

UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCIITY.

How Regarded in the States.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S VIEWS.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has been counted among those who secretly favor the proposition of Sir Richard Cartwright. Here is a report of what he said in Parliament as to his own position on the question, and the views entertained by the statesmen and politicians assembled at Washington:—"I am right in saying that the instructions with which I was charged was to obtain, if it were possible, as near an approach to the Reciprocity treaty of 1854 as could be obtained. I was to urge the policy of carrying out a free interchange of the natural products of the two countries, and I think the House will have no doubt as to the course pursued by me after reading the proposal I made in the conference on the 3rd December."

"Sir Charles Tupper begged leave formally to land in the following proposal from the British plenipotentiaries:—"That with the view of removing all causes of difference in connection with the fisheries, it is proposed by Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries that the fisheries of both countries shall have all the privileges enjoyed during the existence of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington in consideration of a mutual arrangement providing for greater freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada and Newfoundland. It has been suggested that this offer was very vague. I confess I am unable to see it. In formulating that proposal I think I was opening the door to the Government of the United States if they were prepared to propound any greater freedom of commercial intercourse. If that proposal does not formulate as broad as general an invitation to the Government of the United States, providing they were willing to deal on a commercial basis at all, I should be happy if any member will point out where it is wanting."

Mr. Mills—"The offer is unrestricted. Sir Charles Tupper—I intended that it should be. (Hear, hear.) I intended to give the Government of the United States the fullest opportunity of stating just how far they were prepared to go in reciprocal trade with Canada. I knew, sir, that the air was full of stories of unrestricted intercourse, and I thought I could do no better service to Canada under these circumstances than at the very outset ascertain what the position of the United States Government was in reference to that question. I do not hesitate to tell the House what the position is. I do not intend to make reference to a past debate, which I regret I was not able to participate in, but to take this opportunity of saying, you may go to Washington as I did, and as I did with the leading men of all parties. You may go through the House of Representatives from the beginning to the end, and canvass every man. You may go to the Senate and canvass every member, and you will find a single man who will talk as you do on the subject of Unrestricted Reciprocity. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I think that all over this country the views and sentiments of the people of the United States should be known on this subject. Talk to them of Commercial Union, and I admit I did not meet an American statesman who would not hold up both hands for Commercial Union with Canada. Why? Because he knows it would give Canada to the United States. (Renewed Ministerial cheers.) He knows that we should occupy the degrading position of having a neighboring country make the laws and impose the taxes, and I think it is a position which the most craven Canadian would avoid. (Applause.) I discussed this question day after day with scores of public men in the United States, and I did not meet one with an intelligent head on his shoulders who would talk Unrestricted Reciprocity for a single moment. (Loud cheers.) Why, sir, they treated that question with scorn. They said: "Do you suppose we intend to adopt free trade with Canada and thereby adopt it with Great Britain to destroy the vast industries of this country?" (Hear, hear.) I think, therefore, I did a service to Canada. We did not get the reply from Mr. Bayard: "If you will go the whole length and make everything free we will talk to you." Here is his answer, and that answer, coming as it does from the leader of the Government of the United States, conclusively shows that although the recent debate was an interesting one and animated, and I will not say it was wasted time, but it was as irrational to discuss Unrestricted Reciprocity as it was to discuss a railway from Canada to the moon. (Loud cheers.) The American reply was as follows:—"While continuing their proposal heretofore submitted, on the 25th ult., and fully sharing the desire of Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries to remove all causes of difference in connection with the fisheries, the American plenipotentiaries are constrained, after careful consideration, to ask from the President authority to consider the proposal conveyed to them on the 3rd inst. as a mere desire, and because the greater freedom of commercial intercourse so proposed would necessitate an adjustment of the President of the United States by Congressional action, which adjustment the American plenipotentiaries consider to be manifestly impractical of accomplishment through the medium of a treaty under the circumstances now existing. Nor can the American plenipotentiaries admit that such a mutual arrangement, as is proposed by Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries, could be accepted as constituting a suitable basis of negotiation concerning the rights and privileges claimed for American fishing vessels. It still appears to the American plenipotentiaries to be possible to find an adjustment of differences by agreeing on an interpretation or modification of the Treaty of 1854 which will be honorable to both parties and remove the present causes of complaint, to which they are now—as they have been from the beginning of the conference—ready to devote themselves."

Now, sir, Mr. Bayard gives a further illustration of the position in his letter to the Senate of March 22. To the President he says:—"In conformity with the variable course pursued in previous negotiations when the conference met it was agreed that an honorable conference should be maintained in its deliberations, and that only results should be announced, and such other matters as the joint plenipotentiaries should sign under the direction of the plenipotentiaries."

