

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 22, 1887.

The New Commercial Movement.

We hail with pleasure the new commercial movement begun in Charlottetown today. Our merchants want badly some organization through which they can express their views on subjects of common interest and importance.

At the meeting held this forenoon an expression of opinion was given concerning the matter of our trade relations with the United States, and the following resolution suggested by Mr. Lewis Carvell, formally moved by Mr. L. H. Davies, M.P., and seconded by Mr. George R. Beer, was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That this meeting is in sympathy with the movement instituted by the Montreal District Board of Trade for the convocation of an International Congress of representatives from the various boards of trade in Canada and the United States to discuss in a friendly manner the difficulties now existing between the two countries and if possible to suggest a satisfactory solution of such difficulties.

During the discussion of this resolution fears were expressed by the Hon. David Laird and others lest the negotiations now pending between Great Britain and the United States should result in the settlement of the fishery difficulty and the sacrifice of our fisheries before the trade relations of the United States and Canada were improved.

The question of the commercial union of North America was introduced by Messrs. Davies and Farquharson; but a discussion of it was evidently judged to be premature. The great bar in the way of perfect free trade throughout the continent certainly lies in the connection of Canada with Great Britain.

While Canada receives the protection of the mother country, it would be manifestly unfair to discriminate against her manufactures and in favor of those of our elder sister, the United States. Such a discrimination would be most unjust, and would not be permitted even if Canadians were mean and thankless enough to desire it.

We cannot admit the manufacturers of the United States free of duty, unless we also admit free of duty those of Great Britain; and as we must have a revenue, and would not tolerate direct taxation, this is impossible. If we must have absolute free trade with the United States we must cut our connection with Great Britain. Rather than this, let us have a Commercial Union with Great Britain and her colonies, leaving the United States to pursue the exclusive policy according to her own sweet will.

Some Social Problems.

Dr. McLeod's paper on "Some of Social Problems," which engages the attention of the thinking men of the day, gave a very clear exposition of the theories of Malthus and other writers on social science, as well as some excellent remarks of the doctor himself. The subject is interesting, for, as Doctor McLeod said, quoting Pope's well-known line "The proper study of mankind is man."

Some of the writers to whom Dr. McLeod referred, seem, however, to have forgotten the complement of Pope's verse, and to have presumed to question the wisdom and beneficence of the Divine ruler of the universe. One cannot, of course, help admiring the industry, research and ingenuity with which Malthus and Mill, and George, and other such modern philosophers support their pet theories and strive to solve the social problems forced upon the attention of observing and thinking men in this age.

Malthus, as stated by Dr. McLeod, held that population, when unchecked, increases in a geometrical ratio, doubling itself every twenty-five years, while food can be made to increase, at best, in only an arithmetical ratio; and therefore the increase of population must necessarily be checked by vice, misery, and moral and prudential restraint on the part of parents. But any common man, who chooses to observe and think, must see that vice and misery are not, as a rule, the result of over-population—not a result of obedience to the Divine injunction to be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth;—but a result of the breach of the Divine law. The world is vicious and miserable, not because there are too many people in it, but because the people do not obey the laws of nature and of nature's God. There is room and scope in this world for all who may be born into it. If one district is somewhat congested, it is easy, now-a-days, to go to another, where earth is still to be subdued and still untilled. Where the law that a man shall be the husband of one wife is obeyed, there need be no fear of over-production, though vice and misery be absent. If the people do rightly their duty in that statu

of life into which it has pleased God to call them, they need never fear starvation; for it is as true now as it was when the Psalmist wrote, that those who are righteous shall not lack bread,—even though population may increase in a "geometrical ratio."

Dr. McLeod referred, in passing, to the theories of Henry George that many people are necessarily poor because some men hold land as private property to the exclusion of others, and that the land is the common property of all. Mr. George has shown very great ability and ingenuity in the attempt to prove that these theories are true. Yet it is patent that most poor men owe their poverty either to the idleness or drunkenness, thriftlessness or imprudence of themselves or their immediate ancestors, and not to the fact that others own property in land as a result of the industry, thrift, economy, prudence or superior ability of themselves or their forefathers. It is equally clear that a man has as much right to property in land as to property in anything else. If a man who cuts down a tree in the forest and makes a walking stick out of it may rightly call the walking stick his own, he may also take for his own private property an acre of land of which he has cleared and cultivated. The tree is as much common property as the land upon which it grows. The tree was practically of no value before it was fashioned into a walking stick; neither was the land before it was cultivated. The labor of man gave value alike to the tree and to the land; and after value has been placed upon it by such labor, the land is of right private property as well as the tree.

