

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1885.

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WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into
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The firm are Agents for the Equitable
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Dec. 3—law wky 3 mo

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Custom Boot & Shoe Makers.

CUSTOM work got up in the latest styles,
neat and up to the times. Good stock
and workmanship second to none.

Orders Filled Prompt—Prices
Reasonable.

We also keep on hand a quantity of Shoe
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Nov. 20, 1885—1mo 2aw

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room. Consignments solicited.
Liberal advances made on receipt of con-
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Sept. 9, '85—4 dec31

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Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-
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Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd
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Nov. 2, 1885—cod wky

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MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

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IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 10.

CUT THIS OUT and return it to us
with 10c, or 4 3c stamps, and
you'll get by return mail a
Golden Box of Goods that will
bring you in more money in one year than
anything else in America. Your fortune is
yours if you start quick—CITY NOVELTY CO.,
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BRITISH WAREHOUSE, 83 QUEEN STREET.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK, NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE!

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wky.

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FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

Special Features in Life & Accident Insurance.

Representing an Aggregate Capital of

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS

IN THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Lancashire Insurance Company, of England.
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General Insurance Agent

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call and examine the largest stock of Household Furniture, &c.,
&c., ever shown in Charlottetown, and also discover that they can

SAVE MONEY

and get Good, Reliable Home-made Goods of undisputed value,
fine finish and good honest workmanship

BY BUYING

Staple Furniture, Bedding, Mattresses, Fancy Goods (for Xmas),
Picture Frames and Moulding, Mantle-mirrors and Mirror-plates,
Bagatelle Boards, Handsome Oil Paintings, Framed Chromes,
and One Thousand and One other articles,

FROM

THE P. E. ISLAND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, '85—cod wky

MAGNET SOAP,

Warranted Pure.

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is
superior to any similar article manufactured. For general
household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to your interest to try it.

—FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY—

FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

July 22, 1885.—6m

Imperial Federation.

(Written for the Halifax "Critic" by Rev.
Principal Grant.)

By law, by sanctions of the past, by the
will of the people, we are subjects of the
Queen and citizens of the British Empire.
In the interest of the institutions we have
inherited, and of the civilization they re-
present, for our own glory and true interest,
as well as for the common cause, and under
the inspiration of hopes, duties and ideals
not limited to one continent, subjects and
citizens we are determined to remain. The
Empire embraces now more than three
hundred millions of people. It is an Euro-
pean, an African, an Asiatic, an American,
an Australasian power. More than any
other nation it has been true to the cause
of humanity and the cause of God, and this
has been its great underlying force. This,
more than anything else, is the explanation
of its wonderful development and the secret
of its glory. "Who steals my purse steals
trash," but what shall be said of him who
would rob us of our share of such an in-
heritance!

Imperial Federation! We have it al-
ready, although just because of the success
of the Empire, because of its expansion and
of changing conditions here and elsewhere,
it is not in a position of perfect political
equilibrium. Ireland thinks that the links
between itself and the central authority are
too numerous and close. In the case of
other members, the links are too few. But
who will say that either case is beyond the
resources and powers of statesmanship, and
that the only remedy is to dissipate the
organism into fragments, and reduce the
present order of chaos, with the
necessary result of chaos, conflict? Who,
then, are the Federationists? All
who favor the maintenance of our connec-
tion with the Empire, who are willing to do
all the duties that are implied in that con-
nection, and who in opposition to those
who favor disruption or revolution plead
for a closer union than we have at present,
a union in which for every privilege there
shall be a corresponding responsibility, for
every burden and danger a corresponding
share of power, and for every right a cor-
responding duty. Then the Empire shall
have attained to the stable political equi-
librium to which the great Federations of
Germany, Austro-Hungary and the United
States have, in our time, attained, after
long and longer periods of instability.
These Federations now show every sign of
permanence, although half-a-century ago
Germany was simply "a geographical ex-
pression," Austro-Hungary an "ethnological
museum," with interests and races as
unreconciled that in its days as a collection
were numbered, and there was scarcely a
single practical statesman who did not
predict failure, soon or late, to the experi-
ment of the American republic.

But what do practical men say of the
project of a British Confederation better
organized than at present for the mainte-
nance of common interests and the discharge
of common duties?

