

THE DAILY EXAMINER. OCTOBER 28, 1892.

Mr. Wiman's Argument.

The interests of Great Britain and the United States are interlaced; the United States have made good use of their opportunities, and have been materially aided by British capital; if Canada occupied the same position relatively, she would prosper as the United States; the prosperity of the States has been due to three causes, viz: (1) ever widening areas; (2) enormous emigration; (3) development of natural resources; but all these sources of prosperity have reached their limitations; consequently if she would continue to prosper she must extend her limitations into Canada; as the fingers are to the hand, so is Canada to the United States; Canada is a country of wonderful natural resources; there are two means by which the United States can extend its limitations into Canada, viz: (1) political union; (2) commercial union; the first is impossible, and is not necessary; everything that is required may be obtained by Commercial Union; this would benefit the United States as well as Canada—the fingers as well as the hand; and when this is accomplished it may be said in respect to them that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war."

This is, stripped of "immense" adjectives and "wonderful" superlatives, the argument employed by Mr. Wiman in the Market Hall last evening. The large audience listened attentively and with evident pleasure. It was pleasing to hear Mr. Wiman extend his glowing periods in eloquent description of the strength and wealth of the grand old land from which we all have sprung. It was good to hear, from one who knows so well, of the boundless extent, and immense national wealth belonging to Canada and appertaining to Canadians. It was delightful to hear Mr. Wiman renounce annexation and to know that he has completely changed the opinion expressed at Boston, a little more than a year ago, when, as reported by the Boston Herald, he—

"urged that if it is desired to lessen the power of England, that could not be accomplished better than by Canada trading with the United States and ceasing to trade with Great Britain. The very thing Mr. Murray (who spoke for annexation) wants to accomplish, said Mr. Wiman, will be better accomplished by the plan I propose than by the plan he proposes."

Mr. Wiman says now that, so far from being an annexationist, he objects to the agitation for annexation as the only thing which stands between him and the consummation of his great scheme to make increased prosperity for both the United States and Canada. "Stop this talk about annexation," said Mr. Wiman, "and I will engage to procure reciprocity"—"I will be your ambassador and will easily persuade the people of the United States to accept a policy which is so greatly to their interests and to your interests." Mr. Wiman must have been assured by the tone of his audience, as well as by the earnest words of repudiation uttered by Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., that he would not be hindered in his self-imposed task of making us all rich, by a cry for annexation in this part of Canada!

Mr. Wiman seems to fear that closer trade relations with the United States might involve us in the numberless trusts and combines which have destroyed free competition in the States, for he hastened to assure us, by reference to the cheapening of oil, as a result of the Standard Oil combine, that these "combines" are not in every case an unmitigated evil. Admitting that there may be some grounds for this fear, we proceed to consider a few of the points involved in Mr. Wiman's proposition.

Mr. Wiman says that the prosperity of the United States is greatly due to its intimate financial and trade relations with Great Britain. That is, undoubtedly, a fact. But our "opportunities" to trade with Great Britain are—apart from Unrestricted Reciprocity—equally as good as those of the States. In what way will Unrestricted Reciprocity with the States increase our "opportunities" to trade with Great Britain? Mr. Wiman failed, utterly, to show the way. He could not do so, in view of the fact, which is clearly evident, which is admitted on all hands, that Unrestricted Reciprocity would tend to greatly diminish our direct trade with Great Britain, and to force it into channels running through the United States; to divert it from Toronto and Montreal, from St. John and Halifax to Boston and New York. Nor did Mr. Wiman show how his scheme would improve our opportunities to borrow money in the mother country. We can now borrow money for the development of our natural resources, on terms equally as favorable as those accorded to the United States or indeed to any nation or people in the world. Continental Unity is not needed to improve our relations with Great Britain!

All that Mr. Wiman said respecting the enormous natural resources of Canada may be accepted as absolutely true. We hope that his eloquent words, in this regard, will have the effect of heightening our good opinion of our country; for if so, we shall be extremely careful lest we barter away the immense wealth of those splendid resources for a mess of pottage. The United States have reached their limitations. Their lands have been, for the most part, taken up. Land hunger prevails in the States. Their people are now overflowing into the Canadian prairie. Their cities are crowded. Their factories and workshops are full. With a population of 60,000,000, they have now, according to Mr. Wiman, plant and material with which to manufacture for 150,000,000. They naturally want raw products for their factories and purchasers for their products. According to Mr. Wiman they can obtain both in Canada. But how about Canada and the Canadians? With such inexhaustible and splendid resources as we possess in coal and iron, in copper and nickel, in lumber and agriculture, are we content to merely furnish raw materials for the Americans? Would it not rather be better for us to continue to develop our natural resources as the United States have developed theirs? The United States have had their "opportunity" and they have made the most of it. Their limitations have been reached. Our opportunity has now come. Shall we throw it away or sell our cheap to the States? Or shall we, too, make the most of it for ourselves and for Canada? If Mr. Wiman should be successful in his crusade, the tariff of Canada must, necessarily, be identical with that of the States, or foreign goods will be smuggled from one country into the other. Canada is the smaller country; the minority must give way to the majority; and consequently Canada must, should Mr. Wiman's scheme of "Continental Unity" be adopted, lose control of her tariff. Losing control of her tariff she would lose control of her revenue. Losing control of her revenue, she would lose control of her independence. The "five fingers" would then be forced to do the bidding of the hand!