The Park Drive.

The following petition is in circulation: To His Worship the Mayor and the City Council of Charlottetown. The petition of the undersigned citizens of Charlottetown. Respectfully sheweth: That they have heard with pleasure of the intention of the City Council to appropriate a sum of money towards the celebration in Charlottetown of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

That a scheme has been started by a number of citizens to provide a public drive and parade around the shore of Government Farm, leading from the City to Victoria Park, and making such a splendid part of the Park, vesting the same in the City for the use of the citizens.

That we would look upon the construction and opening of such an esplanade and public drive as a great boon and blessing to the citizens of Charlottetown, and we cannot conceive of any more laudable or praiseworthy mode in which the Jubilee of Her Majesty could be celebrated by our loyal citizens of Charlottetown than in the opening of such a much-wanted and convenient access to the public park as this contemplated esplanade would afford.

That we believe all classes of the citizens would prefer that any monies the Council determine to appropriate towards the celebration of the Jubilee should be spent by them in devoting towards the building and maintenance of such esplanade, such a grand public work would be a lasting memorial of the Jubilee, a noble acquisition to the city, and a blessing to the citizens at large.

Some Social Problems.

The Literary and Scientific Institute was crowded last night with ladies and gentlemen, to listen to and take part in the discussion of the above subject. Dr. McLeod first dealt with the problem of over-population. He showed that, according to Malthus, population left to increase unchecked would soon increase beyond the power of the earth to support it; but in every nation there exist effectual checks to an over-increase of population. These checks are either exercised by the individual or by the state, or are independent of both. He also dealt with the statements of J. J. Collar Morrison, who deplored the effects he claimed would be produced by the present system of international competition and reckless production of offspring.

The lecturer showed, from the standpoint of John Stuart Mill, that over-population, by increasing the laboring class, decreases the rate of wages. The question of food supply was also taken up from a scientific standpoint. The views and objects of the Socialists, Communists and Anarchists, and the stand the Socialists take on the labor question, were also discussed. The demands of the Communist, the lecturer declared, were wild and unreasonable. Wealth, even if equalized, could not remain so for any time. There can be no social equality where there is no individual mental or physical equality; and mental or physical equality is an utter impossibility. Before there can be any social equality, men must be reduced to a dead level mentally, physically and morally.

The grand desideratum, then, is not legal enactments, but the removal of those natural causes by which the mental and physical conditions of society are retarded. The remedial measures are within the Province of the Sanitarian, the Philanthropist, the Educationist, and the moral and religious teachers, rather than the political economist and statesman. The two classes must co-operate in order to the advancement and progress of society. Yet the work of the former should precede that of the latter ere we can hope to see all classes advanced in their normal condition. A lively discussion followed the paper, in which the President, Vice-President, Dr. Gillis, M. P. P., A. Martin, M. P. P., W. A. Weeks, James McDonald, Esq., and others took part. Next Thursday evening Mr. Walter Doull will take up Electricity as a motive power and will give suitable experiments on the subject.

The Queen's Jubilee.

SIR.—It is gratifying to observe the general interest taken in the movement, initiated with the view of celebrating in this city the Queen's Jubilee. The adjourned meeting to be held on Saturday evening next at the City Council Chambers will, we trust, be especially a representative meeting, and that to the already organized committee will be added a trades representation. Such factories as Newson's, Wright Brothers, Esdale Foundry, Railway Mechanical Department, R. Palmer & Co.'s steam factory, tobacco factories, printing establishments, etc., should be represented on the general committee. No turn-out can be more imposing than a trades procession properly conducted.

Provincial Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

AFTERNOON SESSION. THURSDAY, April 21.

House in Committee of the Whole passed the bill to incorporate the Pioneer Publishing Company, and further considered the bill and act amending "The Education Act." The clause abolishing scholarships was discussed and passed.

FRIDAY, April 22. The bill to change the day of opening Michaelmas term of the Supreme Court was read a third time and passed, also the bill respecting the examination of witnesses.

The bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Orwell Presbyterian Church was read a second time and passed in committee. Consideration of the bill amending the Education Act was resumed in committee. The clause authorizing the appointment of a third Inspector was discussed—the Opposition opposing.

Trade and Commerce. INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONGRESS—RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Pursuant to notice, a large and influential meeting of the merchants, traders, and others of the city and country was held this morning at 11 o'clock, in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of taking into consideration a circular from the President of the Montreal District Board of Trade, inviting the commercial men of this city to take part at a proposed International Congress of the Canadian and American Boards of Trade, to discuss in a friendly manner the commercial difficulties now existing between the two countries.