I have explained to the House my great surprise at finding that the protocols did not contain what I assumed purely formal protocols would be. Mr. Baird has explained why that was not done. He says:—"After the conference had finally returned and Sir Charles Tupper had returned to Ottawa, a request was sent through the British plenipotentiaries to the American plenipotentiaries to submit a certain proposal which had been submitted by the American plenipotentiaries and declined by the American plenipotentiaries, and I enclose herewith a copy of the papers so returned. Every point submitted to the conference is covered by the papers now in possession of the Senate, excepting the question of damages sustained by our fishermen which being met by the Senator chair for damages to British vessels in the fishing zone, was left for settlement."

I think if we have not given the proposal and counter proposals, here is a statement which I thoroughly confirm as entirely in accord with the papers submitted to you. Now, sir, President Angell, who was one of the plenipotentiaries, after returning home made the following observation:—"We are along time getting down to the real work of the commission. All the parties inter-

ested were so varied. The British and Canadian plenipotentiaries were especially anxious to make a reciprocal free trade treaty a part of the treaty before they would settle on the fishery question. More than one-half of the time was occupied in this manner. The real work has been done within the past month. We told them over and over again that the tariff was a matter that must be settled by Congress, and that we could do nothing about it. I must say that if this treaty is not ratified by the Senate they will make a great mistake."

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

Wanted—new members. Will not the members try and induce some of their acquaintances who have not already tickets to procure them?

Bible class every Thursday evening fairly attended. Come along young men and help to make this meeting interesting and profitable. An effort is made to revive the Saturday evening class for the study of the International Sunday School lesson. Let all interested in that class attend next Saturday evening.

The very name of our organization should suggest every young man as a stockholder and worker. Wake up, young men! it is your building, your work; put your shoulder to the wheel.

The Association has sustained a loss in the removal of four of its members—A. E. Crosby, A. B. Brown, C. Paton and I. Smallwood. They are as fine young men as one would meet in a day's walk. We are sorry to give them up, but what is our loss is other's gain. We hope before long to hear from them and that they have connected themselves with some other Association.

Old folks' concert on the 24th inst. promises to be a grand affair.

Efforts are being made to improve the musical portion of the gospel service on Sunday afternoons by enlarging the choir and organizing an orchestra.

Educational classes are efficiently conducted and well attended. Book-keeping now conducted by George Dixon, Esq., since Mr. Crosby left.

Improvement in the arrangement and lighting of the reading room will be made soon. Preparations will also be made to receive the citizen's library.

The citizen's library committee are greatly encouraged by the liberal support promised by the citizens generally towards the proposed library.

AN ASSOCIATION WORKER.

An Evening with the Sons.

There are scenes in our lives which we never forget.

That shine through the misty past ever; Like beautiful isles encircled with green, They glimmer across time's wide river.

The Division room presented a very pleasant scene last evening, the occasion being a fraternal visit from Orient Division No. 61, to Victoria Division No. 4. The Division opened at 8 o'clock, and at 8:30 Orient Division was formally admitted, the brethren singing:—"Thrice welcome brethren, here we meet," etc.

The following was the programme for the evening:

- W. Patriarch presiding—Bro. Geo. G. Jury Singing—"Blest be the Tie that Binds." Address of Welcome... Bro. Rev. J. McLeod Response... Bro. F. H. Beer Address... Bro. S. W. Crabbe Song... Bro. H. W. Anderson Address... Bro. C. B. Warren Singing—"Hold the Fort." Address... Bro. Rev. J. Shenton RECESS—FRUIT. Reading... Bro. G. M. Harris Song... Bro. John Ross Recitation... Bro. J. T. Chappell Song... Bro. Thos. Webb Address... Bro. J. T. Mellish Recitation... Bro. T. A. McLean Address... Bro. David Small Recitation... Bro. S. F. Hodgson Closing Address... Bro. G. W. Wakeford

The Banquet to Lord Lansdowne.

The Empire's Ottawa correspondent says:—"It is improbable that a banquet will be given to Lord Lansdowne by the members of the Senate and House of Commons, as was reported a few days ago. The members are satisfied to see the Ottawa civic demonstration going ahead, and they hope it will be highly successful. It is felt, however, that if Parliament gave expression in the form suggested to the genuine regard they have for the Governor-General, a precedent would be established which would invite odious comparisons should Parliament allow future Governor-Generals to go without a similar demonstration. What Ottawa will do in regard to this demonstration will be a credit to the country."

