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The Examiner.
 Ch'own, April 20, 1874.
 DOMINION LEGISLATION.

The salary of the Lieutenant Governor of this Island has been fixed at seven thousand dollars, while the Lieut. Govern-
 ors of the other Provinces—Ontario and
 Quebec excepted—receive nine thousand
 dollars, and in the two Provinces named,
 ten thousand dollars each. The salaries
 of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme
 Court in this Island, are fixed at
 \$2,500 each; while in the other Provinces
 of the Dominion the Judges receive
 from four to five thousand dollars. The
 Chief Justice here is to receive \$3,500,
 while in no other part of the Dominion is
 any Chief Justice paid less than five
 thousand dollars, and travelling fees be-
 sides. It would seem as if our representa-
 tives at Ottawa were agreed upon paying
 our own people smaller salaries than are
 paid elsewhere in the Dominion. This
 would be fair enough if they placed small
 or taxes upon the people of this Island
 but such is not the case. The very re-
 verse is the fact. A new tariff has been
 imposed, which is unjust and oppressive
 to the people of the Maritime Provinces,
 and especially so to the people of this
 Island—who are so extensively engaged in
 shipbuilding, and who import from other
 countries so many of the materials re-
 quired to carry it on. While Sir John
 McDonald's Government held the reins of
 power, the revenue always met the ex-
 penditure. There was then a very large
 free list, which embraced all goods used
 for the manufacture or outfit of ships,
 from the iron or copper in the keel to the
 very bunting that floated at the mast
 head—*all were free.* Shipbuilding was
 carried on to an extent before unknown
 in the provinces. Our shipbuilders and
 mechanics made money by it, and thereby
 enriched the country. The Mackenzie
 Government hardly had the reins of
 power properly in their grasp when they
 first set to place a tax of from five to ten
 per cent. on all shipbuilding materials
 and outfit. It is easy to see now the
 truth of what we stated when the new
 Government came into power, that "Ontario
 rules." Ontario builds but ten
 thousand tons of shipping annually; and
 these are nearly all Lake craft—barges
 and canal boats—with such copper
 or iron in their hulls as we put in a good
 sized marling spike. The other Pro-
 vinces build nearly one hundred and fifty
 thousand tons of sea going ships—not
 Lake craft, or barges, or canal boats,
 without anything over their decks but a
 flag pole—but first class ships, rigged,
 and fitted to sail to any part
 of the world. This tax, then, on the ma-
 terials used in the construction and outfit
 of these ships, falls with great severity
 upon the entire population of the Lower
 Provinces. We pay fifteen dollars of it
 for every dollar paid by Ontario. It is
 equivalent to a direct tax of one dollar
 a ton on every ton of shipping which will
 be built in the Maritime Provinces this
 year; and we believe there would have
 been two hundred thousand tons. The
 quantity may be lessened because of the
 tariff; but we have no doubt it would
 have reached that had it not been for the
 check which that branch of industry has
 so suddenly and unexpectedly received.

There is another aspect in which this
 tax appears especially odious. Builders
 have contracted for the delivery of their
 ships at a fixed price. A tax of one dollar
 a ton is possibly as much as their profit
 would be. It is swept away from them
 by this legislation, and they have worked
 for nothing. They have not even the mel-
 ancholy satisfaction of knowing that their
 money has gone to pay handsome salaries
 to Dominion officials in the colony; for
 they find our people who hold similar
 positions to those in the other Provinces,
 are not receiving anything like the same
 pay. To this there is one marked ex-
 ception. The man to whom we should
 look for redress, the man whom we
 would expect to set these matters right;
 the man whom we sent to the Dominion
 in order to see that we received fair play,
 is himself that solitary exception. In his
 salary any less as a Dominion Minister
 because he comes from the smallest Pro-
 vince? No. He is now in receipt of
 eight thousand dollars per annum; and
 he fixes the salary of our Governor at
 seven thousand five hundred, and our
 Assistant Judges at two thousand five
 hundred dollars. He sits in a Cabinet
 that taxes the shipbuilding industry five
 per cent.; that imposes a tax on the books,
 hose, nets and bait of the fishermen, and
 on all raw and unmanufactured goods
 required by our trade—*is a Cabinet
 which has raised the tariff by an amount
 equal to twenty-five per cent. of the duties
 collected.*

A NOVEL EXPEDIENT.

