

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 8, 1887.

The Preservation of Our Fisheries.

Mr. S. H. TOWNSEND has an interesting article on the above subject in the Halifax Herald. In view of the approaching Conference on the fisheries question, Mr. Townsend thinks the present the proper time for offering suggestion and giving all the practical information possible on that important industry. After referring to the great importance of the approaching fisheries negotiations, he goes on to say: "The great and pressing danger of the present time, and it is a danger so great as to be inexpressible, is the undervaluation of our priceless marine heritage, and the cognate advantages to us as a maritime nation which follow its possession; an heritage the value of which can never be estimated in dollars and cents or by comparison of the barrels and quintals of one year's catch with another; an heritage for the acquisition or preservation of which the maritime nations of the old world were willing to sacrifice untold blood and treasure. What ever may be the destiny in store for this Dominion of Canada, whether more complete affiliation with the magnificent federation of Greater Britain or an honorable and independent career, amidst all her wondrous resources and all her self-contained elements of greatness, there stands out prominently before all others the industry of the fisherman as the base and corner-stone of a national greatness of which every Canadian, who lives to see it, may well be proud. A great fishing industry as the nursery and backbone of a great maritime population has been ever an object for which the maritime powers of the earth, as well as those powers who have aimed at maritime greatness, have been willing to make unlimited sacrifices. To British North America as now constituted has been given without host this national boon, so priceless in the eyes of others, and all that is needed to make it one of the most potent factors in our future greatness is due appreciation by ourselves, and its effectual preservation from destruction by our own people or by others. This brings us to the pith of the matter, the absolute necessity for preserving to the Dominion Government, in the final settlement with the United States, the power to make such regulations as are necessary for the preservation of the fishing industry in all its forms, and the power to compel the observance of these regulations, not only by our own people but more particularly by the subjects of other powers. The American fishermen and those interested in the business have not been behind their brethren of other callings in discounting the future, and having effectually killed the goose for the sake of the eggs on their own coasts, they proposed to themselves a repetition of the operation in the waters of the Dominion. The vanguard of this invading host who swarmed down upon our coasts, after their own magnificent preserves had been exhausted by an insatiable greed, were the lobstermen. The government of the Dominion have awakened, very tardily, it is true, but they have at last awakened to the fact that the lobster is worth saving. This is well so far as it goes, but a much greater danger now menaces the fishing industry. The lobster is a link and a very important one, in that natural chain upon the integrity of which the preservation of our fisheries so much depends; but it is not the link that is now threatened, but the whole chain. American ingenuity has at last devised the most complete engine for the destruction of a great industry that the art of man could contrive; and American greed has pushed its use which such fatal persistence as to add the net and line fishing to the list of defunct industries on the American coast. Having accomplished their fell purposes in their own waters, the American deep sea fishermen have followed in the wake of the lobster-packer, and swarmed on to our coasts with their death-dealing purse seines, in such numbers that our own men in self-defence are being compelled to adopt the same destructive methods. It has been admitted to me by all fishermen without exception, with whom I have conversed on the subject, that the struggle between the deep-sea fishing and the purse seine will be short and sharp; and that unless the use of the purse-seine is in some way absolutely prohibited, it is only a question of time, and a very short time at that, when there will be no fisheries to protect or quarrel over. In conclusion, Mr. Townsend expresses the opinion that the purse seine should be banished from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and that the net and line fishermen—citizens of our own country—should receive every possible protection. — We are indebted to E. L. Lydiard, Esq., for the following statement of exports for the month of October of Island produce from Queen's and King's Counties:—

Table with columns for commodity (e.g., Potatoes, Oats, Fish, Lobsters, Meats, Miscellaneous, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Eggs) and value in dollars and cents.

— And now the Opposition organs are expressing the opinion that "the railway agitation in Manitoba is being kept alive by the C. P. R. company with the view of forcing the government to buy out their monopoly." Coming from such papers as the Ottawa Free Press, this is very significant.

Board of Trade.

COMMERCIAL UNION DISCUSSED—AN INTERESTING DEBATE—THE DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade, held last evening, there were present: Lewis Carvell (President), John MacEachern (Secretary), L. H. Davies, M. P., Hon. L. C. Owen, Hon. D. Ferguson, P. Blake, M. P., D. Farquharson, M. P., A. B. McKenzie, M. L. C., George E. Full, A. B. Warburton, George Peake, Thomas Handrahan, B. Balderston, F. H. Arnold, H. Haszard, A. McNeill, F. W. Hyndman, George MacLeod, F. T. Newbery, Fred. Perkins, F. Stanley, W. Matheson, George Toombs, W. L. Cotton. WILLIAM HEARD (retired merchant) was unanimously elected a member of the Board.

