

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 7, 1891.

"The Examiner" Again.

A GREAT DEAL has been said and written about THE EXAMINER'S course in respect to the Scott Act election. More will, perhaps, be said and written upon the same interesting topic. But there are some things which cannot be said and written. It cannot be said that THE EXAMINER has suppressed the opinions of any correspondent whether for or against the Act, or that it has flouted any correspondent, or that it has not dealt fairly and candidly with the various points in the issue, or that it has traduced the character of any opponent, or dealt in low personalities.

A Short Answer.

THE EXAMINER'S answer to the Rev. James Carruthers shall be short and conclusive. Previous to the opening of the campaign, it was confidently expected that "THE EXAMINER would be in favor of the Act this time." This idea could have been conceived only from the fact that THE EXAMINER had, throughout the past three years, supported the Act, as the law of the land. It may, of course, be contended that THE EXAMINER could have supported the law more strongly than it did; but the same contention may be raised with, perhaps, a equal truth, in respect to Rev. James Carruthers, himself. The fact that THE EXAMINER occasionally inserted an item of news showing that the Scott Act was not successful in Moncton and elsewhere, only proves that THE EXAMINER is a live newspaper. We give the news of the day for the information of the public, without regard to the conclusions which the Rev. James Carruthers and other esteemed readers may draw.

"Unrestricted Reciprocity."

THIS will be the cry of the Opposition—unless, indeed, they adopt another "policy" in the meantime—till the event of the next general election. The question will consequently be discussed in every Province and in every electoral district. It is important to have a clear and understanding of the matter at the beginning. To this end it will be necessary to recall a few of the broad facts of history which refer to the reciprocity question. These facts are well and impartially set forth by Mr. Bourinot, in the address delivered by him at Washington before the American Historical Association. From it we quote, and ask all readers of THE EXAMINER to study carefully:—

"The fishery question, which had been creating some difficulty since 1818 in consequence of the provinces asserting their rights under the convention of that year, whenever they were invaded by the fishermen of the United States, was temporarily settled by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, which lasted until 1866, when it was repealed by the action of the Washington Government itself. During its existence, the United States exported to British North America home products to the value of \$300,808,370, and foreign goods to the value of \$72,379,718, or a total export of \$363,188,088. The exports from the provinces into the United States amounted to \$267,612,131. These figures show a balance in favor of the United States of \$95,575,957; but in addition we must take into account the value of the provincial fisheries opened up to the fishermen of New England, which may be estimated from the fact stated by an eminent authority, Mr. Derby, that "during the last two years of the Reciprocity Treaty the United States had fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs no less than 600 sail, which must have taken fish to the amount of \$4,500,000."

Contemporaneously with the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty came the raids of the Fenians—bands of men who did honor to the cause of Ireland under the pretence of striking a blow at England through Canada, where Irishmen have always found happy homes, free government and honorable portions. The United States authorities, with their usual laxness in such matters, never did their duty until it was too late to prevent the blood of Canadians being shed. When some raiders were arrested they were almost immediately released by the President, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Representatives. An eminent English writer on international law has truly said that "it would be difficult to find a more typical instance of responsibility assumed by a state through the permission of open acts, and of notorious acts, and by way of complicity after the acts." These raids took place at a critical period of Canadian history—the eve of Confederation. The repeal of the reciprocity treaty and these invasions helped to stimulate public sentiment in favor of a political union which would enable the provinces to take common measures for their general security and development. In 1867-68 the first parliament of United Canada met at Ottawa, and the Provincial Legislatures at their respective seats of Government, and the "Dominion,"—not the "Province"—of Canada entered on a career of political and industrial development which is now making its influence felt over half a continent. Before and since the union Canada has made efforts time and again to renew a commercial treaty with the United States. In 1865 and 1866 Canadian delegates were prepared to make large concessions, but were unable to come to terms, chiefly on the ground that the imports which it was proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means to lay upon the products of the British provinces were such, in their opinion, would be "in some cases prohibitory," and certainly would "seriously interfere with the natural course of trade." The result of these negotiations was to convince the people of Canada that while they should be always ready to listen to any fair proposition from their neighbors in the direction of reciprocity, they should

