

GARBLING.

We are charged by the Halifax Chronicle with garbling. The charge is in itself a serious one; and, as it is not preferred by the Patriot, a refutation of it may be "worth while."

It is charged that we garbled Mr. McKenzie's speech at Toronto by quoting, precisely as it appeared in Mr. McKenzie's organs, the following sentence:—

"We have in this country at the present moment no idea of having a system of free trade."

If Mr. McKenzie has "no idea of having a system of Free Trade" he can have no idea of readjusting the tariff on a Free Trade basis; and he must mean to keep it on the protective basis on which it is at present. Consequently there can be no issue on the two principles of action known as "Free Trade and Protection." If the present tariff is arranged on a protective basis,—and the Toronto Globe says it "is a very high protective tariff, indeed,"—and if Mr. McKenzie has "no idea of having a system of Free Trade," can there be any question that the issue before the people is not Free Trade vs. Protection?

But if we have omitted any portion of Mr. McKenzie's speech at Toronto, which indicates in the remotest way that Mr. McKenzie has any idea—even the faintest—of having a tariff based upon the "Free Trade principle," then we stand guilty of garbling.

The passage we are charged with not quoting—and, by not quoting, giving a false impression of Mr. McKenzie's meaning—is the following:—

"What we have proposed is to have a tariff that will raise a revenue sufficient for the wants of the country, and not for anything else. But what the Protectionist in principle wants is, that we should not only pay a tax to the State for the maintenance and execution of the laws, but we should also pay a tax to be put in the pockets of either the agriculturist—if he can be protected—or the manufacturer, if it is possible to protect him."

Let us briefly analyze these sentences: "What we have proposed is to have a tariff that will raise a revenue sufficient for the wants of the country."

It will be observed that in this there is a studied vagueness. Mr. McKenzie has told us over and over again that there are "two principles of action" by which a revenue may be raised, viz: the Free Trade Principle and the Protective Principle. Neither in the sentence quoted nor in any other part of his speech does Mr. McKenzie say, or even hint clearly, on which of these principles he proposes to raise "sufficient" revenue. But in the light of the immediately preceding declaration that "We have in this country at the present moment no idea of having a system of Free Trade," the inference—indeed the only conclusion which can possibly be arrived at—is that he proposes to raise "sufficient revenue" upon the "protective principle."

But Mr. McKenzie makes his vague sentence contradictory to this conclusion, when he adds: "and not for anything else."

These words imply a uniform duty upon the value of every article used or consumed by the people, whether manufactured out of the country or in it. For it is utterly impossible merely to raise a revenue and not to impose a uniform duty. The slightest discrimination gives some advantage over some other producer—in other words gives Protection. Besides the words "and not for anything else" are so directly contradictory to the definite statement that—

"We have in this country at the present moment no idea of having a system of free trade."

that we wonder at the stupidity of the reporter who transcribed them, the carelessness of the editor who permitted them to be published and so left them open to criticism, and the deliberate dishonesty and assurance of the man who tried to deceive his audience by them.

But Mr. McKenzie said further:— "What the Protectionist in principle wants is, that we should not only pay tax to the State for the maintenance and execution of the laws, but we should also pay a tax to be put in the pockets of either the agriculturist—if he can be protected—or the manufacturer, if it is possible to protect him."

What Mr. McKenzie's "Protectionist in Principle" wants is not what the Liberal-Conservative Party wants—as Mr. McKenzie knows right well. Liberal-Conservatives propose to "judiciously readjust" the present "high protective tariff." The Grits propose—anything—everything which they think will catch votes. But, at all events, we have it on the authority of the Premier, Hon. Alexander McKenzie—himself that they have "NO IDEA of having a system of Free Trade." On this distinct statement we rest.

And having shown that we are "not guilty" of garbling Mr. McKenzie's speech

at Toronto, we are in a position to retort upon the Halifax Chronicle. We now do so. We charge that the Halifax Chronicle garbles "The Issue" by seeking to make the people of the Maritime Provinces believe that the issue is between Free Trade and Protection, when the Leader of the Grit Party is acknowledged to have said—only the other day at Toronto—that "we"—the Grit Party—have "no idea of having a system of Free Trade." It will tax the ingenuity of the Halifax Chronicle to rid itself of this charge.

Political Meeting at Clifton.

CORDIAL RECEPTION OF POPE AND BRECKEN.

