

hon. gentleman's whole speech, all his budget speeches, every budget speech I have heard him deliver in this House, would lead any person to suppose that he was not master of the very first principle of taxation in the relation to this country. Why, the tariff does not impose taxation. The tariff collects taxation; what does it impose? The taxation is imposed by the debt of the country. The taxation is imposed for the purpose of maintaining the public credit. The hon. gentleman ought to know, I say, that the customs tariff is adopted as a means of collecting the taxation imposed by the public debt; and that the public credit must be maintained. A means must be found by taxation to sustain the public credit, and carry on the ordinary administration of public affairs.

DO WE WANT RECIPROCIITY.

Sir, I say if we want to see the treaty of 1854, under which both countries prospered, renewed, there is only one way of getting it, and that is by putting ourselves in the position we were in when we obtained it; and not by going into negotiations, as Hon. George Brown went into them, asking for concessions from the United States, and when asked if he had anything to give in return, saying that we had already given all we had to give. They, of course, said "Good morning to you, if we have it all our own way now, we will let matters stand as they are." I had the pleasure of meeting one of the most eminent men on the Fishery Commission, from the United States, at Sir A. T. Galt's dinner table, and he asked me what the party lines were in Canada. I said the policy of the party with which I am connected is to endeavor to foster Canadian industries by such a readjustment of the tariff as would give them increased protection. "Ah!" he said, "you and I would not agree then, for I am an out-and-out free trader." I said "I am not certain that we would not agree," and I asked him, "What would you do if you were living in Canada, and if you knew that nature had provided in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, the means of providing Boston and New York with coal, and that nature had provided the United States with the means of supplying the great Province of Ontario with coal?" Would you allow the mining industry of your own country to be destroyed by a 75 per cent. duty on coal going out of Canada into the United States, and would you be willing that Canada should receive 600,000 tons of American coal without charging a cent for duty?" "No," he said, "I would see them further." He said, "Free trader as I am, I would meet the duty of the United States with precisely the same duty as they imposed upon me. There is no one in the United States more anxious to see you do it than I am as a bystander, and I will tell you why. All you have to do is to pursue the common sense plan of meeting the American as he does you, and put the duty on his coal, and I will get the coal cheaper, and the same thing will take place in Ontario." I give that to hon. gentleman, and I ask if it does not appeal to every man with common sense.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTIES.

Hon. gentleman opposite said: "You cannot meet the difficulty; your position is a peculiar one; the people of Canada cannot choose their fiscal policy. There is a power above and beyond us which controls our actions; and if we wanted to-day to have a different tariff with the United States and Great Britain it would be refused? I join issue with the hon. gentleman, and I say the time has come when I believe it is not only the duty of Canada to have a Canadian policy, but I believe they will meet with no difficulty whatever in carrying out a Canadian policy. Have we not had differential duties? I want to know what the tea duty was if it was not differential; if it did not operate on tea coming from the United States very differently from what it did if the tea came from England. I want to know when the national policy was carried in the House whether we had not a differential tariff, and if he looks on the Statute Book, he will find that when we proposed to have a duty on salt, we exempted in the Act—a specially exempted—all salt coming from Great Britain and all British possessions anywhere, colonial possessions, or coming from any part of the world to be used in the sea and gulf fisheries, so that the hon. gentleman will find that policy has been fairly conceded as far as the Imperial Government was concerned; but there is a mode of meeting the question, which I am satisfied would avoid any difficulty whatever. The hon. gentleman shakes his head, but I will give for it as high an authority as he—Sir A. T. Galt, in the speech to which I have referred. He pointed out that it was not only the duty of this country to protect Canada against unfair competition on the part of the United States of America, but he pointed out, and he expressed himself as having entertained no doubt about it, and he is certainly as well qualified to express such an opinion as any man in this country, whatever—that there would not be the slightest objection on the part of the Imperial Government to having such a policy adopted. I say that this policy could be adopted—a revenue policy, or such a policy with relation to goods coming from Great Britain or from British possessions, as the necessities and the fiscal policy of Canada indicated, and another tariff for all the rest of the world. That would apply only to the United States practically, because our imports from outer portions of the world are almost uniformly articles upon which there are specific and not *ad valorem* duties, and we could adjust that to the interests of Canada as we pleased. I have no doubt that this would meet the only serious difficulty represented by the hon. gentleman opposite as standing in the way of a truly Canadian policy, and one that those who wish to see Canadian enterprise and Canadian industries flourish, feel it is time that the country should grapple with earnestly and deal with as I have mentioned. I shall now conclude my observations by thanking the House very much for giving me this opportunity of meeting the