at the same time seek to open up as many new avenues of trade as possible and not depend on the caprice of their neighbors. In 1869, Mr. Rose, finance minister, was anxious to enter into new negotiations, but in 1870 President Grant, in his message to Congress, declared himself emphatically against any renewal of a treaty of reciprocity. All this while the question of the fisheries was at issue, and the efforts of the Canadian authorities to enforce their license system and other regulations on their fishing grounds were almost fruitless. The result of the correspondence that went on for several years was the Washington conference, or commission, of 1871, which, in its inception, was intended to settle the fishery question primarily, but which actually gave the precedence to the Alabama difficulty, then of most concern in the opinion of the London and Washington Governments. The questions arising out of the convention of 1871 were not settled by the conference, but were practically laid aside for ten years by an arrangement providing for the free admission of salt water fish into the United States on the condition of allowing the fishing vessels of that country free access to the Canadian fisheries. The question of reciprocity was not considered. The Fenian claims were abruptly dismissed, although had the same principle of "due diligence" that was laid down in the new rules for the settlement of the Alabama dispute been applied to this question the Government of the United States would have been mulcted in heavy damages. One important feature of this commission was the presence, for the first time in the history of treaties, of a Canadian statesman, Sir John Macdonald, the astute premier of the Dominion. If the treaty finally proved more favorable to the Dominion than it at first appeared to be, it was largely owing to the clause which provided for a reference to a commission of the question, whether the United States would not have to pay the Canadians a sum of money, as the value of her fisheries over and above any concessions made her in the treaty. The result was a payment of five millions and a half of dollars to Canada and Newfoundland, to the infinite disappointment of the politicians of the United States who had been always accustomed to have the best in all bargains with their neighbors. No fact shows more clearly the measure of the local self-government at last won by Canada and the importance of her position in the Empire, than the fact that the English Government recognized the right of the Dominion Government to name the arbitrator who represented Canada on an arbitration which decided a question of such deep importance to her interests. We see, then, as Canada gained in political strength, she obtained an influence in imperial councils which Mr. Fish then resented, and was able to obtain that consideration for her interests which was entirely absent in the days of her infancy and weakness.

During the existence of the Washington treaty the Canadian Government sent Mr. George Brown to Washington, with the object of arranging, if possible, a measure of reciprocity, but though he was ready to make the largest possible concessions—far beyond those of 1854—the proposed arrangement was never taken up by the Senate, but was quietly dropped. With the expiry of the treaty of 1871, on the 1st of July, 1885, the relations between Canada and the United States again assumed a phase of uncertainty. Canada adhered to the letter of the convention of 1818, and to her legal rights which revived when the United States would not continue the treaty of 1871. The Canadian people had time and again shown every disposition to yield a large portion of their just rights, in return for a substantial commercial arrangement and a due acknowledgement of the value of their fisheries, but they were not prepared to see their territorial waters recklessly invaded by a class of men who, since the unfortunate treaty of 1783, seemed to consider they had a perfect claim to the Canadian fishing grounds. Then came the proposed treaty of 1883, in which Sir Charles Tupper took a leading part. At the opening of the commission he proposed, in general terms, as a basis of action, a mutual arrangement for freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada, but it was immediately refused by the United States commissioners. However, the commission finally and unanimously agreed to a treaty which was necessarily a compromise, but which, if eventually carried out, would have settled the fishery question on equitable terms permanently, but it never received the approval of the Senate, where Mr. Cleveland's political friends were in a minority.

Last Night's Meeting.