DONALD FARQUHARSON, M. P., submitted the following resolution:— Resolved, That in the interests of the people of Canada, and more particularly of this Island, this Board regards the proposal of Commercial Union or unrestricted Free Trade between Canada and the United States as of the greatest importance, and demands our hearty sympathy and co-operation.

Mr. Farquharson said that the question of Commercial Union had been discussed by Boards of Trade and Farmers Unions in the Upper Provinces, and as we in Prince Edward Island are deeply interested, we too, should discuss it, and give forth no uncertain sound concerning it. He defined Commercial Union as the throwing down of the tariff wall, and placing Canada (commercially) in the same position as a State of the Republic. He admitted that under such an arrangement Canada would lose revenue to the amount of about \$7,000,000 a year, but contended that savings could be made in the cost of Civil Government, and by dispensing with the Senate, and that the balance could be made up by direct taxation, the people being so much advantaged by Commercial Union that they would pay freely. Showing the benefits to be derived by P. E. Island from Free Trade with the United States, he quoted statistics which set forth that in the five years previous to the old Reciprocity Treaty, P. E. Islanders imported from the United States goods to the value of \$684,618, an average per year of \$136,923—and exported to the United States products to the value of \$504,406, an average per year of \$100,881. On the other hand, during the existence of the Reciprocity Treaty, P. E. Island imported from the United States goods to the value of \$246,604 (average) per year, and exported to the United States products of the value of \$277,229 (average) per year. For the whole of British North America the statistics proved that during the six years after Reciprocity, as compared with the preceding five years, the total average imports of the Provinces from the States increased 81 per cent., while the exports increased 134 per cent., and the average total trade increased 100 per cent. During the remainder of the period, 1861 to 1866, the total imports averaged \$27,275,809 per annum; the exports \$23,291,501 per annum, and the total trade \$50,567,310. Mr. Farquharson said that our natural markets are those which are near us, and that we should promote Commercial Union by every means in our power. Some people seem to think that Commercial Union involved severance from the Mother Country, but he did not think so; and at any rate we should do the best we could for ourselves.

A. McNEILL referred to Mr. Farquharson's statement that under Commercial Union Canada would become commercially a State of the American Union, and asked if it had come to this: that we are prepared to surrender (commercially) half a continent for the sake of the mess of pottage which might be found in increased profits on potatoes and starch, etc.; if so, let us surrender our political institutions as well, and go over body and bones to the Republic. For his part, he would rather live on potatoes and salt than fatten on flesh pots of Egypt obtained in such a way and at such a price. GEORGE E. FULL seconded the resolution, and told what he knew about the starch trade. For some reason, the Americans have doubled the duty on starch, so that shippers to the United States are now taxed \$40 per ton before they can get starch into the United States. Yet he is sending some starch there this year, the price there being from \$85 to \$90. If the duty were removed by Commercial Union, and starch from European countries were still subject to duty in the States, this Province would be easily able to supply 5,000 tons a year, which would amount to \$300,000 per annum, and starch makers would be able to give to the farmers 20 cents a bushel for their potatoes. Some two or three years ago, a friend, a starch maker in Maine, visiting the Island, told him that if the duty on starch were removed, it would be impossible to compete with starch makers in this Province, and that he would himself remove to the Island with his factories and do business here instead of in Maine.

HON. D. FERGUSON asked, if the removal of the starch duty, under Commercial Union, had the effect of destroying the American starch industry, is it likely that the Americans would keep up the duty as against Germany and other competing countries, seeing that they would have no interest in doing so? MR. FULL and L. H. DAVIES, M. P., thought that they would. MR. FULL said he would not give a fig for Commercial Union unless the starch duties were maintained against Germany. HON. L. C. OWEN, HON. D. FERGUSON, L. H. DAVIES, M. P., and others referred briefly to the "Favored Nations Clause." F. T. NEWBERY said he had advised which stated that in view of a short crop throughout the States and in anticipation of higher prices, a million bushels of potatoes in Aroostook County, Maine, had been withdrawn from the starch factories and sent to market for consumption. The result was a slacker demand and the lower prices which now prevailed. If an additional million of bushels affected the market in such a way, what would be the effect of the additional six million bushels which it was said the farmers of this Island would furnish under Commercial Union? A. B. WARBURTON pointed out that there were other interests besides that of the potatoe interest and directed attention to our mining interests, contending that there were millions in free trade in ores. BENJ. BALDERSTON referred to the increase of trade under the old reciprocity treaty, and said that the present high tariff

is demoralizing the commercial community, leading people to the desire for unlawful trading. He confessed that he would not be prevented from advocating Commercial Union by mere sentiment. When bread and butter are concerned sentiment must take a back seat.

