

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 2, 1892.

Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

THE EXAMINER'S attention has been called to an extraordinary statement made by Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., after the close of the Wiman lecture. This statement was, in effect, that if reciprocity with the United States were not soon obtained a large proportion of the people of Canada would become Annexationists. In view of the fact that the obtaining of reciprocity depends upon the people and government of the United States, and the statement of Mr. Davies is one of the most astonishing that was ever uttered by a Canadian politician. The people of Canada to become Annexationists because the government and congress of the United States will not grant them reciprocity! What nonsense. The people and government of Canada have repeatedly striven to bring about a fair and reasonable measure of reciprocity. From the time of the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 until last winter, their representatives have many times endeavored to obtain a renewal of reciprocal relations with the States. The present government of Canada was returned to power for the purpose of entering into negotiations with the United States for reciprocity of trade with that country. The matter depends wholly upon the United States. Yet Mr. Davies says that the people of Canada will turn Annexationists if reciprocity is not procured. That is to say if they cannot persuade the people and government of the States to grant reciprocity, they will do exactly that which the people and government of the United States want them to do! Talk about "voiled treason!" This is out-Farrering Farrer! Let the people and government of the United States once get the idea into their heads that they have only to continue to refuse Reciprocity in order to make the Canadians Annexationists, and we shall ask in vain for full American markets for our potatoes and eggs, our coal and wood, our lambs and horses—until such time as the whole of Canada is fully ripe for Annexation. We imagined that if there were one loyal Grit in Canada, that man was Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P. But the illusion is gone. He has given to Mr. Wiman and to the American nation the idea, or confirmed them in the belief that if reciprocity is not accorded, the Canadians will turn Annexationists, and Canada will, ere long, be ready for the consummation of the "Monroe Doctrine." He is the worst kind of a traitor, for he poses as a loyal man. In the guise of a Canadian patriot he gives suggestions to the Annexationists, which, if followed, will be strong to prevent them from granting the boon of Reciprocity, which we desire, and to bring about the political death of the British-Canadian nationality.

Mr. Davies will, perhaps, say that the Tories and the National Policy are tending towards Annexation. We shall answer this pretence by reference to Mr. Davies' own testimony, twice repeated in the presence of the audience assembled in the Market Hall, that there is now scarcely any trace of the Annexation sentiment in Canada. The Tories have been in office for fourteen years, and the National Policy has been in operation for fourteen years, the result being, according to Mr. Davies, that the Annexation agitation has not amounted to anything. This, notwithstanding all the sedulous fanning of such able traitors as Edward Farrer and Goldwin Smith, backed up by Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Davies and their fellows!

But Mr. Davies contends that if Canada will but go back to a free trade policy, the Americans will be the more inclined to grant reciprocity. Let us think a little. Canada had a free trade policy when the American Government abrogated the Reciprocity treaty. Evidently, free trade did not then incline them towards reciprocity. For several years the Americans had the freedom of the Canadian market, while the United States' market was closed against the Canadians by a "high barbed wire fence." What was the result? The universal ruin which prevailed throughout Canada in the ill-fated years during which the Grits held sway in this country. Would such another experience tend towards a renewal of reciprocal trade? We trow not. Great Britain is a free trade country. Suppose that Mr. Gladstone were to invite the United States to reciprocate with Great Britain! He would be laughed at as an old man in his dotage and perhaps be sarcastically reminded of the fact that Great Britain's markets are already free and open and that Great Britain has nothing to offer in return for the concession desired. Mr. Davies' contention that free trade on our part would result in the granting of reciprocity by the States is, evidently, absurd.

What, then, is the true policy of Canadians? Is it to clamor for Annexation because the United States refuse to grant Reciprocity? Is it to pull down our wire fence and let the Americans in free to over-run our markets and drive out our manufacturers? No. But it is to preserve our self-respect, to fan the flame of Canadian patriotism, to take care of the magnificent natural resources which have been exciting Mr. Wiman's wonder and the

Americans' cupidity, to continue to protect our manufacturers as well as we can until it has been made apparent that the people and Government of the United States are ready to abandon their hostile and selfish policy. If it should appear, as a result of the coming Presidential election, that the people and Government of the United States intend to maintain the McKinley tariff, it should be our policy to put up the Canadian tariff still higher against goods coming from the United States, and to make corresponding reductions of the duties levied upon goods coming in from Great Britain. That is the true policy of Canada. Let us, at all events, foster, as much as we can, the growing trade between Canada and the free Mother Country which gives us a free market for all our products.

