

The Daily Examiner

FEBRUARY 12, 1886.

Treaties and Trade Relations with the United States.

After a long and bloody conflict, in which the American Colonists showed great bravery and endurance, Great Britain, on the 30th of November, 1782, acknowledged the independence of the United States, and hostilities ceased, the last battle of the great Revolutionary war having been fought on the 24th of June of that year. Preliminary treaties of peace were at once signed by the United States and Great Britain, and on the 3rd of September, in the year following, definite peace treaties were entered into between the two countries which continued in force until the war of 1812 broke out. Up to this time, American fishermen enjoyed very extensive privileges along our coasts. But disputes arose, and the United States Government declared war against Great Britain, alleging as one of the principle causes for doing so, that England had no right to search American vessels and impress from them British seamen. After two and a half years fighting, peace was again restored. At the close of the war, it was felt by Great Britain that the United States had forfeited many of the privileges conceded to them by the Treaty of 1783, and that some restrictions should be placed upon their fishermen especially. This finally led to the Treaty of 1818—a treaty which a few Gloucester shipowners and New England fishermen seem now inclined to ignore. By this Treaty, which is now as binding as it was the day after it was sanctioned by the two contracting parties, American fishermen are not allowed to fish within the three mile limit, that is to say, three miles seaward, extending from headland to headland, and not three miles according to the sinuosities of the coast as some of our American neighbors would have it appear.

The Treaty of 1818 led to a large amount of confusion and trouble which continued until 1854, when the Reciprocity Treaty was brought about. This was abrogated at the end of twelve years, and next in order came the Washington Treaty, in the fishery clauses of which the people of Prince Edward Island were so largely interested. This Treaty gave the Americans the right to fish within the three mile limit, in return for which privilege we had the right of sending into the American markets, fish and fish oils, free of duty, besides the right to fish along portions of the American coast named in the Treaty. As our coast fisheries were considered of more value than theirs, a Commission was provided for, to settle the difference. That Commission sat in Halifax, and the result was that the Americans were called upon to pay \$5,500,000, an amount which was paid over, but not without some grumbling, to the Dominion Treasury and to the Newfoundland Government and—nothing to Prince Edward Island, a Province that is justly entitled to one-third of the amount at least.

The Washington Treaty, as everybody knows, expired on the 1st of July last. In order, it was said, to induce the Americans to renew the Treaty, they were allowed to fish along our coast during the whole of last season. That arrangement was, of course, but temporary, and we are now once again under the old Treaty of 1818,—a Treaty not at all desirable, under present circumstances, for either Canada or the United States.

After the abrogation of the Treaty of 1854, several attempts were made by the Canadian Government to renew that Treaty. Sir Alexander Galt and Sir William Howland were sent to Washington for that purpose by the Canadian Government, but their mission proved fruitless. Then when the late McKenzie Government came into power, another effort was made. The late Hon. George Brown was sent to Washington, but the Americans refused to listen to him, and he returned without securing the smallest concession whatever in the shape of reciprocal free trade. The Americans were quite satisfied with trade relations as they then stood, and flatly refused to change them.

True, a slight move was made in Congress, in the session of 1879. That year, Mr. S. S. Cox of New York, introduced a bill "to regulate commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, in articles, the growth, production or manufacture of said countries, to provide for reciprocal navigation." This bill provided that all articles grown or manufactured by Canadians, when entered for consumption in the United States, should be admitted free of duty, with the exception of agricultural implements manufactured, alpacas, animals of all kinds, steam engines, locomotives, cars, furs, guns, rifles, pistols, gloves, glassware, hats, caps, manufactures of leather, soaps, trees, plants shrubs, woolen manufactures on which a duty of 10 per cent was to be placed; immoral books, tobacco and spirits were to be excluded altogether from the operation of the Act. The Act went on to say that the inhabitants of said Dominion of Canada shall possess and enjoy the same privileges and rights, and be subject to the same regulations and tolls, in respect of the use and navigation of the inland waters, lakes, rivers and canals of the United States, with their vessels and boats, as the inhabitants of the United States. Mr. Cox's measure did not become law.