We learn that the meeting held at Clifton yesterday was attended by about three hundred of the yeomanry of New London. It was addressed by Mr. Campbell, M. P. P.; the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Pope, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Brecken and others. It is said that Mr. Sinclair wanted to back out of speaking at the "fag end of the meeting." His dignity, it seems, was hurt at the thought of speaking "after Mr. Campbell." But Mr. J. C. Pope had no such qualms. He cheerfully responded when his name was called, and laid about him so vigorously that Mr. Sinclair was glad of an opportunity to defend himself. Mr. George Mallet, in a neat and forcible speech, nominated Hon. F. Brecken as a candidate; and somebody else, whose name we forget, said he "had been asked" to nominate Mr. Sinclair. There were no "divisions." But we hear that Messrs. Pope and Brecken were received with a cordiality highly gratifying to them, to those who support the good cause they represent, and, in the highest degree, creditable to the people of New London. We will not further anticipate the Secretary's report.

An Impartial View.

In the Canadian Spectator, the editor of which—Rev. Alfred J. Bray—cannot be accused of being biased, appears an article entitled "Mr. McKenzie on the Stump," in which a very severe and just criticism of Mr. McKenzie is contained. After pointing out Mr. McKenzie's contemptible policy, and alluding to the numerous untenable statements made by him at various times, the article concludes as follows:—

"The words of our merchants must be taken, and they tell us that certain traders are driven out of Canada. It is a matter of fact that the tradesmen of Ontario find it cheaper to buy tea, etc., in New York than in Montreal. The reason is that the United States have made a duty against Montreal, and the trade has passed over to New York. The Conservatives when in power allowed a duty in favor of Montreal, but the present administration will not. There would be no cause for complaint against this if Ontario were benefited by the change; for the chief city must be sacrificed, if need be, for the general good. But it is not so. The tradesmen get their goods no cheaper than they would do if the Montreal markets were opened again. Montreal is impoverished for the good of New York. What is lost to Montreal may be regarded as loss to the country. If Mr. MacKenzie would deal less with the philosophy of these questions; less in mere meaningless praise of one class of the community; and more practically with things as they are, we should have more hope of the usefulness of his life and work."

[Written for the Examiner.]

The Land of Memory.

When shimmering stars beam o'er the silvery wave  
And sighing night winds whisper to the weltering sea,  
The pondering mind in many a waking dream  
Glides onward to the realm of soul-enchanting memory;  
And there are sunny spots of verdant greenery  
All hallow'd o'er with childhood's laughing years,  
And twilight hours of thought in youth's fair vale,  
And starlight hours of love and midnight tears.

Oh sweet is the golden white land  
Where memory loves to stray,  
Where shadows soft and sunbeams bright  
Pave its delightful way.

Land of enchantment, land of mirth,  
Land of the morning glow;  
Land of that weirdly unknown tide  
Whence life and vigor flow.

Around thy dim receding shores,  
Among thy hills and vales,  
Oft will my spirit calmly glide  
On memory's balmy gales.

The forms of many loved ones,  
The friends in days of yore,  
"The old familiar faces,"  
Glide to that twilight shore.

There music sweetly lingers  
Upon the ambient air,  
And peals of hearty laughter  
Welcome the jovial hour.

Oh sigh for the friends that have passed away,  
Let fall the kindly tear,  
Hope for a future bright and gay,  
And laugh with the friends who are near.

Ch'town, June 19.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Martin Francis, the Indian Teacher on Lennox Island, Lot 13, died suddenly on Thursday. He had just opened the afternoon school when he fell from his chair in a fit or faint. He lived but half an hour. Francis was a very steady and more than ordinarily intelligent Micmac. The Indians on the Island have lost through his untimely death their best friend and adviser. An inquest was held by Coroner Brine, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.—Pat.

Young Mr. Grant's Tour.

(From the New York World.)

HOW THE SON OF THE EX-PRESIDENT FOUND THE OLD WORLD GETTING ALONG.

Jesse Grant, the son of ex-President Grant, who has just returned to his country, is thoroughly democratic in his ideas, and has no admiration for the aristocratic society of the effete monarchies of Europe. He is now a tall, well-proportioned young man of twenty-two, with a smooth, slightly freckled face and an affable manner.

"I am glad to be back among my own people again," he said to the World reporter yesterday, as he shook hands with much warmth and earnestness. "I was tired of Europe. I became homesick, and longed to return to my own people and revisit the scenes of my childhood and early manhood, which have more charms for me than all the beauty of scenery, the history and the traditions of the Old World, much though I admire these."

"Was that your first visit to Europe?" "It was; and I expected to have seen a great deal to interest me, and to have met many distinguished people of whom I had read and who play important parts in the literature and politics of European countries."

"You were not disappointed in your expectations?" he asked. "Not at all. I met the leading citizens of the different countries I visited, and was treated with more attention and consideration than I had expected to be."