challenge thrown down by the Honorable the Minister of Finance, and of broadly stating our policy—the policy on which we are prepared to stand and fall in the presence of the free and intelligent people of this country, and to that people I can assure the hon. gentlemen we shall be most happy to submit the arbitration of that great question and bow to their decision with all humility to which the will of the sovereign people of the country is entitled. Dr. Tupper was three hours delivering his speech. He criticised very severely the public accounts as presented by Mr. Cartwright. His utterances upon the trade question I have quoted at some length in order that the people of Prince Edward Island may know just what the opinions of one of the leading members of the Liberal Conservative party—one of the two greatest politicians of Canada—are upon that important subject.

Mr. Pope's Speech.

THE ADDRESS RESUMED—GOVERNOR GENERAL'S POPULARITY—THE PREMIER'S RECEPTION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES—SOURIS BREAKWATER—WINTER MAIL COMMUNICATION—THE NORTHERN LIGHT—THE NEXT ELECTION.

The following is the report of Mr. Pope's Speech on the Address, as reported in the *Hansard*:

Mr. POPE (Queen's, P. E. I.) said they were told in the Speech from the Throne that nothing beyond the ordinary business of the country needed their attendance; that there was no legislation required. That was a matter of congratulation, and both the House and the country should rejoice that Canada had reached such a happy state that no legislation was required. He had the strongest conviction that not a single important measure had been added to the Statute Book while the present party had been in power; and therefore they might conclude from that that the country was left in such a state by the Conservative party that no more legislation was necessary. In the second resolution, reference was made to the departure of the Governor-General from this country. This was a matter of regret in which he heartily joined. His Excellency had made himself acquainted with all the Provinces of the Dominion, and conversant with the wants and wishes of the people. He had gained a great deal of information which he would necessarily carry away with him, and he looked upon his departure as a national loss. He was sure that His Excellency and Her Excellency, when they left this country, would carry with them the very best wishes of the community. Further on in the speech they were told that Sitting Bull had come into this Dominion. Well, he wished him a pleasant time; he was sure the gentleman was welcome, but he did not know that they should feel any very special interest in him. But, as there was nothing to legislate about, his opinion was that the hon. the First Minister—who he looked upon as a greater man than Sitting Bull, as he occupied a more important position in this country—should have told the House a little of his own excursions during the summer. He might have told them of his political raid through the Maritime Provinces, and of the success which attended that raid; how the people looked round him, and how satisfied he was at leaving—particularly Prince Edward Island, where there had been no reaction and where he expected that at the next election there would not be one Conservative returned. When the hon. gentleman arrived at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, he set to work at once to gather people together to hear his political harangues. The Railway Superintendent sent a message to Ontario that large placards were posted all over the Province inviting people to hear the hon. gentleman, and about one-third of the people were there. He had no objection to an hon. gentleman who occupied such a high position, getting a good reception. He would like to hear that the hon. the First Minister had a good reception, and that he was treated with the respect his position entitled him to; but, when he (Mr. Pope) saw the public institutions of the country used for political purposes, he considered it would be well for every man to vote against anything of the kind. Well, the hon. the Prime Minister did have a great political meeting at Charlottetown, and he addressed the meeting for a long time. During his speech three cheers were asked for Sir John A. McDonald, and three-fourths at once cheered for the Opposition. This was an indication that six Liberal members were to be returned for Prince Edward Island at the next election. It would have been much better for the country if the hon. member, when he was down there, had looked a little more to the interests of his country, and had done the duty that the responsible office which he held required at his hands. He (Mr. Pope) referred to the great public work done at Souris, for which this House had voted sixty or seventy thousand dollars. If the hon. the Minister had gone to look at that great work, he would have seen that, unless something were done to protect it when the autumn gales came, it would be washed away. A small amount would have saved it; but, although the engineers recommended that something should be done for its protection, nothing was done; and, when the first gale came, three or four hundred feet of the work was washed away. He (Mr. Pope) had been told that the work had been run up and never properly secured; however, something decided would have protected it in a great measure, and a large amount would have been saved; whereas, now thirty or forty thousand dollars would be added to the cost of the work to make it what it should be. There was another matter in regard to which some remarks might have been made in the Speech. The Government had spent a large amount of money to improve the winter navigation of the Northumberland Straits, and they might have known what the result of putting the *Northern Light* there