Among those present were His Worship Mayor Haviland, L. H. Davies, Esq., M. P.; Hon. D. Laird; Hon. Messrs. Alex. Laird, B. Rogers, P. McNutt, A. Martin, J. Clow, J. Nicholson, T. Kichham, M. L. C.'s; Donald Farquharson, Esq., M. P. P., and Messrs. Lewis Carvell, Geo. R. Beer, W. W. Beer, George McLeod, H. C. McLeod, F. T. Newbery, George Full, W. H. Findley, Horace Haszard, J. D. Mason, G. L. Longworth, W. L. Cotton, Owen Connolly, J. F. Robertson, W. E. Dawson, F. Mitchell, W. H. Arnold, Rob Angus, L. B. Beer, Herbert Beer, W. L. Goff, Wm. Heard, Henry Davison, A. Kennedy, J. Crockett, Geo. Peake, F. W. Kennedy, L. McNutt, D. McKinnon, R. B. Norton.

His Worship the Mayor stated the object for which the meeting was called, and directed the meeting to appoint their chairman. His Worship was then called to the chair, and the undersigned appointed secretary. L. H. Davies, Esq., read a letter from the President of the Montreal District Board of Trade, a copy of which appeared a day or two ago in the Patriot. The letter had been sent to him with the request that some action be taken in the matter by the citizens of Charlottetown. Mr. Davies remarked that it was not very creditable that a city like Charlottetown should have no representative Board of Trade. It would be unnecessary to dilate upon the importance of the subject. It has got to be grappled with, and before it is finally solved there will be many such meetings in the Dominion. It is therefore necessary that we should have a representative body in the city, in order that we may be kept in communication with the Boards of the Dominion. He hoped that some effort would now be taken to reorganize the old Board of Trade, and also to appoint delegates to attend the Trade Congress. Policies will of course be excluded, and the commercial interests of the country will alone be represented. Reciprocity, Commercial Union, and other important questions will no doubt be brought up for consideration.

Hon. D. Laird asked if the constitution and bye-laws of our old Chamber of Commerce were available. F. T. Newbery, Esq., said he thought they were in the possession of Mr. P. S. McGowan. He would be very glad to see the Board of Trade revived. He had been one of those instrumental in organizing it before, and was one of the delegates at one time sent to Ottawa. The influence of such meetings had been very beneficial in the interests of commerce.

George Peake, Esq., said the documents referred to were in the hands of Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan. Lewis Carvell, Esq., presented a number of resolutions, which were read and discussed clause by clause, and adopted as follows: Resolved, That this meeting is in sympathy with the movement initiated by the Montreal District Board of Trade, for the convocation of an International Congress of representatives from the various Boards of Trade in Canada and the United States, to discuss in a friendly manner the difficulties now existing between the two countries, and, if possible, to suggest a satisfactory solution of such difficulties. Carried unanimously.

Resolved, That with a view to being fully represented at such a Congress, as well as to take action from time to time in relation to all matters which may arise affecting the commercial interests of this Province, the Board of Trade should be re-organized without delay, under the name of the Prince Edward Island Board of Trade. Carried. Resolved, That a committee of seven persons be appointed by this meeting to take such steps as may be necessary to re-organize the Board of Trade with as large a membership as possible. Carried.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourn to meet in this place on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at eleven o'clock, to receive and act upon the report of such committee. Considerable discussion took place on one or two of the clauses, participated in by Messrs. Davies, Laird, Farquharson, Newbery, L. B. Beer, George McLeod, Carvell, Dawson, and R. B. Norton. All were unanimously in favor of the re-organization of the Board, and that it should include men, not only of the city, but of the Province. In accordance with the third resolution, the following committee was appointed:—Messrs. Lewis Carvell, George McLeod, George R. Beer, Geo. Peake, P. McNutt, M. L. C., Thomas Kichham, M. L. C., and John Lefurgey, M. P. P.

The day being well advanced when the meeting broke up, it was found necessary to condense this report in order to ensure publication in to-day's issue of the dailies. B. D. HIGGS, Secretary.

BIRTH.

At Riverside, this (Friday) morning, Mrs. L. H. Davies, of a daughter.

James L. MacMillan, V. S., GRADUATE OF Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

Office in connection with Kennedy & Stewart's Livery Stable, Great George Street. Ch'town, April 21, 1887—law & wky

Bank of P. E. Island, in Liquidation.