"What do you think of England?" "Magnificent country. Fine scenery, good living. The inland counties I liked best. Father and myself were treated as if we had been Emperors. We were feted everywhere we went, and managed to have a good time generally. The middle classes in England have many points in common with Americans, but they do not recognize the grand doctrine of equality in the same light as we do. The population is divided into three distinct classes. Each class moves in its own sphere. The moneyed man except in a few cases, does not associate with his less fortunate fellow-men. There is a marked distinction between them, which appears absurd to a person brought up in a country like this. And then there is the aristocracy—the owners of the land. They stand by themselves—form a separate society, an *entree* to which is not possible to the great body of the people."

"You have seen a great deal of the customs and usages of the aristocracy, of course?" "Yes; I enjoyed myself well among them, but a fellow would feel far more comfortable if the question of caste and pride and money did not play so large a part in the constitution of their society. I must say that I did not admire that exclusiveness and assumed air of superiority which prevail among the upper classes. Their long established and cast iron rules of etiquette are all very well in their way, but they are enforced with a rigor which is positively painful."

"You met Her Majesty the Queen, I suppose?" "Yes. She is a remarkable woman; bright and animated in conversation, kind hearted, condescending and sympathetic. Her manner forms a strange contrast to the haughty and pompous demeanor of her titled and aristocratic subjects."

"The story about your asking her if the newspaper fellows talked about her as they did about your father is, of course, fictitious?" "Yes, sir, it is. I will tell you how that story and others of a similar character originated. When we were at Windsor Castle, a person connected with the Herald bureau in London, came to me and asked if he could enter the castle as one of our party. I told him that he could not and referred him to General Badeau, who gave him the same answer. He was very mad and wrote a two-column article about me, which Mr. Young, however, refused to send to the Herald. That article was subsequently printed in Truth, a London weekly, and it was on it that the wild stories about me were founded. I did not feel in the least annoyed by these stories. Some of them were bright and clever, and I enjoyed reading them very much."

"How did you like France?" "Very much. France is a great country, and Paris is an elegant city. I met President McMahon. He is a wonderful man. Father was received in magnificent style in France. He was treated with as much politeness and respect wherever he went as if he were an ex-king."

"And you went to Egypt, also?" "Yes, and saw the Pyramids. The Khedive and his people treated us in princely style."

"And Palestine—what do you think of it?" "A glorious land. We trod its hallowed soil and recalled its history and traditions with feelings of veneration. Our reception in the East impressed us more than that of anywhere else on account of its Oriental simplicity and picturesqueness."

"Did you go to Turkey?" "Yes, and stayed a short time in the capital, where we had a grand reception. Constantinople is a great, big city, with innumerable towers and spires. It is a curious place, with many curious customs which I did not much admire."

"Where did you part from your father?" "I left him at Paris, but he is now, I believe, in Berlin."

"When will he return?" "Next spring, probably. He intended to go to Norway and Sweden this summer, and the winter he will pass in Southern Europe—probably Spain."

"Did your father take any interest in American politics during the time you were with him?" "Yes; he read the papers very carefully and watched the progress of events with much interest."

"What did he think about the contest over the Presidency?" "He always considered that Mr. Hayes

was duly and legally elected, and he regarded this Potter investigation and kindred measures as foolish and calculated to do no good to any one. He had no idea that the investigation would in anyway affect the title of President Hayes to his seat."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRADE SALE.

We will offer by Auction, on Saturday, the 22nd June,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK:  
20 chests TEA,  
5 casks KEROSENE OIL,  
30 boxes SOAP,  
50 boxes Toilet SOAP,  
50 doz BROOMS,  
50 doz BUCKETS,  
50 boxes CLOTHES PINS,  
4 boxes BUTTER TUBS,  
100 reams WRAPPING PAPER,  
10,000 PAPER BAGS,  
30 packages TWINE,  
50 doz. SHOE BLACKING,  
Boxes Coffee, cans Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mustard, Allspice, Cream Tartar, Boxes Pearl Blue, Potash, Axle-grease, Bbbs. Lamp Chimneys, boxes T. D. Pipes, Matches, &c., &c.  
MACKENZIE & STUMBLES,  
Auctioneers.  
Ch'town, June 19, 1878—dy pat

OIL PAINTINGS!

IMPORTANT SALE

125 High Class Works of Art,

BY AUCTION,  
Commencing to-morrow Thursday, June 20th, at 7 o'clock, p. m., at Brennan's Store, Queen Street, and continuing FRIDAY at 3 and 7 o'clock, p. m. The Paintings are all elegantly framed, in the latest style of Gilt Frames. Every Painting offered will be positively sold, without any reserve and regardless of cost. This is a rare chance to those who admire Works of Art, to make their homes look happy. Among this fine collection will be found Superb Paintings by eminent artists of Europe and America.—On exhibition THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, a. m.  
Every Picture guaranteed an Oil Painting.

A. MACNEILL,  
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, June 18—3i

MASONIC PIC-NIC!

