THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 10, 1887.

Commercial Union.

A LENGTHY, vigorous and interesting discussion before the Charlottetown Board of Trade, was brought to a close last evening by the passage—only one member dissenting—of the following resolution, moved by Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., and seconded by the Hon. Donald Ferguson:

Resolved, That this board warmly approves of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States on the broadest possible basis, including the abolition of the restriction on the coasting and the transfer of vessel property, and embracing the concession to the Americans of the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries.

This resolution will, we think, be accepted as expressing, comprehensively, the opinions of the people of Prince Edward Island. Consistently with their position towards the Mother Country and the interests of Canada at large, they are in favor of Reciprocity of Trade with the United States on the broadest possible basis; and for this boon they are willing to concede to the Americans "the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries."

But it is, in our opinion, to be regretted that, having descended to particulars, the Board did not set forth in strong terms the value we attach to the fisheries, and express a hope that they would not, under any arrangement that might be arrived at, be surrendered for anything less than an ample measure of reciprocity, including the freedom of the American market for fish, wool, horses, starch, potatoes and other articles in which the people of this Province are most deeply interested. As it is, all that the Commissioners at Washington can deduce from the resolution, is the fact that we are willing to give up to the Americans the right to our fisheries. In making a bargain with the States, the phrase "reciprocity on the broadest possible basis" will, as far as this Province is concerned, mean nothing. We know very well that the American people are not at all disposed to yield full and unrestricted reciprocity; and therefore it is important that our Commissioners to formulate a treaty should know the particular articles for which we most desire the American market.

Further, it is, we think, to be regretted that, in view of the somewhat strained relations which have lately existed between the States and Canada, an expression of friendly feeling had not been inserted in the resolution, coupled with the hope that all differences between the two countries might speedily be adjusted and good correspondence established on an enduring basis. At the present juncture, when important changes in the United States tariff are being discussed by the highest authorities in that country, such an expression might possibly have had a good effect in directing particular attention to the case of this Province and in strengthening the hands of Sir Charles Tupper.

On the other hand, it is satisfactory to note that no trace of the poison of Commercial Union appears in the resolution adopted by the Board. There is in it nothing about an assimilation of tariff rates against Great Britain and all other countries, nothing implying the pooling of customs receipts, the loss of our commercial independence or the severance of the bond which binds us to the Mother Country. It is significant of the modifying influence of the discussion that Mr. Farquharson, the mover of the original resoultion, Mr. Full, its seconder, Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., at first its most ardent and eloquent expounder, all supported Mr. McLeod's amendment and all voted for the resolution as adopted. In the case of Mr. Farquharson, there is, unfortunately, no hope of conversion from the error of his opinion, for he expressly stated that he supported the amendment only because he felt sure that his resolution would not pass. But the livelier intellect of Mr. L. H. Davies has undoubtedly been penetrated to some extent by the light afforded in the excellent addresses of Hon. Donald Ferguson, Hon. Senator Haythorne, Mr. P. Blake, Mr. John Newson and other gentlemen.

The Board are, at any rate, to be congratulated on the good feeling and good sense which dictated the almost unanimous adoption of a resolution that did not perhaps quite meet the views of men of either side, and yet conveys clearly and concisely the public opinion of the Province.

Waterworks.

SOME of our citizens would, no doubt, have been better pleased had the report of the Commissioners been published some time previous to the meeting of Thursday evening. But a previous study of the report could not change the tenders; and no one will doubt that the lowest and best tenders have been selected.

The Commissioners estimate that the total cost of the work will be $147,000. If, under their management, it cost no more—if it cost no more than $150,000—the citizens will, we are sure, give them thanks and credit, hearty and sincere. But if they fail to meet the expectations raised by their estimate, they must expect censure and perhaps disgrace. The citizens have, almost without question, accepted their proposals. The utmost confidence in their prudence and honor has been expressed by those who will have to pay the cost. We shall see how worthy they are. The responsibility rests upon them.