FINAL DIVIDEND. NOTICE is hereby given that a final dividend on this estate, of FOUR AND ONE CENT has been declared, pursuant to an order granted by His Honor Mr. Justice Peters, payable on and after the Twenty-eighth instant. Creditors will receive their dividend cheques on application at the Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown. For Bank of Nova Scotia, GEO. MACLEOD, Mgr., L. C. OWEN, Liquidators of Bank of P. E. Island. Ch'town, April 22, 1887—1128th



All Key - Winding Watches

at Greatly Reduced Prices to clear. Now is your time to get a Good Timekeeper at a Low Price. A Patent Key that will wind any watch, given in. Just received, a special lot of Colored Gold Brooches and Sets, which were bought low and will be sold low. A small assortment of Handsome Silver Jubilee Brooches just in; more to arrive at

E. W. TAYLOR'S, CAMERON BLOCK. April 22, 1887—2aw & wky

A By-Law for Levying and Specifying the Rate of Assessment on Real Estate, Personal Property and Incomes in the City of Charlottetown.

(Passed 21st April, 1887.) BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—

- 1st. The rate of Assessment for the year commencing the 1st day of January, A. D., 1887, and ending 31st of December, A. D., 1887, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate, as assessed by the Assessors of the said City, in their valuation rolls of such Real Estate, made and duly returned by them on the Fourteenth day of April, A. D., 1887. 2nd. The rate of Assessment for the year commencing the 1st day of January, A. D., 1887, and ending 31st of December, A. D., 1887, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one-half of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in their Valuation Roll of such Personal Property made and duly returned by them on the Fourteenth day of April, A. D., 1887. 3rd. The rate of Assessment for the year commencing the 1st day of January, A. D., 1887, and ending 31st of December, A. D., 1887, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent on every dollar of the amount of the net yearly Income, salaries, or receipts of all persons, partnerships and corporations as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in their Valuation Roll of such Income, made and duly returned by them on the Fourteenth day of April, A. D., 1887. T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk. Charlottetown, April 22, 1887—20aw wky 21

A By-Law for Allowing a Rate of Discount on the Assessments on Real Estate, Personal Property and Income for the current year.

BE IT ENACTED by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown, as follows:—

- 1. A Discount at the rate of two and one-half per cent, shall be allowed to all Taxpayers who shall on or before the FIRST DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1887, pay to the City Clerk, at his Office, the taxes severally due by them for the current year on Real Estate, Personal Property and Income. T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk. Charlottetown, April 22, 1887—20aw wky 21

HAY

FOR SALE—1 Carload Pressed Hay. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. April 21, '87.—21

SLAUGHTER SALE

OF Printed Cottons. WE OFFER—20,000 Yards Printed Cottons and Cretonnes, from 5cts a Yard, Upwards. Cheapest Goods in the City. HARRIS & STEWART, LONDON HOUSE, March 17, 1887

CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE want money, and to that end are offering our immense stock of Furniture and House-furnishing Goods at prices that defy all competition. Call and see. We are prepared to fill all orders entrusted to us with promptness. Special attention this season to Repairing and Upholstering for house-cleaning time.

An immense stock of Window Shades, Children's Carriages, Mantle Mirrors, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Window and Cornice pole Goods to arrive in a few days.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, April 22, 1887.

BACK TO THE OLD STAND.

J. B. MACDONALD

HAS removed back to his Old Stand, on QUEEN STREET, and is now opening his Spring Stock, personally selected in England. Buying his goods for Cash, and selling only for Cash, he will consequently be in a position to offer his customers goods at the very Closest Prices.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, April 21, '87—dy wky

FOR CASH ONLY.

Perkins & Sterns

From this date we intend to do business For Cash Only, thereby preventing any loss by bad debts, saving salary of a Book-keeper, loss of interest, cost of stationery and books, and other charges on a credit business,—will buy and sell for Cash and be in a position to give ready money to customers the very best value

NEW STOCK OF ROOM PAPER JUST OPENED

(Over 25,000 Rolls in Stock—Newest Patterns—Very Cheap.) Large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS to arrive in a few days by regular steamers.

Perkins & Sterns

April 15—& wky

LONDON HOUSE.

House-keeping Goods, New White and Gray Cotton, New Printed Cottons, Bleached Sheetings, Unbleached Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Table Linens, owels, Toweling.

THESE goods have just been opened for Spring Sale, and having been bought before the recent advance in Cottons, will be found extra value. CARPETS! CARPETS!

Brussels, Tapestries, Hems, Floor Cloths, Matting, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Lace Curtains. Tailoring Department. A lot of Spring Tweeds just opened.

HARRIS & STEWART, SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, March 7, 1887.—wky