

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 15, 1887.

Our Fisheries.

A SHORT time ago a big political meeting was held in Boston. The speakers on the occasion were all prominent men in the Republican ranks. The most of them were "Generals," a military title that is not rare in the United States. In fact, if one might judge of the Americans by their titles, he would naturally conclude that they are a decidedly military people; for "Generals," and "Colonels" and "Majors" are very common among them, and may be met with on all sides during election fights, which are neither few nor far between in that long and broad Republic of theirs. It was quite natural, therefore, that one of the principal speakers at the meeting in question should be a General, and, as it also appears, a member of Congress as well. General William Cogswell took up the fisheries question, and according to a report of his speech which is found in a late issue of the Boston Journal, an extract from which will be found below, made some very wild remarks indeed on that vexed question—remarks that will not, in our opinion, be endorsed by the great American people as a whole. The "General," however, is a representative man, and his views may be taken as a sample of what is being preached to the fishermen of the New England States. The alleged wrongs to which the Americans have been subjected in connection with the fisheries are dwelt upon at great length by a certain class of Republicans. There is not a word from them, however, about the wrongs which Canadian fishermen have suffered through the vicious system of seining carried on by Americans along our coast for the last number of years. O, no! That part of the story is left out; while the thin little story about a Yankee captain on the Banks, who was not allowed by a Canadian official to mail a letter to his friends in Gloucester, is told with as much seriousness as if the affair had really happened. It makes very little odds to our fishermen what General Cogswell thinks about Mr. Chamberlain. If the Treaty of 1818 is not pleasing to Americans, they should be willing to pay handsomely to have it altered. But we fear they are not willing—nor, indeed, are our people willing to give them free trade in the fisheries for money, when it is well known that if they get free fishing with their seines, it will only take a few years to destroy this industry upon which so many depend for a livelihood.

But here is what General Cogswell says about it:

"In 1830 we opened our ports to the vessels of the Canadian Provinces. That same year she opened her ports to our vessels, and from that time until the moment I am talking to you, Canadian vessels have enjoyed every privilege flowing from that proclamation, while for two years the great American people have been denied their reciprocal commercial privileges in the ports of Canadian waters. And within four weeks a skipper of a Gloucester fishing-smack, down on the Banks, away from home and children, goes into a Canadian port with a letter in his hand that he may send it home to his family in Gloucester. A Canadian official boards him, and, under threat of seizure and confiscation, compels him, with his letter back in his pocket, to hoist his anchor and sail into the open sea, and this near the close of the nineteenth century! What does this great Administration at Washington say? Refer it to a Commission. Refer what? Mr. President, if I take your watch and withhold it, are you going to refer it to Governor Ames [laughter] or are you, like the man you are, going to assert your rights and get it back, as this great nation ought to do. [Applause.] In defiance of Congress, which has the sole power to establish the policy of this nation, in defiance of Congress, which says it repeatedly, in defiance of the almost unanimous expression of the American Senate, which says almost to a man, no negotiations until every single right is restored, in defiance of the wishes of those most interested, which I have the great honor in part to represent in the Congress of the United States—against all this, Mr. Bayard and his Government referred a question to a commission which it has not even the authority of law to create or to appoint, or money to pay. Why, sir, Andrew Jackson the modern Democracy's great prototype—God save the mark—[laughter] with a country almost bankrupt, and hardly able to raise a little army of ten thousand men, on this question of the fisheries stood off Great Britain and France together, and won. But this great modern Democratic Administration, with sixty-two millions of the bravest people behind it, reinforced by an act of Congress, has neither the brains nor the pluck, nor the sand, nor the stuff to shut out a Canadian fishing smack from the placid waters of the little harbor of Squam. [Laughter.] How long do you think James G. Blaine [prolonged applause]—how long do you think James G. Blaine or any other Republican President would parley with Commissioners? He would not have to do it. They would not try it on. They know whom they have got at Washington to deal with, and don't you make any mistake about it. [Applause.]