They are, at all events, to be congratulated on the beginning they have made. The system of waterworks they have projected will comprehend every street and block in the town, and will, if the work be well done, furnish a constant and abundant supply of water for both fire and domestic purposes. It would have been folly, for the sake of saving a few dollars in construction, to have furnished smaller pipes, or fewer hydrants, or poorer material than the fullest requirements of the city demand. We are glad to note that the smallest pipes are to be six inches in diameter, that there are to be 88 hydrants instead of 79, and that the materials and workmanship are to be up to the highest standard. We have begun late; but when we are about it, let the work be done well.

The yearly outlay on account of the waterworks will probably be about $10,000, viz., about $7,500 for interest on the cost of construction, and $2,500 for salaries and incidental expenses of the Commissioners. There will, of course, be some additional expense in connection with the supply for domestic purposes, but this will be borne by those who use the water in their houses. On the other hand, we may safely count on a considerable reduction in the rates of insurance and in the risks of loss by fire. The additional outlay by the City Corporation will be well nigh, if not fully counterbalanced by the savings of our citizens on this head alone. Then some $5,000 or $6,000 now paid annually for water by the bucketful will be saved; and our wives, children, servants, all—will have the comfort of an abundant supply of water for household purposes. Besides this, every man able to labor, and every person in trade, will, directly or indirectly, feel the benefit of the circulation of money, which the construction of the works will necessarily involve. So that, on the whole, we shall probably not lose much money by the undertaking, while we shall gain incalculably in respect to safety from fire and satisfaction in living.

It is very pleasing, after so many years of agitation, to know that we are now within measurable distance of a system of waterworks fully up to the standard of the times; and that the supply of water will be of the best quality, and likely to prove ample for the requirements of many years.

What Americans Think About It.

WHILE the question of Commercial Union is being so freely discussed on this side the line it may be interesting to our readers to know what is thought of it on the other side. A leading American journal, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, of a recent date, concludes an editorial on the question as follows:

"It is a rather singular circumstance that, in discussing the subject of the Commercial Union of Canada with the United States, Canadians seem to take it for granted that this country would agree at once to such a proposal were it made. This, it is scarcely necessary to say, is a most unwarranted assumption. The subject has never been discussed here and though regarded of such paramount importance in Ontario, has not excited the slightest degree of interest among our people. When Congress meets the subject will doubtless be introduced to the notice of the House, which will probably be all the courtesy it will receive. In the Canadian Parliament the project will doubtless receive a more favorable reception, and many Liberals and a few Conservatives will possibly vote in favor of Commercial Union, should the subject be put to a vote in the House. Were an election to be held in Canada now, there can be but little question that an advocacy of Commercial Union with the United States would be insisted upon in the great majority of Liberal constituencies, and possibly in some Conservative as well. At present, however, it is apparent that the project was adopted as a *dernier resort* by some of the leaders and many of the rank and file of the political outs, as a bid for popular favor, to be finally adopted as a party cry should it be well received by the people."

—A writer in the Montreal *Star* commends the students of McGill College for abstaining from the use of liquors at their annual dinner, and says:

"Our young men have plenty of animal spirits of their own without the unnatural excitement supplied by spirits. The McGill boys were a credit to the Dominion, and, in spite of the exuberance of healthy animalism, behaved like gentlemen. And I think there is no physician so healing as one who carries good humor and a happy spirit with his pills and prescriptions."

The Capsized Schooner.