Under the Auspices of St. John's Victoria, and King Solomon Lodges,

ON MONDAY, JUNE 24.

—AT—

Hunter River.

SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Charlottetown at 10 a. m.; returning, leave Hunter River at 7 p. m., arriving at Charlottetown at 8 p. m.

Tickets for Return Trip, 60 cents—to be had at Railway Ticket Office.

AMUSEMENTS of various kinds will be provided. Favorable arrangements have been made with Mr. John Bagnall to provide Refreshments at reasonable rates.

The Brethren and friends from the western parts of the Island will join us at Hunter River. No pains will be spared to make the day enjoyable to all.

SIMON W. CRABBE, Chairman.  
J. McKECHNIE, Secretary.

Ch'town, June 18, 1878—

Bremner Bros.

HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING

New Stock!

—NAMELY—  
CHROMOS & ENGRAVINGS,  
from 5 cents \$1.50.

FANS! FANS!  
entirely new styles.

WALLETS & POCKET-BOOKS  
a choice variety.

BASE BALLS & BATS,  
RUBBER BALLS,  
very handsome.

PHOTO FRAMES,  
and a choice stock of other goods in the

Stationery & Fancy Goods' Lines.

BREMNER BROS.

June 18—pat 1w 3aw ne li

To be Let,

A SHOP on Queen Street, adjoining the Drug Store of P. G. Fraser. Also, two Good OFFICES on the second flat. Possession given about 25th July. Apply to  
P. G. FRASER.

Ch'town, June 13, 1878—3i\*

Bricks! Bricks!

8,000 or 10,000 very good Brick, for Sale.  
JAMES M. BUTCHER.

Ch'town, June 15—3i

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RECEIVED TO-DAY

NEW Worsted Coatings

(CHOICE PATTERNS)

—AT—

KING SQUARE HOUSE

Tailoring Department

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, June 18, 1878.

A GRAND Temperance Demonstration

—AND—

PUBLIC TEA

WILL BE HELD

On the Beautiful Grounds of VICTORIA PARK

—ON—

MONDAY, JULY 1st.

ALL the Temperance Societies throughout the Island are invited to attend. Tea on the tables at 2.30 p. m. Tickets, 25 cents; children under 12 years, 15 cents.

ENTERTAINMENT in the Market Hall at 8 o'clock, p. m.—Admission, 15 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents. Railway Fares for the day will be 1 cent a mile.

W. W. BEER, Ch. of Com.  
J. W. HODGSON, Sec'y.

Ch'town, June 18, 1878—

KING'S COUNTY.

Meeting of Liberal Conservatives.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Liberal Conservatives of King's county will be held at the Agricultural Hall, in Souris, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, to nominate a candidate to run in conjunction with Austin C. McDonald, Esq., for the representation of King's County at the approaching Dominion election.

VERNON H. KNIGHT,  
Sec'y of Committee.

Souris, June 17, 1878.

THE FANCY SALE

—OF—

St. Peter's Church Sewing Society

will be held in the

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, the 10th JULY.

STRAWBERRIES, ICES, &c. Music and Readings in the evening.—Doors open at 2 p. m. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents.

Ch'town, June 17—3w pat.

For Sale or to Let

A NEW COTTAGE, situated on Pleasant A Street, containing eight rooms, with Stable and Coach-house attached. For particulars, apply to

P. C. KELLY,  
127 Upper Queen St.

Ch'town, June 17—3i ood

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the Subscriber, until the

First Day of July next, for the erection of a STORE and WAREHOUSE at Cardigan Bridge, and also a WAREHOUSE at Montague Bridge, according to the plans and specifications, to be seen on application at the Stores of Owen Connolly & Co., at the above places, or at the Subscriber's office in Charlottetown—the Subscriber to find all materials for said buildings.

The names of two sufficient sureties for the performance of the contract are required to accompany each Tender. The Subscriber does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

OWEN CONNOLLY,  
Ch'town, June 17, 1878—dy pat 2 aw t date

TO BOARDERS.

THE Subscriber, to suit the dull times, will board men working at a distance of two or three miles from town, at reasonable rates, and bring them to and from their work with express wagon, free of charge.

T. S. MORROW,  
Richmond House, Richmond Street, just around London House Corner.

Ch'town, June 17—

Norway Cod-Liver Oil,

FRESH, PURE & TASTELESS,  
on draught at the

APOTHECARIES' HALL

(DesBrisay's Corner).  
Ch'town, June 10—dy pat 2w 2aw

Lime Fruit Juice,

Imported direct in original package (thereby avoiding adulteration), warranted pure,

At the Apothecaries' Hall  
(DesBrisay's Corner).

Ch'town, June 10—dy pat 2w 2aw