So far as I know, the men of affairs in
Australia are in its favour. St. Julius
Vogel, the ablest statesman New Zealand
has ever had, would prevent a Colony
separating from the Empire by war. Sir
John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Fergusson,
the Honorable Oliver Mowat, and Dalton
McCarthy, have attended meetings of the
Federation League in England and spoke
in favor of the object, and years before
they spoke, the Honorable Edward Blake
advocated a partnership with the Mother
Country, in which the Dominion would
have its rightful say, and be bound to pay
its fair share in matters of Imperial concern.
If Blake, Mowat, Galt, Macdonald and Fer-
gusson are not practical men, where are we
to look for them in Canada? I am aware that
some of Mr. Blake's followers profess that
while his vote is on one side, his heart is on
the other. Those who so speak are at the
same time insulting him, and describing
themselves. They do not know Mr. Blake.
As to the Mother Country, no practical
statesman has spoken against the scheme,
and though some have, for very good
reasons, not yet committed themselves, an
extraordinary number have spoken out in
its favor. It is sufficient to instance on the
Conservative side, the leader of the House
of Lords, the leader of the House of Com-
mons, Lord Carnarvon and the Right Hon-
orable W. H. Smith, the most practical
politicians in the Government; and on the
Liberal and Radical side, Lord Rosebery,
W. E. Forster, Sir Lyon Playfair, and Mr.
Joseph Cowen. All who know English
politics will acknowledge that every one of
those eight gentlemen is a thoroughly rep-
resentative man.

Why should the project be deemed im-
practicable? It was found quite practi-
cable to build up the British Empire,
though had any one a century ago, pre-
dicted such a result as we now see, he
would have been called some handy. Why,
then, should it not be practicable to con-
serve what we have? It surely needs less
wisdom to hold on to money than to make
money. The difficulties in the way, thanks
to the progress of science, are becoming
less every year, and we shall write *ae plus*
ultra over the portals of science!
How did our fathers manage to build up
such an Empire? Simply by being true to
themselves and true to one another. They
went out from home to colonize the waste
places of the earth. They offered to trade
with every man who was willing to trade
with them. As a rule, they did justice,
and so conciliated the affections of op-
pressed races more than ever any other
nation has yet succeeded in doing. Of
course, they made mistakes, as creatures
whose whole lives are a mistake, whose
whole thought is of some point to turn
with upturned eyes. It will be time
enough for us to tell them their mistakes
when we have attained to their stature. I
have talked with Scottish, German, Amer-
ican, French Missionaries, men who had
left home because their souls were aflame
with love to men for Christ's sake, and

all have thanked God that He had
made Britain ruler in India, and practically
ruler in Egypt, Turkey, and elsewhere.
Are not we, too, English and French-
speaking alike, thankful that He gave
Canada also to Britain. The French peo-
ple in Canada had not a single political
privilege, they had neither civil nor reli-
gious liberty, till after the conquest of
1763. All their liberties they owe to their
connection with the Empire, and they hold
those liberties on condition of being true
to the Empire. Good faith imposes that
condition, and we have a right to look for
good faith from every man. Would the
farmers of Ontario, of the Maritime Pro-
vinces, of Manitoba, be now enjoying their
pleasant places, had not the Empire gained
the land for them, and fought for them
again and again. Would Vancouver's
Island have been British, had not Britain
been resolute to fight for Nootka with
what was the great power of Spain even at
the eighteenth century? If living here at
all, I might have been a Prooshian, I
might have been a Prussian, had it not
been for England, and when men or
nations discover themselves from all that
has made them what they are, they are
nigh unto destruction.

