

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1886.

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## The Daily Examiner

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### ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 3rd day, 11h, 25m, p. m.  
First Quarter 11th day, 10h, 37m, p. m.  
Full Moon 18th day, 2h, 2m, p. m.  
Last Quarter 25th day, 0h, 58m, p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len'h.
1 Monday	7 28	4 59	5 36	9 25	9 31
2 Tuesday	7 27	5 1	6 11	10 4	34
3 Wednesday	7 26	5 3	6 50	10 5	37
4 Thursday	7 24	5 7	7 23	11 11	40
5 Friday	7 23	5 6	7 53	11 44	43
6 Saturday	7 21	5 8	8 21	morn	46
7 Sunday	7 19	5 8	8 48	0 15	49
8 Monday	7 18	5 9	9 15	0 45	51
9 Tuesday	7 17	5 9	9 40	1 23	54
10 Wednesday	7 16	5 10	10 11	2 1	57
11 Thursday	7 14	5 10	10 45	2 46	10 1
12 Friday	7 12	5 11	11 22	3 45	4
13 Saturday	7 11	5 11	11 53	4 45	7
14 Sunday	7 9	5 11	12 20	5 45	10
15 Monday	7 8	5 11	12 48	6 45	13
16 Tuesday	7 7	5 11	1 15	7 45	16
17 Wednesday	7 5	5 11	1 43	8 45	19
18 Thursday	7 4	5 10	2 10	9 45	22
19 Friday	7 3	5 10	2 38	10 45	25
20 Saturday	7 2	5 10	3 6	11 45	28
21 Sunday	7 1	5 10	3 34	12 45	31
22 Monday	6 59	5 9	4 2	1 45	34
23 Tuesday	6 58	5 9	4 30	2 45	37
24 Wednesday	6 57	5 9	4 58	3 45	40
25 Thursday	6 56	5 9	5 26	4 45	43
26 Friday	6 55	5 9	5 54	5 45	46
27 Saturday	6 54	5 9	6 22	6 45	49
28 Sunday	6 53	5 9	6 50	7 45	52

## WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the style and firm of Warburton and Smallwood,

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, &c.

Office—Cameron Block, Queen Square.

A. B. WARBURTON, B.A., B.C.L.; C. R. SMALLWOOD.

The firm are Agents for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, which does the largest business of any Life Insurance Company in the world.  
Dec. 3—law wky 3 mo

## L. ARTHUR & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

121 ATLANTIC AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

Eggs and Produce a Specialty.

July 15—dly wky

—FOR—

BOSTON.

—AND—

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Tuesday and Thursday, at 3.00 a. m.

Face from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$8.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. S. S. Co.,

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 8, 1886—eod wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

## BRITISH WAREHOUSE,

33 QUEEN STREET.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK,  
NOW COMPLETE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE!

## A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 19.—wky.

NOW THEN FOR  
D. A. BRUCE'S

—OFFER OF—

## CLOTHING & GENTS' FURNISHINGS

WE have on hand one case Cloths, one case Gents' Furnishings, sent by mistake, and sold to us at a big advantage rather than return them. We are manufacturing these cloths into

## SUITS AND OVERCOATS,

charging only FIVE PER CENT. OVER COST! and from \$4.50 to \$6 for making and trimming Overcoats; from \$5 to \$7 for making and trimming Suits with Good Trimmings and

## GOOD WORKMANSHIP.

CLOTH, by the yard or piece, Very Cheap. We have on hand a few Suits and Overcoats, made to order, not called for.

## SELLING AT COST.

This ought to convince you that there is money lost if you don't purchase from us, instead of buying imported clothing. ALL OUR CLOTHING IS MADE ON THE PREMISES. No \$3 Overcoats.

## The Custom Tailoring,

under the management of MR. JAMES McLEOD, leads all others for A1 work. Prices in this department will be found lower than ever. Our past record is sufficient guarantee to secure your future confidence.