We understand that the members of
 the Legislative Council have hit upon a
 novel expedient for making themselves
 notorious. They have fallen so compli-
 cately in the public estimation that they
 find it impossible to obtain an audience at
 their Chamber. Their debates are dull
 and uninteresting. Their presence is avoid-
 ed. An air of somnolence is round
 within the walls. A stranger visiting
 it would almost imagine that he had
 intruded upon a Quaker's meeting. The
 President slumbers in his Chair of State,
 enveloped in the ample folds of his robe;
 the Colonel looks more aged and far more
 quiet and harmless than when he gallantly
 led the Ragged Regiment through the
 streets of Charlottetown twenty years ago,
 and he looks sleepy too. Even the Usher
 of the Black Rod, worn out by his exer-
 cises at the Bar, and at the various courts
 where he stands the head of his profes-
 sion, lays aside the fire and eloquence
 which distinguishes him in his forensic
 encounters, and in his cosy chair he
 sleeps quietly too. In fact, the very air
 is soporific, and every one seems under its
 influence. But all this is to be changed.
 Some of the members, ashamed of their
 position, and the ridicule which attaches
 to them, have evolved an idea from their
 inner consciousness, or, rather, we should
 say, have evolved two ideas. These are,
 first to throw out the Appropriation Bill,
 and, secondly, the Land Bill.

There is often a method in madness.
 We do not for a moment mean to say that
 such an affliction has fallen upon the
 majority of the Legislative Council, and,
 therefore, we disclaim the proverb in an
 offensive sense; but we do say that their
 wandering, childish helplessness fol-
 lows an evident though evil guidance in
 their obstructive conduct. As to
 throwing out the Appropriation Bill, the
 idea, we believe, although entertained,
 was soon relinquished; for it dawned
 upon them that certain portions of the
 revenue were annually confiscated to pay
 them for doing nothing; and that in re-
 jecting the Bill, they would be losers by
 the transaction. Idea number one, was,
 therefore, dismissed as impracticable.
 And then Mr. Haythorne, the evil genius
 of the Council, had his nostrum. It is
 to insist upon the insertion of some ridi-
 culous clause in the Land Bill; and if the
 House of Assembly refuse to accept it,
 to throw out the Bill. His course is, we
 believe, that which the majority of the
 Council intend to follow.

That an infamous action may be per-
 petrated with an air of specious plausi-
 bility, Mr. Haythorne has made evident from
 the lately published correspondence where
 he endeavored to tamper with the Rail-
 way Appraisers. That correspondence
 has opened the eyes of many who were
 unacquainted with his ideas of right and
 wrong. Of all men, he is the one whose
 actions, with regard to the Land Question,
 have most to be dreaded by the tenantry;
 and therefore, however plausible it may
 be, we will, as they ought to, be very nar-
 rowly watched indeed.

We have pointed out before that, as a
 landlord, in one respect he stood alone.
 During the time when the tenant system
 was most extensive, and landlords and
 their agents most oppressive,—among
 them all there was but one who farmed
 out his tenants and sold them to a middle-
 man to wring from them all that could be
 obtained—money, timber, promissory
 notes—all that capacity, supported by un-
 limited power, could gather in. We re-
 member being struck by some forcible
 remarks which appeared some time ago in
 our contemporary the *Argus*, upon this
 individual, and the very exceptional re-
 lations which existed between him and his
 tenants. Our contemporary suggested
 that Mr. Haythorne, in making this "ar-
 rangement," had drawn upon the resour-
 ces of his classical knowledge, and, remem-
 bering the custom of the Romans to farm
 out their conquered provinces to the tax-
 gatherer, so he committed his "province"
 in Lot 49 to the gentle, nursing care of
 Mr. John Roche Bourke. And as Judas
 groined beneath the oppression of Pilate,
 and Galilee trembled before the tyranny of
 Herod, so with similar results to the
 unfortunate rent-payers of Lot 49
 were handed over to Mr. Bourke, upon the
 express understanding that he should be
 at liberty to make what he could out
 of them,—to sue whom he liked, to dis-
 train when he pleased, to eject at his
 pleasure, if only £200 were annually de-
 posited to Mr. Haythorne's credit at his
 banker's.