—The Montreal Witness remarks that the farmers of Waterloo, in Ontario, have taught the people of Canada a lesson. They have shown how much more effectively law and order can be preserved where the citizens do not depend wholly upon the police. Unfortunately for their own interests, after successfully arresting a batch of thieves whom the constable had been unable to catch, the farmers handed them over to the police to be taken to prison, and two of them got away. The Witness says that to depend too much upon the police is not only dangerous in the interests of justice, but in the interests of freedom—that is of the law abiding class.

No BILL.—In the libel suit against Hugh Graham, of the Montreal Star, the grand jury have returned "no bill." The suit grew out of charges of "hoodlum" preferred by the Star against certain Montreal aldermen.

Board of Trade.

COMMERCIAL UNION—FURTHER DISCUSSION.

Among those present at the meeting of the Board of Trade held last evening were, L. Carvell, G. R. Beer, L. H. Davies, M. P., A. B. Warburton, B. Balderston, G. McLeod, D. Farquharson, T. L. Chappell, Percy Pope, W. Boyle, Hon. D. Ferguson, Walter Mathewson, L. L. Beer, Geo. E. Full, Chas. Lyons, Geo. Coombs, George Peake, P. Blake, John Newson, Horace Hassard, Malcolm McLeod, Arch. McNeill, John Crockett, F. H. Arnauld, F. Stanley, Owen Connolly, W. L. Cotton.

The discussion of Mr. Farquharson's resolution was resumed. GEORGE McLEOD, who moved the adjournment of the debate on the previous evening, explained that he had been unable, on account of press of business, to prepare an address containing facts and figures such as he would like to submit to the Board, and, therefore, he would ask to be excused from saying anything until the next meeting.

W. L. CORROX said that he was also quite unprepared to open the discussion, but in order that it might proceed, he would make a few remarks—on the distinct understanding that they should not be considered as embodying his matured views. The whole of Canada, and Prince Edward Island in particular, would undoubtedly be benefited by Reciprocity of Trade with the United States. But, in his opinion, statistics drawn from results obtained under the old Reciprocity Treaty, could not be relied upon as indicative of the results likely to follow the operation of the proposed Commercial Union. As had been pointed out by Mr. Blake, there were during the operation of the old treaty, great wars, which created a strong demand for agricultural produce, and forced prices up to abnormally high figures. We cannot count on having wars under Commercial Union. Further, trade has since been completely revolutionized by the agency of steam. Potatoes are now being brought out from Germany at very low rates of freight, and the Germans are sharply competing with us in the supply of potatoes for the American market, while the Middle and Western States of the Union, now opened up, well settled, and intersected by railways, are also pouring in supplies for the American centres of trade. The conditions on which we would enter upon a new era of free trade with the States were, therefore completely changed, and we could not now expect such favorable results from reciprocal free trade as were obtained in the past. Further, in a recent journey through Canada he had noticed that in all its parts the country is now prospering, and he had heard expressions of hope and confidence on all sides. While on the I. C. R. between here and Quebec, he had noticed a great many long trains of coal, lumber, sugar, etc., which shows that a considerable and increasing intercolonial trade is being carried on; and he thought it would be prudent to consider well lest anything should be done which would in any way hinder the prosperity now prevailing, or interfere with the trade now going on between the different sections of our own country. Still, we want free trade with the States, and he would like to see the question of Commercial Union further discussed before he offered the amendment to the resolution, of which he had given notice at the last meeting.

HON. D. FERGUSON said that he would like to have the expression, "Commercial Union," defined and explained by its advocates before the discussion proceeded. Information was also wanted in respect to certain important details of the proposed Union.

