THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 5, 1888.

The Mails.

STILL we are without advice that a special train has been engaged to connect with the Northern Light. The mails arrive here about eighteen hours after they have been landed at Georgetown. It is monstrous. We are glad to note that the Summerside *Journal* has been aroused to the injury and injustice done this Province by the Postmaster General. The article in to-day's issue of the *Journal* is in the right vein. Everyone will endorse it.

Captain Finlayson has reported to the Post Office Department that after to-day he will be unable to make daily round trips between Georgetown and Pictou, the Straits being to full of ice. Then let the mails go by way of the Capes at once.

Waldie Falls.

HYPOCRISY, like murder, will out. The blatant "standard elevators" who have been deceiving the people with false cries about the bribery and corruption of the Conservatives, are now collapsing, one after an other, before the exposures of the election courts. The latest example which has been made public is that of Mr. Waldie, of Halton, who has admitted bribery in his election by agents, and shut off enquiry into his own acts of corruption. His seat is now vacant. It will now be in order for the electors of Halton to have it filled by a Conservative. Confusion is falling upon the Grits.

American Views.

Too much clatter has already been raised on this side of the line, about the impracticable scheme of Commercial Union. But it may still do us good to know how the question of freer and more friendly relations betwixt the United States and Canada is regarded by representative men on the other side, and what difficulties they see in the way to the arrival at a good understanding.

A majority of those who spoke at the recent dinner in Boston are, of course, in favor of an arrangement which would draw the trade of the Maritime Provinces away from Montreal, Toronto and other Canadian cities, and "locate" it in Boston and New York. The invitations were issued with a view to obtaining a consensus of American as well as Canadian opinion in favor of Free Trade between Canada and the States. But there were present, nevertheless, gentlemen who gave expression in strong terms to the National view of the people of the United States. Thus the Hon. Joseph McKenna is reported to have said:—

"What we are to consider, primarily, is the question of the protection of ourselves. That question should be considered first, last and always, in the legislation of a nation. It forbids reciprocity with Canada. It is a question of protection to our home industries, and, gentlemen, it does not allow of any exceptions. It aids and encourages as well as accomplishes. What Edmund Burke said about liberty can be said about protection to our industries. It is the clear right of all or of none; and is very excellent when universal, and odious when partial, because when partial it discriminates and tyrannizes and burdens and destroys. Reciprocity treaties are against this principle. They are cowardly free trade, cowardly protection. They are sneaking free trade. The same principles that justify them justify free trade; and usually the advocates of free trade are the advocates of reciprocity. I say usually, because we find some free traders, and they are here to-night, that are opposed to reciprocity. Why, I do not know. We find some protectionists, and they are here to-night, who are in favor of Reciprocity. Why, I do not know. If it be good policy to suspend our tariff in favor of one country, why not another and yet another? Why not with all? If it be policy to exempt from duty some foreign goods and products that compete with some goods and products, why not other foreign goods and products, why not others and yet others? Why not with all? Mr. President, if it be policy to create one continent without a custom house, why not another continent, and why not, in the elegant language of the gentleman from Arkansas, the boundless universe? There are no exceptions. The exception to a good principle is a bad principle. The exception to a good practice is a bad practice. It is no answer to say that the contiguity of Canadian territory makes a difference as to her. How far off would a country have to be before reciprocity becomes bad! How near does she have to be before reciprocity becomes good? Ah, gentlemen, contiguity of territory is but a specious plea and reason. Why, in these days of rapid transit, the seas and oceans are but as brooks over which foreign producers would rush to ruin our trade. The farther the country, as Mr. Hitt intimated, the better it is. Distance could restore some of the protection that the treaty might seek to take off. Now, I said that the advocates of free trade are usually advocates of reciprocity. I should have said, justified themselves by the arguments of free trade. A very distinguished gentleman, whose name has been quoted as having introduced the bill into the house, is very much in favor of free trade. His words have a deep meaning and a wide significance, and Mr. Butterworth is not a man of careless thought or careless language. He is a man who deliberately formulates his thoughts and deliberately utters his sentiments. Now, gentlemen of Boston, do you agree with him? If you do, and I say it boldly, if you do, you are the most unconscionable robbers of other men and of each other thta the world has ever seen. (Laughter.) Doubtless millions of dollars—if it be true that protection takes the money out of the pocket of one citizen and puts it into the pocket of the other—have been taken out of the pockets of other men to put in your own. If protection allows that gentlemen—if it be a correct description of protection, if it be nothing but reciprocal robbery and legalized loss, and if somewhere or other in this mutual loss one thief receives no compensation for what some other thief has stolen from him, or whether there be or be not compensation, there can be only one sentence for protection, and that is death, unrelenting death. I have not exaggerated the extent and effect of Mr. Butterworth's utterance. Those words cannot be true of Canada and the United States unless they are true also of the United States and some other country, and of all other countries. Now, I do not think that Mr. Butterworth's utterance about protection is true. You do not think they are reciprocal robbery and legalized pilfering. You do not think they are a pistol in the hands of one man held at the head of another. You know what they mean. I am not going to deal with the fishery question. The question is not as small as one gentleman has sought to make it, not as big as another gentleman said it is. But there is a principle behind it, however small the fish may be; and it is that principle for which the contention is made. We do not find that the Canadians are at all agreed on the reciprocity matter. There has not been a Canadian head put up here to-night that a Canadian hand did not whack at.

