

AN ADDRESS

To the Electors of Queen's County.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been a candidate for your suffrages at the last general election for the House of Commons, receiving on that occasion the votes of nearly 4000 electors, and having been accorded through-out the campaign great courtesy and consideration from the electors who voted against me, I venture to hope I may not be considered obtrusive in offering for your consideration a few observations on the question which Sir Richard Cartwright has submitted to the House of Commons as the issue between the Government and the Opposition parties.

The first remark I have to make is that Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity, in manufactured articles, with the United States was never mentioned during the contest in this County, and that your representatives have no moral right to vote for a measure which Mr. L. L. Beer very properly said at the Charlottetown Board of Trade, means a revolution, and upon which the electors have never been asked to pronounce an opinion.

But, although the action of your representatives on this question lacks the weight of your authority constitutionally expressed at the polls, there would be some consolation if you, having every confidence in their patriotism, could be convinced that they thoroughly understand the scope and bearing of the measure which they are endeavoring to bring into operation.

That no such claim can, for one moment, be set up for either of them will, I submit, be freely admitted by every unprejudiced man. Mr. Davies declared himself at Cape Traverse in August last an advocate of Commercial Union. In November he appeared before the Charlottetown Board of Trade as the champion of Commercial Union, which he declared to mean a free interchange of all articles between the two countries, and a common tariff against the rest of the world.

He also undertook, on the same occasion, to define unrestricted reciprocity as meaning perfectly free trade between the two countries while each country would regulate its own tariff against the rest of the world, and he declared that it was "impracticable" and the Americans could not agree to it only on the assumption that they were "arrant fools." Only a few weeks later the same Mr. Davies, finding that the gourd of Commercial Union had a worm at its roots, publicly abandoned the advocacy of it and declared in favor of Unrestricted Reciprocity. He says in explanation of his change of base, that Unrestricted Reciprocity, as he now understands it, has a different meaning from the definition given by him before the Charlottetown Board of Trade in November last. The most charitable construction, and the one which he asks us to put on his actions, is that during last summer and autumn, while he was advocating Commercial Union, he was in a state of profound ignorance of what it meant, and that when he declared Unrestricted Reciprocity to be "impracticable," and that it could not be accepted by the Americans unless they were "arrant fools," he was equally ignorant of what he was talking about.

That the eight thousand free and intelligent electors of Queen's County, should without their consent be committed, by their representatives, to the support of a revolution, is bad enough under any circumstances, but the danger of the situation is greatly increased when these representatives, in their efforts to escape a severer condemnation, practically plead that they have been in the past blind guides.

The scheme of Commercial Union was inherently a bad one. It involved a complete subversion of our political independence; it involved disloyalty to our own Dominion, to our Queen and to the Empire. That many of its promoters understood all this from the outset cannot be doubted; but many honest and loyal men were misled for a time. When, however, the latter saw that a common tariff, fixed by treaty, for a term of years was an impossibility, and that nothing short of a common Parliament, or, in other words, a political union, could annually adjust the common tariff for the two countries, they drew back from supporting what they too plainly saw meant annexation to the United States. The same fatal objection lies against the new scheme known as Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Under Unrestricted Reciprocity it is claimed that while there would be a free exchange of articles between Canada and the United States, being the growth or manufacture of either country, each country would regulate its own tariff against the rest of the world. This is simply impossible as far as manufactures are concerned. A large proportion of goods manufactured in Canada or the States are made in whole or in part from raw material imported from other countries. If each country regulated its own tariff there would be constant collision by way of duties or bounties by one or the other on raw material. Take sugar for instance. If one of the countries removed the duty on raw sugar, the other would have to do the same, or give up the business of refining. If one country gave a bounty on the importation of raw sugar the other would have to follow suit. This is equally true of hundreds of other articles, and shows the ridiculous character of the scheme by which manufactured articles are to pass free of duty between Canada and the States, while each country retains the power of imposing any duties it pleases against the rest of the world. This leads me to lay down the following propositions:

1st. Unrestricted Reciprocity, in manufactures with the United States, is utterly impracticable while each country retains the power of dealing with its own tariff.