On our first page to-day will be found particulars of the capsizing of the Island schooner Minnie D., off Shutin Island on Wednesday. The Minnie D. was towed to Halifax by the tug A. C. Whitney, on Thursday. Captain Shehan, of the tug, reports that he had a heavy job dragging the schooner along. When picked up attempts were made to right her without success. Two small schooners had the Minnie D., in tow when the tug found her, but were induced to let her go. The crew of the capsized schooner say the squall struck her so suddenly that they had not time to lower the sails. Two women passengers had to be pulled out of the cabin through the skylight. The water in the cabin was up to their necks and being very cold chilled them through. They were taken ashore a distance of two miles and dry clothes provided. The captain's brother, Peter Maskell, storekeeper at Jeddore, was coming up in the schooner, she having called in at Jeddore, and he had a very narrow escape from drowning, being thrown under the foresail. He succeeded in extricating himself, however, and was hauled into the boat with the rest. He had some dry fish and a few other things on board, all of which were lost. When the schooner upset her hatches came off and most, if not all, of the oats on board floated out. Besides the oats, she had about 500 bushels of potatoes and a large iron safe on board. Captain Maskell had some $300 in his trunk in the cabin and it is not known whether the trunk floated out or not.

Varia.

The Czar has been to Berlin after all. On his return from Denmark he stayed a while with the German Emperor and was by him received with all the honors due to his rank. Prince Bismark succeeded in having a rather long interview with him. This is a decided triumph for the German Chancellor who has played his cards with consumate skill, and has been rewarded by winning the odd trick. The Czar refused to go to meet the German Emperor at Stettin. Bismark replied by inviting Signor Crispi to pay a visit, which resulted in drawing together Germany, Austria and Italy. The Czar evidently began to think that he was being left out in the cold, and that it was time for him to creep closer to the Allied Sovereigns. He has thus learnt the lesson—"Without Germany there is no peace"—and has played into Bismark's hands. Germany wishes for peace and she has no idea of allowing the white Czar to sulk. The Russian papers have stated that their Emperor went to condole with His German Majesty on the Crown Prince's illness; but in that case there would have been no need of an interview with the Chancellor. The Crown Prince's cancer seems to be turning into a soft one, but whether this is a favorable symptom or the reverse it is impossible to say in the absence of any official medical opinion.

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Among other foreign news it may be mentioned that the six powers bordering on the North Sea have between them adopted an arrangement whereby they will be able to suppress and do away with "coopering." Coopering is a system, now become very general, of sending out vessels loaded with intoxicating liquors to be sold to fishermen at sea. So it seems that on the sea as well as on the land, it is a difficult matter to restrict the selling of liquor. I hope the new arrangement will be successful.

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In London the mob have taken it into their heads to hold meetings in Trafalgar Square, thus impeding all traffic and severely injuring the business of the shopkeepers in the vicinity. But several thousand policemen put a stop to the nuisance. Last Sunday week passed off very quietly. The utter failure of the rioters to hold a meeting in Trafalgar Square on the previous Sunday, was thought by many to have put a stop to their gatherings; but on the day above mentioned a large meeting was held in Hyde Park, and resolutions protesting against Sir Charles Warren and condemning the Government for its treatment of Mr. O'Brien in Ireland and of the demonstrationists in London were passed. The number who paraded was about six thousand, all too thoroughly frightened to attempt any disturbance. About ten thousand special constables were called out to relieve the police, and this fact, together with the treatment received by the mob on the previous Sunday, may have had its effect in overawing the crowd. The alleged reason for protesting against Sir Charles Warren is that he has interfered with free speech. One of the orators in Hyde Park said that Lord Salisbury's long-legged nephew (Mr. Balfour) had shed enough innocent blood in Ireland to wade in up to the armpits; and that if the blood that had been shed in Trafalgar Square had been collected, the Cabinet might have drowned themselves in it. It is very hard to see how speech could be much freer than this. Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who has done all in his power to help forward these disturbances, has formed a "Law and Liberty League,' at the first meeting of which the language used was equal to that of the worst of the Socialists.

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Work on the Panama Canal, it is feared, is languishing. Nothing of importance is being done, while many of the firms of contractors are becoming financially embarrased, and other contractors claim large sums from the company. One of these claims amounts to $900,000. A number of judgments have been recovered against the company, and several seizures made and sales advertized. The deadly climate of the place is a very great obstacle to the work, it being estimated in a book on the Panama Canal, recently issued, that it has already cost over 40,000 lives, and this statement is believed to be no exaggeration. Some time ago the company imported a number of Liberians, magnificent specimens of the negro race, to work on the Canal, and who, it was believed, would be able to resist the death-dealing climate. But it has proved far otherwise. Out of the 282 at first brought over, 36 died within four months. Despite this the importation of the poor blacks still continues. The work, however, seems to be practically dead, though strenuous efforts are being made in Paris to keep up an appearance of life.