The gentleman from New York tells us that Canada has got everything. She has got more land than anybody else, more ocean, the biggest bay, the most coal and fish, and she has got the beneficent hen that "lays eggs for gentlemen, but lays a debt for Canada." She has got all these things, and Mr. Hitt has sent her a surplus of cashiers, and still she is in debt. We on the other hand, are perplexed with too much money. I wish, in concluding, to add a few words in behalf of the great, beneficent principle and policy which has raised this country to what it is, and which alone I believe can keep it what it is; and I say to you, gentlemen, adhere to it, stick to it, stand by it, and eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man what you may become." (Applause.)

Congressman Dingley, in the course of his speech, said:—

"I desire to call the attention of our Canadian friends to the fact that this rule of maritime reciprocity is, in the single instance of the Canadian officials in their conduct towards American fishing vessels, controverted and denied. American fishing vessels attempting to enter Canadian ports and remaining there beyond a certain time, except for purposes of shelter or for obtaining wood and water, are seized, and even condemned. Between 1886 and 1887 more than 50 vessels were seized and fined, and in some cases condemned.

"I draw attention to these facts because they are a great obstacle in the way of the principle of reciprocity. And while these facts exist it cannot be possible that the people who suffer from them can look with kindliness upon all the suggestions that have been made with reference to the extension of reciprocity in another direction. It seems to me that no step can be taken by our Canadian friends which would do more to promote the cause they have set forth here with such earnestness to-night than this very step of admitting to this rule of maritime reciprocity all the vessels of the United States in the same manner as we have met all the vessels of Canada in the ports of the United States. Reference has been made to a treaty adopted in 1818, before the rule of maritime reciprocity was known. Yet it must be remembered that subsequent to that period the United States and Great Britain entered into the general rule of maritime reciprocity, and it seems to me that when we have proceeded during all these years to admit all Canadian vessels into our ports, denying them none of the privileges accorded to civilized nations, that the said treaty was set aside, or has been interpreted in the light of what has happened since. However that may be, to withhold maritime reciprocity at this late day is, under the circumstances, a policy that can hardly be defended before the public opinion of the world.

"We claim that American fishermen have the right to fish in the deep waters, where all nations have the privilege of fishing, and that to deny that right, by depriving our fishermen of the ordinary comity of the Canadian ports, is contrary to the comity among nations. (Applause.) It is impossible for a cheerful feeling to grow up and develop in this country while such a barbarous rule exists as that which has been unknown to any civilized nation within the last 40 years.

"Now, Mr. President, as representing one constituency which contains among its members men who are imperilling their lives in carrying on the fisheries of the nation; knowing something of their character and of the dangers they have encountered; knowing that upon those men we must rely in time of war; knowing that they are men true to us; I should be false to the position in which I am placed if I had not made the suggestion to which I have called your attention. And I trust that this gathering, so kindly, so encouraging and so full of promise of appropriate relations hereafter, may be the inauguration of such a movement on the part of our friends as will lead promptly to the removal of those restrictions, which, I assure you, are to-day rankling in the hearts of every true American. (Applause)."