2nd. A common tariff cannot be fixed by treaty for a term of years. War or internal insurrection might cause demands for revenue which could not be foreseen, while on the other hand a plethora of revenue which could not be got rid of might cause severe financial complications. No sane man would contend that the United States to-day could entertain a proposition by which its tariff would be fixed at present rates for a period of years.

3rd. A common tariff cannot be framed and adjusted, year by year, and afterwards administered without a Legislative and Executive authority common to the two countries, which means political union or annexation.

Therefore, Unrestricted Reciprocity in manufactures, as well as Commercial Union is altogether impracticable, and cannot receive the support of any except those who do not understand its full scope, or

those who are desirous of annexation. Mr. Davies declared at the Board of Trade that he was opposed to annexation. He also pleads that he did not understand the question of Unrestricted Reciprocity when he condemned it at the Board of Trade. I will take him at his word; and, as I cannot believe that he is a traitor to his Queen, particularly after his disclaimer of pro-annexation views—there is no alternative but to conclude that he has no correct appreciation of what is involved in the proposition of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States in manufactured articles.

There is a specious attempt made to deceive the unwary by the use of phrases. The old treaty with the United States existing between the years 1854-1866 was known to the people of these Provinces as "the Reciprocity Treaty"; and as that Treaty proved at the time highly advantageous to the people of Canada, an attempt is now made to launch one of the worst schemes ever advocated in a free country into popular favor under the disguise of artful phrases, and a pretense that it is similar in character to the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

Nothing could be more dishonest than this. The light of the noonday's sun does not differ more essentially from the hues of midnight than the old Reciprocity Treaty from the scheme which Sir Richard Cartwright recently submitted to the Parliament of Canada.

The old Reciprocity Treaty, as far as trade was concerned, simply provided for a free exchange of the natural products of the two countries. It involved no discrimination against Great Britain or any other country. It gave each country full power to regulate its own tariff, in other than the articles specified, according to its revenue necessities and other requirements, and maintained, in its integrity, the Legislative independence of British America. There was no humiliating concession on either side. That Treaty was the work of able and patriotic men.

The scheme of Unrestricted Reciprocity in manufactures bears the impress of very different minds. Is it the work of Free Traders? Most emphatically, no! It is protection—not of the manufacturers of our own country, but of those of the United States. As far as the tendency to protection is concerned, the little finger of Unrestricted Reciprocity with the States in manufactured articles is stouter than the thigh of the National Policy. Is it the work of loyal men? It is not, because it is an act of the most pronounced hostility to Great Britain and all her possessions. Is it the work of men desirous of maintaining the faith of Canada? It is not, because at one sweep it would deprive the Dominion of over twelve millions of dollars of her Customs Revenue and her entire Internal Revenue whenever the United States saw fit to abolish her Excise duties. This would necessitate the abolition of the subsidies to the Provinces, which would be a breach of faith, causing an immediate disruption of Confederation. It would also necessitate the abandonment of all great public works by the Dominion, and our hopes regarding the Terms of Confederation being carried out would forever pass away. It would also lead inevitably to the repudiation of obligations to the public creditor; and the credit of Canada, ranking amongst the highest in the world, would be trailed in the dust. But the greatest of all breaches of faith would be towards those who have trusted to the honor of Canada and invested their capital in our public and private enterprises. The coal fields of Nova Scotia, our seaports, the stations of all our railways which run east and west, our sugar refineries, our cotton factories, in fact all our centres of industry would become as silent as the ruins of Herculaneum, and the capital invested would be lost forever. The immense start enjoyed by the American manufacturer, his greater wealth, the dominance of the more powerful government in arranging foreign duties, or, if necessary, in giving bounties, and the inexorable Combine would, under Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity, if either were possible, in a very short time crush out every manufacturing industry north of the boundary line, and reduce Canadians to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water to their neighbors in the United States.

