

The Toronto Globe "to the Rescue."

THE Toronto Globe, in its issue of the 17th, denies our statement that Messrs. Cartwright and Mills are Free Traders in the sense that "no interest or industry in the Dominion should receive the slightest advantage from the tariff."

"Customs duties are *ceteris paribus*, much less objectionable than excise; but they must be laid only on things which either cannot, or at least will not, be produced in the country itself: or else their production there must be prohibited (as in England is the case with tobacco) or subjected to an excise duty of equivalent amount."

Therefore we made the statement which the Globe denies. We accept the Globe's denial. The Globe speaks with authority. It is the organ—*par excellence*—of the Ministerial Party. Our impressions regarding the political beliefs of Messrs. Cartwright and Mills are of course dissipated before the authoritative statement of the Globe.

Messrs. Cartwright and Mills are, according to the Globe, not Free Traders. There is not a single thorough Free Trader in the ranks of the Grit Party. The Toronto Globe says it. It must be so. We ask the Patriot to make a note of the fact.

In the Globe of the 12th April reference is made to the EXAMINER's articles on "The Trade Issue," as follows:—

"The Charlottetown EXAMINER, the organ of Mr. Pope, who boasts himself to be the 'champion free-trader' of Prince Edward Island, is laboring through a series of articles to prove that the members and leading supporters of the present Administration are all in favor of Protection. This is exactly what the Protectionists of the Opposition here will not admit. The confusion, which is not unintentional, is due to the fact that 'free trade' is impossible so long as we raise our revenue by indirect taxation. THERE ARE NO ADVOCATES OF FREE TRADE; the only question at issue is the incidence of the tariff, and whether it shall be framed primarily with a view to raising revenue or to affording protection. The conflict is between the advocates of a revenue tariff affording incidental protection, and the advocates of a prohibitory tariff destroying the revenue."

It has been our contention all along that "there are no advocates of Free Trade" in the Grit Party. The Globe effectually settles the point at issue between the EXAMINER and the Patriot. The Globe is an authority upon Grit opinion; and the Globe says there "are no advocates of Free Trade."

But the Globe is not an authority upon the policy of Liberal Conservatives; and we cannot agree with the Globe that "the conflict is between the advocates of a revenue tariff affording incidental protection and the advocates of a prohibitory tariff destroying the Revenue." We cannot agree to this statement of the issue, because Dr. Tupper explicitly says:

"What we [Liberal-Conservatives] ask is not the increase of taxation, but a re-adjustment of taxation."—*Vide Hansard, 1878.*

Because Mr. Dalton McCarthy says— "What we [Liberal-Conservatives] want is not to inaugurate a system of protection, but to institute such a system as will remedy the mistakes made against the doctrines of Free Trade by our friends South of the line."—*Vide Hansard, 1878.*

Because Mr. Colby says:— "We [Liberal-Conservatives] do not believe in the views propounded by gentleman opposite, that it is not the business of the Government to care for any of these things, that Government is a mere taxation and revenue distributing machine, which should move according to certain fixed laws and ultimate principles. The supporters of this [Sir John's] amendment claim, on the contrary, that the financial policy of a country should not be based on any ultimate principle of Free Trade or Protection, but that it should be specially adaptive to the conditions of the country to which it is applied."

Because Mr. Palmer—a Liberal-Conservative representative of New Brunswick—said:—

"He thought the first question to be disposed of was whether or not it was necessary or expedient in the present condition of Canada for the volume of taxation to be increased. He had no hesitation in saying that, in his view, it was not expedient that this should be done at all; and if his Hon. friends opposite could make out that what they so firmly asserted was true—that the policy foreshadowed by themselves did not mean an increase of taxation, and that the policy of his Right Hon. friend from Kingston did mean such increase—he could say he would then support the policy of the Government, and not that of the Opposition."—*Vide Hansard, 1878.*