The great majority of the members of Congress were found to be opposed to it and so the matter was allowed to drop. During the same year (1879) the Dominion Government inaugurated their National Policy. Duties were imposed on a great many articles coming from the United States, that had been left on the free list since 1865. Finding that the Americans were not likely to agree to Reciprocity, so long as they had free access to our markets while they shut us out of theirs, it was decided to deal with us as they had been dealing with us. To show, however, that they were not disposed to act in an unfriendly, retaliatory spirit, the Dominion Government tabled a resolution which is now the law of the land, and a standing invitation to the Americans to join in a Reciprocity that would be mutually advantageous to both countries.

The fifth section of the Tariff Resolutions of 1879 reads as follows:—That it is expedient to provide that any or all of the following articles, that is to say: animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants trees and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour or meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meat (fresh, salted or smoked), may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

By this it will be seen that the Government of Canada (though they do not believe in one-sided Free Trade) are ready and willing to enter into Reciprocal Free Trade relations with the United States whenever the people of that country, through their representatives, see fit to give assent.

The people of this Province are, with very few exceptions indeed, strongly in favor of Reciprocity with the United States. They would be willing to go half way, and even further than that, in order to secure it. But while they are anxious to obtain it, it may be taken for granted, that they would be unwilling to accept any Treaty except one based on fair and equitable terms.

What then, it may be asked, are the prospects of obtaining such a Treaty? Not so bright, we frankly admit, as one would wish to see, but still there is a tolerably fair prospect. In the American Senate, it is true, the subject is not meeting with much favor, as may be seen by the following discussion that took place there on the 18th of last month:

"Mr. Frye offered a resolution relating to fisheries, the preamble to which recites that whereas the President has recommended Congress to provide for a commission to settle and adjust the fisheries question, and whereas the fisheries question has been settled for ten years past, and whereas the fisheries have resulted in an increase of 500 vessels and 10,000 seamen to the Canadian fishing fleets, with a corresponding decrease in the fishing fleets of the United States, therefore be it resolved, That in the opinion of the Senate a commission clothed with the powers referred to ought not to be provided, for by Congress."

"Mr. Edmunds was glad the resolution was introduced, but thought a word necessary in regard to the action of the President had with Her Majesty's Government, after the time had expired when, according to the provisions of law, the whole fishery matter and customs matter connected with it had absolutely terminated. It seems to be stated, he said, in the report just laid on the desk of Senators, that the President, without any advice or consent of the Senate, had entered into arrangements with Her Majesty's Government by which citizens of the United States are accorded certain rights in fishing in British waters which by the existing treaty and laws of the nation they would not otherwise have, and that British subjects were accorded reciprocal rights in the United States."

"It may be, he added, that the arrangement referred to, was not a treaty, but in respect to the end to be obtained by it; it was what the treaty would be, and what had never been supposed to be done without a treaty."

"Mr. Morgan said that under the resolution that had passed Congress, instructing the President to terminate the fishing treaty, he happened to fix the time in the middle of the fishing season and after people had gone to great expense in preparation for the work of fishing, it would have been a great injury, he said, to stop the work of the fleets in the middle of their cruise, and perhaps the President in conference with the British authorities, had striven to point in order to accommodate the fishing interests and provide for the welfare of that large class of people interested."

"Mr. Hoar thought he represented the constituency most largely interested in the fishing question and so far as he understood it, our fishermen had not discovered that the arrangement referred to had been made in their interests."

"Mr. Dawes said that a year's notice in advance had been given to everybody that the privilege would terminate at a given time, therefore the suddenness of the emergency had not rendered the arrangement necessary."

"Mr. Frye called attention to the fact that while the arrangement was claimed to have been made in the interest of American fishermen, yet no American fishermen had asked or proposed such an arrangement; that had been left for Mr. West, the British Minister, to do. For one hundred years Great Britain had been protecting the interests of American fishermen. The people of New England, Mr. Frye continued, desired no further commission to settle the fisheries question."