PATRICK BLAKE, M. P., pointed out that the average of the Canadian Tariff is about 25 per cent., while the United States is from 40 to 50 per cent; and expressed the opinion that the people of Canada would not care to have the taxes put up to the United States standard. Further, if Canada went into Commercial Union she would lose about \$7,000,000 a year revenue, now derived from the American Trade, and this amount would have to be made up by direct taxation. It must be shown that Commercial Union will be mutually advantageous to the whole of Canada (as well as this Province) and to the United States, before it can be agreed to; and in discussing it we are bound to consider the interests of manufacturers and merchants in Canada as well as those of the farmer. It must also be remembered that the United States export largely much of the same kind of produce that Canada does, and that its population is now made up of about 35,000,000 of the producing class, to 25,000,000 consumers; so that we could not expect the Commercial Union to yield such great benefits to Canada as the Reciprocity did. The circumstances of that time were peculiarly favorable to trade. There was during the continuance of the Treaty a great European war and a great American civil war; and prices ruled abnormally high, because the demand was great. But now the markets of the world are flooded with agricultural products; products are down in London and in all the commercial centres; and consequently we cannot expect, under present conditions to profit as much by reciprocity as we did in the past. Mr. Blake said that the argument of those who favored Commercial Union was based on the idea that the producer pays the duty, though the same gentlemen have warmly contended (when discussing the National Policy), that the consumer pays the duty; and he deprecated the depreciation of our own prosperous country, in order to make a case for Commercial Union. W. L. CORROX gave notice that he would, at the next meeting, move to amend the resolution by striking out the words "Commercial Union," and substituting the word "an" for the succeeding word "or," so that the resolution would read,— Resolved, That in the interests of the people of Canada, and more particularly of this Island, this Board regards the proposal of an Unrestricted Reciprocity between Canada and the United States as of the highest importance, and demands our hearty sympathy and co-operation.

His reasons for proposing the amendment were, in brief: (1) that Commercial Union (as defined) would involve separation from the Mother Country; and (2) that the people of Canada are not prepared to bear the burden of taxation imposed under the United States tariff. GEORGE MACLEOD moved the adjournment of the debate.

Merry Wedding Bells.

A LARGE number of people assembled in the Methodist Brick Church at six o'clock this morning to witness the uniting in marriage of Annie Harriet Dawson (eldest daughter of William E. Dawson, Esq.) and James E. Grant, Esq., both of this city. The bridesmaids were the Misses Minnie and Louisa Dawson, sisters of the bride; and the groomsmen Mr. Brenton F. Dawson and Mr. J. Lewis Grant, brothers of the bride and groom respectively. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Job Shenton, and was witnessed by a large number of guests. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers. The bride and her maids were attired in travelling costume. The wedding presents were both numerous and costly, embracing many rare tokens of love and esteem not only from the bride's friends in this city, but abroad as well. After the ceremony the happy couple left for Summerside en route to England in Superintendent Unsworth's private car which he kindly placed at their disposal. The bridesmaids and groomsmen accompanied the newly wedded pair to Summerside. We extend our congratulations, and wish Mr. and Mrs. Grant a pleasant voyage through life.

Missionary Meeting.

THE Missionary Meeting held in the Methodist Brick Church last evening was one of the most largely attended and interesting that has been held for years. Praise and prayer having been conducted by Rev. Messrs. Shenton and Lodge, Dr. Johnson was called to the chair. On introducing the business of the evening, the Dr. delivered a very chaste and beautiful address, which gave a tone of weight and seriousness to all the subsequent proceedings. The Rev. F. W. Moore read a concise and interesting report, replete with encouraging facts, and showing advancement in every department of the Missionary field. The address of President Wilson, which followed, was of a very high order, and calculated to stir the Missionary spirit within one. Referring to the French Mission especially, he spoke in strong and forcible words respecting the political and religious aspect of Quebec, and the great question which is looming up in the face of the Dominion Government, and which must, ere long, be met and answered, once for all. The great speech of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Yoshias Hiraiwa, a native Japanese Missionary, who wore the costume of his country. Mr. Hiraiwa is of high birth and education, having, previous to his conversion, been Professor of Chemistry in the University of Tokio, and is a gentleman of large intellectual gifts and culture. Considering the short period in which he has been speaking in English, his command of language is something marvellous. For about an hour and a half he held his large audience as he discoursed on Christianity in Japan, and its relation to the politics, education and social life of the Empire, himself one of the grandest trophies of the cross. It must be cause of great rejoicing to the Church that that land whose people are being so thoroughly transformed by the introduction of the western institutions of science and culture is accepting the doctrines of Christ, 30,000 having embraced the Protestant religion within the last few years; and the probabilities are that when the true shall expire for

the convention of a National Parliament, Christianity will be recognized as the religion of the Empire. The organ, played by Miss Duchienan, and the choir contributed very fine music during the intervals. The collection, we understand, was about \$50.

