

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 18, 1887.

RECIPROCITY.

The important question concerning Reciprocity with the United States cannot in fairness be made part of the issue now to be tried by the electors of Canada; because both parties in Canada are agreed about the advisability of entering into a Reciprocity Treaty upon reasonable terms. We freely admit that the Oppositionists are in favor of Reciprocity. We regret that the Oppositionists have not sufficient honesty and candour to admit that the Liberal-Conservative Party are also in favor of it. The proof is abundant. It is spread upon the face of a statute of Parliament, and it appears in the speeches of the Leader of the Government, as well as in those of his supporters. The following is Sir John Macdonald's emphatic utterance upon the question, while at Victoria, only a few months ago:—

"Among other matters that have interested the Canadian Government, and is now interesting them, is an attempt to get reciprocity with the United States. (Applause.) Our efforts hitherto have not been very successful. We entered into an arrangement last summer with the present American Government, under Mr. Cleveland's presidency, by which there would be negotiations entered into, and a commission issued for the purpose of looking into the whole question of the fisheries, and with power to take up the whole question of reciprocity between the Dominion and the United States. I believe the President and his Cabinet were sincere and anxious in desiring to carry out the arrangement, but in consequence of political matters in the United States, to which we have no right to object or discuss, the recommendation of the President was rejected by the Senate. We shall be glad to have more entire commercial relations with the United States; we should be glad to have a great development of our trade with the United States; but we will not beg for it; Canada is large enough, rich enough and with resources enough to generate and sustain her own trade, even if prohibited commercial dealings with the United States. But we shall not relax our efforts, consistently with our dignity, and I am sanguine enough to believe that ere long we shall have some arrangement by which the commercial relations will be extended. I was one of the ambassadors sent by Her Majesty's Government to Washington to negotiate the Washington Treaty of 1871. By that treaty the sea fish caught in our waters in the Atlantic were allowed to enter the American ports free of duty, and we allowed them the same privileges as our own fishermen had to fish in our waters. At that time British Columbia was not a portion of the Dominion of Canada. I endeavored, as the union was very nearly completed but not legally consummated, I tried all I could at that time to get British Columbia fish included in the arrangement, but I was unsuccessful. In any new negotiations that may take place, we must remember, and will remember, that the fisheries of British Columbia are a portion of the fisheries of Canada, and must be attended to and guarded, and we must insist that they shall have the same privileges in American markets, if we have any advantages at all, as the fisheries of the Atlantic provinces. I don't at all despair of the products of Canada ere long being introduced into the American markets at reduced duties, if not free of duty, under a reciprocal arrangement. I don't expect that from any pressure of Canada. The American Government take care of their own interests; they are guided, as they ought to be, and we ought to be, by those interests. But my hope of an extended arrangement arises from the fact that in many of the articles of the Dominion—for instance, in the articles of timber—it is for the interest of all large sections of the United States that they should get them cheaper than now. Then, again, American capitalists are largely investing in the Dominion. I suppose they are in British Columbia; I know they are in the Northwest Territory, in Ontario and Quebec. They are largely concerned in mining interests, timber interests and in ores. It shall be our duty—I state this to you as a portion of the policy of the Government—to press, in the first place, for a large reciprocity treaty, as liberal, at least, of that of 1854, and if we can't get that, to press for the various articles mentioned with every good hope that in the early future we may succeed, if not in all, at least in most of them."

This utterance of the Leader of the Liberal-Conservative Party might be supplemented by dozens of others; but it is so clear and straightforward that it ought to be accepted without cavil. But it is urged that Reciprocity is inconsistent with the National Policy, and that therefore the speeches of Sir John A. Macdonald and his Party are merely hypocritical. There might be some reason for accepting this conclusion if it were not a notorious and well established fact that the National Policy is a result of the refusal of the United States Government to enter into a Reciprocity Treaty. Under the "one-sided" "jug-handled" policy which prevailed while the Oppositionists held office, the people of Canada found themselves obliged to purchase large quantities of goods in the United States, while heavy protective duties were levied upon the products which they had to sell in United States' markets. Mr. McKenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright, said in effect: "This is quite true, but according to the principles of Free Trade, the people of Canada ought to be in a better position than those of the States; even if they are not, we can do nothing to improve their position; we are mere flies on the wheel." On the other hand, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley and their followers said: "As the United States won't open their markets to us, we'll close ours against them and encourage our people to manufacture for themselves the goods for which we are now dependent upon the United States." And so the National Policy was submitted to the people, accepted by them, introduced, and enforced. The National Policy is essentially "a policy of defence," and would be modified or withdrawn the moment a Treaty of Reciprocity were signed by the high contracting Parties. This

being the true state of the case, it will readily be seen that there is nothing in the Grit contention that what Liberal-Conservatives say in favor of Reciprocity is, on account of the National Policy, unworthy of credit.