"The United States had gained nothing by the work of the former commission, though Canada had gained immensely by it. The people of the United States asked nothing of Great Britain. Mr. Frye characterized the 'arrangement' referred to as the most marvelous piece of diplomacy in the way of diplomacy that our history could show. Our fishermen, he said, do not ask the British Minister to interfere to protect them, but they do ask that the United States of America shall be self assertive and that is all they ask. Our fishermen ask that this great Republic of fifty-six millions of people shall protect her fishermen. Our fishermen, he said, knew as well as he knew, that Great Britain dare not undertake to defend the course of the Canadians in taking eight United States vessels into colonial ports and trying and condemning them on the evidence of colonial witnesses who stood on shore and looked out to sea and guessed that the vessels were within the three mile limit."

"Let the United States be what they were able to be and not frightened to death by the ghost of dead treaties. Our executive officers were trembling at the ghost of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which Great Britain had regarded dead for a quarter of a century. Let us assert our rights," said Mr. Frye, "and there will be no war, but our people on the Canadian coast will have their rights. Never was a people in the wide world under mortgage to keep the peace with us as Great Britain is to-day."

inst., the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a resolution declaring that Congress ought not to provide for a Joint Commission on the Fishery Question. The Committee are said to be unanimous in their views, and so the matter stands for further debate in the Senatorial Chamber. Mr. Frye, will of course take the lead in opposing the appointing of a Commission. One of Maine's two Senators, is this Mr. Frye. He is said to be a very fluent talker, and an out and out Republican. The only significance which his recent utterances possesses, arises from the fact that he is one of the leading Blaine Republicans, and he is generally looked upon as Mr. Blaine's right hand man in party matters. In the stand he has taken, he, no doubt, represents the sentiments, not only of Mr. Blaine, but of the entire Blaine party. This being the case, we may expect to see a party question made of it in the United States, and whatever the present Democratic Administration may attempt to do, they will doubtless be opposed by the Republicans, tooth and nail.

From Mr. Frye and his partisans Canadians expect no special favors. All they ask is fair play and respect for their rights as British subjects. Nor are they going to be talked into submission by these no-treaty men. With all their professed contempt for "dead treaties" the anti-Britishers may yet find that unless the United States Government shall come to terms on the fisheries question, neither the fishermen from Maine, nor any other State in the Union, will be allowed to take fish along our coasts within the three mile limit. Unless some arrangement be entered into, Americans who shall be found trespassing on our fishing grounds must not expect to go unpunished; and that too, if it should require the assistance of British frigates to do it.

Fortunately for all parties concerned, Mr. Frye, Senator for Maine, does not represent the whole of the United States. From the House of Representatives and from President Cleveland and his Cabinet, we confidently expect better things. An International Commission, with power to deal, not only with the fishery question, but with Reciprocity generally, has been promised us, and we hope to see this Commission carried out in good faith, and to the satisfaction of our farmers and fishermen alike.

There is one point to which we would specially refer. We have already referred to the \$5,500,000 that arose out of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty. Now, in the event of a renewal of that Treaty, we believe it would be much better if the money consideration were left out altogether, and instead of it let us have its equivalent in trade concessions from the United States. Instead of an award in money that might go, as before, into the coffers of the Dominion and of Newfoundland, give us free access to the American markets in oats, potatoes, fish and fish oils, horses, etc. If our Island farmers and fishermen were given the privilege of sending these products into the United States free of duties, they would be willing to grant the Americans similar privileges, as well as the right to take fish within the three-mile limit. Otherwise, they will not fail to assert their rights, and urge the Dominion Government to keep American fishermen, with their immense seines and other fish-destroying appliances, outside the legal limit.

Mr. Earle's Concert.

It is sometimes said that we are over-laudatory in our critiques of concerts, but we cannot comment upon Mr. Earle's benefit of last night without praising every number on the programme. Mr. Earle knows well the secret of pleasing his hearers—he selects favourite performers and furnishes music by the best composers. His choruses are all picked voices, whose combined efforts succeed in rendering the music in a way that transports the audience in imagination to an opera house in one of the larger cities, where the concerted music of last night would have won honors for our musical circles. If the bass were a little weak it was well made up for by Mr. Sharp's bass viol. Only in the last chorus did the music in places seem beyond the capacity of the voices, but not enough to mar the chorus. The instrumental music was equally good, though the violin part in the last quartette, as in some other accompaniments, might have been somewhat improved. Mr. Fletcher's cornet and Mr. Vimcoombe's violin catered to the audience's delight in their solos. No scores were allowed—a wise decision—else we are sure nearly every solist would have been recalled, certainly Miss Earle and Messrs. Herrens and Caven. Mrs. Bell, though suffering from a severe cold, gave evidence of artistic management of a good voice, but clamorously applauded, were Master Charlie Earle's selections from "Pinafore." The child is only five years old, but a born musician,—a chip of the old block." Mr. Earle must have been as pleased as the audience, for the hall was filled by a fashionable and largely representative gathering of people. We understand that Mr. Earle intends repeating the concert in Summerside, in which case our western friends may prepare for a musical feast.

