THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 10, 1878.

What is the Use of Waiting Longer?

THE Ministerialists should certainly place their candidates in the field first. It is their privilege and their duty to take precedence of the Opposition. But they are so miserably weak—so notoriously divided and demoralized in this Island—that they cannot find candidates to suit them, and they cannot agree to accept the small, but ambitious, politicians—misguided by their self-conceit—who offer themselves at the party altar. Mr. Peter Sinclair, who silently supported the party during the past five years, has now some private reason—which we know not of—why he should not accept nomination. Mr. McGill is too truly Liberal to suit the aristocratic tastes of the narrow-minded proscriptionists who wear a Liberal livery over a body exclusively and obstructively Tory. It is pretty certain that Mr. D. Davies will not dare to face King's County; and Dr. McIntyre has as yet made no sign. The only upholders of the Pure-Corrupt-Liberal-Tory-Reform-Nothing-Protectionist-Free-Trade bankrupt party who have yet signified their intention to contest the election are Messrs. Yeo and Perry; and they could not procure a nomination—even at the Summerside meeting, which was called by their friends.

What, then, is the use of waiting longer for the Ministerialists? Time is passing. The Opposition must take the lead, or remain unprepared for the contest when it comes. The "waiting policy" should not longer be pursued. We, therefore, trust that, at the earliest moment, a Liberal-Conservative Convention may be called in each of the three Counties; that each section of each County will be fairly represented at each Convention; and from the numerous candidates ready to take field in support of the Liberal-Conservative Party, six of the very best men in the country be selected for election to the Commons of Canada.

The Trade Question Neatly Stated.

SIR A. T. GALT'S VIEWS *vs.* THE "PATRIOT'S" CLAP-TRAP.

AN exchange remarks that Sir Alexander Galt's views on the Tariff are particularly worthy of note in view of the prominence given to him—a deserved prominence, we may say—by the present Government in connection with the Fishery arbitration. We offer the following from his pen as an answer to the nonsense—we write advisedly—the nonsense which appeared in the *Patriot* this morning.

Writing to Mr. Mills in 1876 Sir A. T. Galt said:—

"The real question at issue is *whether the present tariff is the best possible for the present circumstances of Canada.* You, by your inaction, assume the affirmative, and must consequently be held to the position that when unexampled commercial suffering exists in the country you can, as a Government, do nothing whatever to relieve it. You allege that the causes are beyond your control, and that nature must supply the remedy. I take the contrary position, and affirm that the present tariff is eminently artificial, and therefore open at all times to beneficial changes, and that in a period of severe distress the duty of the Government is to try the effect of changes. It has a most gloomy and depressing influence upon the mind of the country for the Parliament to assume the attitude of admitted incapacity to afford relief for two successive years."

A Few Points Worth Noting.

1. MR. GLEN is the Grit candidate for the South Riding of Ontario. Mr. Glen offers the following bit of consolation to his fellow "Reformers," Free Traders and *Patriot's*:—

"FREE TRADE CANNOT AND WILL NOT BE A PRACTICAL QUESTION IN THIS CONTEST, for there is no such thing as free trade under our present commercial system, so long as we collect the necessary revenue to meet the obligations of the Government by a duty upon imports. IT IS IDLE FOR US TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF FREE TRADE VS. PROTECTION."

2. Mr. Glen states his views on the Trade question of the day as follows:—

"*It has been, and is*, the policy of the country to raise this money chiefly by a duty upon imports, and it is the policy of the present Government, and of the Reform Party, to so collect this revenue AS TO GIVE INCIDENTAL PROTECTION TO THOSE INDUSTRIES IN THE COUNTRY WHICH IT IS DESIRABLE TO ESTABLISH AND DEVELOP HERE; and it is for this reason that I say the question of free trade is not and cannot be a practical question in this contest."

3. Mr. Glen goes on to say:—

"No tariff which ever has been framed gave entire satisfaction to all classe. I am prepared, when the proper time arrives, TO URGE, UPON THE GOVERNMENT, IF DESIRABLE, A REVISION OF THE PRESENT TARIFF, SO AS—AS FAR AS IS POSSIBLE BY LEGISLATION—TO CONTINUE TO DEVELOP AND AID IN ESTABLISHING upon a secure and permanent foundation all the various industrial enterprises of the country, which deserve support at our hands."

4. This is the way ye true Grit of Ontario talk when they want to catch votes. They are not *en rapport* with the true Grits of P. E. Island, however.

A Very Proper Name.

"THE Pure-corrupt Liberal-Tory Reform-Nothing, Economical-Extravagant, Protectionist-Free-Trade Party" is a rather lengthy but most appropriate title for the "Organized Hypocrisy" which is trying to swindle the Dominion out of a good Liberal-Conservative Government for the next five years.