Because Sir John McDonald says:—

Having said so much about a National Policy, I will call the attention of the House to what that policy is. It should consist of a judicious readjustment of the tariff which would benefit and foster the agricultural, the mining, the manufacturing, and other interests of the Dominion; a judicious readjustment of the tariff will mean, to a certain extent, an increased duty upon certain articles; upon those articles which we can produce ourselves, which this country is fit to produce, which our climate can produce, which our people are able to manufacture. It can be well understood that a judicious tariff may, on the whole, be a moderate tariff, although on particular branches of manufacture desirable to be protected, the duties might be higher than they

are at any given time. For instance, if we adopt the policy which we ought to do, of enlarging our free list, admitting into our market the raw material, the quasi raw material, which may be required for the purpose of assisting in our manufactures, we produce a diminution in the volume of taxation, and if we take off the duty on tea and sugar and other necessities which cannot be manufactured or produced in this country, why, that is a direct charge to the country, because, as we cannot manufacture or produce those articles, every farthing put upon them falls upon the consumer. We can well understand that we may raise the duty on woollen, cotton and other goods, but lower the duty on articles of general consumption which we cannot produce, and the volume of taxation may be less in fact, although it may be raised, at any given time, higher than it was before. If a man were obliged to pay a cent more on his cotton, and had a cent taken off his tea, it would be found, by calculation, that he was a gainer by the operation."

Because these leading representative Conservatives say that which we have quoted, we cannot accept as true the statement that Liberal Conservatives are advocates of a "prohibitory tariff destroying the revenue." When the Globe speaks concerning Grit policy, it speaks with authority; and we have no hesitation in accepting its statement that, so far as the Grit Party is concerned, "there are no Free Traders." But when it speaks for Liberal Conservatives it is, as we have shown, all abroad. There are in the Liberal Conservative Party no "advocates of a prohibitory tariff destroying the revenue."

Address to the Governor General.

It is due to the Legislative Council—and especially to the Hon. Mr. McGill—to give publicity to the fact that they saved Prince Edward Island from the reproach of neglecting to give any parting token of regard to our gifted Governor General. The Government so far forgot their duty to the Province and to His Excellency, that they made no motion in this matter, and it was reserved to Colonel McGill to move and the Legislative Council to pass the following resolution:—

Whereas, The term of office of His Excellency, the Earl of Dufferin, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, will soon expire, Resolved, That this House do record its high appreciation of the statesmanship, tact and judgment displayed by His Excellency in the administration of the important trusts committed to his care, and express the hope that he may be spared to devote his talents and energies to the service of Her Majesty in another and higher sphere of usefulness.

This timely resolution will be forwarded to Earl Dufferin by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

Correspondence.

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

Is the "Patriot" Reporting Truthfully? etc.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

SIR,—Being a subscriber to both the Examiner and Patriot, I cannot help contrasting the fairness and ability with which you conduct your paper, with the abuse and misrepresentation of opponents which is latterly so characteristic of the Patriot. The "Editorial correspondence" of that paper is so manifestly unjust to the political opponents of the Party which it supports, that it is really disgusting to many whose sympathies are with the Liberal Party. The editor of the Patriot may think that he is helping his Party by filling his paper with misrepresentation and personal abuse of Mr. Pope and other prominent men in the Liberal-Conservative Party. But by doing so he certainly pays a very poor compliment to his Party's intelligence. Surely the editor of the Patriot is presuming largely on the ignorance of his readers when he represents Messrs. Perry, Yeo and McIntyre as delivering able and eloquent speeches in the House of Commons, and Mr. Pope as unable to do anything but stammer out nonsense. Messrs. Yeo and McIntyre must have improved in the art of public speaking lately, if the Patriot reports truthfully; for Mr. Yeo's efforts in the Local Legislature are fresh in the minds of many. Anyone that was present at the dinner given in honor of Mr. McKenzie last summer must remember the object of pity Mr. McIntyre was to his friends when he attempted to speak in reply to a toast. I have been for many years opposed to Mr. Pope. But I always felt that he could speak clearly and forcibly on public questions, although not with the fluency of some men; and I have no doubt that any reasonable opponent of his will corroborate what I say, although the Patriot represents him as making a fool of himself when he speaks. But the best proof of the fact that he speaks forcibly and well is to be found in Hansard, the official report of the debates. The Patriot is dishonest enough to put a speech of his own making into Mr. Pope's mouth. But he is afraid to publish the official report of what he really did say, as his readers would then see the deception he is trying to practice upon them. If any should doubt what I say let them compare the Patriot's report of Mr. Pope's speech on Brown's Protection resolution with the Hansard report of the same speech, and then they will have some idea of how much truth they get in the Patriot's Ottawa correspondence. I assure you, Mr. Editor, that there are many men who once had great faith in the Patriot, who are asking themselves and others the question, "Is the Patriot reporting truthfully from Ottawa?"

