

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1888.

Mr. Laurier Out of Tune.

THE voice of Mr. Laurier is strangely out of tune with his party organs in respect to the President's message. The patriotic ring of the Globe, the St. John Telegraph, and other representative journals, finds no echo in the words of Mr. Laurier. Mr. Laurier says that Canada has acted towards the United States an unfriendly part, and ought to back down in obedience to the demands of Mr. Cleveland. This is to be regretted, because the declarations of Mr. Laurier are accepted in the States as embodying the views of the Opposition Party, because they are a misrepresentation of those views, and because they are, in plain language, untrue. Canada has acted towards the States the very reverse of an unfriendly part. She wanted to continue the old treaty of Reciprocity; they caused its abrogation. She desired to maintain the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington; they had them annulled. She wished to bring into operation the Fishery Treaty which President Cleveland declared to be just and honorable; they rejected it. She permitted the fishermen of the United States to fish freely in her waters during a whole season after they had caused the abrogation of the Fishery articles, on the promise and in the hope that they would come to an equitable arrangement under which our fishermen would be permitted the use of their markets; they took the fish, but they refused to come to the desired arrangement. She offered freely a modus vivendi under which the fishermen of the United States can and do enjoy the privilege of transporting their fish and refitting in her harbors. She has done everything that a friendly country could do to promote a good understanding, and to arrive at a fair settlement of the fishery question in dispute. But she has not surrendered the right to protect her fishermen from the obstruction of foreigners within the three mile limit, or in respect to the sale and purchase of bait, or in respect to the transshipment of fish to United States ports in bond. To surrender these rights would be to surrender her whole case. These rights are points of vital importance to the fishery interests of Canada; and cannot be surrendered until the United States open their markets to our fishermen and agree to a fair, honorable, and satisfactory settlement.

Speaking at Hagersville a few days ago, Sir John Thompson dealt very ably with the statements of Mr. Laurier. He said: "What President Cleveland declared was not regarding grievances which he had against the people of Canada in their neighboring policy for the last twenty-five years, but that we would not permit them to land their cargoes of fish on Canadian railways in Canadian ports on the Atlantic coast. That was the single cause of complaint. Compare this with Mr. Laurier's statement that we have been altogether too unfriendly with the United States for the last twenty-five years. He declared that it was a burning shame against Great Britain and against this country that a large number of our people had sympathy with the southern side in their struggle against the north. Undoubtedly there was a great deal of such sympathy, but he goes further and declares that not a hand or voice in this country, except the voice of George Brown, was raised in sympathy with the northern side. Does he forget that for every man who recruited the ranks of the southern army from British North America, 500 at least went from this province in the northern band to contribute to the northern victories? Does he forget that in 1885 the Washington government put an end to the Treaty of Washington of their own accord, and thereby

DELIBERATELY BROUGHT INTO FORCE the provisions of the treaty of 1818, and after they had done it we gave them six months' free fishing on all our Atlantic coasts for the purpose of conciliation? Does he forget, when we were doing that, that his party in the house and the men supporting him to-day were declaring that instead of giving them six months of free fishing we should be taking a vote from parliament to arm cruisers and drive them off our coasts? (Hear, hear.) Does he forget that we went to Washington in 1887, and concluded a treaty in 1888 by which we endeavored to settle that whole fishery question? We were not animated by bad blood, as he says, against our American neighbors; but when we made that treaty, his supporters and his members declared it to be a disgraceful surrender to the United States. Now, sir, in the face of this record of this government in 1885, and afterwards with their treaty of 1888, I ask him what pretence he has for saying that we have been guilty of such unfriendly conduct as to lead to this retaliatory action on the part of that government. (Hear, hear.) Let me tell you with regard to what took place between 1885 and 1887, that it stands thus: Mr. Laurier is mistaken when he assures you and the people of Ontario, as he did at St. Thomas, that we were guilty of rapid executions and gross transactions in enforcing the customs laws against American fishermen when they were ignorant of those laws. Let me tell you that the customs laws of our country which we enforce against the American fishermen