Produce your plan, then, for the complete
Federation of the Empire, exclaim critics,
pen in hand, eager to show that the plan is
imperfect. Great has been the annoyance
because the Federation League has not
formulated and pinned its faith to a scheme,
with details that would be objectionable to
different sections of the people, and be-
cause it actually refuses to so commit itself.
Some critics contend that no plans have
been proposed, and that we are forbidden
to suggest any. To say so, is amazingly in-
correct. Even so far back as 1876, Lord
Derby said, "Many plans have been pro-
posed for connecting Australia and Canada
more closely with this country, but," he
added with his usual caution, "never yet
one that looked as if it would work."
And since then, scarcely a month
has passed without some new proposal
being made, or some contribution offered
to the solution of the problem. One man
may be in favor of one plan, another in
favor of something else, a third may hold
that there is no occasion for haste, and all
may be in favor of waiting for light, while
we define clearly the line along which we
intend to travel. Is the attitude of the
Federation League so very strange? A
man may denounce the evils of the party
system, and sketch a more excellent way,
and yet feel that the people at the present
stage, are not fit for any other method of
working free institutions. In the four-
teenth or fifteenth century, he might have
been convinced that a Reformation of the
Church was needed, and yet have felt him-
self incompetent even to sketch out the
Reformation beforehand. He may now feel
acutely the evils of Sectarianism as believe
that a church of the future will arise
and give a fresh demonstration of the
power of Christianity to the world, and yet
know sadly that such a church must grow
slowly, and that it is not likely to take its
complete shape in his day. The Home
Rulers of Ireland have declared from the
days of Mr. Butt that one Parliament sit-
ting in Westminster could not possibly do
all the work of three kingdoms, and that
Ireland, from its position, suffered most in
consequence; but when summoned to draw
up their plan, they wisely declined. Ad-
mit the justice of our position, they said,
and statesmen will soon be able to draw out
a workable scheme. And now the justice
of their main contention is admitted, and
Lord Salisbury on one side and Mr. Glad-
stone and Mr. Chamberlain on the other
are offering concessions that Mr. Butt, at
any rate, would have been abundantly
satisfied with. I do not pronounce on the
exact amount of Home Rule that would be
good for Ireland; but how can any one who
is accustomed to our Provincial system deny
that there is a principle at the bottom of
the Irish demand, and how can any one
deny that the Home Rulers did well to in-
sist on the principle, rather than fritter
away their strength in the discussion of
details on which they themselves might not
have been united, and every one of which
would have been made to bear the who's
burden of the scheme?

What, then, is our present duty as Can-
adians? We must make up our minds as
to the direction in which it is right that
we should move forward. Move, we must.
A living society cannot be stationary. As
a political organism, we are now confessedly
incomplete. We cannot remain perman-
ently in the Colonial position without losing
immensely more than we gain. I am in-
clined to think that we have already arrived
at such a stage in our development that
we are losing more than we gain by our con-
dition of dependence on the Mother
Country, and that every day's delay in
asserting our readiness for a position of
equality is a loss to us in everything that
makes character and makes men. We are,
therefore, called upon to decide whether
we shall go forward in the line suggested by
our past, in the line of our natural and
national growth, or prepare for Revolution.
For, Annexation is Revolution, and Inde-
pendence would be a costly prelude to
Annexation.

The only excuse for giving a sentence to
the consideration of Annexation, is that so
very able a man as Goldwin Smith believes
that we must come to that. According to
him, "Canadian Nationality being a lost
cause, the ultimate union of Canada with
the United States appears now to be morally
certain." So he speaks in "The Political
Destiny of Canada," a book in which, from
a freak of mood, or because of one of his
limitations very extraordinary in a man of
his insight, he attributes to the English
aristocracy movements and changes in
Canada that have been determined by the
will of the Canadian people without any
more thoughts of the English aristocracy
than the man in the moon. The Honorable
Alexander Mackenzie is as "morally cer-
tain" as Goldwin Smith, but, according to
him, "It is decreed as inevitable that there
shall be at least two systems of political
government upon this continent." When

Belgium votes for union with France, and
Holland for union with Germany, and
Switzerland divides itself between Italy,
France and Austria, Canada may be found
knocking at the door of the great Republic
for admission. As long as we are free to
consider it, the question of Annexation
may be safely relegated to one of those
epochs, or to the Greek Kalends.

There are two classes who advocate Inde-
pendence. Some use the word as a cloak,
and to those we have nothing to say.
Others are in earnest. They are inspired
with right sentiments. They tell us that
we are of age, and that we should assume
the responsibilities of manhood. But, is it
necessary to begin our career as full
grown men by stripping ourselves of almost
everything that we as a people value? Is
it necessary that we should separate our-
selves from all the accumulated wealth,
visible and invisible, that our fathers have
gathered during more than a thousand
years, and from all interests except those
that relate to our own industries, and that
are bounded by the horizon of Canada? Such
a proposal will not be seriously entertain-
ed by men who think. Men of common
sense will ask, "Are we even prepared to
afford independence?" When objections
are taken to the cost of one High Commis-
sioner to England, what would be
said of the expense of a complete Consular
Service, and of Commissioners or other
representatives to all the countries with
which we would have to enter into Treaty
relations. Besides, we cannot forget that
our national life is not sufficiently strong to
stand a very good strain, because of diver-
sity of race and religion, a diversity local-
ized in a keystone Province, and apparently
more intense now than ever. It is, per-
haps, unnecessary to go on breaking a
butterfly on the wheel, when a lawn tennis
bat is sufficient to kill it, but at least two
questions must be answered clearly and
satisfactorily to ordinary Canadians before
they will dream of cutting loose from the
Empire. First, what would independence
give us that we would not get better by full
unity, on terms fair to all parties, with the
Mother Country? It is answered, a quick-
ening of national life! Does the indepen-
dence of San Domingo or San Marino, of
Venezuela, of Serbia, inspire their citizens
with lofty aims or tend to elevation of
character? On the day we cut adrift from
Britain, every Canadian will feel himself a
smaller man. May such a day never
come to me or my children! Secondly,
what would we lose by independence? Al-
most everything that a country needs.
Federated, we would be part of the strong-
est, wealthiest, freest, grandest empire in
the world. Alone, we could neither build
iron-clads, nor defend our fisheries, our
coasts, or our interests and people abroad.
At sea, we would be helpless; and on land
we would be dependent on the forbearance
of our neighbors. We would lose more
than strength—we would lose inspiration.
And yet it is clear as sunlight, that unless
Federation takes place within a measurable
time, independence is inevitable. And
although independence is simply the pre-
lude, probably an ignominious—perhaps a
bloody—prelude, to annexation, no wonder
that the independentists and annexationists
unite in railing at all who are in favor of
Imperial Federation.