Yours, &c., FAIRLAY.

April 20th, 1878.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—Old landmarks are rapidly vanishing; old ideas and principles, like the departing ice of winter, are floating about and jostling with each other. We all must go with the tide. Members of the Legislature may think as they please, but must vote the opposite way, at the command of their masters, the sovereign people. What, then, is the use of the Legislative Council or the Assembly? Economy demands that both be abolished. Let the inhabitants of each School District hold "monster meetings" to

declare what new laws they wish to be made, and what old laws they wish to be abolished. After full and free discussion, let the schoolmaster of each District, who, we may assume, can write and spell, either on the phonetic or the Manorian system, write out the public voice to dictation (I myself learned to spell from the 150th Edition of old Mavor). Let some able lawyer be employed, and, of course, remunerated, for examining the documents professionally. I, being a thorough Highlander, would suggest that two Clouds from Skye (Gallice—Skianachs), whom I venture to call Nimbus and Stratus, are floating very high indeed in our legal atmosphere. In the event of the laws, thus made, in one School District, clashing or fighting with those made in another, delegates from the contradictory Districts should meet in some convenient place, say on the roof of the old Province Building, where wide and general views could be taken, and opinions ventilated. Then, when the laws shall have been sufficiently discussed and aired, they could be handed in to the Executive Council, with the simple and emphatic words, "sic volo; sic jubeo;—ruat cælum! Stat, pro ratione, voluntas." I would further suggest that every lady in the land should have a vote: this would double the vote of every good husband, and split the vote of every bad one, because the wife of a bad husband would naturally vote against whatever her husband voted for; and the ballot box would very properly protect her from unpleasant consequences.

As to plural or dual votes, the word dual comes, I think, from the Greek, the only language that I remember to contain a dual number; it may either be from Bœotia or from Sparta, the Bœotians having been considered very flat, and the Spartans very sharp. The great Daniel O'Connell once asked his audience, on the Hill of Tara, "Is not one man as good as another?" A voice in the crowd exclaimed, "Yes, and a great deal better." I had formerly considered this as an Irish bull; but I now understand it to apply to dual votes. The only good reason that I can think of, to militate against my scheme, is the dictum of wise old Socrates, or Plato for him, that "No honest man will live long if he turns politician."

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, VICH DROMAUL NAM OED.

Ch'town, April 20, 1878.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1878.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S PLEASANT TOUR—HAYES' POPULARITY—CHAMPION WORKERS—PEN AND INK PICTURE.

General Sherman received a letter from ex-President Grant recently, in which the latter expresses himself as immensely gratified and entertained in his European trip, and especially with his voyage up the Nile. He makes no allusion to politics in his letter, but mentions his freedom from care, anxiety and responsibility. He says the passage of the Silver Bill in the House here created considerable adverse criticism in Europe, but he finds that were the provisions of the bill as finally adopted, are understood, it is regarded more favorably.

The excitement which Mr. Howe's speech against the President caused has all died away. Howe came from Maine—was brought up in the same village with Lat Morrell. These two men studied together, both began the practice of law, both emigrated—Morrell to Portland, Howe to Wisconsin. The latter, to look out, is a very tall, pale man. Gath has described him as "smooth-haired, rather feminine in face, with blue eyes, lady-like gray hair, no beard, black dress and watch seals. His whitened visage, funeral garb suggests a spectre."

Mr. Hayes cannot be called a favorite. His personal friends love him. His wife and children love him. But politicians, as rule, do not. Neither do the mass of people, and the mass of politicians incline towards the same character of President. Politicians prefer men of Franklin Pierce's worldly stamp—whose vices and preferences are in sympathy with their own. But this the wholesome feeling of the citizen abhors. The rank and file demand purity and moral sufficiency. The high and mighty would have their Chief on a level with themselves—intellectual but not good. Mere intellectuality is common in public stations; goodness is rare—the goodness of a soft temper, a simple not rejected, a fortitude equal to abuse, but speechless."

People are getting worn out with fun and work and are beginning to talk of leaving the city. Secretary Everts has gone to Omaha, but not for pleasure. His oldest son is very sick there.