Mr. Haythorne is very fond of holding
 himself forth as the tenants' benefactor.
 He is never weary of representing them
 as penetrated with a profound sense of
 gratitude to him; and instead of attribut-
 ing his election to the political combina-
 tions which ensured it, he is weak enough
 to believe, or at least endeavors to lead
 the public to believe, that he owes his
 position to a spontaneous burst of grati-
 tude on the part of the electors of the
 Second District.

We will examine these pretensions and
 what foundations there are for them.

Thirteen years ago, on the 5th of Sep-
 tember last, a Royal Commission met in
 Charlottetown. The Hon. J. H. Gray,
 the Hon. Joseph Howe, and J. W. Rit-
 chie, Esq., under the authority of a Royal
 Warrant, met to deliberate upon the dif-
 ferences between landlord and tenant.
 For a month evidence was taken on both
 sides. Counsel appeared for the con-
 tending parties.—Mr. Thompson and
 Judge Hensley for the tenantry; Mr.
 Haliburton and Mr. C. Palmer for the
 proprietors. Three hundred memorials
 were presented by and on behalf of the
 tenantry. Mr. Coles, the late Col. Swa-
 bey, Mr. Cooper,—all who had the inter-
 est of the tenants at heart, appeared be-
 fore the Commissioners, and it is true, but
 surrounded by landlords and their agents,
 giving his evidence and urging every
 specious plea he could in favor of the
 system he now pretends to abhor. Then
 he unblushingly avowed the monstrous
 offspring of his insatiable cupidity. He
 said the Commissioners of his "arrange-
 ment," and the hard, pitiless words which
 he spoke were taken down as they fell
 from him. "The arrears of rent," he
 said, "on my estate are only about £70.

When he (Mr. Bourke) became agent
 there were £300 or £400 of arrears." We
 will undertake to say that such a state-
 ment could not be made regarding any
 other estate on the Island. Mr.
 Bourke obeyed his instructions only too
 well; for not only was every farthing of
 the annual rent extracted from the tenants
 but arrears were reduced from about £400
 to £70. Even in the Lot 19 estate,
 which was only 2,000 acres larger than
 Mr. Haythorne's, Mr. Hodgson handed
 over £3000 of arrears!

Mr. Haythorne's answer to this may be
 two-fold. First, that he was not sworn
 when he gave this evidence; and, second-
 ly, that the "arrangement" was a pri-
 vate matter with which the public had
 nothing to do. We admit the correctness
 of the first statement; but surely had
 he been sworn the Holy Volume would
 only have been withdrawn from his lips,
 that he might have spoken with all the
 energy he possessed, to urge the Commis-
 sioners to bind still tighter the fetters he
 had imposed upon his unfortunate tenantry.
 We will credit him with consistency
 so far as this—that he would have sworn
 to what he then stated. As to the "pri-
 vacy" of the "arrangement," we venture
 to differ from him. He has upon so many
 occasions ostentatiously paraded this
 "arrangement," he has written about it
 in the newspapers, he has spoken of it
 before the Royal Commission, and upon the
 hustings, at public meetings, and in the
 Legislature, that it is too late now to
 endeavor to draw a veil over it, and
 urge the plea of privacy.

The Government have adopted a clause
 into the Land Bill, that one of the cri-
 teria which should guide the Commis-
 sioners in their valuation of the lands,
 should be the income which the landlord
 receives from them. The principle is a
 perfectly fair one, and even if it had not
 been in the Bill, the Commissioners could
 not have refused to consider it. Now we
 will see what Mr. Haythorne's views are
 upon this point. During examination,
 before the Commissioners, Mr. C. Palmer
 asked him the following question:
 "Do you consider that it would be fair
 to take the present receipts of the proprie-
 tors as a criterion of the rate at which
 the lands should be purchased?"
 Mr. Haythorne, "Decidedly not, because
 the tendency of legislation in this Colony
 was to depreciate the value of lands, and
 render the collection of rent difficult."

Here speaks the tenants' friend. We
 are willing to credit him with sincerity
 in this statement. We shall make no
 remark upon it, but let it stand, the evi-
 dence, the strong unanswerable evidence
 of the hollowiness and insincerity of his
 loud-voiced devotion to the people's cause.