Dr. Mackenzie's Silver Wedding.

The silver anniversary of Dr. Mackenzie's wedding was celebrated at Berlin a few days ago. In honor of the occasion the Empress presented him with a costly basket of flowers decked with blue, yellow and red ribbons and bearing the Empress' portrait, surmounted by a crown of embroidered gold set with small pearls. The Empress' monogram worked in yellow gold in wire in a wreath of myrtle branches, is surmounted by Dr. Mackenzie's signature, and underneath appear the dates "April 11, 1888, April 11, 1913," the latter being a reference to the golden wedding which the Empress hopes Dr. Mackenzie will celebrate.

Many persons are speculating about the late Mr. Coleman's successor. We don't speculate. But we have this to say: The officer who has performed the duties of the Superintendent during Mr. Coleman's long illness has proved himself to be in every way worthy of the trust. Mr. Unsworth has certainly established a strong claim upon the Government and the country.

In 1888 the Church of England leased to the Crown a piece of land for 999 years, or on what is termed a "perpetual lease." The time has expired and now the property reverts to the Church. Here is a document in force, made away back in the days of King Alfred, compassing a millenium, less one year, and now, after this long period, the occupants must vacate. How strangely this event links the present with the past, and what a proof of the majesty of the law and the stability of the English Government.

We are now offering Crocker cheaper than ever for a few weeks to make room for new importations at the Cheap Crocker Store—tea sets, dinner sets, chamber sets, and a large variety of assorted crockery and glass ware.—W. P. COLWILL.—mar 21 eod wy 5w

Butterworth in Defence of Protection.

In the course of a recent address at Tremont Temple, Boston, the Hon. Benjamin Butterworth—the author of the Butterworth Bill—said:—"I assert that the wage earners of the United States are benefitted by the imposition of what is known and designated as a protective tariff levied upon goods imported into the United States which are the product of the growth or manufacture of foreign countries. In other words, that sound, practical political economy not only justifies, but in the interest of the wage worker demands, the levying of customs duties upon certain imported articles for the express purpose of restricting, to an extent and in a degree, the sale of such articles in the United States; or, if you please, restricting temporarily the opportunity of our citizens to buy where they can buy cheapest. Indulge me a few moments while I define free trade. Its mission and office is to remove all arbitrary restrictions of the natural course and effect of trade and commerce. Its cardinal point is that the right of every citizen to buy in the world's market where he can buy cheapest, and sell where he can obtain the best price, shall not be abridged for the purpose of protecting any industry in the United States. So far as this discussion is concerned, the question of raising revenue cuts no figure whatever. The assault the free traders make being upon that system of customs duties which are levied in restraint of trade with sole reference to protecting the industries of the United States, or, as the resolution puts it, to benefit the wage workers of America."

"It is known to us that the government, in order to defray the expenses of conducting its affairs, must raise revenue either by direct or indirect taxation. The most equitable, is by a system of indirect taxation, which is collected in such a manner that the tax-payers are in large measure unconscious of the burdens they bear. And it has been found that the imposition of a customs duty collected on goods imported from foreign countries into the United States presents fewer objectionable features to the popular mind than any other system of taxation. The free traders maintain that the imposition of duties upon imported goods should have reference alone to raising revenue; that protective duties found and foster monopolies and tax the many for the benefit of the few. If they are right in their facts and philosophy, great wrong has been committed against the American people, for we plead guilty to having imposed duties upon foreign importations, not merely for purposes of revenue, but to protect our industries, or—which in the end, I maintain, amounts to the same thing—to protect our wage workers."

"Since it clearly appears that to pay the wage worker there must be employment—to offer employment there must be industries, there will be industries only in case there is such hope of reasonable profit as will induce the embarkation of capital therein to establish plants, etc. Thus, in industrial development the employer and the employed are mutually interested, so that what injures or destroys the one deals a blow to the other. Destroy our industries and employment ceases. When employment ceases idleness ensues, and want and destitution follow in its wake."

"Having spoken of the principle and policy of free trade, I will state in a few words what I understand to be the proper mission and functions of the protective policy. Its mission is to encourage the healthful development of the resources of the United States. And by this we by no means limit the significance of the term to our material resources. We do, indeed, labor to that end as an attainment to be desired, but concurrently therewith we open wide the door of opportunity for the development of men, morally and intellectually, in that we provide against the influence of that competition which tends to make man a mere human machine—a host of burden."