Secretaries Thompson and Schurz have also gone West. They are called the champion workers of the Cabinet, and both are now haggard and sick with overwork. Thompson is suffering from neuralgia and will spend a time at his old Indiana home, where his son now lives. His youngest daughter accompanied him. One of his sons is here, another on the Wyoming, en route to France, and another in Texas. The President is the only important public man who seems as good as new. He pursues the even tenor of his ways so regularly and so easily that nothing wears upon him. Here is the best pen picture of his personal appearance I have ever seen. It is from George Alfred Townsend, better known as "Gath":

"Hayes gave us a good view of his back hair, cerebellum and animal nature, of which there is plenty. His sandy-gray hair, long and turned under at the bottom of the locks with the regularity of a country choir-leader's, is set upon a reddish neck of the kind called bull's. This neck expresses weather, food, appetite and gratification. The physique underlying it is heavy but on a medium frame. The expression of the face is at variance with his physique, as if gentle manners, persisted in, had modified the bill. No politician can look into that face and live; it seems to say, 'I'm not of your kind and if bothered will call upon the bull part of me.' None of his Cabinet has such a neck. Senator Sargent, of California, resembles Hayes; except that the color of Hayes's neck, which does not embrace his face, has got into his frontispiece. Hayes seems to be a civilized neck, a purified bull. He has ceased to roar, but there is the quadruped still.

Postmaster General Key's party left for Havana a week ago.

RINGS!

A Lot of Heavy 15-Caret PLAIN GOLD RINGS (assorted sizes and prices) received to-day. W. W. WELLNER.

April 15—3

NO LONGER AGENT!

Our Agreement with W. H. OLIVE, of St. John, N. B., has this day terminated by mutual consent. In the meantime, parties desiring Machinery can obtain information from us direct, or through

AMOS FISHER, TRURO, N. S., OR JOHN WELSH, St. Martin's, N. B.

PRICES REDUCED!

Great Improvements in our SAW IRONS—PORTABLE CRIST MILLS—PORTABLE SAW MILLS.

Address—WATERLOO ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Canada.

April 17, 1878.

OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

C. ROBERTSON,

CUSTOM TAILOR, 50 QUEEN STREET.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

Under Captain Finnlyson's Skillful Command the "Northern Light," well spoken of by hummers, 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 BROS., AGENTS.

Ch'town, March 23—sw pat s jour 2i

Easter Monday Night!

AN ENTERTAINMENT

WILL BE GIVEN IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL

Monday Evening, 22nd inst., in aid of the funds of St. Joseph's Total Abstinence Society.

An address will be delivered on the occasion by Robert Shaw, Esq.

A select programme has been arranged, comprising Vocal and Instrumental Music, Readings and Recitations.

Reserved Seats, 20 cents; unreserved seats, 10 cents. Doors open at 7:30; Entertainment at 8.

D. O'M. REDDIN, Jr., Sec'y. April 18—3i

THE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

embracing full and authentic accounts of EVERY NATION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES,

—SHOWING THE— Causes of their Prosperity and Decline,

and including a Full and Comprehensive History of the Rise and Fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the Growth of the Nations of Modern Europe, the Middle Ages, the Crusades, the Feudal System, the Reformation, the Discovery and Settlement of the New World, Etc., Etc., with sketches of

The Leading Characters in the World's History.

By JAMES B. McCABE, Author of "The History of the United States," "History of the War Between Germany and France," "Pathways of the Holy Land," etc., etc.

EMBELLISHED WITH OVER 650 FINE HISTORICAL ENGRAVINGS & PORTRAITS.

The "Pictorial History of the World" is sold by subscription only, and cannot be procured except through regular authorized Agents.

The Book is guaranteed to be equal in every respect to the sample shown.

Any information regarding the work can be obtained from JOHN ROSS, Printer.

Ch'town, April 18, 78—

FOR CHARTER,

A SCHOONER of about 80 Tons. Apply to WM. MCGILL.

April 12—dy pat 2i

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 4v.

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

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

BLANK - BILL HEADS,

BLANK STATEMENTS, —AND— BUSINESS CARDS,

Furnished promptly and cheaply, to order, at the

EXAMINER OFFICE,

INGS' BUILDING, Corner Great George and Water Streets.

TOBACCO. TOBACCO.

25 TONS Prime Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, SECOND TO NONE.

Sold at prices to suit the times. Give us a call.

HICKEY & STEWART, No. 14 Queen St., Ch'town, March 13—1m cod