These "views" are, we have little doubt, the views of a majority of the American people; and if so, it will at once be evident that going down on our marrow bones and craving the boon of Reciprocity, or, in the event of not obtaining Reciprocity, offering to enter into a "Commercial Union"—involving the loss of our commercial independence and separation from Great Britain,—will be fruitless and useless. The better policy for us to adopt is to stand on our rights and await the measures that Uncle Sam will adopt to keep down his wonderful surpluses. He must do something; and unless he adds materially to his enormous expenditures, he is most likely to abate or abolish the duties on raw materials such as Canada is in the best position to supply.

—Mr. Wiman, speaking at Boston said that phosphorous in iron, is like the devil in religion, and that "the Canadian ore is free from phosphorous, while the United States ore is deteriorated by it." So says the Montreal *Gazette*, the Ohio and other iron men are eager to annex our iron mines, not to smelt the ore in Canada, but to take it to their own furnaces, to return to us later in manufactured forms. Canada aspires, however, to have the profit of manufacturing her own iron, and not to sell her valuable ores for a pittance and give the profit to foreign manufacturers.

—Gladstone is being feted in Italy. At Florence, on the first instant, great popular demonstrations and serenades were made in his honor and he appeared at a window of his apartments and responded to the acclamations of the people. Afterwards he received a deputation of citizens who expressed the admiration of the liberal democrats of Italy for Gladstone's political achievements. Gladstone responded in Italian.

—The postponement of the meeting of Parliament is accounted for by the incomplete state of the fisheries negotiations.

Death of Mr. W. B. Dawson.

IT is, to-day, our sad duty to announce the very sudden and unexpected death of Mr. W. B. Dawson, a nephew and formerly a partner in business of W. E. Dawson, Esq., of this city. It appears that Mr. Dawson, who was at the time in his usual health, went yesterday afternoon into one of the out-buildings on his farm, on St. Peter's Road, for the purpose of doing some work therein. About fifteen minutes later his son, on going to the building, found his father lying on the floor dead. Dr. Beer, who was summoned to the scene, is of opinion that heart disease was the cause of death. Mr. Dawson was well and favorably known throughout the city. He was in town yesterday forenoon, in excellent spirits. We sympathise with his family and relatives in their bereavement.

A singular coincidence in connection with Mr. Dawson's death is that his farm adjoined those of Owen Connolly and Geo. Wright, both of whom also died suddenly—all three within as many weeks.

Concert.

A CONCERT and Social was given in the Presbyterian Church at St. Peter's Bay on Wednesday evening, 28th ult., which was counted a great success by all present.

The choir did its work admirably. Miss Findley, of Charlottetown, with her usual grace and skill, presided at the organ. Her solo singing was most excellent, so also was Miss Madge MacLaine's. Prof. D. J. McLeod could keep the audience delighted the whole night with his rare talent for Scottish songs. It was a rare treat.

Pleasant and entertaining speeches were made by Revs. J. M. McLeod and J. B. McLeod.

Passing over many other pleasing features of the evening, the large audience dispersed at a late hour, leaving a sum in the neighborhood of eighty dollars in the hands of the managing committee.

British Topics.

(Special Correspondence of The Examiner.

IT is astonishing, in this great city of London that so, much effort is being made to ameliorate the condition of the unblessed. London is renowned for its charities for all sorts and conditions of poor people, but a fresh tide of endowment seems to have set in, and even Royalty seems to have caught the infection of relief, and laying aside the purple of pomp and circumstance, seems to compete for a place of honor in the dingy slums and squalid regions of this modern Babylon. There is a People's Palace at Whitechapel, which all visitors to the metropolis know is almost a synonym for the unwashed white-chaps of the East, and there was held in it what is called the Exhibition of the London Apprentices. There, no less a person than the Prince of Wales put in an appearance, and spoke well and earnestly on the value of instruction and the necessity of amusements for working people. Only fancy, too, the great Oxford University forming a Home Rule League, and Professor Newman playing the trump card.

> The poor are rising up,
> The rich are settling down,
> So Home Rule sips its cup,
> In Oxford cap and gown.