And now the pertinent enquiry comes in: How is all this going to affect our farmers? We hear a great deal about the importance of the markets of the United States to us, and I freely admit that they are of great importance to us, although not nearly so much so as they were twenty years ago. But what makes Boston and other American cities a market for our agricultural productions? Is it because the American soil or climate is unsuited for the production of the articles which we have to sell? It is not. There is not a natural product which we have to spare but can be grown or produced in the United States. Even in potatoes, take one year with another, the United States export more than they import. The only reason why the markets of the New England States, New York or Pennsylvania require any of our products is, because there is a larger number of the population of these States engaged in manufactures, in proportion to those engaged in agriculture, than with us. Even should the duties on potatoes, horses, sheep, &c., be removed, the distance to the American markets will always put us at a disadvantage in competing with the American farmers who are on the spot. We can never bring Boston, or New York or Philadelphia any nearer to us than they are at present. But we can, if we are true to our own country, raise up manufacturing centres nearer home, which will ultimately absorb all the farm products we have to spare. The increase in this trade has been most remarkable in recent years. The great bulk of our oats is now consumed in the sister Provinces. Take one year with another, we sell more potatoes to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland than we do to the United States.

A reciprocity in natural productions with the United States would now, and probably for many years, continue to be of great benefit to us; but if I saw no prospect for farmers in Prince Edward Island except that which is obtained from a careful study of the American market, I would never advise a boy of mine to become a farmer in Prince Edward Island. Our true remunerative natural market will be the outcome of the prosperity of the mining, manufacturing and fishing industries of Canada, shortly to hope to include Newfoundland.

A policy which would destroy all our industries in the Maritime Provinces, and prevent their ever lifting their heads again, would be the greatest blow ever levelled at the farmers of Prince Edward Island. Such a policy is the scheme of Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity proposed in Parliament by Sir Richard Cartwright, and supported by your representatives, Messrs. Davies and Welsh.

There never was a more flagrant breach of trust on the part of representatives, but it is not the only one of which the people of Queen's County and all Canada have just reason to complain. When Mr. Blake declared at Malvern that his party would not, if returned to power, disturb the National Policy, he spoke for his political friends from Cape Breton to Vancouver. Yet at the same time Messrs. Davies and Welsh protested in Queen's County that they were out and out Free Traders, and would, if elected, obtain a renewal of the old Reciprocity Treaty in six months. It was quite plain, at the time, that both these professions were not true. But they both answered the purposes for which they were made. By his declaration at that time in favor of the National Policy, Mr. Blake, no doubt, secured a great deal of support in the Larger Provinces, while Messrs. Davies and Welsh, by their Free Trade professions—and promises of immediate Reciprocity, carried their elections in this county.

We have lived to see all these promises violated. The followers of Mr. Blake, from one end of the country to the other, repudiate his pledge solemnly made at Malvern that the National Policy would not be disturbed; and Messrs. Davies and Welsh turn their backs on the scheme of Reciprocity and Free Trade, by which they gained their elections, and give their support to a new fangled wild and impracticable scheme of protection to American manufacturers, which was not mentioned at the elections, and the advocacy of which presents to-day the greatest obstacle in the way of our obtaining a really advantageous Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.

I am, gentlemen, Your humble servant, D. FERGUSON. Ch'town, March 31st, 1888.

Passion Week IN ST. DUNSTAN'S CATHEDRAL. On the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last (Passion) week the solemn office of Tenebrae was sung in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, the St. Dunstan's College choir, under the leadership of Mr. McDougall, taking one side of the singing, and the Cathedral choir the other. The harmonized lamentations were very imposing. The name Tenebrae is given from the circumstance of extinguishing, during the course of the service, all the candles which have been prepared in the sanctuary for the ceremony. The rites of the Church upon these three days declare her concern and her trouble for the sufferings of the Redeemer, and the sins of men. It lays aside every expression of joy and festivity. The sacred doxology, Gloria Patri, is omitted at the end of the Psalms. No hymns of divine praise are sung. No Dominus Vobiscum is said to ask the blessing of God upon the people. The Psalms and the lessons that constitute the office breathe scarcely anything else but sighs and lamentations. The six candles on the altar, and the fifteen candles placed on the epistle side, all burning at the beginning of the office, signify the lights of faith preached by the prophets and Jesus Christ; of which faith the fundamental article is the mystery of the Blessed Trinity represented by the triangular candlestick. At the repetition of the fourteen Antiphons in the Matins and Lauds, fourteen of the candles in the triangular candlestick are extinguished, beginning at the lowest on the left, then the lowest on the right, and so alternately, the numbers at the Antiphons show when a candle is to be extinguished. At the last six verses of the Benediction, the candles on the altar are put out, teaching that the Jews were totally deprived of the light of faith, when they put our Saviour to death. But the fifteenth candle, that represents the light of the world, Jesus Christ, is only hidden for a time under the altar, and afterward brought out again, still burning, to signify that, though Christ, according to His humanity, died, and was laid in the sepulchre, yet He was always alive according to His divinity, by which He raised His body to life. The darkness which pervades the sanctuary while the Miserere is said, naturally reminds one of the darkness over the face of the earth at His death.