A large portion of our Neckwear has been manufactured to our special order, from patterns that will be found the very thing you want.

## D. A. BRUCE,

72 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, 1885.—eod wky 2 mos

## BOOK-BINDING, PAPER-RULING

—AND—

## BLANK-BOOK MAKING,

MONACHAN'S BUILDING, - - - QUEEN SQUARE.

ALL kinds of BOOK BINDING executed at Lowest Prices and with Quick Despatch. A Ruling, Numbering and Perforating for the Trade promptly attended to. BLANK BOOKS A SPECIALTY.

A Share of Patronage Solicited.

## JAMES D. TAYLOR & CO.

QUEEN SQUARE.

Ch'town, Jan. 12, '86—6mos 2aw

## 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

## ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

### A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. It is as pleasant as honey, cures Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, Bottled at St. Stevens, N. B., by the proprietors, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists, 315 4TH AVE., N. Y.

### ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

The finest assortment of English and Canadian Confectionery for Christmas, trade we have ever offered.

### BEER & GOFF.

### MINCE MEAT,

Choice Brand, for Sale at BEER & GOFF'S.

### Canned Salmon,

Sandwiches, Peaches, Pine Apples, Corns, Tomatoes, Peas, &c., choice brands.

### BEER & GOFF.

### COFFEE! COFFEE!

Fresh roasted and ground—fine quality; also Essence Coffee and Condensed Coffee & Milk.

### BEER & GOFF.

### CRANBERRIES.

30 bris. Cranberries and Fox-berries at

### BEER & GOFF'S.

### CANDIED PEEL.

Keller's Celebrated English Citron, Orange and Lemon Peels at

### BEER & GOFF'S.

### SPECIALTIES.

Corned Beef, 20cts. per pound; Smoked Beef (shaved) 24cts. per pound; Bologna Sausages, 14cts. per pound; Ox Tongues (English), Pea Soup, &c., at

### BEER & GOFF'S.

### Pure Spices, Essences, &c

Pure Spices, Cream Tartar and Baking Powders at

### BEER & GOFF'S.

### ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES.

20 cases Oranges, 15 cases Lemons, 25 bris. Grapes, just arrived from Great Britain.

### BEER & GOFF.

### RAISINS.

250 boxes received—Layers, Valencias, Seedless.

### BEER & GOFF.

### APPLES.

American Baldwins, N. S. Tomkins, Pippins, &c., at

### BEER & GOFF'S.

### PASTRY FLOUR.

2, 3, 5, 10 and 12 pound packages, very choice quality.

### BEER & GOFF.

Dec. 11, 1885.

50 Lovely New Style of Chrono Cards, with name and prize for 10c. 12 packs, 12 names, for \$1. A sample pack and agent's outfit with illustrated catalogue of Tricks and Novelties, for 3c. stamp and this slip.

A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.—mar

### Federation of the British Empire.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, FEB. 4TH, BY GEO. E. FULL, ESQ.

(Continued.)

The power to raise all revenue being still vested in the different British and Colonial Parliaments, and the proportions of money needed for all Imperial purposes, such as defence and diplomatic service being granted by each Home and Colonial Assembly respectively, would place the Council in immediate connection, and largely under control of the people's representatives.

The first great duty of an Imperial Council would be to provide plans and means for the defence of the whole Empire; the United Kingdom and each Colony and dependency sharing in the protection of such defence, and contributing its quota of the expense in proportion to the value of the interests at stake.

The following brief outline of the present needed means of defence has been suggested.

1. "Maintaining in the United Kingdom, British North America, Malta, India, Australia and South Africa, six arsenals and dock yards, secure against attack and capable of supplying all warlike necessities, ships, armaments, munitions and repairs."

2. "Securing against hostile attack twenty coaling stations, so selected as to form a chain connecting all lines of communication."