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Miss C. M. Phillimore, who has already won some distinction in her Italian studies, has just provided for English readers a brief but vivid biographical sketch of one of the Medici family whose name is but little known, save by students of Italian history during the sixteenth century, *The Warrior Medici, Giovanni delle Bande Nere* (London Literary Society), son of Giovanni di Pier Francesco de' Medici and Caterina Sforza, inherited from his mother the heroic qualities which served her well when defending her family possessions, and made him in his brief career a power not to be despised by the greatest of his numerous opponents. Miss Phillimore has a keen appreciation for the moral worth of her hero and his wife, and having had access to original and authentic documents, she is able to enliven the sketch with various details all tending to prove that the course of this warrior's life was morally higher than that of most of his contemporaries. We can recommend this study to all who care for truth in history.

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One cannot but remark with pleasure the admirable Christmas books which, at most moderate price can be procured at Mr. Theophilus Chappelle's. I have not seen any advertisement in your columns, which is no doubt an oversight of our estimable bookseller, and as I have no desire to remedy his omission, I refrain from specifying in detail the many excellent books which parents can feel perfectly safe in placing in their children's hands. They are published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, London. They are by no means of the typical Sunday school library book, with its preternaturally good boys or girls, who, fortunately, all die when young, as they were much too good to live. They are all of a good lively turn, with plenty of stirring adventures. The moral is always high toned and there is a commendable absence of the gushing sentimentalism and the overwrought ecstasy which repels rather than attracts. And last but not least, the bindings are charming and display great taste.

Board of Trade.

THE DISCUSSION CONCLUDED—A COMPROMISE RESOLUTION ADOPTED, ONLY ONE MEMBER DISSENTING.

THE Charlottetown Board of Trade held an adjourned meeting last evening. There were present:—L. Carvell, President, John McEachern, Secretary, George R. Beer, F. H. Arnaud, George Peake, A. B. Warburton, Hon. D. Ferguson, Hon. Senator Haythorne, Hon. D. Davies, D. Farquharson, M. P. P., George McLeod, D. McKenzie, Owen Connolly, W. H. Findley, Thomas Handrahan, Archd. McNeill, George Toombs, Benj. Balderston, John Newson, R. B. Norton, F. L. Hazzard, S. W. Crabbe, F. T. Newbery, P. Blake, M. P. P., F. W. Hyndman, George E. Full, George Stanley, Charles Lyons, T. L. Chappelle, Thos. A. McLean, W. D. McKay, Hon. H. J. Callbeck, W. L. Cotton.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Bank of Nova Scotia, resumed the discussion on Mr. Farquharson's resolution in favor of Commercial Union. A summary report of his address will appear on Monday. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. MacLeod submitted the following amendment to the amendment of Mr. Blake, M. P. P.:—

Resolved, That this Board of Trade desires to record its opinion that a fair settlement of all differences, between Canada and the United States of America, may be found in the removal of all tariff restrictions between the two countries (including the restrictions of the coasting trade and transfer of vessels properly) and the concession to the Americans of the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries, and that such a settlement would be greatly for the interests of this Island.

OWEN CONNOLLY seconded Mr. MacLeod's amendment, and the discussion was continued by Hon. Daniel Davies, Geo. R. Beer, Hon. Donald Ferguson, L. H. Davies, M. P., A. McNeill, W. L. Cotton, R. B. Norton, Hon. Senator Haythorne, D. Farquharson, M. P. P., F. T. Newbery and others. Mr. MacLeod's amendment to the amendment was then put and lost on the casting vote of the President. To Mr. Blake's amendment Mr. L. H. Davies then moved an amendment, making it read as follows:—

Resolved. That this board warmly approves of Reciprocal Free Trade with the United States on the broadest possible basis, including the abolition of the restriction on the coasting and the transfer of vessel property, and embracing the concession to the Americans of the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries.