L. L. BEER expressed a similar desire. L. H. DAVIES, M. P., said that, judging by what he had read in the newspapers—he had had no communication with the projectors of Commercial Union—he assumed that under Commercial Union trade would flow freely between this country and the United States, as it now flows between the several States; while, as against the rest of the world, there would be a uniform tariff to be mutually agreed upon by the two countries comprised in the union. "Unrestricted Reciprocity" would differ from Commercial Union in this respect: that while under it there would be perfectly free trade between the two countries, each country would retain the right to frame its own tariff as against the rest of the world. Canada, for instance, might have a 25 per cent. tariff, while that of the United States might be one of 35 per cent. The immediate consequence would be that imports to the United States, instead of being carried to the great ports of the United States, would be taken to the States by way of Montreal. To this the States, whose people are not ardent fools, would never consent; and Unrestricted Reciprocity—although it would suit us as well as Commercial Union—was, therefore, impracticable. In discussing Commercial Union we should, he thought, regard it from both the Canadian and the Provincial points of view, and in a broad and generous spirit. Its importance was the more pressing from the fact that if the relations of the two countries are not improved—if some settlement is not arrived at—the Americans may, before twelve months have elapsed, put into operation the Retaliatory Bill, under which our trade with the United States will be interdicted, and we might suffer a stagnation of trade. We are not in favor of selling our fisheries, as before, for a lump sum of money; neither are the Americans in favor of buying the use of them for money. The one sensible thing to do is to settle the difficulty, and to make the fisheries the basis of our negotiations for improved commercial relations. Naturally we ought to trade with the United States. Talk as we like about improved trade, the fact is that Canada is made of four distinct peoples who are neither in a position nor have the inclination to be our customers. British Columbia on the west desires most of all to trade with California and all the Provinces would be benefited if the tariff wall were broken down and our commercial relations made close and intimate. As showing how such relations would affect Prince Edward Island he referred to the following statistics of trade with the United States:

Table with 4 columns: Imports, Exports, Totals, and a sub-column for Totals. Rows include years 1850-1886 and averages.

Table with 4 columns: Imports, Exports, Totals, and a sub-column for Totals. Rows include years 1856-1886 and averages.

Mr. A. McNeill had, at the last meeting of the Board, spoken of sentiment in connection with the idea; but contended that sentiment had nothing to do with this matter, which is purely one of pounds, shillings and pence, and is properly so regarded by Canada. Canada has discriminated against Great Britain, and yet Great Britain has not cast her. The Trade and Navigation Returns show that Canada imported from Great Britain, during the years 1855-7, dutiable goods to the value of \$30,385,797, and free \$10,215,492, making a total of \$40,601,289. Upon these goods she collected duties to the amount of \$7,817,357.45, or about 19½ cents on the dollar. On the same fiscal year, Canada imported from the States dutiable goods to the value of \$29,659,886; free goods, \$15,198,163, total, \$44,858,049, upon which she collected duties to the sum of \$6,769,384.69—or only about 15 cents on the dollar. Talk about discrimination! Canada has not hesitated to discriminate against the Mother Country when it suited her interests so to do. Hon. Mr. Owen, at the last meeting of the Board, expressed some doubt lest the Favored Nations Clause would apply in the case of Germany, should the United States enter into a Commercial Union with Canada. He had enquired into the matter, and found that the favored nations clause could not in any case apply to Commercial Union; nor was it likely, in view of the policy steadily pursued by Great Britain ever since 1802, that the Mother Country would interfere with the free action of Canada in respect to this question. He respected the feeling of loyalty to our throne and institutions, but thought we were in no danger from Commercial Union. Suppose that under the Commercial Union the tariff of the United States is reduced by five per cent, and that of Canada raised five per cent, would not the position of the British manufacturer be improved by free ingress to the markets of 50,000,000 of people, even though the taxes on goods sent to our 4,000,000, were raised by five per cent? Once the British manufacturer had this matter submitted to him in this light he would raise no objection to Commercial Union on the ground of discriminating duties. In the olden time the Governors of the Colonies received instructions to assent to no tariff bill which discriminated against the Mother Country, but no such instructions have been issued for many years. Great Britain leaves her colonies perfectly free to make what tariffs they please; and he felt convinced that Great Britain would not throw Canada off should she enter into Commercial Union with the United States.