3. "Utilizing the Imperial army and navy for all wars and for garrisoning the arsenals and coaling stations."

Without attempting to notice the high military place that this would give to the Empire, or its controlling power in the council of the nations, suffice it to say that a united nation with such a properly organized and distributed international world-wide system of defence, would have a permanent prospect of immunity from attack, based on the hopeless magnitude of any measure of success in such an attack.

On this point we quote as follows:—  
Mr. J. Danisten Wood:—"Other things are of importance, but there is one vital and all-important matter—the defence of the Empire by sea and by land. Let us devise some machinery for carrying out that object—some Federal body. A simple regulation of the British House of Parliament and of the Colonial Legislatures would effect all we want."

Duke of Manchester:—"I think the Colonies might have much greater power if their representatives formed part of some assembly of smaller numbers than the House of Commons of the United Kingdom."

It is said that Mr. Forster, the leader of the movement in England, has fallen back on the proposal made by Lord Grey, that all questions of foreign or colonial policy should be submitted to a council, which should include representatives of the various Colonies.

The next great question for settlement by the Imperial Council would be the trade relations of the Empire. Whether the produce and manufactures of one part should enter free of duty into every other part, or be liable to the same duties as those of foreign countries, or at a lower scale of duties. That an Empire could be formed and bound together in federal union with one part barring out the manufactures and produce of another by high protective tariffs, seems to be preposterous; as well might California put a high duty on goods of New England manufacture, and still expect to be called a part of the United States. It has been well said "that the strongest ties of a united Britain would be the material interests of a mutually profitable commercial intercourse;" and it is admitted on all sides even now, with the Empire so loosely connected, that the Mother Country should have an advantage in dealing with the Colonies, and that the Colonies should have an advantage in dealing with the Mother Country, over all foreign countries. So that if there is to be a solid, permanent, practical union of the Mother Country and her Colonies into a grand worldwide nation, the whole must be bound together by a convergence of interests, with a perfect freedom of intercourse, such as exists between all parts of the United States of America. So that it will be more profitable for Canada to ship all her surplus manufactures and produce over to Britain or Newfoundland, or some other part of the Empire, than it would be to send it to the United States or any other foreign country. So that all parts of the Empire would be equally interested in the opening up of new colonies, and the settlement of them by the surplus population of Great Britain. So that an exploring party of Canadians, in the heart of Africa, or another of Australians in the new kingdom of Burmah, would be as much under the protection of the Empire as was Gen. Gordon in the city of Khartoum.

The attainment of Free Trade between all parts of the Empire can only be by mutual concessions. For if the Colonies all agree to allow British and each others products and manufactures to enter free of duty, then Britain and all the Colonies must agree as an offset, to place a duty on foreign produce and manufactures. Therefore, we are justified in stating that the only fair and permanent commercial basis of Imperial Federation is Free trade between all parts of the Empire and duties on all foreign produce and manufactures.

A few quotations from the minutes of the British Colonial Society will give us some idea of the sentiments of the British people. One speaker says: "I do not think that the Mother Country is altogether fair with the Colonies. Look at the question of sugar bounties. At the present moment we are actually allowing the West Indies to be ruined. For what? Simply that we may have in this country cheaper sugar and cheaper jam than we ought to have."

The Earl of Dunraven: "My belief is that if the Mother Country wishes to give an advantage to the Colonies over the other

nations of the world, they would only be too glad to give us an equivalent advantage over the other nations of the world in dealing with them.

It is our duty and our interest also to see that no Colony is placed in a position in which it would be more advantageous for them to deal and treat with foreign powers than with the Mother Country."

Mr. Stephen Bourne—"I believe our present power of retaliation, whether over France or the U. S. A., is sufficiently large to enable us to force free trade on the various countries of the world. If not, we have this resource: that our colonies—so varied are their productions—could supply us with everything we really needed."