This amendment was seconded by the Hon. Donald Ferguson and adopted, only one member dissenting.

Y. M. C. A.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

Monday, the 12th Instant.

Addresses will be delivered by prominent speakers.
Good music provided.
Chair taken at 8 o'clock, p. m.
The public are invited.

J. D. SEAMAN, President.
CHAS. LEIGH, JR., Secretary.

Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1887.—2i

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's office, up to noon of THURSDAY, the 15th December, instant, for Gas Fitting for New City Building, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Phillips & Chappell, Architects.

By order,
A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk.

Dec. 8, 1887—3i

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT WATSON'S

Dec. 7, 1887—tf

Auction Sale.

Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Onions, &c,
Ex. S. S. Portia.

BY Auction, MONDAY, December 12th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street,—

100 Barrels Choice No. 1 Apples.
5 Barrels Oranges,
10 Boxes do.
10 Bozes Lemons.
15 Boxes Silver Skin Onions.
All choice Fruit, Ex. S. S. Portia, direct from New York.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1887.

EXCELLENT!

Margin to the Grocer,
Quality to the Housekeeper

—IN—

PAPERS	WOODILL'S	TINS
5 cts	GERMAN	7 cts
10 cts	BAKING	12 cts
20 cts	POWDER	22 cts

254 UNION ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Will put Woodill's German Baking Powder against any in the market.

MRS. J. H. SMITH.

Nov 25, 2w.

NOTICE.

I HAVE to request that all my accounts must be settled before the 1st of January. If not they will be pladed in a lawyers hands for collection.

J. C. SPRAGUE.

Nov. 30, dy wy 3w.

W. W. WELLNER

Has Much Pleasure in Announcing that his Stock of

Gold and Silver Watches,
American Clocks,
Silver Plated Ware,

—:o:—

Gold, Silver, Gold Plated and Black Jewelry, Gold Pens and Pencils, Fancy Vases and Lusters,

—:o:—

Gold and Steel Spectacles,
Pearl and Leather Card Cases

—IS THE—

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION

yet Offered, and sure to Please all Customers in Prices and Patterns.

Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1887—10 17 23 dec wky16th

BEER BROS.

Good Goods, Latest Styles, Lowest Prices.

BEER BROS.

Bargains in Every Department.

Xmas Goods.

Fur Goods.

Dress Goods.

Jackets, Ulsters.

Carpets, Oilcloths.

All kinds of Dry Goods and Millinery at Lowest Prices.

Ch'town, Dec. 8, 1887.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.

—:o:—

STEWART & GATES beg to inform their friends, and all who will favor them with their patronage, that they have opened a New Grocery Store, in the premises formerly known as "the Seven Cent Store," where they are prepared to give as good value for your money as any house in the trade.

We import direct, and pay cash, and as our expenses are light, we are in a position to do as we say.

FLOUR, Choice Brands.
TEA, Very Choice.
SUGAR, All Qualities.
BEST AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL, Very Cheap; a large assortment of General Groceries which we will Sell Very Low.

—:o:—

Give us a call and see if we do not mean what we say.
Goods delivered to any part of the city.

J. STEWART,
A. GATES.

Dec. 2, 1887—tu th fri sat

Come and See for Yourself!

—:o:—

THE EXCELLENT STOCK OF GOODS FOR

'87 HOLIDAY SEASON '88

NOW OPENING.

They are Superior in Quality, Low in Price, Elegant in Appearance, and no Plush trash, as it is all gone out of fashion.

Christmas is drawing near, so do not wait until too late, but call at once on

G. H. HASZARD,
BROWN'S BLOCK.

Dec. 3, 1887—eod

COLUMBUS WATCHES

—o—

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