W. L. CORROX said that as a question had been raised about the definition of Commercial Union, and as no one seemed prepared to answer it authoritatively, perhaps it would be as well to avoid the difficulty altogether by eliminating the words "Commercial Union" from the resolution. The Board of Trade is representative, to some extent, of the views of the people of the Province; and the people of the Province are, without doubt, in favor of the widest measure of Reciprocity that can be obtained. He thought the Board should not hesitate to formulate this opinion. But members cannot decide upon the merits of "Commercial Union," because they have no definite idea of what Commercial Union will involve. In order that they may be enabled to vote upon the Resolution and that the vote may be as nearly as possible unanimous he would move that the words "Commercial Union" be struck out of the resolution so that it would read:

Resolved, That in the interests of the people of Canada, and more particularly of this Island, this Board regards the proposal of an Unrestricted Reciprocity between Canada and the United States as of the highest importance, and demands our hearty sympathy and co-operation.

The chief objection to the words "unrestricted reciprocity" was that pointed out by Mr. Davies, viz: that with a 35 per cent tariff in the United States and a 25 per cent tariff here, trade would flow to Montreal and the Americans could not be expected to agree to such an arrangement. But that objection could easily be removed by the Americans bringing their tariff down to our standard. At any rate, it is not an objection which should weigh with us. Hon. D. FERGUSON continued the debate in reply to Mr. Davies. The report of his lengthy and able address is unavoidably laid over until to-morrow. Mr. Farquharson, Mr. A. McNeill and others continued the discussion. The adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. A. B. Warburton.

Local Notices. G. H. HAZARD is now opening his Christmas and New Year Cards for season of 1887-1888. Designs are finer than ever. nov12-31 CHEAP dress goods at J. B. Macdonald's. oct13 tf LADIES' and gents' walking boots, latest style at Goff Bros. oct. 6 tf NEW Boots selling cheap at Goff Bros. The latest styles in boots and slippers at Goff Bros. BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!—The largest stock in the city. One hundred and four cases boots and seventy cases rubbers now open and more to follow. You can get the best quality, the largest variety and the lowest prices in town at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.—J. B. Macdonald, Proprietor. oct13 dy-wf

Our Civic Rulers.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. Councillors T. A. McLean and F. P. McCarron were the only absentees.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved, and a number of bills disposed of,—

Councillor Byrne, in accordance with notice given at a former meeting, moved that Mr. John Davies' new hotel on Water Street be exempt from taxation for a period of five years.

Councillor Morris seconded the motion, which was lost on division, only the mover and seconder appearing in favor thereof.

After considerable talk and recrimination as to the working of the Street Committee, and the high price paid for stone for the streets, a committee consisting of Councillors Crabbe, Byrne and A. A. McLean, was appointed to inquire into the matter.

Councillor Crabbe reported that he had learned through the City Clerk that Pownall Wharf could be insured at the rate of 1 per cent.

Councillor Morris moved that the wharf be insured for \$2,000, but could not find a seconder. The matter was then allowed to drop.

The petition of William Peardon asked for exemption from taxes, for this year at least, owing to the heavy loss he sustained by the recent fire on Great George Street. Ordered to lay on the table.

Councillor Horne wanted to know if the electric light committee had any report to make.

Councillor Morris said he had none. Councillor Horne remarked that if the committee did not intend doing that for which they were appointed they had better resign.

A general discussion ensued as to the bad quality of the light furnished by some of the street lamps.

The memorial of F. L. Hassard, P. Blake, Thomas Hamdrhan and James McLeod asked that the \$100 grant promised by the city to the Queen Square Garden fund be handed over as soon as possible. Referred to Finance Committee.

Councillor A. A. McLean (in compliance with a request sent in to the Council by Mr. Geo. E. Full) moved that the city do not hold the railway authorities responsible for any obstructions to the winter landing caused by the running of trains over the embankment across Prince Street, but instead would hold Mr. Full (for the Milling Co.) responsible.

Councillor Crabbe seconded the resolution, which was carried, Councillor Morris only opposing it.

The Mayor read a letter from the Secretary of the General Jubilee Committee, stating that the \$200 surplus was at the disposal of the Council for the purpose of building a roadway to the Park, provided said roadway was commenced before the first of May next.

The letter of Mrs. James Costello complained that a bridge which had been in front of her premises for the past 27 years had been removed, and asked that it be replaced at once. Referred to Street Committee.