The Berlin Congress.

EARL BEACONSFIELD, we are informed, started for Berlin on Saturday. He did so as "the foremost man in all this world"—as the victor in the greatest diplomatic struggle ever fought. He did so at a time most propitious. There is no doubt now that England is the strongest power in Europe. The untoward attempt on the life of the Emperor of Germany, and facts brought to light through it, show clearly that Germany, with all her concentrated military power and her great Bismarck, is not at the present moment in a position to carry on a foreign war. She is weak at home. She is not therefore in a position to exert a preponderating influence in the Congress. We now dare to hope that Earl Beaconsfield—with a united Empire at his back and a just and good cause—will be able to effect a bloodless settlement of the Eastern Question.

A Revolution Feared in Germany.

Private letters from Berlin speak of public feeling as profoundly disturbed. In private men say that the country is ripe for a Republic. France has now been under Republican rule for seven years, and is prosperous, rich and happy. Germany, under the Empire is poor. An alliance between the Czar and the Emperor is dangerous. Germany will find herself dragged into a war with which she has no concern. She is kept with her hand upon her sword and her people, many of whom find it difficult to get bread to eat, are compelled to maintain an immense army. The popularity of the Crown Prince is as nothing compared with that of the Emperor. Should the latter die, a Republican revolution might be attempted.

Alcholic Drinks.

Dr. Carpenter, the celebrated physiologist, lately delivered an oration to the Medical Society of London on "Alcoholic Drinks." The conclusions at which Dr. Carpenter has arrived are those which a very large section of the medical profession have long favored. Alcohol, he holds, is valuable as a remedy, and he would not condemn it altogether as an article of diet. At the same time he holds that at present its use is excessive even among moderate and temperate people. If used at all as an article of diet, he recommends that it should never be taken in a stronger form than the lighter varieties of wine and the weaker kinds of beer. While Dr. Carpenter says this, he at the same time holds that no injurious physiological results would flow from the adoption of immediate and total abstinence, even by those long accustomed to the moderate use of diluted alcohol. Alcohol, the doctor says, is in no sense a necessity in the same sense as other ingredients are. The very lightest of wines, and in exceedingly small quantities, are all, according to this authority, that can be taken with safety. Anything beyond this is attended with great danger. A proneness to disease, an increasing inability to resist attacks, the constitution gradually shattered, and weakened frames transmitted to children, are some of the evils he mentions. On such points there is now a general *consensus* among medical experts, and such has been the rapid change of opinion even among those not in favor of total abstinence, that what ten years ago would have been thought great moderation, is now medically denounced as unpardonable and injurious excess.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If Mr. Joly really succeed in governing Quebec, he may be a great disappointment in one particular—he is a strong Protectionist. But perhaps he will recant, like Mr. Laurier.—*Hx. Herald.*

Quebec is excited by labor difficulties, as well as by political complications. On Wednesday a procession of strikers from the Provincial Departmental Buildings, reinforced by other laborers, paraded the city 400 strong, forcing all workmen not receiving one dollar a day to knock off working. The new Government appears to have applied the screws severely in the wrong place—wages of common laborers having, it would seem, been forced down to the starvation allowance of fifty cents a day. If that was really so, it was economy badly exercised.

It is understood that the Canadian Government are to be saved the expense of printing the exceedingly bulky report of the Halifax Fishery Commission. Some correspondence has taken place with the Colonial Office, and it has been ascertained that the British Government are having their report printed, and will furnish the Canadian Government with 200 copies. The only question that now remains is as to whether it will be translated and printed in French, which would involve an expense of about $8,009 and would require a force of fourteen to fifteen translators for six months to complete the work.

Sir A. T. Galt has been made a Grand Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in consequence of his services on the Fishery Commission.

Sadyk Pasha and Catheodari Effendi will represent the Porte at the Berlin Congress.

Correspondence.

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

The Mowing Machine Argument.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—A letter over the signature of "A Farmer" appeared in the *Patriot*, which is, perhaps, worthy of some comment. "A Farmer's (?)" ideas on the Trade Question seem somewhat mixed up and confused. From all that can be gathered from his letter it is not easy to tell whether he is in favor of Free Trade or Protection. The burning question with him is the duty on mowing machines. This new light on financial affairs is in favor of admitting mowing machines free of duty. He does not attempt to show why mowing machines should be on the free list while mechanic's tools and hundreds of other things just as necessary pay duty. "A Farmer (?)" is in reality a Protectionist of the worst kind; for he would protect the man who buys mowing machines *at the expense of the man who buys tea, sugar and other necessaries of life.* It is idle and useless to prate about Free Trade while a revenue of $25,000,000 has to be raised, nearly all from the goods imported for consumption by 4,000,000 people. The only Free Trade possiple for us, in our present circumstances, is "A RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE." If "A Farmer" is desirous of obtaining an American mowing machine, free of duty, let him join the Liberal-Conservative Party and do all he can to regulate our tariff so that the Americans will be glad to admit his potatoes, oats and other farm produce free of duty, in exchange for the privilege of selling their reapers and other manufactured goods to us free of duty.