"BELL"

Bell Organs As supplied to the ROYAL FAMILY. H. R. H. the Princess Louise. The Marquis of Lorne. The King of Holland. The Mikado of Japan. The Marquis of Lansdowne (Governor General of Canada). The Rt Hon. Robert Borden (Governor of Madras, India.) His Excellency Lord Dufferin (Viceroy of India). The Governor of British Columbia. His Excellency Count Von Feibinger, of the Austrian Court. And the nobility and critics generally. They are the leading high-class instruments of the world. There are 200 Bell Organs made weekly (or over 10,000 a year), which is the largest number actually produced by any single manufacturer, notwithstanding all the assertions and extensive blowing of competitors. Head Office and Factories (three in number)—the largest in the world—at Guelph, Ontario, with branches at London, England, New York, Sydney, N. S. W., Amsterdam, Berlin, Hamilton, Canada, St. Thomas, do, Winnipeg, do, Toronto, do.

A Large Stock of the above World -- Renowned ORGANS, all Prices and Styles, kept constantly on hand at the P. E. ISLAND MUSIC DEPOT.

C. P. FLETCHER, SIGN OF THE BIG FIDDLE, Lower Queen Street, Charlottetown. Nov. 8, 1887—2mo 2aw & wky—pat four

LYCEUM, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Boston Comedy Co H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager. This (Tuesday) Evening, Nov. 8, 1887, the Performance will consist of the Beautiful Play,

The Life of an Actress, and the Laughable Farce, A Ghost in Spite of Himself.

Admission 25, 35, and 50 cents. Seats for sale at usual places. Doors open at 7; Overture at 8 o'clock. For further particulars see bills of the day. Nov. 8, 1887—her

NOTICE. THE Subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to her late husband, G. W. Millner, wishes to inform the public that the Tin and Gasfitting business will be continued in the old stand as formerly. AMANDA M. MILLNER. Ch'town, Nov. 8, 1887—ood

Next of Kin Wanted of William Adolphus Barnby Goodwin (deceased)

WHO is believed to have died at Tryon, Prince Edward Island, in or about the year 1839. Next of kin living at the time of the death of the said William Adolphus Barnby Goodwin, or the legal personal representatives of such of the said next of kin as are now dead, should at once forward full particulars of their kinship, to LOWLESS & CO., of 26 Martins Lane, Cannon Street, London, England, from whom they will learn something material to their advantage. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Nov. 5, 1887—4

Next of Kin Wanted of William Adolphus Barnby Goodwin (deceased) WHO is believed to have died at Tryon, Prince Edward Island, in or about the year 1839. Next of kin living at the time of the death of the said William Adolphus Barnby Goodwin, or the legal personal representatives of such of the said next of kin as are now dead, should at once forward full particulars of their kinship, to LOWLESS & CO., of 26 Martins Lane, Cannon Street, London, England, from whom they will learn something material to their advantage. Nov. 3-2

Grey Flannels

AND FLEECY COTTONS.

We invite Purchasers to Compare our Prices and our Quality with other Stocks, as we have SPECIAL VALUE IN THESE TWO LINES.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK. Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1887—ood & wky

LONDON HOUSE CLOTH SALE.

HAVING closed up our Tailoring Department, we shall Sell our Splendid Stock of

Beavers, Pilots, Naps, Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, English Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, At from Twenty per cent. to Thirty-three and One-third per cent., Discount for CASH.

HARRIS & STEWART SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO. h'town, Oct. 21, 1887.—wky

New Carpets at JAMES PATON & CO, New Dress Goods at JAMES PATON & CO, New Velveteens at JAMES PATON & CO, New Cloths at JAMES PATON & CO, New Furs at JAMES PATON & CO, New Overcoats at JAMES PATON & CO, New Wool Goods at JAMES PATON & CO, New Hats and Bonnets at JAMES PATON & CO, New Mitts and Gloves at JAMES PATON & CO, New Underclothing at JAMES PATON & CO, New Collars, Braces, &c., at JAMES PATON & CO.

JAMES PATON & CO., Charlottetown and Summerside. Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1887.—dy & wky

B. S. Davies & Co. ANNOUNCEMENT

WE have opened in the Cameron Block a FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM TAILORING Gentlemen's Furnishing Establishment,

with an Entirely NEW and FRESH STOCK, purchased in the Best Markets for Cash. MR. MAYNARD, formerly Cutter at the London House will be in charge of the Tailoring Department. Correct Style and Good-fitting Garments Guaranteed.

A full line of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS and CAPS, and all the novelties in G nts' Neckwear and Furnishings, at prices as Low as are to be found.

B. S. DAVIES & CO. Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1887.—dy & wky 3mts