THE Scott Act meeting for men only in Market Hall last evening was largely attended. Alexander McKinnon, Esq., occupied the chair. The speakers were Rev. James Carruthers and Mr. Spence. Rev. Mr. Carruthers, in opening, said that the arguments advanced against the Act were not so weighty as he thought they would be, and questioned the accuracy of some of the figures given by the advocates of repeal. The figures he had given were correct; all were taken from official documents. After referring to the decrease in the arrests for drunkenness since the Act became law, and stating upon the authority of the City Marshal that the number of places in the city where it was suspected liquor was sold did not exceed 150, although the opponents of the Act estimated that there were between 300 and 500, he proceeded to show by official reports that places where liquor was sold in defiance of the law existed in the days of license. Illicit rum shops, he contended, were not peculiar to Scott Act towns; but also existed in Halifax and other places where there was a license law. The square issue now is: shall we throw the sanction of the law around the men engaged in the traffic? Proceeding, he took THE EXAMINER to task for not assisting in enforcing the Act. He asserted that THE EXAMINER had done nothing in that way since the last election; but on the contrary had always found a place in its columns for anything it could find against the Act. He thought that if THE EXAMINER had wrought as it might there would be a different state of affairs to-day. In conclusion, he claimed that the Scott Act committee had done good work in enforcing the Act in the face of the fact that the liquor element had obtained control of the City Council, dismissed the Prosecutor, and placed every obstacle in their way. They had engaged a private prosecutor out of their own pockets who had done good work, and they were prepared to do even better in the future if the Act were again sustained, as he felt

sure it would be if all did their duty on the 8th. Mr. Spence, who followed, began his discourse by saying that instead of whining about the Act not being enforced the people should set about enforcing it. Proceeding, he said that the evils of the liquor traffic first showed themselves in North America some 300 years ago, when the traders began exchanging brandy for furs with the aborigines, since which time the churches have all been warring against it. On one side, said he, we have the christian churches and homes and on the other bad men and the powers of darkness. All the Christian churches—Protestant and Catholic—were against the traffic and were doing their utmost to crush it out. In support of this declaration he quoted extracts from the deliverances of Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist conventions, the Plenary Council, Canon Farrar, Cardinal Manning, Archbishops Ireland and Taschereau and others, on the subject; following with an account of the splendid work performed by Father Mathew, the noblest temperance reformer the world has ever seen. He next dealt with the operations of the license laws in Toronto, Paris, and in the larger cities of England. He claimed that the great prevalence of prostitution in Paris and England was largely due to the licensed liquor traffic, and quoted from General Booth's book "In Darkest England" and Mr. Stead's exposures to prove this statement. Prostitution, said he, also exists in Toronto, Montreal, and other cities where there are license laws, and the curse will exist here too if you repeal the Scott Act. There is not a house of ill-fame in the world that is run on total abstinence principles; and hardly a fallen woman whose ruin cannot be traced to the liquor traffic. The licensed liquor traffic was the stronghold of debauchery, and the higher the license the greater the evil. In his opinion the license system was as rotten in its financial aspect as it was in its moral aspect; and he strongly urged upon those present not to vote in its favor on election day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Scott Act Campaign.

SIR,—The Scott Act has not only restricted the liquor traffic in this Province, but has completely destroyed the accompanying vice of card playing. On consulting the Trade and Navigation returns I find that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, the number of packs of playing cards imported into the different provinces is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Province and Packs. Ontario: 43,164; Quebec: 31,890; Nova Scotia: 3,648; New Brunswick: 1,542; Manitoba: 1,795; British Columbia: 15,294; P. E. Island: 86; Total: 97,349.

Just fancy! 15,294 packs used in British Columbia, and only 86 packs in P. E. Island. Yet, the opponents of the Act tell us that card playing is among the many vices resulting from the operation of the Scott Act. Such a statement is utterly false. When we consider the longevity of a pack of playing cards, in what way could 86 packs be distributed among the people of this Province so that each one would have the satisfaction of holding the Jack or the Five once in 12 months. Mr. Spence overlooked this fact Monday evening, when comparing the consumption of liquor in this Province with that of British Columbia. I trust, however, that he will refer to it to-night, because, it would undoubtedly establish the correctness of his statement in regard to the great disparity in the liquor traffic in these two provinces. Both his statement and mine are from the Blue Books, the reliability of which as regards the importation and consumption of all classes of goods in the different provinces of the Dominion, no one will dare deny.