Mr. Wiman attempted incidentally to prove that the "discrimination" against Great Britain which his scheme, admittedly, involves, would not operate to the prejudice of the Mother Country. He contended that we should buy more than ever from the Mother Country, because we should be so much wealthier and in so much better position to do so. We have heard it doubted that, a few millions apart, the people of the United States are, even now, man for man, wealthier than the people of Canada. There are, at all events, grave doubts whether the people of Canada, man for man, would be able, under unrestricted reciprocity, to purchase, at the same time, more from the United States and more from England. If continental union would cause us to deal more with the United States, it would necessarily cause us to deal less with Great Britain. If it would not cause us to deal more with the United States, it would not be worth having!

These are a few of the considerations called up by Mr. Wiman's address. We are well pleased that the address was delivered because it will set people thinking, and the more they think about it, the more they must, as true Canadians, abhor the scheme of Mr. Davies' "astounded friend from New York." This scheme is directly opposed to the truest and highest interests of Canada as a nationality. It is against the interests of the Mother Country. It is favorable only to the United States. An Anglo-Saxon union, with free trade, or an equal tariff, over all, would be another and very different thing. But an Anglo-Saxon union is not to be obtained by means of a McKinley tariff all around North America. Continental unity, according to Wiman, would tend rather towards Anglo-Saxon disunion.

We entirely agree with Mr. Wiman that a great deal depends upon the result of the coming Presidential election. If it should appear, that the people have had enough of their hostile tariff and are prepared to cast it off, there will be good ground for the expectation that a reasonable and mutually beneficial treaty of Reciprocity between the United States and Canada will soon be arranged.

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The Britannia.
PARTICULARS ABOUT THE DISASTER.
(Special to the St. John Sun.)
HALIFAX, Oct. 26.—F. S. Andrews, of Boston, largely engaged in the lobster packing on the Nova Scotia coast, was a passenger on the wrecked steamer Britannia. He arrived to-night via Yarmouth, and confirms the previous story of the wreck. He told the Sun that the weather was clear and cold and the sea quite smooth. There was no panic among the passengers, the captain assuring them that there was no immediate danger, but as the ship made water rapidly, Captain Deane ordered all the boats to be got ready for launching. He immediately headed for the shore. Soon the water drowned out the fires in the engine rooms and the passengers naturally became alarmed as the ship began to settle down. The steam which had been generated, however, was sufficient to run her ashore. Mr. Andrews ridicules the story of the ship striking a sunken wreck, and says it was the Horse Shoe reef, which extends three miles from land. Local steamship men are considerably exercised over the report of a wrecked steamer having been despatched from Boston to the assistance of the Britannia. They claim that United States vessels can not engage in wrecking operations on the Canadian coast.

Personal.
H. W. Richards, Bideford, is registered at the Hotel Davies, of Charlottetown, was registered at the Halifax Hotel, Halifax, on Wednesday.
Mr. J. Heber Haslam, of the I. C. R., was in the city last evening. He was registered at the Hotel Davies.
Prominent among the "Wim-nites" last evening was the picturesque figure of the hon. member for Fingish.

The German Emperor is finding fresh means weekly to testify to his joy that a daughter has entered his family. He has lately ordered that all German female prisoners now undergoing punishment for a first crime committed through distress or in anger shall be pardoned, by grace of the little new princess.

The arrivals at the Hotel Davies yesterday included: Mrs. J. Kenney, Yarmouth; J. A. White, Souris; Peter Doyle, Fingish; Jas. Murphy, do; C. W. Ross, Halifax; Wm. E. Bon, Montreal; Ike Friedman, do; Jas. Johnston, do; Jas. Ireland, Halifax; O. H. Davison, Bridge-water; Erastus Wiman, New York; G. E. Faulkner, Halifax; J. E. Millward, St. John; R. N. Doherty, Kent Co., N. B.; J. F. Myrick, Fingish.

At the Queen Hotel yesterday there were registered: James G. Crow, Murray Harbor North; L. Anderson, St. Peter's Bay; C. Carlton, Souris; James Laird, New Glasgow; W. L. Bartlett, St. John; T. Conway, Montreal; J. A. Pitt, do; E. M. Sippell, do; C. B. Whidden, Antigonish; J. E. Lockwood, Truro; P. T. Flood, Boston; R. C. W. Dasher, Vernon River; 13 members Howarth's Hibernica Comedy Company. Today there were registered: James R. as, Mount Stewart; David Egan, do.