It is only on the assumption that the American people are fools that we can expect a reciprocity with them while we support a party in power that gives them all the benefits of free trade with us, while they ask nothing for us in return. While the American farmers can send ten milllion bushels of corn and oats into the Dominion yearly, free of duty, while thefr home market is protected by a duty of ten and fifteen cents a bushel, they will naturally wish to see things remain as they are. In fact, if our present tariff had been framed by a set of Yankee politicians, it could not be framed more in favor of the American people and against our own than it is. I would ask "A Farmer" (?) why corn imported from the United States—largely for the purpose of distillation—should be on the free list? Is it for the benefit of the farmers of this country or the farmers of the Western States that such a regulation exists?

To return to the Reaping Machine question. I agree with "A Farmer" (?) when he says that the duty of 17½ per cent. levied by the present Government, is almost equal to a prohibition of American reapers. But when he says that if American machines were admitted free, farmers could purchase them $20 less than at present, he is very much mistaken. What are the facts of the case? "A Farmer" (?) knows—if he knows anything about the subject that he has undertaken to write about—that under Sir John A's 15 per cent. tariff, American machines entered largely into competition with the Canadian. Still the price of machines—very much inferior to those sold in the market at present—was about 25 per cent. more! Formerly we were dependent on foreign manufacturers for our machines, and they fixed the price for us. Moderate Protection has induced men of enterprise to start Mowing Machine Factories in many parts of the Dominion, and the consequence is already felt. Competition is so keen among our own manufacturers, that a better machine can be bought now for $135, than could be bought five years ago for $160.

Yours, &c.,
ANOTHER FARMER.

Cavendish, June 7, 1878.

The Outlook in the United States.

An American paper speaks thus encouragingly of the times:—

"The immense excess of our exports over our imports is one of the indications of the coming prosperity. American products shipped from our leading ports last week amounted to nearly twenty millions of dollars. Our granaries are yet full, and our packing houses prepared to furnish food for the millions. Besides all this, a grand prospect for the coming crop is everywhere noted. The bright silver dollar has made its appearance, and none of the miseries of the croakers and false prophets have attended it. Let us stop growling and complaining, shove the plane, drive the ploughshare in the furrow, light the fires in the forges, place honest men in public places, stand by and defend those who have proved worthy, and all will be well."

Miscellaneous News.

The Pope's health is good, notwithstanding the fact that he gets up at 5 o'clock, a. m.

Minister Ristics, of Servia, has left for Berlin

The subscriptions to the Queen's College Endowment Fund now amounts to over thirty-four thousand dollars.

An attempt was made at Constantinople on Monday to assassinate Mahmoud Pasha, the ex-Minister of War.

Prince Gortschakoff's health is improving. It is now thought probable he will represent Russia at the Congress.

Favorable symptoms continue to mark the condition of William Cullen Bryant, and his physicians are very hopeful.

From Hong Kong, China, comes news of a terrible tornado, which visited Canton and its suburbs on the 11th of April. The storm levelled all the houses in its course, making a clean sweep of everything for a width of about six hundred feet. The violence of the wind was as great as that of a typhoon. Granite blocks were lifted from their places and hurled a great distance, and boats were carried far in shore. Nine thousand houses are known to have been destroyed, and the loss of life is estimated at from five to ten thousand. In an eating-house, containing fifty-two employes and about one hundred persons taking refreshments, not one escaped. About one thousand persons perished on the water. The Chinese authorities acted with promptitude in clearing away the ruins and burying the dead, and the visitation, so awful in itself, has probably not been followed by pestilence.

Success of Lord Beaconsfield's Policy.

(From the Toronto Globe.