"FAIR TRADE IN ENGLAND.—The Commercial Advertiser's London despatch says the Cabinet have reached a decision on the tariff question. A bill is to be prepared for introduction into Parliament, authorizing the imposition of duties on imports into Great Britain from countries imposing duties on imports from Great Britain."

The feasibility of such a commercial union as we have mentioned, is plainly indicated and can no longer be called the "vain visions of a dreamer," as they were styled some five or six years ago. Among the reasons which would possibly influence the English voter in favor of it, we might mention the following:—

1. The political ties of the past will not permanently hold to Britain the Colonial nations of the near future.

2. A combination for Imperial and Colonial defence is now necessary for the safety of all parts of the Empire.

3. The great probability that in the course of a few years the Empire would be able to produce within itself all its food, staples and manufacturer's raw material.

4. The possibility of developing the present limited but profitable Colonial trade into a reliable and eventually sufficient market for all the Home country's surplus manufactures.

5. The great interest that an Imperial or Federal Council would have in directing the immigration of her own and foreign surplus population into her Colonial provinces and dependencies.

6. The profitable carrying trade which a mutual exchange of produce would realize to her shipping interests.

7. The establishing for all future time of her principles of justice, philanthropy, progress and industry upon the broad foundation of a world-extending, invincible, commercial, military and naval power.

The United Kingdom and her Colonies are to-day one-fifth of the whole surface of the globe, peopled by more than 300,000,000 inhabitants, with a trade of \$5,000,000,000 per annum, a public revenue of \$1,300,000,000, and would be, when united in the bonds of Imperial Federation, the greatest Empire that the world ever saw.

She then could truly be said to be "That power which has illuminated the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drumbeat, following the sun and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth with a continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." And crowned with a glory more radiant than any military greatness, she would have in her past retrospect of Christian philanthropy, justice and progress unequalled in the world's history, and with the vision of some day re-uniting the bonds of kinship with her great American offspring. Her future, as the great Anglo-Saxon Empire, would be a power more glorious and beneficent than was ever seen in the brightest of human visions. Carrying on her banner around the whole globe the great watchword of "Peace and good will to man," she would change its wars and shape its destiny.

We will now endeavour to notice the effect which Imperial Federation (on the terms we have mentioned) would have on the different interests and industries of Canada. Her principal industries may be classed as follows:—

1. Agriculture.
2. Lumber and Shipping.
3. The Fisheries.
4. Mining.
5. Immigration.
6. Manufactures.
7. The Revenue.

The Dominion grows, exports, and will always want a foreign market for wheat, barley, oats, butter, cheese, starch, pork, flax, hops, potatoes, horses, oxen, cows, sheep, bacon, hams, beef, peas, lard, wool, eggs, etc., etc. Now, as England does, and will always import for her home consumption immense quantities of all these agricultural products, therefore, she and some of her Colonies are Canada's only reliable and most profitable market for all these articles except, perhaps, horses, potatoes and eggs. Under Imperial Federation the Dominion of Canada would have a better market for all her surplus produce than she would have under any other circumstances. At the present time she has to compete in the British market with all foreign countries, including nearly every country in Europe. Therefore, it is evident that to the full extent of whatever duty England would place on foreign produce the Dominion would have an advantage over all foreign nations.

With such a duty of say 15 per cent., when United States wheat was worth \$1 in New York, Canadian would be worth \$1.15 in Montreal. When United States cheese was worth 10 cents per lb. in New York, Canadian would be worth 11½ cents in Montreal and the same proportion would be true of all other farm produce except eggs, potatoes and horses. One great factor in regulating the price of produce, is the rate of freight. Now it is evident that under Imperial Federation we would import more largely from Britain and less from the United States; this would give steamships a better outward freight, and as they then could afford to make a lesser return freight than when only having a good freight the one way, freight rates from Montreal to England would rule much below those from New York, thus giving the Canadian agriculturist another great advantage over his competitor across the border.

(To be continued.)