On Thursday morning His Lordship Bishop McIntyre performed the Blessing of the Oils, and in the evening Rev. J. A. Macdonald preached a sermon on "The Holy Eucharist." On Friday morning His Lordship unveiled the cross for the adoration of the faithful; in the evening Rev. J. C. McLean told the story of "The Passion." On Saturday morning Rev. Charles Macdonald blessed the water fonts. Rev. F. X. Gallant singing the Ewellet, one of the most beautiful pieces of music in the Gregorian Chant, and during which the Paschal Candle with the five grains of incense, signifying Christ and His principal wounds, was lighted, to be kept burning during the Paschal time.

Canadian Horses in England. The London World of the 7th March had the following: "The Canadian remounts purchased last year by Colonel Goldie seem to have given considerable satisfaction to all the authorities by whom they were inspected at Woodwich, and have also been well received in most of the regiments to which they have been accredited. There is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the cavalry officers, in consequence of the abruptness with which the War Office decided to discontinue the Canadian experiment before it had had a chance of success. The home dealers are of course, an influential body; but whether their patriotism is such as to justify the Government in relying solely upon them in an emergency is a question which can scarcely be answered off-hand."

Medical.—Mr. Vinnicombe's Concert tomorrow night at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Brilliant.—Tomorrow's Concert will be one of the brightest ever given in this city.

Easter Services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The services in St. Peter's Church yesterday were more than usually bright. At Evensong the Church was so crowded that benches had to be brought in. After Evensong, a solemn Te Deum was sung in thanksgiving to God for His many mercies during the past year, with particular reference to the appointment of a Bishop for this Diocese.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CATHEDRAL.

On Easter Sunday Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, and Rev. F. X. Gallant delivered a splendid discourse, taking for his text: "You seek Jesus of Nazareth, who was crucified, He is risen, He is not here." Matt. xvi. 6. In the evening the services were concluded with Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament given by Rev. Charles Macdonald. At the services during Passion week His Lordship was ably assisted by Revs. Charles Macdonald, F. X. Gallant, J. A. Macdonald and J. C. McLean. During the week the Altar for the Repository was tastefully decorated, and last evening the main altar was beautiful. The decorating was all done under the supervision of the Gray Nuns.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The Easter services in this Church were particularly bright. The hymns and music appropriate to the occasion were well rendered, and the special psalms appointed for the day, both morning and evening, were sung to Anglican chants with great accuracy. The morning sermon, from 1 Cor. xv. 20, briefly outlined from a source not generally appealed to, viz., the Epistle of the New Testament, most valuable and incontrovertible evidence of the truth of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. In the evening the text was taken from John xx. 2. The sermon contained a series of warnings against a partial Gospel—a belief not founded upon the Word of God, and a religion without an ever-present Jesus. The grief of Mary Magdalene, first at the death of Jesus and again at the apparent loss of His Sacred Body, was pictured to show the necessity for an accurate knowledge of the Scriptural Christ, and the hopelessness of a religion which has not the Bible as its centre, foundation and keystone. [Sermons appropriate to the season were also delivered in the other churches.]

TERPSICHORE HALL.

NOTICE.—The Dancing Classes at Terpsichore Hall will be continued this evening and Wednesday as usual. A JUVENILE CLASS will be opened on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing on Tuesday, the 10th inst., should a sufficient number of pupils offer within one week from this date. E. BURRIS.