Sentenced for Perjury.

THIS morning the Supreme Court gave judgment in the Queen against Thomas McTague, charged with perjury before the Magistrate in a prosecution before him for breach of the Lord's Day Act. The prisoner's counsel had obtained a motion for arrest of judgment, after the verdict of the jury last Trinity term, grounded on such motion on certain alleged informants in the indictment. This term the Court discharged this motion and sentenced the prisoner to five years imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary. The Chief Justice in delivering this sentence remarked as follows:

"You have been tried for a grave crime, and the evidence of your guilt was so conclusive that the jury could not do otherwise than convict you. There is, I regret to say, nothing to be considered in mitigation of your offence, because no excuse can be urged for you. You went on the Lord's Day to purchase liquor, and, by a scheme to procure it, assisted a dealer in that scheme to procure it. At his trial you were sworn to give your evidence, and you called God to witness that you would tell the truth, but, in order to save the transgressor from deserved punishment, you deliberately swore that you well knew to be false. In the administration of justice the crime of perjury has, sometimes, appalling consequences, because, under the oath of an assiduous juror, neither property, liberty, reputation, nor life is safe; and for this reason it is a crime that meets with severe punishment. The sentence which the court is called upon to pronounce upon you cannot be a light one, because if it were so you and others might think the offence was regarded as a trifling one, but it will be probably much lighter than that which may be imposed upon the next offender who shall appear in this court convicted of a similar crime."

When we remember how much money and often depend on the evidence on oath of a witness in a court of law—our property or lives, maybe—we recognize no higher duty in our Supreme Judiciary than that of visiting by heavy punishment the act of deliberate perjury in a practical way. Such punishment is the only practical way of ensuring truthfulness from the witness. The good effect of such a sentence will be felt in every court in the land, making the honest man safe against the rascal, and the professional criminal within more certain reach of the law.

Supreme Court.

NOVEMBER 2, 1892. The Queen vs. Thomas McTague, charged with perjury. Five years imprisonment in Dorchester Penitentiary. J. McKenna vs. J. Fisk. Action for trespass, tried June term last, when verdict was given for defendant now before Court on argument for new trial. Morson for plaintiff and Peters & Peters and Davies for defendant.

R. S. C.—Meeting to-night at 8 o'clock sharp.

LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS.—Summonses were last evening served on John Carroll, A. N. Large, William Cobb and Mrs. Offer for selling intoxicants in a room not fitted up in accordance with the law regulating the sale of liquor. The summonses are returnable on Monday.

FIRE.—A barn belonging to Mr. George Mooney, Greenville, Lot 45, was burned to the ground on Monday evening last. About ten tons of hay were consumed, a mowing machine and a sulky rake. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been the practical joker of Hollow Ken. No insurance.

CARPETS at the Real and Genuine Carpet Men, cheap and cheap. All previous prices beaten. We never advertise prices; but prices advertised by competitors are nowhere compared to ours.—Paton Bros.

GRAND OPENING.—The new Public Hall and Court House at New London built by the leading promoter, is to be opened to-morrow evening by a grand variety concert in which several gentlemen from Charlottetown are announced to take part. The advertisements are headed: "Enough Oudone," and we understand that the managers are determined to carry out this pledge with the audience. Addresses from Judge Alley and A. B. Warburton, M. P. P. for the district, and readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music, and dramatic performances will constitute the programme for the evening's entertainment.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, No. 10 freight train, from Souris, left that place on time, in charge of Conductor McKee and driver Yeo. About 3 o'clock, when passing St. Andrew's flag station, a short distance the other side of Mount Stewart, the drawpin of one of the cars which was loaded with potatoes, broke, falling under the wheels and throwing the car off the track down a slight embankment. The car was but slightly damaged. The passengers were transferred to the Georgetown train which arrived in the city about one hour late. No 10 train remained at the scene of the accident, but when it was found that with the small facilities obtainable it was impossible to put the car back on the track, the train left for town, arriving about two hours and a half late. A wrecking train left for St. Andrew's this morning to replace the car on the track.

4 SPECIALTIES 4

Advertisement for Dress Goods, Fur Goods, Beer Bros., Mantles, and Millinery. Includes text: 'We make a Speciality of the Best Goods made.' and 'We have only a few of those marvellous Bargains in Capes and Cloaks left. Call early if you want one.'