As to Reciprocity—the only question in dispute between the parties is that concerning the best method of obtaining it. The Oppositionists say "Go to Washington and beg for it. That's the way to get it." On the other hand, the Liberal Conservatives say: "We have already sent two of our ablest men—Sir A. T. Galt and Mr. George Brown—to Washington; but their proposals were hardly listened to and their missions were in vain. The fiscal policy of the United States remains the same as it was then, and, therefore, another begging mission would meet with no better result. Let us, at all events, preserve our self-respect and dignity. Let us continue to protect our markets and our fisheries; let us hold on to every inducement we possess; shew the people of the United States that it is to their advantage to have reciprocity of trade with Canada,—and we may, before long, be engaged in a prosperous trade with our Republican neighbors, under the provisions of a mutually beneficial treaty of Reciprocity."

We ask the electors of Prince Edward Island to consider which of these two policies is most reasonable, and most likely to be successful?

"Very Like a Whale."

The Patriot maintains that—not Senator Howland, or Mr. Hackett, or Mr. A. C. McDonald, or Dr. Jenkins, or Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson, or the Earl of Granville are entitled to credit for influencing the Government to make a survey of the bottom of the Straits with a view to the construction of a Subway—it was Mr. L. H. Davies! Don't you see, Mr. Davies "demanded" the survey; thereupon the policy of the Government with respect to the Subway was completely changed, and the survey followed as a matter of course. Wonderful man this Mr. L. H. Davies. "Very like a whale!"

We are authorized by Hon. Mr. Sullivan to deny emphatically the imputation of the Patriot that he is at the bottom of an alleged movement towards another convention for King's County.

St. James' Church.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of St. James' Church was held in St. James' Hall last evening, J. W. Morrison, Esq., in the chair. The attendance was larger than for several past years. Reports from all departments of the Church's work showed steady and gratifying progress. The contributions for the various Mission and Benevolent Schemes of the Church amounted to \$500, and the amount raised for ordinary expenses of the congregation (including \$500 received by the trustees from the ladies) was \$2,800, making a total of \$3,300. The sum of \$500 was appropriated to the payment of that amount of the funded debt of the Church, which falls due in February. After passing cordial and hearty votes of thanks to the ladies, the choir, the trustees, and the chairman of the meeting, the congregation separated highly gratified at the results of their nine months work. As these reports only cover the period from April 1st to December 31st (the time of closing the Church year having been changed to meet the wish of the Grand Assembly) the congregation of St. James' Church are to be congratulated on such successful work, and we trust the year on which they have now entered will be marked by still greater prosperity.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson's Lecture.

The Hon. Donald Ferguson lectured on "Agricultural Education," in the Irishtown School House, on Thursday evening, the 13th inst. The building was crowded to excess.

The lecturer showed clearly that the farmers of the present day, in this Province, will have to improve their stock, their methods of farming, and their manufacture of dairy produce. He also showed that the farmer will have to become educated to a certain degree to know what to apply to the different soils to produce the best results; and, moreover, gave many valuable hints which would be of incalculable benefit to the farmer. The lecturer was listened to with rapt attention, and, on resuming his seat, was loudly applauded. Remarks, highly complimentary to the lecturer, were made by several gentlemen present.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer, who made a very suitable reply. The audience then dispersed, well pleased at listening to so an instructive lecture.

This lecture—which should be in the hands of every intelligent farmer—shows work of considerable research and deep thought, and is highly creditable to Mr. Ferguson, who is doing much to bring the stock, farm and dairy produce of this Province to the front.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT. Irishtown, Jan. 14, 1887.

Supreme Court.

JANUARY 18.

The Macaldo case was given to the jury at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at half-past eleven last night a verdict of "guilty of stabbing with intent to murder," with a strong recommendation to mercy, was returned.

This morning, Nathaniel DeCoursey, indicted for "shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm," was arraigned, and the trial was in progress at the time of our going to press. The Attorney-General for the Crown; F. Peters and T. Stewart for the prisoner.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Letter from "One Who Knows."

SIR.—Very few words from me in reply to Messrs. Horne and Hooper, whose names I mentioned incidentally in my last, will suffice. That they purchased a considerable portion of the cargo of Mr. Welsh's vessel from our farmers the one admits, and the other does not deny.

You interpret my motives correctly in advertising this matter, when you say "Probably the reason Messrs. Horne and Hooper were mentioned in the letter of our correspondent was that attempts were made by correspondents of the Patriot to advance Mr. Welsh's canvass as a politician on account of the purchase of this cargo."