Notwithstanding all the difficulties which demagogues *pur sang* and statesmen transformed by jealousy and disappointed ambition into demagogues have thrown in the way of the Imperial Government Lord Beaconsfield's master diplomacy has won, and Russia has backed down; the Congress will be held, and British interests will be secured. When we review the events in this connection of the months which have intervened since the outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, we are filled with admiration for the strength and calmness with which the Premier has held his purpose. Everything at one time seemed against him. *There can be no doubt that had he been able to take his own course id the first stages we should not have witnessed war at all.* But though he could not prevent the war, he declared that English interests should be protected, and this declaration is the key to his conduct. Had he not made preparations for fighting, Russia would never have backed down, and England must have submitted to humiliation and loss of advantages. The resignations of Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon were dictated by a sentiment which showed want of statesmanlike grasp of the situation, while those who, like Mr. Gladstone, left nothing undone by which the Government could be hampered, are covered with confusion. The meeting of the Congress and its decisions will, we believe, furnish the greatest triumph in the history of diplomacy, and will form a striking contrast to the way Mr. Gladstone settled the Alabama negotiations. It is crises like that through which the Empire is passing which brings out emphatically the necessity of having statetmen at the helm. To the Prime Minister of the hour, the honor, glory, security and progress of the country are committed, and upon his action depends whether the self-respect of millions shall not be wounded, and whether his country shall suffer material loss which could not be easily computed in figures. The talk that England was played out, that she was an old woman, that her greed of wealth swallowed up all other considerations has given place to more respectful language, and the British lion has proved himself to enjoy as much consideration as at any previous period. The tone in which Lord Beaconsfield has been attacked will intensify rather than otherwise the gratitude with which the English people will regard him for guiding the Empire safely through so many difficulties and with such unwavering loyalty to the idea of British greatness.

Conservatism and Progress.

The idea is not uncommon that Conservatism is opposed to progress. Macaulay's distinction between a class of men who look with fondness to whatever is ancient, and that other class composed of men sanguine in hope, bold in speculation, always pressing forward, has been taken to be the foundation of the two parties which exist in England and in Canada. A writer in "Fraser" in an article on English and German party "Government" points out that this mode of describing and accounting for the rival parties is false historically, for there never was a party that never changed anything. "It is false practically, for "there is no difficulty in showing that mere conservation is not the principle of a Conservative Party. Macaulay would not pretend that Conservatives are accustomed to oppose improvements when they know and acknowledge them to be so." The opposite to Conservatism is not progress but change. But progress is change for the better, and here an in England the Conservatives have ever been ready to forward such a change. Lord Beaconsfield passed the most sweeping reform bill ever passed in England, and he did this on principles at once Conservative and progressive as was acknowledged by Sir Roundel Palmer (now Lord Selborne), who declared in 1866 that he would prefer the principle adopted by Mr. Disraeli the following years to the principle of Lord John Russell's Bill. In Canada, the credit of most of the beneficial changes must be laid at the door of Conservatism. The writer of the article who, by the way, is a German, traces the greatness of England to its strong conservative powers; and he looks with despondency on the future because he thinks that these conservative powers are not as likely to remain predominant.

If we look at the political controversies of the present hour in Canada, we shall conclude that not only are Conservatives not opposed to beneficial change, but they have often to fight against obstructionists, who call themselves Liberals and Reformers. Conservatives are to-day advocating a cause which is that of progress and national life. Who are the propagandists of a "National Policy?" The Conservatives; while those who call themselves Reformers, but who have reformed nothing, dig up every old buried fallacy to support their policy of obstruction. They try to prove, so to speak, that wooden ploughs are better than iron ploughs, and that a nation which develops its resources to the minimum degree is happier and richer than one whose various implements of wealth are utilized.

The truth is, as Mr. Goldwin Smith often pointed out, the master of the present so-called Reform party is the very type of what is popularly known as a Tory, and his party bears to him a family resemblance. Hence it is that when Mr. McKenzie wants to defend Reformers who Reform nothing, he has to leave Canada and maunder into a historical disquisition about the building of the pyramids.

The Comtesse de Paris has given birth to a daughter. The baby was born at 1 a. m., to the delight of the superstitious, for in the House of Orleans children coming into the world after midnight are declared to be lucky. Old Louis Philippe was particularly superstitious on this score, and never failed on those solemn family occasions to watch the clock with anxiety till the fated hour had struck.

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By order of the W. M.
ROBERT B. HUESTIS,
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70 puns. MOLASSES,
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15 hhds. SUGAR,
40 bbls. do.,
30 " White Granulated SUGAR,
10 " Crushed do.,
25 Boxes W. C. McDonalds' Chewing TOBACCO,
50 caddies very best Smoking Tobacco,
100 boxes RAISINS,
40 " CURRANTS,
500 sides SOLE LEATHER, No. 1,
200 " " No. 2,
50 bags RICE (1 cwt. each),
100 boxes SOAP,
50 " Laundry do.,
40 " Blue STARCH,
20 " White do.,
35 bbls. VINEGAR,
30 boxes PICKLES,
50 jars CREAMTARTER,
75 tins MUSTARD,
75 " PEPPER,
40 " GINGER,
200 doz. BLACKING,
40 boxes Nixey BLACKLEAD,
60 " T. D. PIPES,
100 doz. PAILS,
100 " BROOMS,
400 coils 6-thread MANILLA,
200 " 9-thread do.,
100 " 12-thread do.,
140 bbls. SHIP BREAD, No. 1,
25 " " No. 2,
30 boxes CRACKERS.

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