Sober From Choice.

SIR,—Among much nonsense and false reasoning to which we have been treated by certain writers in the various papers during the present Scott Act campaign, I have read somewhere a statement that no drunkenness was observed among the thousands who thronged the city during exhibition time, the fact being placed to the credit of the Scott Act. In the first place the statement can be contradicted. Many will bear witness that some drunkenness was observed. The inconsistency of the conclusion will be apparent, for it, as the Scott Act supporters affirm, "there is free rum" in hundreds of liquor shops, the people who come to the Exhibition were sober from choice, not because of Scott Act legislation. I maintain that any degree of sobriety observed was irrespective of Scott Act influence.

The Montreal Gazette remarks that the putting on of an extra steamship for the service between St. John and London is a good thing for the New Brunswick port. The enterprise receives no assistance or subsidy, and indicates that the trade is expected to pay for itself. This is invariably the most profitable and most lasting trade.

A few bottles of calves-foot jelly which have been cracked by the frost, will be sold for half price at Beer & Goff's. jan7 3i

Just received at Beer & Goff's.—Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, Harvey's Sauce, French olives, French capers, potted and devilled ham, Van Houten's cocoa, luca oil, etc., etc. jan7 3i

MARRIED.

At the Methodist parsonage, Winsloe, on Jan. 1st inst., by the Rev. W. J. Kirby, Edward R. McRae, of New Glasgow Road, to Mary Jane Smith, daughter of Isaac Smith, Esq. of Wheatley Park.

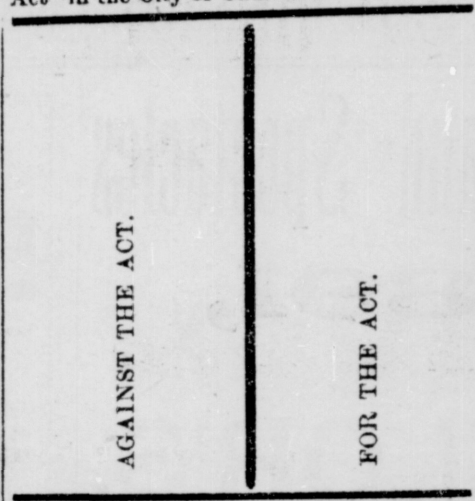
DIED.

At Southport, Jan. 5th, of inflammation, Patrick Coady, aged 45 years. R. I. P.

CHURCH OPENING.

THE New Baptist House of Worship, Prince Street, will be opened for Divine Service on next Lord's Day, 11th inst. The following will be the order of service for the day:— 11 o'clock, a. m.—Opening Sermon, Rev. J. A. Gordon. 2.30 p. m.—Rev. John Read. 7 p. m.—Rev. Joseph A. Cahill. Services to be continued through the week. Preachers to be announced, jan7—dy li wy li

Directions to Voters. The ballot to be used at the coming election will be in the following form: JANUARY 8th, 1891. Voting on the Petition to the Governor General for the revocation of the Order in Council which brought into force the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" in the City of Charlottetown.



COUNTERFOIL.

The words "Against the Act" are printed in red ink, and the words "For the Act" in black ink. No person can vote unless his name appears on the List of Electors for Charlottetown and Compton. Each elector must poll his vote at the polling station where his name is registered, irrespective of where he resides. If you desire to vote AGAINST THE ACT, place a X in the upper space where these words are printed in red ink; but if you desire to keep the Scott Act, then put a X in the lower space. If the voter places on the ballot paper more than one mark, or places any marks on it by which he can afterwards be identified, his vote will be void, and will not be counted.