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Barbarity.

SIR.—This morning I observed from my window a man illusing a horse. He had a sleigh with a cask on and wanted the horse to back, which the animal could not do. He then gave several vicious jerks to the reins badly hurting the horse's mouth. This did not mend matters between himself and the horse, so he goes round to his head and strikes violently three or four times with his hard boots against the horse's fore legs inflicting severe pain. The owner of this horse should instantly discharge such a brutish servant. If we had a society to prevent cruelty to animals I would at once lay information against him, but I am not aware that we have such a society. THE EXAMINER has always been kind to dumb animals grazing under inhuman treatment, and I trust you will insert the above in the hope it may meet the eyes of the owner of the said horse, residing somewhere about the Woolen Factory, and bring the perpetrator of the above wickedness to his senses.

CITIZEN.

The French Situation.

M. Floquet, on assuming the chair of the President in the Chamber of Deputies a few days ago, said he hoped that the wise concord and spirit of compromise would prevail among the members of the Chamber, who, he hoped, would all be animated by patriotic emulation to work for the progress of the national institutions, in the first rank of which the Government placed the army. This declaration was received with applause. Continuing, M. Floquet said: "When, without distinction of party we follow with equal solicitude the earnest efforts of the valient youth of France, and when with unanimous impulse we accept every sacrifice to increase our country's power, we do not feel agitated by feverish patience or desire. Only with firm and persevering will we place ourselves in a position to fulfill all our duties, and secure for France the respect of all. The essential condition of that is peace, which we prize as highly as anybody in the world." M. Floquet's remarks were greeted with applause.

Suffering Indians.

A despatch from Fort Keogh, Mon., states that there is terrible suffering and privation among the Cree Indians in South Fork, Sun River. They are entirely destitute of food and clothing, and are not in any way fortified against the inclemency of the weather. The Indians subsist almost entirely by hunting and fishing, and the low temperature combined with heavy snow has rendered it almost impossible to secure food of any description. This band of Crees are in reality British subjects. They were engaged in the Riel rebellion, and came across the line last summer. They then numbered 400, but many of them have since died.

Rum and Jealousy.

A Mount Holly, N. Y., despatch says: A week ago William Agnew went home from a ball with his wife, and after a few words picked up a rocking chair and dealt her several blows on the head, crushing in her skull. He then carried her upstairs to bed, and she died that night. Since then the body has laid in the room undiscovered, and Agnew remained about the house and slept in the same room as the murdered woman until Friday last, when the body was discovered. Agnew was arrested and confessed, saying he committed the deed while drunk, and that he was prompted by jealousy.

A Canadian Hero.

Arthur Hamilton, of "A" Battery, Kingston, Ont., is the only soldier in Canada who is in possession of the Victoria Cross. He also carries the Afghan medal, the Afghan star, the Egyptian medal and the Khedive's star. He was at Candahar, and after the Kabul affair carried despatches in company with Lord Beresford, who with Hamilton spiked eighteen guns before Kabul. The latter was also in the battles of El Teh, Kassasin and Tel El Kebir. He was awarded the cross for giving his horse to an officer who had been dismounted, and then fighting his way through a number of Afghans.

Parnell's Power.

Mr. Parnell's power, says a London journal, is almost wholly due to his force of restraint. He has absolute control over his temper and never "lets himself go." The leader of a race famed for jovial wit, passionate oratory, reckless abandon and a more than regal generosity, he never made a joke in his life, is a cold, unimpassioned calculator, who holds himself in reserve even with his intimates, and whose oratory has never been relieved by a single burst of passionate fervor. He is the mysteryman of modern politics.

Scarcity of Coal.

Coal is so scarce in Brooklyn, N. Y., that most of the small factories will be forced to stop work in a day or two. Coal dealers refuse to sell in large quantities, even when offered \$8 a ton. Some factories have begun to use crude petroleum, conducting it from the tanks to the furnaces in pipes to burners under their boilers. Experiments are being made daily, and it may be that oil will eventually supersede coal for the running of engines.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Political Meetings.