NOT JAPANESE CURIOS,

But Substantial, Sensible, Economical Xmas Presents for your Children, Brothers, Sisters, Wives, Husbands, Cousins and Aunts, at Prices Within the Reach of the Poorest.

MEN'S REEFERS, \$3.25, \$4.50, \$5 and up.
Child's Reefers and Overcoats, \$2.25, \$4, \$5
and up.
Men's Black Worsted Overcoats, neat and
durable, \$5.50 to \$15.
Men's Black Worsted Suits (a wonderful bar-
gain) only \$6.50, worth \$10.
Men's Heavy Winter Pants, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2
and up.
Tryon Tweed Suits, made to measure, \$11, \$12,
\$13 and up.
Tryon Tweed Ulsters, to measure, \$10, \$12
and up.
Tryon Tweed Pants, to measure, \$2.75, \$3.50
and up.
Men's Scotch Tweed Suits, to measure, worth
\$25, now only \$16.
Men's Scotch Tweed Pants, made to measure,
\$4, worth \$5.
Men's Kid and Knit Gloves, in assorted pat-
terns, 6cets, \$1 and up.
Men's Russia Papkin Caps, only \$2; Cloth
Caps in all the Clans, 5cets, up.
Men's Heavy Napeloth Hosiery, made to mea-
sure, with velvet collar, \$7.50.
Men's Heavy Napeloth and Worsted Overcoats,
to measure, only \$10.
Child's Braided Suits, in the latest Paris
fashion, \$1.75, \$3 and up.
Youths' Suits, in Scotch and Canadian make,
very stylish, \$5, up.
Carloads of Shirts and Drawers, in lambawoo
and cashmere, 3cets to \$3 each.
A solid wall of Scotch and Island Tweeds
6cets up.
Men's Heavy Top Shirts, in cloth, flannel and
union, 3cets to \$2 each.
Ladies' Corsets, in the very newest makes, only
5cets for a heavy double buck.
Ladies' 4-clasp Lent's Kid Gloves, every pair
sold giving satisfaction, only 8cets.
Ladies' Cloth, Ringwood, and Jersey Gloves
2cets up.
Ladies' Collars only 6cets, up; Neck Frilling
6cets up.
Ladies' Ulsters and Jackets, \$1.00, \$3, \$4 and up
(London made).
Ladies' Jackets, made to measure and a perfect
fit warranted, cheap.
Scotch, Cocoon, Canadian and Tryon Knitting
Yarns.
Men's Cardigan Jackets, very heavy winter
weights, 8cets, up.
Cotton Flannels, All-wool Flannels and Tick-
ing, all shades.
Table Damask, in Turkey Red and Brown,
2cets, up.
Acres of Men's Mufflers and Scarfs, in silk and
wool, 2cets up.
Real Saxony Wool Tweeds, winter weights,
only 5cets, worth \$1.10.
Velvet Picture Frames, cabinet size, only 7cets,
worth \$1.50.
Ladies' and Gents' Pocket Books, Mirrors, Cigar
Cases, Knives, &c.
One of the Finest Stocks of Gents' Furnishings
in the city.
Men's American Felt Hats and other goods too
numerous to mention.
The celebrated "Cassons' Cottons," a yard wide,
5cets.

REID BROS.,

CAMERON BLOCK,
Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1885.