was select; and the renditions were artistic. The Club have greatly improved since they first surprised and pleased the citizens of Charlottetown. The selections from "Norma" were delightful. Mr. Hill's reading was first-class, but rather long; and the character song of Mr. Benjamin Bremner brought down the house. Miss Rankin and Mrs. Kiekham added greatly to the attractions of the entertainment. Nearly all who took part were encored; and the entertainment was thus rendered—not tediously long—but so long that both audience and performers became somewhat uneasy before the entertainment closed. The popular habit of "encoring" is unfair, and adds nothing to the enjoyment of the occasion. When a really good programme is presented it should be carried out without such additions and sometimes unseemly interruptions as result from encores.

Report of a Law Case at June, 1871.

On Thursday last at dark clouds obscured the sky, and loudly, o'er the Court of Law, pealed thunder from on high. A band of witnesses were there, to prove that wrong was right, They kissed the cover of The Book and swore that black was white. I felt within my inmost heart, indelible and clear, That trusting love to Him above, that casteth out all fear. Oh! had you seen the startled glance each perjured ruffian cast, When loud and high the thunder peal came rolling on the blast. Each eye, as plain as eyes could speak, proclaimed their craven fright, Their wish to hide their villainy beneath the darkest night. Each Judge sat silent on the Bench, each lawyer held his tongue, While nearer came the impending cloud, and o'er the Court House hung. 'Twas vain presumption to compare the greatest things with small, The thunder of the sky with war in this terrestrial hall; But still my fancy boldly sketched and colored to my view, The British army, worn with toil, at eve, on Waterloo; Their squadrons thinned by war's red hand, and faint with struggle hard, They bear the brazen trumpets of the French Imperial Guard. On, like a rolling avalanche, the living torrent comes. The "Pus de charge" at headlong speed, loud rattling from their drums: The ruthless Corsican had cast his all upon the Die! And shouts of "Vive notre Empereur!" ascend from earth to sky. Napoleon hurled at England's host his latest bolt of war, The Moscovitians of Austerlitz, the conquerors of the Czar. The sabres flash, the cannon roar in battles direct bray, Led by "the bravest of the brave," unhappy Michael Ney. What was it fired each British heart, when sinking in despair, What rolling thunder drowned at once all other sounds in air? 'Twas Prussia's host, advancing fast to bring their timely aid; From Haut Goumont to Charleroi rang out the cannonade; Each "42d" Highlander advanced with stately tread, Wild, fierce and shrill, the Pibrochs yell the plaided squadrons led. Each giant "Cohlstrenn" stood erect and raised his towering head, The Belgian crew, with courage new, forgot that they had fled. Each lancer to the saddle sprung, and grasped his bannered spear, Wild from "the fighting 88th" rang out the Connaught cheer! A moment's "Halt!" the Prussians made, while loud their trumpets ring, "Nun dantet alle Gott!" they played, and our "God save the King!" The Iron Duke, relieved at length from care and trouble past, Burst into tears of thankfulness, "old Blucher comes at last."

POSTSCRIPT. No Blucher came to me, to turn the current of the fight, As at Thermopylae of old, the wrong o'ercame the right, One comfort still remains to right, when wrong o'er right prevails, The next to him who wins the fight, is he who bravely fails.

VICH DEONNUL NAX ORD.

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,

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

ODD-FELLOWS'

Natal Day Celebration!

1878.



AN ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN IN THE

Market Hall

Friday, the 26th April, inst.,

CONSISTING OF— Instrumental Music, Vocal Solos, Character Songs, Readings, &c., by the best talent in the City.

The Charlottetown Orchestral Club has consented to give selections on the occasion.

Prof. Earle will take charge of the Musical Department.

Oddfellows' Entertainments in the past have been acknowledged, alike by the press and the public, to have taken a front rank in amateur performances; and the Committee will spare no pains to make this the best of the season.

H. JAS. PALMER, J. WELL McLEOD, Chairman, Sec'y Com. April 12, '78—pat 3 taw art ent

JUST RECEIVED,

Another Supply of the Celebrated

WALTHAM WATCHES,

Warranted as usual, at

J. F. McKAY'S, North Side Queen Square, Ch'town. April 12—dy pat 3aw for 4w

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—eod t may 1

FOR SALE—A FLAG STAFF, TOP MAST and LOWER MAST, already finished, about 66 feet long, which will be sold for less than cost. Apply to J. D. CURRIE, corner Prince and Grafton Streets. March 5, 1878—St 1aw

ON SALE,

At the Charlottetown Steam Bakery,

LOW FOR CASH,

525 Boxes Navy Biscuit, 150 " Medium " 300 " No. 1 Pilot (thick).

JOHN QUIRK, Charlottetown Steam Bakery. Prince Street, April 11—ne & pat 1m

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:—

Best animal on Exhibition, \$10 00
Best Fat Ox, 9 00
2nd best do., 7 00
Best Fat Steer, not over 3 years old, 6 00
2nd best do., 4 00
Best Fat Cow, 8 00
2nd best do., 6 00
Best Pair Sheep, Ewes or Wethers, 5 00
2nd best do., 3 00

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 16th 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 Comrs. April 6—3aw

THE Daily Examiner

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 3m semi-w 2m

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