ARE ALMOST PRECISELY the customs laws of the United States against our fishermen. There is hardly a single point of difference as to the customs laws which we enforce excepting this: That under our law a vessel coming into port is obliged to report at once, while under the American law she has to report within twenty-four hours. Although she has twenty-four hours within which to report she is liable to the penalties, and as heavy penalties for departure without reporting as the American vessel on the coasts of Canada. Let me tell you that every case of seizure and case of fining and interruption was reported by the United States government to the government of Great Britain, and made the subject of investigation there. Regarding every case presented, after hearing our statements, her Majesty's government decided that although we were prosecuting American fishermen on our coast we were fairly within our right, and that there were no two opinions in England on the subject. The war of 1812 had completely passed over and been settled. Previous to the war the Americans had the right not only to infest our coasts but to fish all along our shores within the three mile limit. By the treaty of 1818 they gave up that right, and they stipulated that no fishing vessel of theirs should come into our ports or harbors, or within three miles of our coast, except to get wood or water, or in case of shelter from storm or to make repairs to a vessel. Now it is said because they renounced that privilege and because we held them to it and say: "You shall not come into our harbors for the purpose of transshipping your fish, for the

purpose of buying bait, for the purpose of buying supplies; you shall not come in for any purpose of shipping across or buying things or cleaning your fish," that it is

A VERY HARD BARGAIN.

Although it appears on the face to be a hard bargain that they should not enter our ports for any business purpose, it is not so hard a bargain when you consider that they were amply paid for it. They were very amply paid for it in this way. They said: "If you will accept this renunciation, give us, as an equivalent, the right to fish all along the shore of Labrador and along the coasts of the Magdalen Islands. They have that right to this day, a territorial right no other country on the face of the globe is benefited by. There are people in Canada to-day who say: 'Yes, it was a very hard bargain. Let them have the right to fish on the Labrador coast and Magdalen Island, and let us renounce what we got in exchange for it.'" Let me say to you as regards the position of the President of the United States on this question, and speaking with all deference to the policy of a great neighboring country, that it is without the slightest provocation on the part of the Government of Canada. (Cheers.) Not only were we clearly within our rights as administered by the Liberal party when in power, and by Great Britain under the control of Downing Street, but we were clearly within our rights as

RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESIDENT.

of the United States himself. The ground of attack against Canada is our refusal to let them land their cargoes of fish on the shores of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; and yet by the treaty of 1818, the President renounced that right until he should take off the duty on fish going into the United States. Let me tell you, further, that that right to transship fish, which he now demands, is a right which his people are now enjoying under licenses which they pay for under the modus vivendi, and which as contained in the treaty, declared to be a just and honorable settlement of the matter in question between the two countries. If the treaty was honorable and just, it embodied the renunciation of the right to transport fish until we should have free entry for our fish into the United States. (Hear, hear.) Let me, however, say one word more for the purpose of showing you how clearly in the wrong our neighbors are on the question. The transport of goods in bond which they propose to stop from New York, Boston, Portland and other ports is expressly secured to us by Article 29 of the Treaty of Washington, and that article cannot be revoked except on two years' notice. No notice has been given, and yet the President of the United States proposes by a single Act of Congress, to overrule that article and

PUT AN END TO THAT AGREEMENT.

And Mr. Laurier, speaking to the people of Ontario, says that in such a struggle the President of the United States is right. A Voice—"Shame on him."

Sir John Thompson—In saying that Article 29 is no longer in force, the President bases a forcible legal argument on the phraseology of that treaty in this regard; but you will find this to be the fact, that no notice has ever been given of the abrogation of Article 29, and when President Arthur declared the fishery articles no longer in force in 1885, he enumerated every article he declared not in force, and Article 29 was not mentioned among them. (Cheers.) From 1885 down to the present hour, in all the negotiations that have taken place, the great point of insistence on the part of the United States has been that Article 29 is still in force; and the great subject of debate in the Senate and House of Representatives has been as to whether that article should be put an end to or not. With the opinion of his own Secretary of State on record, as well as the opinion of the committee on foreign relations, his own cabinet and predecessor in office, he deliberately proposes to cut off the rights of the people of Canada, regardless of the sacred obligations of that treaty; and a Canadian is found to say that he is right and Canada wrong. There is a more instructive lesson than that in it, and that is, that the gentlemen who make the assertion that a treaty like that should be flung into the fire and the rights of

SIX MILLIONS OF PEOPLE

cut off without a moment's notice, are the men who want a larger treaty with the United States—a treaty by which they will have this country in the hollow of their hands for all time to come—(hear, hear)—a treaty by which they shall make all the fiscal arrangements for this country, cut off our trade with foreign countries, concentrate that trade in the United States and then deal with it as they please, as they are dealing with article 29 of the Treaty of Washington to-day. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Laurier, however, seeing these great interests at stake, said at St. Thomas: "Why, if the carrying trade is going to be so much injured by this retaliatory policy, does that not show how great a value it would be to have larger commercial relations with the United States?" Did you ever see a man who when his house was on fire and being burned down, wished that his house were larger and his loss greater. (Laughter and cheers.) Yet that is the position of Mr. Laurier to-day. He tells the people of Ontario that Canada is all wrong and the President of the United States all right, and it is a pity we did not have a larger interest in that country, a treaty that would place the

NECK OF THE BOTTLE OF OUR TRADE

in their hands, so that the next time they get into the whirlpool of politics every vital interest of Canada might be sacrificed to win the votes of a few wards in the city of New York.

A voice—That's so. Sir John Thompson—That is the phase which unrestricted reciprocity assumes to-day. That was the last chapter, and the interruption that the chapter got when they were proclaiming it to the people of Ontario. It puts a fatal mark across the page and lets the people of Canada see that, after all the cries of blue ruin, that our people were leaving, that your farm lands were not worth buying, that there was no employment for the people, and that the taxes were eating up everything, the national policy has developed this country; has made it one country, has given it highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and enables Canada to-day to live without American railways or American steamship lines. (Great cheering.) To quote from memory the words of the Toronto Globe: "We can live in comparative comfort, even though the United States will not deal with us or trade with us at all." (Hear, hear.) The people now see that that policy is better for this country, much as it has been abused, than to hand over our destinies to those who would sacrifice them at the first political exigency. (Cheers.) Now, Mr. Laurier at Oakville made it the subject of serious complaint against the government of Canada, because, forsooth, they

HAD MADE NO APPROACH

to the people of the United States on the subject of Reciprocity. He said: "We have Mr. Hitt in the United States, we have Mr. Butterworth, Senator Sherman and Mr. Bayard, all declaring in favor of freer trade relations with Canada." What does the sympathy of Mr. Hitt and Mr. Butterworth amount to? (Hear, hear.) They have introduced bills for two sessions looking to Commercial Union or Unrestricted Reciprocity, and, will you be-

lieve it, while we are told by the apostle of that gospel in Canada that we are doing nothing in this country, and while they have been throwing Canada at the heads of the people of the United States and offering to take our country on any terms and make our legislation for us, neither Mr. Hitt nor Mr. Butterworth has been enough in favor of it to bring the question to a vote. (Cheers.) Two years ago we had a cry going up in the country, "Oh, Mr. Hitt has introduced this bill!" "Mr. Butterworth has introduced that bill!" Yes, they have introduced them, but nothing was evermore heard of them."

Editorial Notes.

The reading of sensational novels has resulted in the disappearance from two comfortable homes in Montreal of two intelligent lads, who, it is believed, have gone off to "the wild West" in search of adventures.

It is a good policy to encourage the immigration into Canada of the hardy men and women of the North; and it is pleasing to learn that more than a thousand Icelanders have this year settled in Manitoba and the Territories.

Remembering the adage about looking "a gift horse in the mouth," we may nevertheless be permitted to suggest that a better effect would be obtained if the lamps kindly placed on Queen Square by the Electric Light Company were furnished with globes like those used in the stores.

Mr. Blaine—the Maine statesman—has an article in the forthcoming number of the American Magazine, in which he contends that every class placed by the President on the list of persons not affected by the tariff would be immediately influenced to their disadvantage by the general and specific derangement of business enterprises that would follow any successful attack on the system of protection. Mr. Blaine expresses surprise that the President should have overlooked the effect of the tariff reduction on the railroad and other transportation interests. He argues that there would be a large falling off in the amount of internal transportation, seriously affecting the earnings of common carriers and necessarily a reduction of wages of persons employed in those industries.

The New York Herald says: "This principle of sectionalism intensified is worthy of the gravest consideration by other than the New England States. It may be said that the fishery brawl is a small matter; that it will blow over with the election, and that retaliation is not war. Let us remember that the severest wars in history have arisen from small matters. The custody of the holy places led to the Crimean War; a wordy quarrel at a German watering place between an irascible French Envoy and a high-tempered Emperor cost France Alsace-Lorraine; a contest over a tax worth only fifty thousand dollars to the English exchequer led to the War of Independence, and no process of historical analysis has ever been able to discover how minute were the causes of our Rebellion."

Matrimonial.

The nuptials of Joseph H. MacNeill and Sarah M. Wilson were quietly celebrated at the residence of Archibald MacNeill, Esq., at six o'clock this morning. The bridesmaid was Miss Edith Wilson and the groomsmen Mr. Arthur MacNeill. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. Weston Jones.

After the wedding breakfast, the happy young couple, amid the congratulations of their many friends and the exploding of torpedoes played along the track, took the early train en route to Southern California, where they will remain for the winter. The presents were elegant, and include a beautiful ice pitcher from the groom's former associates in the railway mechanical department. THE EXAMINER wishes Mr. and Mrs. MacNeill every happiness in life.

The Lyceum.

The large audience that assembled in the Lyceum last evening were highly delighted with Prof. Bull's entertainment. The representations were very realistic. Starting from Halifax the Prof. took his audience through New Brunswick and P. E. Island, thence to Quebec and along the Upper Ottawa and Lake Superior sections, showing interesting views of Port Arthur and vicinity. After passing through Winnipeg and enjoying a series of exceedingly interesting views connected with the Rebellion, the audience were taken across the prairie over the Rockies, passing through tunnels and across bridges and ravines, finally landing at Victoria, B. C. Then came a number of beautiful views in England, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, France, Germany, Jerusalem, etc. The statuary was also splendid. During the evening St. Dunstan's choir furnished appropriate music. The Prof. will give an entertainment in Souris on Friday evening. We assure our friends that a rare treat is in store for them.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

OSBORNE HOUSE. Sept 4—J F Stewart, West Cape; S Charlton, wife and child, Heart's Content, Nfld; S H Sliker, Brantford; Thos Galbraith, Port Hope; J Johnston, Port Elgin, N B; E G Frost, Boston; G H Reilly, do.

HOTEL DAVIES. Sept 4—Bruce Leitch, Stanhope; J Doran, Niagara Falls; J R Weston, New York; A Montgomery, Boston; J H Myrick, Tignish; J P McLellan, Toronto; F J Hackett, Montreal; Allan Parsons, do. 5—W H Carey, Newport, R I; H C Fanning, Lynn, Mass; W E Sherman, Boston; J J Murdo, do; Mr and Mrs C R Vanhed, Reading, Pa.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN. ENTERED. Sept 4—Charles Frederick, Halliday, Gloucester; Oceanic, Griffin, Sydney, coal. Aug 6—Rustic, Keeping, Gloucester, coal; Day Spring, LeBlanc, St Peter's, C B, limestone. CLEARED. Sept 4—Charles Frederick, Halliday, Gloucester; Bay; Mary D, Langill, Wallace, mdse. Sept 5—Electric, King, Sydney, bal.

MARRIED.

This morning (Sept. 5th.) at the residence of Archibald MacNeill, Esq., by the Rev. S. Weston Jones, rector of St. Paul's, Joseph Hensley MacNeill, timekeeper P. E. Island Railway, to Sarah M., only daughter of the late William Wilson, and grand-daughter of the late David Wilson, Esq., Merchant, of Charlottetown.

DIED.

In this city, this morning (Sept. 5th) Mrs. Thos. Essery, aged 66 years. [Funeral to start for St. Paul's Church at 2.30 p. m., to-morrow, thence by carriage to Sherwood Cemetery. Friends are invited.]

At Halifax, of heart disease, on the 4th September, Mary Frances, wife of H. W. Paw, and only daughter of P. C. Connolly, of this city. Her remains will arrive by steamer from Pictou, this evening.

At Charlottetown, Royalty, August 31st, Jane A., daughter of Thomas Easton, aged 27 years.

This afternoon, after a long illness, borne patiently, Sarah Elizabeth LePage, aged 24 years.

ST. PAUL'S

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

—WILL TAKE PLACE ON—

Saturday Next, 8th inst.,

—AT—

ROCKY POINT.

THE STEAMER will leave Ferry Wharf at 2 and 4 o'clock, returning to town about 7. Everything needful, both for young and old. A fee of 25 cents, which will cover both the cost of the Tea and the passage on steamer, will be charged adults and those not belonging to the Sunday School. sept 5

Furniture! Furniture!

BY AUCTION, AT MY SALESROOM,

ON FRIDAY, 7th INST.,

AT 1.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Pictures, &c., &c.

ALSO—1 RANGE, "Charter Oak," No. 9. GEO. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. sept 5

BOOKS! BOOKS!

BY AUCTION, AT MY SALESROOM,

ON SATURDAY, 8th INST.,

AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.:

Part of the Library of DR. HOBKIRK, consisting of Medical, Scientific, Classical and other Works.

GEO. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. sept 5

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

HOWE'S CIRCUS.

RETURN TICKETS at One First-Class Fare will be issued by Regular Trains as under, in connection with Howe's Circus. From Emerald, Mount Stewart and all Intermediate Stations to Charlottetown on the 10th inst., good to return on the 11th; from Mount Stewart and Intermediate Stations to Souris on the 11th, good to return on the 12th; from Mount Stewart and Intermediate Stations to Georgetown on the 12th, good to return on the 13th; from O'Leary, Tignish and all Intermediate Stations to Alberton on the 13th, good to return on the 14th; and from O'Leary, Cape Traverse, Emerald, and all Intermediate Stations to Summerside on the 14th, good to return on the 15th inst. J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Sept. 4, 1888. } pat 11 10th w prs 11 13

APPLES, APPLES.

Consignments Received Every Week

—FROM—

KINGS AND ANNAPOLIS COUNTIES,

—PUT UP BY—

Experienced Packers.

A. McNEILL,

sept 4—dy 41 wky 11 AUCTIONEER.

Valuable Building Lots, BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by MISS MACKIESON to sell by Auction, on the Premises,

On Wednesday, 19th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON:

Three fine Building Lots situated on Euston Street, opposite the Residence of Alexander McKinnon, Esq. These Lots have a very desirable situation, fronting on Euston Street 48 feet and running back 160 feet. Terms at sale. GEO. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. sept 4—tl sle

CITY PROPERTY

For Sale by Auction.

I AM instructed by DR. DAWSON, to sell by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises That desirable Property, comprising half Town Lot, on the corner of Great George and Kent Streets, 80x80 feet, large Double Tenement House, 60x44 feet, three stories, finished throughout, with good Cellar and Outbuildings, including Buildings occupied by M. Hennessey, Cabinet Maker. TERMS—One-third down; balance may remain for a term of years, interest 6 per cent. R. BEARISTO, Auctioneer. aug 27—dy 41 sle pat her

THE B. LAURANCE Spectacles

—AND—

Eyeglasses

—ARE—

RELIABLE AIDS FOR DEFECTIVE VISION.

See Testimonials and Get Your Eyes Suited

AT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES:

In Charlottetown, at E. W. Taylor's, Cameron Block. In Georgetown, at Angus McLean's, Kent Street. In Alberton, at W. B. Dyer's Drug Store.

E. W. TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE AGENT, CHARLOTTETOWN. Sept. 5, 1888—dy & wky

NEW FALL GOODS

—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS'

Large Stock New Grey Flannels, Large Stock New Union Shirtings, Large Stock New Woolen Underwear, Large Stock New Top Shirts.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Colored Fleecy Cottons, White Fleecy Cottons, Cotton Shirtings and Gingham, WHITE COTTONS, GREY COTTONS & COTTON WARPS.

OUR PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Sept. 1, 1888.

NEW FALL GOODS

—AT—

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Three Thousand Yards Grey Flannels, One Thousand Yards Scarlet and White Flannels, Three Thousand Yards Canton Flannels, Fifteen Thousand Yards Grey and White Cottons, One Thousand Yards Tickings, A Full Line of Ladies' Fall Jerseys.

LOTS MENS' READY-MADE CLOTHING OPENING EVERY DAY, THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.

250 DOZEN MENS' KNIT UNDERCLOTHING.

You will find it to your advantage to call at

J. B. MACDONALD'S,

Ch'town, Sept. 3, 1888.

QUEEN STREET.

A SWEEPING AVALANCHE

—OF—

BARGAINS

—AT—

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

We Challenge Comparison with the following Goods:

Black Cashmeres, Black Merinos, Colored Dress Goods of all kinds,

CARPETS,

Prints, Sunshades, Gloves, Hosiery, Underclothing, Millinery and Mens' Readymade Clothing.

JAS. PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, July 23, 1888—eod & wky