The porridge that the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. Balfour) has been mixing for the tenantry, seems to have been served to the landlords, for they are out under the leadership of the Duke of Abercorn, and feel sick enough to want to spoon justice out of the States Exchequer. There was a convention of Irish landlords in Dublin lately.

The five men concerned in the attack on Mr. Sexton's house at Ballyvaughan have been sentenced—one for two years penal servitude, und the other for seven years penal servitude, while the seven men concerned in the shooting of John Kinsella, at Coolgreany, have been declared "Not Guilty."

I have not heard of the Hillsborough being made into an ice prairie yet; but it ought to have been bridged long ago, if our weather is any indication of yours. Perhaps you are open yet, for I have gathered from telegrams and other sources of information that the North is very short of cold weather, while the South is getting more than their share. Such headings, as Fearful Gale, Severe Weather, Heavy Snow, and the like have been meeting the eye of the astonished native here.

CAVERSHAM.

[When our correspondent's letter ought to have been inserted—if we had had proper mail arrangements—Charlottetown harbor was still open.]

The Pope's Jubilee.

SIXTY THOUSAND TICKETS ISSUED FOR ST. PETER'S TO SEE THE POPE—JOY IN THE ETERNAL CITY.

A Rome despatch of the 1st inst. says:—"The Pontifical mass to-day was a great success. Thousands thronged St. Peter's Square early in the morning awaiting the opening of the Cathedral. Sixty thousand admission tickets were issued and the Cathedral was packed. The Pope entered at 8.30, followed by the cardinals in procession. His Holiness was received with loud and long continued shouts of 'Long Live the Pope.' The music of the mass was deeply impressionable; many persons in the audience were affected. The Pope blessed all the people and left the Cathedral at 11 a. m., the whole audience expressing joy by clapping of hands, waving of hats and handkerchiefs and enthusiastic exclamations. King Humbert expressed himself to a deputation from Parliament as being highly satisfied with the smoothness of the ceremony, which was the best proof of the Pope's liberty in Rome.

Forty-eight cardinals, 238 archbishops and bishops were present at mass. It is estimated that thirty thousand people were in the audience. The Pope prayed a long time in his private chapel. He then received homage of the court of cardinals in *sala ducale*.

While assuming the sacredotal vestments, the Pope was overcome with emotion and fainted. Strong salts were administered, and he soon returned to consciousness. Just before he was fully vested for the altar he again fainted, remaining unconscious for a few minutes."

Auction Sales.

To Close Out Consignments.

BY AUCTION,

Thursday, January 12th,

At 11 o'clock, at STEVENSON'S BUILDING, Queen Street,—

25 HALF CHESTS TEAS (a good article.)
Balances Invoices in Groceries, Earthenware, Dry Goods, Pictures, Fancy Goods, Wrapping Paper, &c.

Also,—Same day at 3 o'clock, p. m.,—
2 Cases Japanese Goods, part of former invoice, received since last sale.

No Reserve. Terms Cash.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.

Jan. 5, 1888.—4i 5 7 9 11

WHEAT.

The Charlottetown Milling Company
WILL PAY
CASH FOR WHEAT
at their Mills on and after
MONDAY, JANUARY 16th.

GEORGE E. FULL.
Jan 4, 1888—dy, 2aw 6i, wy 6 w, Pat, Guardian.

1888.

New Goods for the New Year.

JUST RECEIVED:—

ROCKFORD WATCHES

(Adjusted to Temperature).

Nickel Alarms,
Cases Dessert Knives and Forks,
Cases Fish Knives and Forks.

Sugar Spoons and Fruit Spoons, in cases.

Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon in cases.

EXPECTED THIS WEEK:
Another Lot of Gold Watches and Trumpeter Clocks (a great Novelty.)

One Cuckoo Clock on hand, offered at a Bargain.

E. W. TAYLOR,
CAMERON BLOCK.
Jan. 3, 1888—2aw & wky

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's office up to noon of SATURDAY, the 7th January next, 1888, for Heating New City Building by hot water system, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Phillips & Chappell, Architects. A certified cheque of 7 per cent of the estimate to accompany each tender.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
A. H. MACPHERSON,
City Clerk.