On the 26th ult., a number of persons from Lower Montague, met at the house of their Minister, armed with sacks, bundles and baskets, containing grain, vegetables, meats of different kinds and other useful articles. Mr. Estey was made the recipient of a valuable fur coat, the gift of a number of gentlemen, and the ladies presented Mrs. Estey with the material for a handsome dress. The lady having prepared tea, which was heartily enjoyed by all, sometime was spent in agreeable conversation, when all departed for home having spent a very pleasant evening indeed, and contributed much to both the comfort and happiness of their pastor and his wife by their presence and liberality.

Literary and Scientific Institute.

JOHN McSWAIN, Esq., read an exceedingly well written, practical and instructive paper on "Industrial Education," before the Institute last evening. He referred to the changes which occur in our public and high schools from time to time, not only in the branches of study but in the methods of instruction as well. These changes are the outgrowth of times when people were not so well educated as now. That condition of society is now changed. There is still one branch, however, "Industrial Education"—one relating more particularly to the principles and use of machinery and tools, the properties of materials, drawing, &c.—in which our common schools are not doing the work expected of them. Society is now changed by the greater diffusion of education. It is now no longer limited to men of means. The working men, if not as well educated as professional men, at least are expected to have a knowledge of their respective arts. When his is well grounded in the elementary grades, in grammar, &c., he needs a mechanical course. He quoted from several educational journals of recognized ability to prove the need of a technical course, and to show the advantages resulting from such where already adopted. Our schools are probably as far advanced as any others, they afford all that is necessary to prepare for a course in law, medicine, &c., but they should also embrace some amount of technical education of use to our farmers, who form the majority of our people. He summarized what has already been done in this direction. Such schools (technical) have been in operation in European countries for a long time. He quoted from Dr. Lyon Playfair and other eminent men who were examined before the Inquiry Commission of the Paris Exhibition of 1866, showing the good results arising from them. The workman of other countries are superior to ours, because they receive a technical education. He described at length the successful working of one industrial school in France, which included a full course of mechanical drawing, now entirely neglected in our educational institutions. A good course of scientific drawing should be included in our school system. This lies at the foundation of many educational successes. A movement is now going on in this direction in the United States. Such schools are established in Boston, Philadelphia, Gloucester and other cities, and their results show their usefulness, and justify their establishment. He gave proofs of their good work. In these schools there is training of the hand and eye, a training in the best methods of using tools and machinery, etc. Much time can be profitably employed in learning the use of tools by pupils in the hours which might be spared from less useful studies. Manual training is rather a help than a detriment to other studies in the schools. Our methods of study need revision or reform. Our school course should be enlarged by giving it more of an industrial character along with most of its present branches. Few of our teachers know enough of drawing, to teach it properly. Natural Philosophy and Chemistry should occupy a more prominent position on the course. Illustration must go hand in hand with precept. There should be no objection to Natural Science, which is an evidence of advancing civilization. When our people receive such an education as that advocated in the paper, then only can they truly say, "Knowledge is power."

At the conclusion of Prof. McSwain's excellent paper, a discussion followed, participated in by Chas. Palmer, Esq., D. McKenzie, Esq., A. McNeill, Esq., Dr. Leeming, Jas. McDonald, Esq., P. R. Bowers, Esq., R. Smallwood, Esq., and J. D. Seaman, Esq.

The next paper will be on "Dickens," and will be read by Jas. H. Reddin, Esq.

A meeting of the Executive Committee is requested for to-morrow evening, at 7 p.m., in McLeod's Hall.