OUR PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The authorities at Ottawa evidently
 entertain an opinion that men of Prince
 Edward Island are not worth as much as
 those of the other Provinces. Their
 opinion has, doubtless, been strengthened
 by their experience of Mr. Laird's pecu-
 liar abilities. They pay their officials in
 this Province about one third less than
 their officials in any other part of the Do-
 minion. Men of ability have little in-
 ducement from the present Dominion
 Government to learn and labor among us.
 Nor do the salaries we pay officials of the
 Local Government reflect credit upon
 us as a people. We are quite sure there
 is no disposition on the part of the con-
 stituents of the Island to treat their offi-
 cials meanly. Yet, those who conduct
 the public business of the country actually
 receive less than the clerks of many pri-
 vate establishments in this city. The
 best paid officer under our Local Govern-
 ment receives no more than a good book-
 keeper can command in any of the neigh-
 boring Provinces. Compare the salaries
 paid officers in this Island with the salar-
 ies paid in Ontario. The following list is
 copied from the Public Accounts of the
 latter Province:—

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL & ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.	
Clerk to the Attorney General,	\$2,800
Secretary to Executive Council,	1,000
Assistant Clerk,	750
Messenger,	450
CLERK OF THE PEACE DEPARTMENT.	
The Treasurer,	3,200
Assistant,	2,000
Accountant,	1,800
Clerk,	1,200
Book-keeper,	1,000
Assistant,	800
do,	800
do,	400
Messenger,	450
SECRETARY & REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.	
Commissioner of Registrars,	3,200
Assistant Registrar,	1,600
Deputy Registrar,	1,200
Clerk,	900
Clerk,	750
Messenger,	400
CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.	
Commissioner do,	2,800
Assistant do,	1,200
Chief Clerk,	1,700
Clerk,	1,250
do,	850
Accountant,	2,000
Book-keeper,	1,250
Registrar,	1,400
Assistant do,	500
Messenger,	500
Commissioner of Public Works &c.,	3,200
Secretary of Board of Works,	1,200
Clerk each,	800

We trust the Legislature may see fit
 to raise the pay of our officials to a stand-
 ard more in accordance with the times
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UNION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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 to see the opinion of the press of the latter
 Province upon this important subject.
 As to Prince Edward Island, we know
 there are a large number of its most in-
 telligent inhabitants in town, and through-
 out the country, in favor of the proposed
 union. The Reporter's article (before al-
 luded to) is as follows:—
 "It has not the time when some prac-
 tical steps should be taken in the direction

of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Pro-
 vinces? The question is worthy of dis-
 cussion, and it is not to be denied that a
 part of the policy of either the Govern-
 ment or the Opposition Party in the Local
 Parliament of Nova Scotia. Theoretically,
 it is a question of the highest importance,
 and it is, in fact, it is hardly necessary to
 urge the benefits in detail. Increased in-
 fluence in the Councils of Canada; decrease
 of taxation; more extensive and better
 roads; wider fields for local activity; and
 therefore a better training for the greater
 arena; these are obvious advantages result-
 ing from a union of the three Maritime
 Provinces. Decreased expenditure means
 increase of money for education; for
 roads and bridges; for railroads. Increased
 influence at Ottawa means the preservation
 of our rights and privileges beyond any at-
 tempt to curtail them.

As things now stand, the inevitable ten-
 dency is for the Ottawa magnates to play
 off one Province against the other. The in-
 evitable tendency of the representatives of
 Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is to regard
 each other as rivals to be watched, rather than
 as friends to be conspired together.

We are satisfied, so far as we have had an
 opportunity of gauging public opinion, that a
 strong sentiment, in favor of such a Leg-
 islative Union, exists in Nova Scotia. The
 feeling seems to be that the closer the three
 Provinces are united, the better for themselves
 and for the Dominion as a whole. It is
 more frequently urged to advance, by
 persons from all parts of the Province. Cer-
 tainly, the feeling of Nova Scotians is not
 hostile to a union of the three Maritime
 Provinces. It is favorable, and, perhaps,
 perhaps we might say, more than favorable,
 though the sentiment has as yet found no
 method of freely expressing itself.