MESSRS. DAVIES AND WELSH will meet the electors of Queens County at the following times and places:—
Glendale Schoolhouse, Tracadie, Friday, the 21st January, at 1 p. m.
Mount Stewart same day at 6 p. m.
Fort Augustus, Smith's Corner, on Saturday, 22nd January, at 1 o'clock p. m.
Mermaid Schoolhouse, Lot 48, at 6 p. m.
Avalon, Piquit Road Schoolhouse, on Monday 24th January, at 1 p. m.
Ugig, same day, at 6 p. m.
Granview, Murray Harbor Road, on Tuesday, 25th January, at 1 p. m.
Caledonia, same day, at 6 p. m.
Wood Islands Schoolhouse, on Wednesday, 26th January, at 1 p. m.
Belle Creek Schoolhouse, same day at 6 p. m.
Montague Cross, on Thursday, 27th January, at 1 p. m.
Eldon Hall, same day, at 6 p. m.
Vernon River Bridge, on Friday, 28th January, at 1 p. m.
Powell Hall, same day, at 6 p. m.
Covehead Schoolhouse West, on Monday, 31st January, at 6 p. m.
Winnose Road North Schoolhouse, on Tuesday, 1st February, at 6 p. m.
Milton Hall, on Wednesday, 2nd February, at 1 p. m.
Rustico Bank, same day, at 6 p. m.
New Glasgow Hall, on Thursday, 3rd February, at 1 p. m.
Brookfield Schoolhouse, same day, at 6 p. m.
South Wiltshire Schoolhouse, on Friday, the 4th February, at 6 p. m.
Bryan's Cross Schoolhouse, on Saturday, 5th February, at 1 p. m.
Cornwall Schoolhouse, same day, at 6 p. m.
Notice of other meetings to be held will be announced hereafter.

Messrs. Ferguson and Campbell also will be happy to meet the electors and the Opposition candidates at the above mentioned meetings:—
Charlottetown, Jan. 17th, 1887. t15hfeb

CARD.

To the Electors, Ward 1:

GENTLEMEN.—Having been called upon by a number of your names, and nominated at a meeting of the electors to represent Ward 1 in the coming civic election, I have complied with your request. My views on the Water Question are: I am in favor of an efficient water supply; will support the construction of Waterworks on the most economic principles possible. I shall also give my best attention to all matters pertaining to the city generally, but more especially Ward One.

I am yours, respectfully,
DAVID SMALL

Jan. 18, 1887.

Liberal Conservative Meeting.

A MEETING of the Liberal-Conservative Electors will be held at SCOTT'S HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m.
W. E. DAWSON, President.
A. A. McLEAN, Secretary.

Jan. 17, 1887—21

GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

MR. VINNICOMBE and his Pupils, assisted by some of the best musical talent of the city, will give their Annual Orchestral Concert at the

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

Monday, the 31st Instant.

Jan. 17, 1887.



Next in importance to the Close-running and Good Mechanism of the Watch itself, is that it should be protected by

A Tight and Well-Fitting Case.

Among the best for this purpose we consider those made at the

Keystone Watch-Case Factory, Philadelphia, U. S.

Started by JAMES BOSS, over 30 years ago this Factory has stood the test of time, and now employs a working force of 500 men. Their Silvers, Golds, and Nickel Cases are A. 1. Their Gold-filled are

Guaranteed to Wear 20 Years,

in fact, they often wear longer than that. Many of our finest Watches are protected by these cases, specially made for us, and which possess advantages over any other case in the market.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Jan. 17, 1887.

In the Vice Admiralty Court of Prince Edward Island.

THE QUEEN vs. the "Highland Light," her Cargo, Stores, Fishing Gear, Boats, &c. PURSUANT to a Commission of Sale, issued from the above Court, and addressed to the Marshal thereof, I will sell or cause to be sold, at the Warehouse of Charles Owen, Esq., Georgetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January inst, at Twelve o'clock, noon, the following fishing outfit of the above vessel:—

- 1 Seine Boat, with oars and gear belonging thereto.
- 1 Seine, about 210 fathoms.
- 1 Seine, about 200 fathoms.
- 1 Pocket.
- 1 Bait Mill.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN, Marshal Vice-Admiralty Court. Ch'town, Jan. 8, 1887—cod 11 sale pat

FOR SALE.

THE land and Property recently occupied by the undersigned, situated on the Brighton Road.

BENJAMIN HEARIZ, April 30—2x if & pat

LONDON HOUSE.

CLOTH REMNANTS.

We have a lot of Remnants of Tweeds, Trowserings, &c., which we are selling at very Low Prices before Stock-taking.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Jan. 18, 1887.

Dress Materials.

Velveteens in every shade. Mantles and Jerseys. The largest stock of Carpets on the Island. Corsets all sizes and prices. Wool Squares and Scarfs—all at very Low Prices.

GIVE US A CALL.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE

Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1887.

BEER

BROS.

FUR GOODS.

Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking. LARGE REDUCTIONS ON FUR DOLMANS, CIRCULARS, SACQUES, MUFFS, CAPS, &c. Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking.

Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1887.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

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QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky