

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 9, 1887.

Commercial Union.

The Tribune, of Detroit, which is favorable to Commercial Union, explains very clearly the American view, and says:—

"There is no prospect of any reciprocity treaty being agreed upon that denies to our Government the right to change its tariff whenever it chooses, either up or down. If the Canadian people regard control of the rates of duties to be levied under a reciprocity treaty as of more importance to them than Commercial Union, there is not much likelihood of any trade arrangements being made. It seems reasonable that the party having a nine-tenths share of the stock would have the decisive voice in determining the policy to be pursued. It would be contrary to all rules of business for one-tenth to have an equal voice with nine-tenths in fixing the rates of duties or of vetoing the action of the majority party. Between nations, as between individuals, business should be done on a fair and business basis. If any change in the customs duties shall be made at any time the Canadians, while the treaty lasts will have to satisfy themselves with the consultative voice. The law will have to be enacted by the American Congress."

Yes, this is reasonable; and yet some of our reasonable men of business contend that with Commercial Union the influence of Canada will determine the character of the North American tariff—in other words, that Canada will not lose her commercial independence by going into a Commercial Union with the United States. What nonsense!

Mark the following from the Toronto World:—

"The insincerity and hypocrisy of the faction who pretend to be anxious for Canada's assumption of the power to make treaties with all foreign nations, without reference to the Imperial authorities, is conclusively demonstrated by the fact that the same gang are also clamoring for a politico-commercial revolution that would for ever put it out of Canada's power to negotiate a commercial treaty with anybody. Adopt Commercial Union and bind yourself to have no dealings with any other country than the United States, unless the latter shall have first decided that it is to their interest to trade with that particular country. Then Canada would be compelled to freely admit the goods of that particular country, still in discrimination against Britain and Britons, whether it suited Canada's interests to do so or not. This would practically involve political slavery, because we would have to do as we were told, and that without representation in the body issuing the ukase. This is the most monstrous and insulting proposition ever made to a free people. Even that great majority of Canadians who regard it with loathing, feel disgraced that any faction of people calling themselves Canadians should be so utterly devoid of every sentiment of patriotism and self-respect as to seriously entertain it. But the latter are unwittingly doing good by their inconsistency in demanding the right to make treaties independently of Britain, by calling attention to and emphasizing the fact that the Wiman scheme would deprive us of such diplomatic rights as we already possess, and bind us over for the future not to hold intercourse with any other people than those of the United States."

Among the leading organs of United States opinion which have declared that it must be "Annexation or nothing," are the following: The New York Sun, Buffalo Courier and Express, Rochester Herald, Post-Express and Democrat and Chronicle, Chicago Times, Philadelphia North American and Record, Pittsburg Times, Cleveland Leader, and others too numerous to mention. "Annexation or nothing" is their response to the cry from this side for Commercial Union.

Concerning the interpretation to be given to that part of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Belfast, wherein he touched upon Commercial Union, also as to what Commercial Union really means, the Chicago Times thus remarks:—

"What he did say was that if Canada wanted Commercial Union she could have it, adding: 'But Canada knows perfectly well that Commercial Union with the United States means political separation from Great Britain, for it is quite impossible that Great Britain should retain all the responsibilities and obligations of the colonial connection when all the advantages are taken away.' Probably Mr. Chamberlain thought the Canadians ought to know that the kind of Commercial Union now under discussion means political separation from Great Britain, and supposed it would be regarded as only a just compliment to their intelligence to assume that they did know. But the result proves that some of them do not deserve even that very moderate compliment, for the Globe, which no doubt expresses the views of many Canadians, says most emphatically that 'Canada does not know that Commercial Union means separation from Britain. If she thought any such result would come from Commercial Union, she would drop the subject at once, and seek for some other way of escape from the consequences of the ruinous misgovernment of the last nine years. It is because she believes Commercial Union to be not only perfectly compatible with British connection, but the only way of preserving it and putting herself in point of wealth and prosperity alongside of the United States, that she favors the agitation.'

Seeing that the Globe is an Opposition paper, its authority to speak for Canada, and to say that "she" believes this and favors that, is questionable, to say the least. It would be much more to the purpose to show how the proposed customs union can be practically worked in any manner to which the parties concerned will consent; how it can be worked otherwise than by a complete surrender of all legislative control over matters connected with tariff taxes either on the part of Canada or on the part of the United States, so long as the former is politically connected with Britain, and the British Government exercises the treaty-making power for the Dominion. A lucid solution of this political puzzle would be much more to the purpose than any number of sweeping assertions as to what Canada believes or favors. To some people who look at the matter from the standpoint of the practical, this puzzle seems rather difficult. If the Globe can solve it, it would confer a favor by doing so."

The Americans see the point.

—The St. John Globe says: "The powerful starting rumor is about the likelihood of the Court since Monday last"

Edward Blake contemplates taking up his residence permanently in England, and will shortly be a candidate for a seat in the Imperial House of Commons for an Irish constituency as a home ruler. Mr. Blake would take a high position in the Imperial Parliament, but we doubt very much if he will leave Canada permanently under any temptation." On which the Moncton Times remarks: "Mr. Blake's recent journey in company with O'Brien, the convicted editor of United Ireland, and his public utterances in Ireland would seem to indicate a desire to represent a Home Rule constituency, and may have given rise to the report mentioned by the Globe."

From reliable sources, we learn, that the American seiners that were in the Bay last summer, only averaged eighty barrels of mackerel each vessel. This is in striking contrast to the good times these seiners had when allowed to fish within the three mile limit, without let or hindrance, when it was no uncommon occurrence for them to make two and three full fares each season.

The election petition against Josiah Wood, M. P., for Westmoreland, has been dismissed.

A New Home Rule Scheme.

T. P. Gill, M. P., writes from Dublin: There has come into my hands from a high placed source, which I am not at liberty to disclose, a document which may prove to be of revolutionary importance. It is no less than the copy of a memorandum of a Home Rule scheme of Home Rule which is to be submitted to the cabinet at an early date by certain important members of the party. I do not say the cabinet have expressed an opinion as yet upon the scheme, but it will be seen on its face that it is no idle canard, but a serious political proposal. I give the draft verbatim in its rough state as memorandum. The idea is to establish in Ireland a strong centralized executive, depending immediately on the Queen's government, and a parliament which shall have full powers of legislation, but no effective control over the executive. This, it is thought, can be effected by a blunt proposal, which shall have an effective ring about it, to restore the Grattan parliament. Differences there must be of course. The franchise and Catholic rights cannot be meddled with. The House of Lords will be a difficult matter to get down. It must be represented that the only fair course is to restore to Ireland her parliament in its fullness, leaving future development to her internal management. A bold and extensive creation of liberal and even nationalist peers will aid the bill. Parnell and Esmond, for instance, would be a very material addition to the upper house. The nationalists must be allowed to feel themselves strong in parliament even if they don't control it. The secret of strength and independence of the executive will be found in the permanent taxes to be voted by the Imperial Parliament as a concomitant condition of the restoration of the Irish parliament. These will be variable only by a regular act, and no such act will be passed against the will of the government. It will be definitely understood from the first that the ministers will not feel in any way bound to resign in consequence of an adverse vote. They will acknowledge no responsibility except to the Lord Lieutenant. The system of permanent taxes is the keystone of the whole plan. It is feared Goschen will strongly oppose it. It will be argued first that it is necessary to prevent the imposition of protective duties, and secondly, that a scheme of land redemption cannot be worked without it. This scheme, as yet, is only in outline, but these are its main features: Landlords will be bought out without bonds secured on ordinary revenue. As far as possible the bonds will be taken up by savings banks, and so become popular securities. Meanwhile, the land bought from landlords will be surrendered entirely to the tenants with no troublesome mortgage charges, but a fairly heavy tax will be laid on land values, to be paid by holders. With the expropriated landlords of course some sort of an arrangement will be come to. It is intended to make this process gradual. Farmers whose holdings have been redeemed will thus be separated in interest from those who are still paying rent, and a fairly strong conservative party will gradually come into existence. The great landlords, too, will be urged to secure to themselves substantial dimensions in a ring fence, if possible, so as to retain or rather regain their hold on the country. An important question not yet settled is how the executive is to be supported, especially against any acts of parliament that might be carried against them. The House of Lords could not be thoroughly trusted. It is proposed to make a new use of the Privy Council. It might be suggested that as a committee of the Privy Council now exercises judicial functions for India and the colonies, another committee might very well be appointed to revise the acts of the colonial legislature, to advise the crown respecting them—in short, some of the constitutional functions of the Supreme Court of the United States; Ireland would be brought under the same rule. There would be nothing invidious in the position. It is believed that the scheme as a whole would meet with the support of many Home Rulers, those especially who want above all things to get rid of the Irish members from Westminster and are disgusted with Gladstone and Morley for giving up that point. Indeed, it is not improbable that Morley himself would accept Chamberlain's set, of course, would oppose it with all their might, and this will win it some favor in certain quarters. The general outline once accepted, we can carry the details."

Supreme Court.