AUCTION SALE

Furniture, Stoves, &c.,

A. McNEILL'S ROOMS, QUEEN ST.

Tuesday, April 3rd,

A large lot of Furniture, comprising Bed-room Sets, Dining Room Chairs, Dining and other Tables, &c., 1 large Extension Table, a lot of Stoves and sundry other articles. mch26—eod tl se

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 3rd.

MR. VINNICOMBE.....Conductor MISS LEWIS.....Accompanist

PROGRAMME.

How Delightful (Potpourri).....Cattin Orchestra.

Violin Solo—Lob Der Thranen.....Schubert Miss May McDonald.

Waltz—Message.....Czibulka Orchestra.

Vocal Solo—Anchored.....Watson Miss Newbery.

Clarinet Solo—Andante in A.....Balfe Mr. Vinnicombe.

Introduction to the Messiah.....Handel Members of Orchestra.

Cornet Solo—Air from "Falstaff".....Balfe Mr. Fletcher.

The Tar's Farewell (Potpourri).....Schlegelgrell Orchestra.

Vocal Solo, with Violin Obligato—The Lost Chord.....Sullivan Rev. Mr. Lloyd.

Gems of Scotland (Potpourri)—By request.....Bennet Orchestra.

Violin Solo—Concerto in G.....Acollay Mr. Vinnicombe.

Clarinet and Cornet Duet—Spring is Awakening.....Bach Messrs. Fletcher and Vinnicombe.

Grand Potpourri—National Melodies.....Beyer GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Concert at 8 o'clock, sharp. Tickets 35 cents, at Chappelle's, Reddin's, Lewis, Watson's, and also at the door. mch31

CHILDRENS' ENTERTAINMENT

St. Peter's Schoolroom.

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given by Children in St. Peter's Schoolroom, On Wednesday Evening, 4th April. Special preparations are being made to render it amusing and attractive. Come and enjoy a bit of comedy and some pleasant music. Admission 15 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock, mch31

STANLEY BROS.

White Cottons, Print Cottons, Grey Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Sheetings Cottons, Shirting Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Towelling.

Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Merinoes, Plushes, Silks, Brocades, Gloves, Corsets, Hosiery, Embroideries, Collars and Cuffs.

And a Well Assorted Stock of all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

VERY CHEAP, AT

STANLEY BROTHERS,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, March 9, 1888.—eod & wky.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES,

—AT THE—

Dominion Boot & Shoe Store.

During the Month of March,

J. B. MACDONALD

—WILL CLEAR OUT HIS—

Entire Stock of Boots and Shoes at a Discount of 20 per cent. off his usual low prices.

The Stock is nearly all New last Fall. Customers are sure to get the best value for their money at THE DOMINION BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

J. B. McDONALD,

February 20—dy & wky

PROPRIETOR.

March, 1888.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

—OF—

D-R-Y G-O-O-D-S.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Must clear out Surplus Stock to make room for Large Spring Importations. Bargains will be given in every Department during this Month.

Ladies and Children's HOSIERY, KID GLOVES and MITTS, ULSTER and MANTLE CLOTHS, CORSETS, all sizes (from best makers), White and Cream LACES and EDGINGS, Wool and Tapestry TABLE COVERS, DRESS GOODS (in newest shades), Men's Heavy OVERCOATS and REEFERS, SILK and FELT HATS, RUBBER CLOTHING, LINDERS and DRAWERS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS and SCARFS, LINEN COLLARS and CUFF.

SCOTCH TWEEDS—Nice patterns, selling very cheap, TRUNKS and VALISES, all sizes, ROOM PAPER—The latest patterns, the largest assortment, the lowest prices.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

March 1, 1888—dy & wky

MARKET SQUARE.

The Busiest Place on P. E. Island.

MARK WRIGHT & CO'S FURNITURE FACTORY.

If you doubt it, call and see. You will then UNDERSTAND why it is that we SELL many lines of our own manufacture VERY MUCH CHEAPER than anyone in the trade.

We are prepared for a rush in Repairing and Re-upholstering this Spring, and will give all our patrons quick despatch and good value.

We invite inspection of our immense stock in Showrooms.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1888.