The letter of Mr. E. H. Norton stated that if the city would lay a crossing from Coombs' corner to the Widow Tierney's on Great George Street, he would bear half the costs; and also directed attention to the bad sidewalk on Bayfield Street. Referred to Street Committee.

Councillor A. A. McLean, seconded by Councillor Crabbe, moved that Government Pond be at once flooded so as to form ice first frost. Carried.

Councillor Horne moved that the Chairman of the Street Committee be instructed to lay a sidewalk on Prince Street, from James McLeod's corner to Dr. Hobkirk's. Carried.

The petition of Dr. Warburton asked that the remainder of the amount due him for services rendered during the smallpox epidemic be paid at once. Referred to Finance Committee.

Councillor Byrne moved for several new electric lamps, but the resolutions were all lost.

Council adjourned.

LYCEUM, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Boston Comedy Co

H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager, This (Tuesday) Evening, Nov. 15, the Comedy Drama, the

HIDDEN HAND.

Admission 25, 35, and 50 cents. Seats for sale at usual places. Doors open at 7½; Overture at 8 o'clock. For further particulars see bills of the day. Nov. 15, 1887.

Dividend Notice.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF P. E. I., CHARLOTTETOWN, Nov. 14th, 1887. NOTICE is hereby given that a half-yearly Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent per annum on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been this day declared, payable at its Banking office, on and after THURSDAY, December 1st prox. By order of Board, F. MITCHELL, Cashier.

Labrador Herring

224 Bds. FAT HERRING, for Sale Low, landing from S. H. North, Queen's Wharf. C. H. SCHURMAN, Water Street. Nov. 15-31

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

THANKSGIVING DAY. RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, will be issued and valid on all stations on this Railway by Afternoon Trains, on 16th Nov. Inst. and by all trains on THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 17th, both to return up to and on November 21st, 1887. J. UNSWORTH, Acting Superintendent, Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 10, 1887. —ex pat 116. wky prs 11

IN THE FRONT RANK.

When Buying, don't forget that

Perkins & Sterns

are always to the front with the Newest, Best and Cheapest Dry Goods

Their stock is new and fresh, and having been purchased from first hands for ready money, you can depend upon getting your supplies from them at

VERY LOWEST PRICES!

New and Cheap Dress Goods, Cloths, Velvets, Plushes, &c. New and Cheap Jackets, Fur Capes, Fur Cloaks, Muffs, &c. Cheapest Underclothing, Cardigan Jackets and Hosiery to be found.

Flannels of all kinds very cheap. Fleece Cottons away down low. Oil Cloths, Carpets, Mattings and Room Paper.

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- New Carpets at JAMES PATON & CO. New Dress Goods at JAMES PATON & CO. New Velveteens at JAMES PATON & CO. New Cloths at JAMES PATON & CO. New Furs at JAMES PATON & CO. New Overcoats at JAMES PATON & CO. New Wool Goods at JAMES PATON & CO. New Hats and Bonnets at JAMES PATON & CO. New Mitts and Gloves at JAMES PATON & CO. New Underclothing at JAMES PATON & CO. New Collars, Braces, &c., at JAMES PATON & CO.

JAMES PATON & CO., Charlottetown and Summerside.

NEW FALL GOODS NOW OPEN.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Every department full of the Newest Goods. Everything New in Ladies' Dress Goods, Everything New in Ladies' Jackets, Everything New in Ladies' Hats and Trimmings. Tremendous Stock of Ready-made Clothing, Every Inducement to Cash Buyers. Goods Bought Right. Our Prices will be found Low.

J. B. MACDONALD, Ch'town, Sept. 26, 87—dy wry-pat

COLUMBUS WATCHES

SINCE taking the Agency for these Watches, a large number have been sold and have given satisfaction. If you want a good Watch and an accurate timekeeper, we ask you to try one. Also, a good stock of Waltham, Elgin and Swiss Watches.

ENGRAVING.

Brooches, Earrings, Scarf Pins, &c., manufactured and engraved to order with any name or initials. All Silverware and Jewelry sold from this date will be Engraved FREE.

G. H. TAYLOR, NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

Nov. 3, 1887—2aw & wky