Daniel O. Ramsay vs. Alexander Livingstone.—Rule made absolute for new trial. Mr. Bell against the rule; Mr. Morsoun in support.

Re application of Hector McLean for leave to issue execution against the lands of Michael Quinn, deceased. On motion of Mr. Hodgson a rule nisi granted at Chambers by Mr. Justice Hensley in August last was made absolute.

John H. Molsac vs. Peter Bradley.—Action for false arrest. Tried Trinity Term last when a verdict of \$300 was given for plaintiff. Rule nisi for new trial granted Trinity term. Mr. Hodgson Q. C. shows cause against the rule. Mr. Davies in support. This case has occupied the attention of the Court since Monday last

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

Elections in the United States.

BOSTON, Nov. 8. The Republican State Ticket was re-elected in Massachusetts to-day by about 15,000 plurality. A gain of 7,000 over last year.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 8. The Republican Ticket was elected in Pennsylvania by about 25,000 plurality, a loss of 20,000 in two years.

RICHMOND, Nov. 8. The Democrats carry the State and have a large majority in the Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 8. The Democrats have carried Maryland by over 10,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8. The Democrats elected their State ticket by 15,000, and Col. Fellows, District Attorney in the city by about the same.

OMAHA, Nov. 8. The Republican candidates for Supreme Court and Regents of State University were elected in Nebraska to-day by about 30,000 majority.

Affairs in Newfoundland.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 8. Attorney General Winter passed through Halifax to-day to watch the Newfoundland case before the fishery commission. He emphatically and indignantly denied the exaggerated reports of distress among the fishermen, and said that the fish harvest this year was much better than last, while the great increase in prices had given hope and buoyancy to business generally. He says the bait bill will be vigorously enforced against the French.

Capturing an Illicit Still.

HALIFAX, Nov. 8. Customs Detective Bonness made a seizure of a whiskey still in a house on Salter Street, between Granville and Hollis Streets, to-day. In a little back room up stairs was found a large boiler of whiskey on a stove in which a fire was burning. All the paraphernalia for the manufacture of whiskey was found on the premises. The place was run by a man named Regan, but he had left. The police raided the place.

The Anglican Synod.

HALIFAX, Nov. 8. The adjourned meeting of the Church of England Synod will be held to-morrow, but from present indications it is doubtful if a quorum will be present. Should they convene they will censure the Archbishop of Canterbury not to delay using the power they placed in him, the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London to name a bishop.

Sent Up For Trial.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION, Nov. 8. The examination of Ashley Nevers for placing obstructions on the Fredericton Railway at Gasler's Station, a few weeks ago, was concluded here to-night, and resulted in sending the prisoner up for trial at the next Sunbury County Court.

A Tunnel Caves In.

COSHOTT, OHIO, Nov. 8. A tunnel on the Dresden branch of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroad, twelve miles west of here, is reported to have caved in last night. Six men were killed, and several were wounded.

Accepts the Appointment.

OTTAWA, Nov. 8. John MacDonald, of Toronto, has accepted the appointment to the Senate and will be gazetted on Saturday.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Nov. 9—10 a.m. Fresh northwesterly winds, fine cooler weather.

The New Steamship Line.

The Monetary Times of Friday last says: "A new steamship company is in course of formation to compete for the business of the route between Boston, Halifax and Charlottetown. This route is considered to be a paying one, as the steamers are nearly always crowded with passengers, going to and fro between Boston and Canadian maritime ports, while at some seasons freight has frequently been declined owing to the limited capacity of the boats. We always considered it an anomaly that Boston capital was allowed to reap the benefit of an almost exclusively Canadian route." A Boston steamboat man, speaking of the special despatch from Halifax the other day, in which was news of the organization of a new Canadian line between Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island, says: "If the owners of the International, the Yarmouth and the old Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward Island lines have no other competitor than the line now in formation they need not be dismayed in the least, as such an enterprise would never, according to the statement made by the projectors themselves, carry the enormous interest required to meet the liabilities of such a line with 75 per cent of its capital mortgaged at the outset. With three steamship lines now fully covering the entire field, and managed with the greatest economy by men thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of the business, it seems clear that the proposed line, if established on the basis already described, would result in a disastrous financial failure."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain; and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Billiards.

McKENNA, THE CHAMPION, OR "CALIFORNIA WONDER." A BILLIARD PLAYER WHO MAKES 2,000 POINTS AT A RUN—SOMETHING OF HIS CAREER IN CALIFORNIA AND THE EAST—"500 POINTS OR NO SCORE."