would be. That boat cost sixty, or seventy, or eighty thousand dollars, and this year probably twenty or thirty thousand dollars had been spent to make her fit for sea. They have heard nothing of that boat in the Speech. But he did not blame the Government for that so much as this fact: last Session when the matter was brought up in this House, the members of the Senate from Prince Edward Island and one from New Brunswick, waited upon the First Minister and urged upon him the necessity of sending the mails by another way. One of those hon. gentlemen stated they had lived a lifetime in those parts, and had crossed the Straits for thirty years, and supposed they knew a little about them. This was a most important matter to the people of Prince Edward Island. Well, the first ice this winter, this steamer stuck in and remained for eight days about seven miles from Pictou. They had an ice-boat but no crew to take the passengers on shore. The passengers at last got to Georgetown, where they remained several days; and the people of Prince Edward Island were eight days without a mail. The boat was cut out the other day and went back to Prince Edward Island. Then she made another attempt to cross the Straits, and he had received telegrams from influential gentlemen the previous day—a post office inspector, a railway manager and others—stating "No *Northern Light* since Saturday; sixteen miles from Pictou, with mails. No communication since Saturday." If the Government wished to try experiments with this boat, let them send it where they would, only allow the people of Prince Edward Island to get their mails. It was a strong cause of complaint, and he did hope that the hon. the Postmaster General would at once make arrangements so that the mails should be regularly received. This boat might have done well in running when there was no ice. This and last year they had had exceptional winters, but they never could depend on having the mails sent in winter by that boat. Let them experiment with the boat at Wallace or Pugwash, or where they liked, but the mails must not be detained for days and weeks together. Now the hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) had made a statement that six members of his politics would be returned from Prince Edward Island at the next election. He could only say this—give the people of that Province the opportunity and the hon. gentleman would see what he would get. And he contended that an early opportunity should be given to the people of this country, because he thought Ministers had no right to carry on a Government so long, when they had every reason to believe that they had not the confidence of the country with them. The evidence of the elections was that they had not. In eight out of every ten single elections that had been run during the past year, the supporters of the Government had not been returned. In Queen's County they had a candidate who was looked upon as a thoroughly strong supporter of the Government; but, notwithstanding the influence the Local Government brought to bear on the election, he (Mr. Pope) was returned. He thought they could not have stronger evidence than that the people were against the present Government.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—I wish to call your attention to a great injustice which has been inflicted upon me. Some years ago I borrowed some money upon my leasehold property, and since then I honestly paid it and interest in full. I also paid a lawyer for marking the mortgage. Satisfied, I took the document to the Registry Office and paid seventy cents for its registry. This was two years ago. A short time ago I went to the Land Office and offered them my lease to get a Government deed, but I was told by a lawyer I could not get one because I had given a mortgage which was still unpaid. I had nothing to show except the document I had left in the Registry Office, and which, through no fault of mine, is still unrecorded. It is a very hard matter for me to be subjected to such treatment. If I was a Charlottetown man or relation of any member of the Government I would not have been so treated; but I ask you, sir, is it fair that I should have to submit to such treatment because I am Yours, etc., A POOR COUNTRYMAN.