WHERE TO VOTE.

- Electors whose names are registered in WARD ONE. EAST—Vote at Professor Mellish's dwelling house, corner of Great George and King Streets. WEST—At John MacEachern's Insurance Office, Queen Street. WARD TWO. EAST—At Thomas Connolly's, Sidney Street, opposite Richard-Heartz's barn. WEST—At George Thorne's, Sidney Street, opposite H. J. Callibock's store. WARD THREE. EAST—At the Court House. WEST—At Needham's Auction Rooms, Market House. WARD FOUR. EAST—At George Matthews, opposite the Prince of Wales College Gate. EAST CENTRAL—At the Philharmonic Hall. WEST—Near J. D. McLeod's Corner. WARD FIVE. EAST—At Charles McGregor's, St. Peter's Road. EAST CENTRAL—At D. R. M. Hooper's, Keston Street. WEST CENTRAL—Near Edward Hurry's, Upper Queen Street. WEST—At Frederick Curtis', Upper Queen Street.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership between the undersigned, as Barristers and Attorneys, under the style of PALMER & McLEOD, having terminated by lapse of time, is dissolved from this date. Dated at Charlottetown, the 31st day of December, A. D., 1890. MALCOLM McLEOD, H. J. PALMER, D. C. McLEOD. jan7—all Island prs dy 3w wky 2m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership as Attorneys and Solicitors, under the name of M. & D. C. McLEOD. Office—Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I. MALCOLM McLEOD, D. C. McLEOD. Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1891. jan7—all Island prs dy 3w wky 2m

H. JAMES PALMER,

(of the late Firm of Palmer & McLeod), Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE—O'Halloran's Building, next door to Bank of Nova Scotia. Money to Loan. jan7

AUCTION.

Apples and Lemons. AT SALESROOM, on FRIDAY, January 9th, at 11 o'clock, a. m.— 50 Barrels Winter Apples, 5 Boxes Lemons. R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer. jan7

In Aid of the Poor.

REMEMBER THE GRAND CONCERT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Oddfellows of this City,

ON THURSDAY,

JANUARY 22nd.

Programme in a few days.

Charlottetown, January 6, 1891.

STARTLING BARGAINS!

Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets, Astrakan Jackets, Children's Ulsters. A lot came late and will have to be slaughtered.

Men's Overcoats, Men's Fur Coats, Boys' Overcoats. We want to clear our tables of these goods, and they will have to go regardless of price.

Our Second Floor is one of the best lighted rooms in the city, and you can see well what you are buying.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, Jan. 7, 1891.

WOOD FOR SALE, AUCTION.

BY AUCTION. Fifty Acres of Hard and Soft Wood for sale on St. Peter's Road, Lot 34, only four miles from Charlottetown.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, 21st January, 1891, at 11 a. m., on the land adjoining the Farm of William Miller, Esq., St. Peter's Road, Lot 34, about 50 acres of standing wood, consisting of a splendid growth of hardwood (beech, maple, birch,) and a heavy growth of spruce, suitable for scumming, fence poles, etc. The above wood will be sold in quarter and half acre lots. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, sharp. Terms cash, or approved joint notes at three (3) months. Should the day prove stormy, the sale will take place the following day. A. B. WARBURTON. jan2—dy tl dte pat Auctioneer.

JUVENILE DANCING.

THE second and last term of instruction in Dancing and Deportment, at Trenchard Hall, will commence on THURSDAY, JAN. 8th, at 4 p. m. E. BURRIS. jan5 dy tl dte

R. M. H. S.

Stanley Bridge, Dec. 23, 1890. Mrs. Ross, Dear Madam,—Having used your "Magic Healer" Salve for scratches and cuts on horses, I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best article I have ever tried for the purpose, and would recommend farmers and dealers in horses to give it a fair trial. Yours respectfully, PATRICK WALSH, Harness Maker. jan3