ASHORE.—A telegram was last evening received by Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co., from Captain Macdonald, of the bark Ralph B. Peake, informing them that the vessel had gone ashore at Madam Island, C. B., and that a tug had been engaged, and it was expected she would be got off today. The Ralph B. Peake left Liverpool for this port with a general cargo on the 20th of September.

ARSON.—This forenoon John McKinnon, of Rocky Point, was arraigned before H. V. Tour, J. P., on a charge of setting fire to a storehouse in the possession of Daniel Miller, of that place. Several witnesses were examined. The complainant said that himself, John Smith and Daniel Lane had been in the barn adjoining the storehouse some fifteen minutes before the fire started, and went from there to the house. He subsequently sent his two sons up to John Smith's, and on their way they saw that the storehouse was on fire. One of the sons, O. J. Miller, testified that on their way up to Smith's house they discovered the fire. They ran back to give the alarm, and as they came along they met the prisoner McKinnon crossing the road from the direction of the burning storehouse. He asked McKinnon if it was he who set the barn on fire, and McKinnon made no answer, but proceeded on his way home. Charles E. Calmen testified that on Monday last he drove McKinnon from his home. On the way down McKinnon said, "If I was had enough I could get up through the night and put a match to the barn." John Smith, the younger, said that McKinnon left Maloolm McLean's blacksmith shop at half-past six on the evening of the fire, and if he went straight home from there he would not have to pass the barn that was burnt. McKinnon did not have any questions to ask the witnesses, nor did he have anything to say in his own defence. He was remanded to jail until Wednesday.

A Filthy Drain.
Sir,—Will you kindly call attention to the filthy state of the drain at the corner of Richmond and Beaufort streets? The effluvia from it is simply disgusting, and no wonder there is typhoid fever in the neighborhood. The Health Officer was asked to inspect, and said he could not smell anything—perhaps his sense of taste is more acute. Meanwhile the odours during the past bad weather have been enough to poison the air in the whole of that portion of the town.
RATE PAYER.

The Dominion Boot and Shoe Store is showing an immense stock of boots and rubbers this fall. We are sole agents for Segin, Salune & Co.'s celebrated make of boots, pronounced to be the best makers in Canada. If you want entire satisfaction always go to the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store. c27 6i

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND
Wharfage, Storage and Yardage.

F. C. WILLS' Business Premises not having been destroyed by fire, wharfage, storage and yardage accommodation to shippers of all kinds of P. E. Island Produce this season. Being centrally situated, shippers will find it to their advantage to consign to him. oct27-1w wky 2i

TO LET.—House on the corner of Water and Po-wal Streets. Immediate possession given. Rent moderate. Apply to DR. BLANCHARD. oct21-1t

FOR SALE.—A half Jersey Cow, 3 years old, giving milk; a good animal. Apply at THE EXAMINER office. oct18

4 SPECIALTIES 4

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Our term of Partnership expires in a few months, and in order to wind the business up quick we will at once begin the Greatest Sale of Dry Goods ever held in the City. The greater part of the Stock is of recent importation, bought for Cash, and will now be disposed of regardless of cost. Get your New and Fashionable Dry Goods at a Bargain by attending this Sale. Discounts 25, 33, 40 and 50 per cent. This Sale will continue until all is disposed of or a purchaser is found who will buy the Entire Stock and unexpired lease of the premises. This is a grand opportunity for any young men wishing to start in Dry Goods to secure a well-established business and good stand. SALE NOW ON and for CASH ONLY.

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Charlottetown, October 5, 1892—cod & wky

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Silver Piano Lamps, Brass Piano Lamps, Library Lamps, Barquet Lamps, Hall Lamps, Table Lamps, Bracket Lamps, Students Lamps.

China Dinner Sets from \$75 Down; China Tea Sets from \$29 down;

Semi-Precious Dinner and Tea Sets of all descriptions, Toilet Sets of the very finest quality, China Flower Pots, Vases, Lemn-wood, Walnut, and other articles, China Dishes, China Tea Sets, China Butter Coolers, Berry Sacks, Cut Glass Dinner sets, about 1,000 dozen Glass, in cut and blown, Preservo Jars, Glass Sets, Jug, Cake Stands, China Bric-a-brac, Fine China, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Shaving Mugs, Toilet Racks, quinquaille plated Cakes Baskets, Butter Coolers, Caskets, Butter Knives, Pickle Dishes, B.quet Holders.

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Oct. 19 2w cod

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GENUINE BARGAINS.

Charlottetown, October 28, 1892—dy cod & wky

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Another large quantity of Boys' Reefers and Odd Pants to hand. Ladies, call and secure a bargain at the Scotch House—JAMES PATON & CO