ASTOUNDING!

A Remarkable Story of Fraud in Utah.

830 Suits, in the Saxony tweed, just imported Ex-Northern Light for early spring trade, now selling at \$14, worth \$20, to keep our employes in bread during the dull season, at REID BROS.

Nearly all the Public Lands Stolen.

830 Best Black Worsted Suits, in new spring designs, reduced to \$29, at REID BROS.

Evidence to Fill All the Jails.

814 Tryon Tweed Suits, reduced to \$12, at REID BROS.

Senators and Congressmen Implicated

85 Scotch Tweed Pants reduced to \$4, at REID BROS.

Summerside "Parnell Club" Fully Aroused to Its Responsibility.

Beautiful Black Worsted Suits for Men, only \$6.50, at REID BROS.

Summerside Champion Cutters Make a Grand Strike for the Freedom of Ireland.

50 Pieces Scotch Tweed, in new spring patterns now selling at the ridiculously low price of 86cts, worth \$1.40, at REID BROS.

General Logan Amazed at the Disclosures.

REID BROS., CAMERON BLOCK, Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1886.

REFERRING to the Card, signed "Carroll and McAleer," in the Patriot of the 6th inst., stating they "have no intention of removing from their present place of business," and that "Mr. Trainor exercises no control over the premises," I have to say that whilst not wishing to assume any responsibility for their intentions, they will find, if they attempt to occupy the premises aforesaid, after the expiration of their lease on the 23rd inst., that I have control, and to the right persons desiring to rent the premises, I am prepared to prove that I have authority to lease the same.

P. H. TRAINOR Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1886.

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During Stock-Taking.

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Remnants and Short Ends of Dress Goods and Cloths, Flannels, Winceys, Sheeting, Cottons, Tweeds.

And all Remnants and Short Ends will be cleared out at the very Smallest Prices.

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J. B. MACDONALD,

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Ch'town, Feb. 10, 1886 - dy wy

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In our Fish Market we offer CODFISH—boneless, dried, pickled; HERRING, MACKEREL, SHAD—pickled; DIBBY HERRING.

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Fresh Salmon and Codfish,

which we receive and have on sale every day.

Our GROCERIES will be found fresh and reliable and our stock is complete in all departments. Our prices will compare favorably with those of the best grocers.

PORK, BACON, SUGAR-CURED HAMS, LARD, FRESH BEEF, CORNED BEEF and SAUSAGES. Our SAUSAGES are fresh made every morning, from the best material.

By dealing with us house-keepers can obtain everything they require in the house-keeping line without trouble or unnecessary running around.

Orders by mail or telephone will receive prompt attention.

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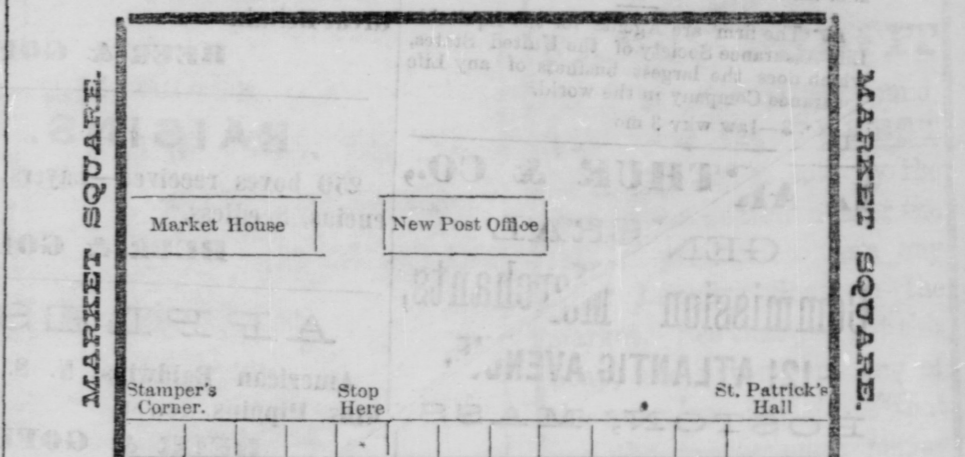
Charlottetown, Feb. 9, 1886 - 1 mo cod

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