"The development we seek under the beneficent influence of the protective system relates to the comfort and happiness of the citizen; the material prosperity is the incident, and, as we insist, a necessary and happy incident of the first. We seek to accomplish this in part by the imposition of such customs duties on imported commodities as will correct and remove the inequalities which obtain between our producers and manufacturers and those of the Old World, the unrestrained influence of which placed, and would continue to place, those of our own country at such a disadvantage in the markets of the world as either to drive them from the field of productive effort, or place the wage-workers of the United States upon substantially the same footing with those nations of Europe and Asia. The price in the market depends upon the cost of production; the cost of production depends in large measure upon the amount paid for the labor employed in the manufacture of the article offered for sale. Whether in this country the wage-worker, for his contribution in the production of the subjects of trade and commerce, shall be as poorly paid as those performing the like services in the old world, is the bone of contention between protection and free trade. I protest that the wage worker of my country shall not be as poorly paid nor as meanly clad and fed as his unfortunate brother across the ocean, and that he may not be, we interpose the shield of the protective system."

"In a nutshell, we insist that to produce equal or the same results the operating forces or causes must be equal. And this is true in the field of practical economics. If, in producing 10,000 yards of cloth, other things being equal, the German manufacturer pays to the skilled workmen employed by him \$500, and an American manufacturer to produce the same goods pays his workmen \$1500, and if the freight, insurance and other expenses of placing the German products on our market is \$100, it would seem clear that the German would be able to undersell the American in our home market. And, in the case supposed, not an uncommon one by any means, there is but one way the American millowner can compete with the German, and that is by cutting the wages of his employees until they are on the same level with those paid by the German. Shall that be done? Are American artisans and mechanics paid too much? Or are the German workmen paid too little? Very few American wage workers would testify that they are paid too much, and I think all the German workmen are convinced they are paid too little. If, then, the wage workers of our country are not paid too much, and their wages are not to be reduced, how will we prevent it? The free trader says that it is injurious to restrain the sale of the product of the German mills in our country, since it is an inherent right of each American citizen to buy where he can buy cheapest; and clearly, in the case supposed, he could buy cheapest of the German importer. That is his right, and to restrain him in the exercise of that right is injurious. So the free trader would throw open the gates and admit, free of duty, the goods which are the product of this underpaid labor in order that he may exercise the right unrestrained to buy cloth where he can buy cheapest, and of whomsoever he pleases. The practicalist says: "No; when those goods reach our port, and before they are put upon our market, the competitors—German and American—shall be put on an equal footing. We can't compel our German competitor to

pay his workmen their just dues, but we can prevent him from reducing the American workmen in the matter of wages to the distressing level of the German factory or mill hand. How can we do it? Why, by stopping the goods at the port of entry and compelling the importer to pay into the national treasury a duty at least equal to the difference in the cost of producing the German and American goods, a difference in the case supposed, which results from the fact that the wage worker there is underpaid. This is protection. Its mission is to order that the American workmen shall be paid something more than enough to keep the human machine in working repair. His wages shall be sufficient to provide for him and his family something better than a room, a building or a hotel suggestive of little but discomfort."

The wage worker in the United States is the producer. Production lies at the foundation of general prosperity. It is the parent of trade and commerce; since before there can be either, there must be that which is the subject matter of both, to wit: That which is manufactured, produced or grown, and can be bought, sold and transported. The wage worker—in other words, the producer—is so identified with the people as a whole that the degree of this prosperity may well be taken as indicating the condition of the community or nation of which he forms a part."

DIED.

In this city, on Monday, 16th inst., Mary, widow of the late Charles Quirk, aged 39 years.

[Funeral will leave her late residence, Douglass Street, at 8.30 to-morrow morning for St. Dunstan's Cathedral, thence to Roman Catholic Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.]

HORSE DEPOT.

HAVING opened a book in connection with the JUBILEE HOTEL, for the benefit of Horse Dealers, both purchaser and seller, where each party entering a Horse for sale will be required to give a true and satisfactory statement as to age, weight, height, color, and if sound and free from vice. A fee of twenty-five cents will be required at time of booking. Purchasers would do well to call, as several valuable animals are already booked. G. B. SIMS. Kensington, April 17, 1888—dy 2w

Card of Thanks.

THE P. E. Island Hospital Bazaar Committee desire to thank all those persons who so kindly and gratuitously assisted them in the Bazaar operations, which terminated so successfully. 11-ap17

VIOLIN MUSIC.

MR. M. LOWDEN continues to give instruction on the Violin at 282 KENT STREET. Pupils taken from 10 years of age upwards. Ch'town, April 17, 1888—1w

\$50 REWARD.