It is well in the management of people, for
 the political parties to take advantage of the
 times and tides of popular feeling. The
 future may create prejudices which do not
 now exist, and may raise up barriers which
 prevent the consummation of this desirable
 union. Now Brunswick is, so far as we
 can gather,—ready to take the step,—in fact
 somewhat in advance of ourselves, if we
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 Why then should not the subject be mooted
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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

On the 18th, the Finance Minister sub-
 mitted estimates for the fiscal year ending
 June 30, 1875. The total expenditure is
 estimated at \$12,022,416. The St. John
 Telegraph supplies the following data:
 "The total debt set down at \$116,082,917,
 of which there is an increase during the year
 of \$1,000,000. This mainly consists of two
 items—\$1,000,000 for the purchase of
 \$1,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, and \$3,843,119
 for the purchase of 6 per cent. bonds, former-
 ly included with the Ontario and Quebec.
 The interest payable on the debt is \$6,554,426,
 an increase of \$150,000. The charges of
 management of the debt show an increase
 of \$100,000. The total amount of the
 increase of \$90,000 on the year. The charges
 of Civil Government amount to \$946,837,
 an increase of \$90,000 on the year. The
 salaries of the Departmental officials all
 show an increase and also the salaries of
 the judges, both of the Supreme and
 County Courts.

The estimates of accounts for Penitentiaries
 show a reduction from \$357,525 to
 \$341,55. The following are the items:
 Kingston \$100,075
 Rockwood 82,073
 Halifax 25,448
 St. John 42,072
 St. Vincent de Paul 69,986
 Directors 1,500
 Miscellaneous 100,000

The cost of Legislation is increased from
 \$48,978 to \$57,952. There is a reduction
 in the cost of the Department of Arts,
 Agriculture and Statistics, the comparative
 figures of the two years being \$140,003 and
 \$4,680. The reduction is due to the fact
 that the preparation of the Census reports,
 now nearly complete, costs less this year
 than last by \$45,223. In the Immigration
 and Quarantine Department there is an
 increase of cost \$30,470. There is an
 estimated reduction in the cost of the
 Militia of from \$1,484,906 to \$1,313,500.
 The north-west mounted police force is
 down for a sum of \$185,900. The follow-
 ing are the items under which the several pub-
 lic works heads to be voted for in 1874 and
 1875, and chargeable to capital:—

Railways	\$4,632,000
Canals	6,408,000
Public buildings, Ottawa,	449,125
Edmonton Canal	117,000
With the exception of \$23,000 for the Prince Edward Island Railway, \$650,000 for the Fort Garry and Pembina Railway, and \$90,000 for the Pacific Railway survey, the whole railway vote is for the Intercolonial. The canal votes are as follows:—	
Lachine	\$1,500,000
St. Lawrence	1,000,000
Welland	2,000,000
Carillon, etc.	84,000
St. John's Lock	400,000
Greenville	200,000
Rideau	18,000
Lock at Colborne Rapids	140,000
St. Lawrence Canal	222,000
St. Peter's	75,000
Basie Verte	500,000
Miscellaneous	15,000

Among the items for public buildings at
 Ottawa, five are of \$60,000 for the exten-
 sion of the west block, more space being
 required for the work of the Department.
 There is a very large increase in the
 amount to be expended on public works
 and buildings chargeable to income. The
 vote last year was \$76,000, this year it is
 \$228,500. Subjoined are the items:—
 Improvement of rivers \$117,000
 Roads and bridges 151,500
 Public buildings—Ontario 239,000
 Public buildings—Quebec 257,500
 Public buildings—New Brunswick 84,000
 Public buildings—Nova Scotia 53,000
 Public buildings—Manitoba 70,000
 Public buildings—British Columbia 135,000
 Harbors and piers—Ontario 360,000
 Harbors and piers—Quebec 26,000
 Harbors and piers—New Brunswick 865,000
 Harbors and piers—Nova Scotia 189,500
 Harbors and piers—British Columbia 91,000
 Sides and booms 197,500
 Miscellaneous 197,500

In the ocean and river service cost there
 is a slight change, the total proposed
 outlay being \$4,397. The cost of the
 lighthouse and coast service is put down
 at \$24,900, an increase of \$2,325. The
 amount to be voted for fisheries is \$92,185
 an increase of \$6,850.

The steamboat inspection is increased to
 \$3,250, the total being \$14,200.
 The subsidies to the provinces amount to
 \$7,757,464. The amount to be voted for
 Indians shows an increase from \$88,613 to
 \$119,100.

The cost of collecting customs revenue
 is put down at \$684,929, an increase of 2
 2/3 per cent