THE MCKAY WOOLEN MILLS.

Advertisement for McKay Woollen Mills. Includes text: 'FOR DURABILITY & BEST VALUE READY-MADE CLOTHING SPECIALTIES! DEPARTMENT.' and 'Our Own Make of Blankets, Tweeds, Flannels, Ladies' Dress Goods, and Druggets. All Superior and Cheaper than Imported.'

Bookbinding!

Advertisement for J. D. Taylor, Bookbinder. Includes text: 'Have You Thought of it? Do You Want Any Done? Do You Know How Much You can save by dealing with us?' and 'J. D. TAYLOR, Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1892.'

Advertisement for C. P. Fletcher, Dealer in Pianos and Organs. Includes text: 'C. P. FLETCHER, DEALER IN PIANOS, ORGANS, AND THE "New Williams" Sewing Machine.'

Advertisement for Closing Sale Continued. Includes text: 'CLOSING SALE CONTINUED ON Friday Next, at 10.30 o'clock.'

Advertisement for Potato Bags. Includes text: '120 BARRELS APPLES, all choice brands—1400 lbs each. Apply at P. S. Brown's, Central Hotel, on Friday, Nov 4th.'

Advertisement for Horses Wanted. Includes text: 'HORSES WANTED. WANTED—Three pair of Horses, weight 1400 lbs each. Apply at P. S. Brown's, Central Hotel, on Friday, Nov 4th.'

Advertisement for Real Estate. Includes text: 'TO LET—The dwelling house on corner Prince and Dorchester Streets, heated with hot water and containing nice rooms. Immediate possession given. House can be inspected on application to GEORGE ALLEY. 11-10-92'

I'M IN IT NOW,

Advertisement for Walter P. Doull. Includes text: 'WALTER P. DOULL. Imported "LITTLE QUEEN" CIGARS! 5 cts. The Best Five Cent Smoke in the City, At WATSON'S DRUG STORE.'

Advertisement for John McLeod & Co. Includes text: 'Winter Clothing. WE are to the front with GOOD GOODS and LOW PRICES. No man can afford to order his Winter Suit or Overcoat without first seeing our stock and getting prices. A Large Stock of Meltons in all shades, Beavers, Black and Blue, Naps, Blue, Black, Brown, Kerseys, etc., etc.'

Advertisement for Keystone Stationery. Includes text: 'KEYSTONE STATIONERY. WE HAVE JUST OPENED a large stock of this celebrated STATIONERY in the following lines: Gold Dust, Silver Brick, Interwoven, Huntington, Pinecones, Rambler, and Footprint, and Footprint, in prices ranging from 3 to 30 cents per pad of 100 sheets.'

Advertisement for Haszard & Moore. Includes text: 'HASZARD & MOORE. Our Stock of BOOKS is very complete. Charlottetown, November 2, 1892—w f s'

Large advertisement for E. W. Taylor, Cameron Block. Includes text: 'Our Sale NOW GOING ON! BIG DISCOUNTS have been the order of the day. We cannot afford them as our goods are all marked plainly at what we consider the smallest paying profit, with discount for cash. As an instance, an article is being sold in town at \$1.00, with 20 per cent. reduction, making it 80 cents. Our regular price has been and is 75 cents for the same article. If the price on any goods changes at the factories we reduce as soon as we hear of it, and give our customers the benefit. The WATCHES we sell now for \$7.50, \$10.00 and upwards are far better value than formerly could be given at these figures. Our SOLID GOLD WATCHES, suitable for presentation, are elegant, substantial and reliable. We try every one before offering it for sale, and see that it is ready to perform properly. Our fine REGULATOR in connection with a transit instrument, for taking observations, are great helps in this matter. We are continually adding to our stock new designs in RINGS, BROOCHES, etc. See the new and fashionable MARQUISE RINGS. Our ROLLED PLATE CHAINS are guaranteed to wear from five to twenty years, according to price paid. Some of the above, together with much of our fine SILVERWARE, are of Canadian manufacture. If we can get a home-made article of equal value with the imported we always do so and save the duty, but prefer to pay the duty rather than supply our customers with an inferior article. See our KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS. See our SPECTACLES, which we take great care shall FIT and suit. Some people wear their Glasses like the above. The way we fit them. If there is anything you wish for in our line, not in Stock, we will endeavor to procure it. We solicit early orders. E. W. TAYLOR, Cameron Block. Charlottetown, N. S. 2, 1892—2 w & w y'