March 1, 1878.

To the Editor of the Examiner:

DEAR SIR,—A few years ago I bought a property and for part of the purchase money gave a mortgage thereon, which mortgage has since been paid, and a satisfaction was left in the Registry Office, proved and paid, for registry. Having occasion to borrow some money lately, to purchase another piece of land, I applied to a solicitor, who informed me that I could get it, provided my title was perfect and unincumbered. You may readily imagine my surprise, to say nothing of my indignation, upon being told that the aforesaid satisfaction had not been registered according to law. That, sir, is my position. I have paid all the fees, and done all that the law requires of me, to entitle me to have that incumbrance marked off, but it appears that I might as well have saved my time and money, until such time as the "whole army of officials" of the Registry Office may be pleased to perform their duty. Judging from the figures published in the *EXAMINER*, it is quite evident that there is one part of their duty which they perform, with satisfaction, to themselves at least; but it may be that they consider the drawing of their salaries the principal duty required by them, for the interests of the public they have made quite a secondary consideration. Would it not be well for some person in authority to wait upon the Registrar and ascertain, for the information of the tax-payers of this Island, the precise time at which they may be expected to perform what the law requires of them, and for which they are now, and have been all along, drawing their pay? Yours, etc., MORTGAGER.

Loe St, March 2, 1878.

SPRING GOODS!

Ex S. S. Northern Light,

—AT THE—

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WILL

BE SHOWN ON MONDAY, the 4th March,

200 PATTERNS

CANADIAN TWEEDS,

West of England and Scotch Makes.

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BLACK & BLUE BROADCLOTHS,

Worsted & Fancy COATINGS!

SINGLE GARMENTS and SUITS made up in the best styles and at the shortest notice.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT A GREAT SUCCESS.

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We offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in House Furnishing Goods—

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New Advertisements.

BUTTER! BUTTER!

A FEW Tubs good Home Made BUTTER—not imported,—made by some of our best Butter-makers—can be had on application to JAMES BARRETT, Dorchester Street. Ch'town, Mar. 1, 1878—t

FISH SALE!

FOR SALE AT OUR STORE: 400 QUINTALS No. 1 CODFISH, 20 Quintals POLLOCK, 30 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

TUESDAY, 5th March.

TICKETS 50 cents each, to be had at Dr. Dodd's Medical Hall, where a plan of the institutions can be seen on Wednesday, the 27th instant. Family tickets of six, \$2.00; of four, \$1.50. Feb. 25—

OIL. 28 Casks best American OIL, by the Cask. Cheapest in the City. H. COOMBS.

DYES. 10 Lbs. ANILINE, in Magenta, Crimson, Green, Scarlet, Blue and Pansau. 50 lbs. Logwood, 25 lbs. Cudbear, Bluestone, Copperas. Wholesale and retail, at bottom prices. H. COOMBS. Ch'town, Feb. 23—3i eod swpat & ar 3i

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 WINGEY, 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 or any tender.

GEORGE W. HODGSON, Sec'y Commissioners. Ch'town, Feb. 25—dy pat 3taw till 9th

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—

WANTED!

1,000 MEN to bring their Cloth and Trimmings to Joseph A. McDonald's

TAILORING DEPOT,

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FIRST CLASS STYLE, and Save Money, as we will allow 10 per cent. discount for cash on our former low prices for Tailoring during the next three months.

FIRST CLASS FITS AND WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Ladies' Sacques and all kinds of Gentlemen's Garments cut at very reasonable prices by Mr. Nicholson.

JOSEPH A. MACDONALD, Sidney Street, one door east of the late Hon. D. Breau's. Feb. 23—Sin tues & sat.