Dec. 16, 1887—4i 2aw sat wed

HARVEY & CO'S
CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.
Low Rates, Free Sleeping Accommodation.

FOR full information consult you nearest ticket agent or A. C. HARVEY & CO., 300 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.
Dec. 16, 1887, 3m wy.

D. A. MACKINNON, L.L.B.,
Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c,
—HAS OPENED HIS—
Law Office in Georgetown, King's County,

where he will attend to professional work, and loan money on Real Estate.
nov25—wky

TANTON'S

FOR Christmas Presents. The best Jewelry Store in the city to get full value for your money.

Ladies' Gold Stem-wind Watches, from $15, upwards.
Gents' Silver Watches, from $4.75, upwards.
American Clocks from $1.50 upwards
And Jewelry, in Gold, Gold-plated and Silver at correspondingly low figures.

W. N. TANTON,
218 QUEEN STREET.
De.15.1887—3o1 & wky

TO BE LET.

THE Railway House and Stable, either the whole or in part, for one or more years, to suit lessee.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.
Dec. 9, 1887—wky 3i

JAMES PATON & CO.,

will continue to give Bona Fide Bargains in all kinds of DRY GOODS. Our reputation for selling the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

is well known throughout the Island. We think it needless to quote prices in the papers as they very often mislead the public. All we ask is when you are searching for good goods, at low prices, call on us.

During this month we have a number of rare Bargains to offer in

Dress Goods, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, Men's Overcoats, Ladies' Dolmans and Jackets, Fur Capes and Boas, and the Largest and Best Assortment of Carpets on the Island.

—o—

JAMES PATON & CO,

Cash Stores Charlottetown and Summerside.
Jan. 4, 1888—dy wky

STOCKTAKING.

—o—

Before Commencing Stocktaking,

J. B. MACDONALD

will clear out several lines of Goods at Great Bargains.

Ladies' Dolmans and Paletots, Ladies' Cloth Jackets, Ladies' Fur Capes and Boas, Ladies' Felt Hats, Ladies' Knit Underskirts.

These Goods must be Cleared. Bargains may be expected.

—o—

J. B. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, Jan. 4. 1888.—d & wky

It is not often really honest goods are offered at the prices we quote below. But the fact is we have a good many Dolmans, Ulsters, Jackets, Jerseys, Sacks and Reding-gotes remaining, although our sales in this department have been very large, and we are now offering all that remains at extraordinary low prices to turn them into cash, before stock-taking. Ulsters worth up to $4, for $2; $8 for $5; Jackets worth $4.25 for $3; worth $7 for $5, and our whole stock at equally low prices.

These prices are certainly remarkable, but there is no questioning them---we guarantee them genuine. Call and secure first choice.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Jna. 3, 1887.

FLETCHER'S MUSIC STORE,

(LOWER QUEEN STREET, NEAR WATSON'S DRUG STORE)

THE MUSICAL HEADQUARTERS.

—:o:—

WINTER STOCK COMPLETED,

CONSISTING OF

PIANOS, ORGANS,

VIOLINS, Accordeons (new styles), Flageolets, Flutes, Concertinas, Brass Whistles, Galvanized Whistles (best London makes), Jews Harps (fine toned), Harmonicas (all kinds), &c.

Best Italian and German Violin Strings, Violin Cases and Violin Fittings of every description, such as Pegs, Finger Boards, End Pins, Bridges, Tailpieces, Tailpiece Gut, Mutes, Resin, &c., and in fact Everything in the Musical Line.

A full stock of Sheet Music, comprising the latest Waltzes, Marches, Lancers, Galops, Instrumental Pieces and Select Songs.

Music Books, sacred and secular, in great variety. ☞ All orders by mail promptly and carefully attended to, and all information on matters musical, cheerfully given. Orders for any piece of music, not in stock, filled in one week.

GENUINE REDUCTIONS

Given on most of the above lines, especially on Accordeons, Violins and other Small Instruments for the Holiday Trade.

Call and you will be convinced that this is the case.

C. P. FLETCHER,

LOWER QUEEN ST., (Near Watson's Drug Store).

Dec. 21, 1887—2aw & wky