Mr. McKenna was born—with a cue in his hand, some say—at Detroit, Mich., 29 years ago. His passion for billiard playing seized him very early in life. When he was 10 years old he was the boy champion of all the region round. Two years afterwards, a family objection was made to his playing and he ran away from home. He brought up in California where he soon confirmed his championship at straight rail play. In San Francisco he made the highest run on record, 1,641, in a game with Lon Morris. A year ago last may he began to find playing in California a trifle slow, since he could give the local billiardists 500 or 1,000 points and then beat them out of sight. He came to New York. It was a very lonesome place for him at first. When he told billiard players that he could make 500 points without a break, they called him a crank. Finally he met Maurice Daly and got the chance to give an exhibition in his billiard rooms in Brooklyn. The result fixed McKenna's standing for ever. In three consecutive innings he made 413, 645 and 803 points, a total of 1,861. The Eagle said that his was the most wonderful exhibition of ball playing ever seen in Brooklyn; that his command was marvellous, and his stroke perfect.

In his first game in Brooklyn, McKenna made 1,005 points without a break, and in the next he made 1,540. In New York, Aug. 5, he made the remarkable run of 2,001, stopping before he broke, and, as the New York Herald said, editorially, "could have kept on ranning for several weeks." Shortly after this, Mr. McKenna started on a tour, in the course of which he has paralyzed the local billiard champions in all parts of the country. In Hartford, for example, he played against three opponents, scoring 998 to their 3. In Grand Rapids, Mich., he defeated the well-known player Burleigh by 1,605 to 159, the respective averages being 140.6 and 15.9. He has been in Canada for several weeks and it is needless to say that he hasn't gone back on his record.

The champion will give exhibitions at the Old London Billiard Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, when the public will have an opportunity to witness his wonderful work with the cue. The game will be 500 or no count. It is not as yet decided who will be Mr. McKenna's opponent. After each game the champion will explain and play the 14 inch bank line game, and give exhibitions of fancy shots. Tickets can be had at the Hall. Admission 50 cents.

LYCEUM, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Boston Comedy Co

H. PRICE WEBBER, Manager. Wednesday Evening, Nov. 9, 1887, (the Great Play,

"Under the Gaslight!"

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. 9, 1887.

NOTICE

From this date until further notice, our store will be open each evening till 8 o'clock.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker & Jeweler, Cameron Block. Nov. 9, 1887—31 wky 21

Wreck Sale.

To be sold by Auction, on THURSDAY, 10th inst., at Three o'clock, the schooner Margaret Jane, 42 tons, as she now lies stranded, at Beaton's Shore, East Point. Also—1,500 Bush. Oats. JOHN AGNEW.

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APPLES.

BY Auction, THURSDAY, November 10th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street.—One Car Load Choice No. 1 APPLES, in Gravestones, Tompkins, Baldwins and Pippins—a very choice lot direct from growers. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

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Number Directory.

THE undersigned, having been authorized by the City Council, to number the doors of all those willing to pay for them, have so far filled the orders received, with a few exceptions, as to warrant him in issuing a Directory early in 1887, to be entitled "Ross's Pocket Directory," of the numbered dwellings and business places only in the City of Charlottetown, with the names and occupation of such residents, &c. Persons desirous of having their doors numbered and names inserted in the new Directory, will be attended to by leaving their orders, before 1st December next, at 276 King Street, or any of the following places, viz.— John Coombs, 56 Queen Street, C. E. Warren, 150 " " S. W. Crabbe, 191 Gratton Street, David Chappell, 75 Prince Street, H. A. Harvie, 346 Kent Street, Harid Small, 88 Water Street, R. F. Madigan, 319 Pownall Street, D. L. Hooper, 23 Malpeque Road. JOHN ROSS, Charlottetown, Nov. 2, 1887—51 wky

City Hardware Store

Fall and Winter Stocks of English, American and Canadian

General Hardware, Carriage Goods

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES

are about completed—Wholesale & Retail.

NORTON & FENNELL.

Nov. 3, 1887.—2aw & 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 Gents' Neckwear and Furnishings, at prices as Low as are to be found.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 1, 1887—dy & wky 3mos

Table listing various goods and prices at James Paton & Co. including New Carpets, New Dress Goods, New Velveteens, New Cloths, New Furs, New Overcoats, New Wool Goods, New Hats and Bonnets, New Mitts and Gloves, New Underclothing, and New Collars, Braces, &c.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

Charlottetown and Summerside.

Ch'town, Nov. 2, 1887—dy & 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 CASIL.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO GEO. DAVIES & CO. b'town, Oct. 21, 1887.—wky