THE Subscribers will pay the above reward to any party who will give information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who broke six glass windows in our office, on Saturday night last, about 11.30 o'clock. LONGWORTH & CO. ap16-2t

FOR CHARTER.

THE Schooner RUSTIC, 66 Tons Register, now in Georgetown, is open for charter to Newfoundland, Halifax or Cape Breton. Apply to GEORGE COOMBS, Lord's Wharf, ap16-1w

Bank Stock.

I shall sell by Auction, at my Salesroom, on Friday, 21st inst., at 12 o'clock—30 Shares of the Bank of P. E. Island. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. ap16-1w

For Sale at a Bargain.

A very desirable House and Premises, situated near the head of Queen Street. The House is almost new, and contains five good-sized Rooms, besides a large Kitchen attached. Good title guaranteed. Terms easy. Apply to the subscriber, or at the office of James H. Reddin, Solicitor, Cameron Block. ap16-dy eod tf GEORGE H. COOK.

TENDER FOR CHURCH

At New Glasgow.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, May 10th, for Rebuilding and Painting the Presbyterian Church at New Glasgow, according to plans and specification at my office. Lowest tender not necessarily accepted. GEORGE HOUSTON. New Glasgow, P. E. I., April 16, 1888. ap16-3t

House, Sign and Carriage Painting.

SIGN BOARDS MADE AND LETTERED. PAPERING, WHITEWASHING AND COLORING. Good satisfaction given for little money. Give me a call at Cor. Grafton and Rochford Streets. ROBERT STEELE. Ch'town, March 26, 1888.

Cheap Farm.

FOR SALE at a Bargain the Farm now in possession of Peter Monaghan (Owen) situated at Melville Road, Lot 29, containing 100 acres. Immediate possession and a good title will be given. For terms apply at the office of McLEAN & McDONALD. Ch'town, 11th April, 1888, wy 2t, dy 1t.

Charlottetown Boot & Shoe Factory.

WITH Improved Premises, Experienced Workmen, New Lasts, Better Leather, we now turn out NEATER, BETTER FITTING AND WEARING BOOTS than ever. Every Pair Warranted.

FOREIGN MAKE.—We import from Canada and the United States the latest styles in Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Rubbers. Buying in large quantities, for cash, it enables us to sell cheap. You do not require a heavy purse when dealing with us.

SHOEMAKERS, ATTENTION!

CUSTOM SOLE LEATHER by the Side, 24 cents per lb. Kip, Grain, French Calf, Kid and Goat, Awls, Welts, Shoe Thread, Heel Ink, Dressing, Pegs, Pinners, Hammers, Wax, Bristles, Nails, Eyelets, English Tops, &c. As we have to keep these articles for our own use, and buying them in large quantities, we can afford to sell cheaper than any in the trade.

GOFF BROS.,

Successors to Dorsey, Goff & Co.

February 28, 1888—eod & wky

April Sale. JAMES PATON & CO., Market Square.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, &c., Carpets and Oil Cloths,

CURTAINS, IN SILK AND TAPESTRY, Laces, and

Curtain Poles and Fittings Complete, EMBROIDERIES,

LINEN SHADES & SPRING ROLLERS, Kid Gloves,

Room Paper in Every Quality, Hosiery,

GLRAY'S PATENT CURTAIN STRETCHER. &c., &c.

From Four Cents a Roll upward.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

Every Housekeeper should have a Set.

April 4, 1888—dy & wky

JAMES PATON & CO.,

BROWN'S BLOCK.

HATS, CLOTHING & TRUNKS.

J. B. MACDONALD

—IS SHOWING A FINE STOCK OF—

Mens' and Boys' Felt Hats,

Imported late last Fall, selling at Low Prices.

CLOTHING.

250 MENS' SUITS (Worsted and Tweeds), and a lot of separate COATS, PANTS and VESTS, selling at Great Bargains to clear.

TRUNKS.

Five Hundred and Fifty Trunks, all sizes, from Fifty Cents to Six Dollars, best assortment in Town. Don't buy until you see this Stock.

J. B. McDONALD,

Ch'town, April 5, 1888—dy & wky

QUEEN STREET.

Paper Hangings for this Season.

Our Immense Stock of Room Paper is now ready for sale.

WE HAVE OVER 30,000 ROLLS ON HAND,

Bought in England, Scotland, United States and Canada,

Newest Patterns and Lowest Prices.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Carpets & Oil Cloths

VERY CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS'

Charlottetown, March 12, 1888.