

You've Got a House

now, but will you have it tomorrow? Perhaps, if it doesn't burn down. But suppose it does burn, how about the insurance. I have companies whom we all know are prompt in adjusting and settling their losses. A small premium will make your secure. Come in and see me.

E. R. Brown

Insurance Agent
Charlottetown

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 10, 1897.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

In the course of his speech before the British Empire League—to which THE EXAMINER has already referred—the Hon. George W. Ross, of Ontario, deals forcibly with the question of Preferential Trade. After quoting statistics setting forth the great value of the British market, in which \$790,000,000 worth of food products, most of which can be grown in Canada, were sold last year, he proceeds to show what is required on the part of both Canada and Great Britain. On our part, a fast ocean steam service, facilities for cold storage, and more rapid transport by railway are steps in the right direction. Following in the natural order, and for similar reasons, must come the enlargement of our canals and the improvement of our harbours. Any prejudice that may exist with regard to the produce of Canada must be overcome, patiently and surely, by submitting to the consumers in Great Britain, Canadian butter, cheese, fruit, and every other article of consumption, equal in quality to similar articles produced in any other country. Granted these conditions Mr. Ross is satisfied that the markets of Great Britain will readily respond to Canadian enterprise.

But it is in respect to England's view of the Preferential Trade question, that Mr. Ross's remarks are most interesting. Upon this point he says:

(1) The commercial advantages to the colonies with such a preference would greatly strengthen and increase their attachment to the Empire. Commercial interchange means much more than simple buying or selling, it carries with it social and business relations, and leads to a better knowledge of the political institutions of the countries concerned in such commerce. Nothing would conduce more to a permanent union of her colonies than a better understanding in Great Britain of Canadian sentiment and feeling, and no better way could be found of increasing our acquaintance than by increasing trade.

(2) The greatness of England depends upon the maintenance of her colonies. Every British statesman of any note, nowadays at least, admits that her position among the other nations of the world would be seriously affected by the loss of any one of her important colonies. In order to secure the maintenance of that pre-eminence any measure not detrimental to her interests apart from the colonies is worthy of her most serious consideration.

(3) Her naval supremacy depends to a certain extent on the numerous coaling stations and harbours of refuge which she possesses under her own flag the world over. Anyone who studies the great highways of commerce, with a map of the world before him, can see how the loss of Gibraltar, or Malta, or Hong-Kong, or Halifax would seriously cripple England in maintaining her naval supremacy.

(4) Such a preference for the colonies would greatly stimulate the interest of the residents of the British islands in colonial affairs, and would lead, I am confident, to a more speedy settlement of the wild lands of the various colonies and the development of their resources. From this there would be many advantages:—(a) the congested settlement of the Mother Country would be relieved, and, to that extent, the burdens of maintaining a dependent population would be greatly diminished; (b) the increased population of the colonies would give a larger market to the products of the British manufacturers; and (c) the increased products of the colonies would add to the value of British commerce and increase the freights of British vessels.

(5) To be secure against danger in time of war, it is important to the Empire that her food supply should be produced under her own flag. The development of the colonies, and particularly the development of Canada, with our vast wheat areas in the North-West, would furnish a very considerable portion, if not all of that food supply.

But it may be said that the laboring class of Great Britain will never submit to taxation of their food in any sense or form for the benefit of the Colonies. Mr. Ross—Liberal as he is—is inclined to hold a different opinion. He leaves that the

manufacturers of England are not satisfied with the free admission of the products of other countries into the British markets whilst their products are shut out of the markets of such countries by tariffs almost prohibitory. He quoted the speech of Mr. Chamberlain before the third Congress of the Chamber of Commerce, on June 9, 1896, in which he said, speaking of the Zollverein:

"An essential condition of such a proposal would be that Britain shall consent to replace moderate duties upon certain articles which are of large production in the colonies. Now, if I have rightly understood it, these articles shall comprise corn, meat, wool and sugar, and perhaps other articles of enormous consumption in this country which are at present largely produced in the colonies." Further after pointing out that such a Zollverein existed in Germany and in the United States he stated:—"I say that such a proposal as a Zollverein between Great Britain and her colonies might commend itself even to the orthodox free trader"; and further on he says:—"I want to impress upon you my personal conviction that if a proposal of this kind came to us from the colonies, backed by any considerable support on their part, it would not be met with blank refusal by the people of this country."

In addition to this, Mr. Ross quoted the London Times to the effect that the British Empire is so large and so carefully self-supported that it can very well afford, for the sake of a serious political gain, to surround itself with a moderate fence, and the Duke of Devonshire who spoke "hotly" of a larger trade with the colonies on such a basis as would tend to the promotion of the unity of the Empire; and Mr. A. J. Balfour, who a few weeks ago declared that:

"If the commercial federation of the Empire has a justification at all, that justification is to be found in the fact that it will draw closer together the various distant and far separated members of this great community. If it does that I say it is no affair of any foreign nation what we do in the matter. They do not consult our convenience in the formation of their tariffs. I am not aware of any reason why we should consult their convenience in the formation of our tariffs."

One cannot help, said Mr. Ross, but appreciate the true British ring of these few sentences from the speech of the Leader of the House of Commons. The denunciation of the German-Belgium treaties was also referred to by Mr. Ross as proof of a sincere desire on the part of Great Britain to promote preferential trade with her colonies. If, said Mr. Ross, the question could only be made an imperial issue, and thus separated from all commercial complications, the watchword would not be in free trade or protection, but the unification and consolidation of the Empire.

SMUGGLING.

As a result of the higher duties placed upon liquors and tobacco by the Liberals, smuggling has greatly increased—particularly in the Province of Quebec. The Montreal Gazette remarks that a profit of 900 per cent. is too great a temptation for poor farmers and fishermen to withstand. However this may be, it is not likely that when the additional expenses of the Government in connection with the arrest and punishment of the smugglers are paid, the finances of the country will be in any better condition on account of the higher duties,—while drinking, false swearing and other immorality will be rather promoted than retarded.

—The proposition to establish a permanent Papal Nunciature in Canada is described by the St. John Sun as "Laurier's Latest."

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DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH A. MACDONALD

We regret to have to announce the death, at Halifax Infirmary, this morning, of Mr. Joseph R. McDonald, a member of the firm of Messrs. A. A. McDonald Bros., of Georgetown, and a son of Allan McDonald, of Jessie's Grove. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father.

The deceased began life some thirty years ago, as a clerk in the firm of which he afterwards by his prudence and business ability obtained a partnership. He always took a prominent part in promoting all measures that were for the benefit of the province, and he evinced a kindly interest in the welfare of all with whom he had any business relations. He was ever ready to assist them with his counsel and advice, or in a more substantial way when help was required. His loss will be deeply felt throughout King's County, particularly by the Liberal-Conservative Party, of which he was an active, able, and influential member.

NOT SO CHEAP.

GLANCING hastily over The Guardian in the early dawn of yesterday morning we overlooked its question as to whether or not a newspaper "sells its principles" by accepting advertisements which are antagonistic to its principles. In reply to this question we say, "no." We should, for instance, be happy to accept an advertisement from "The Guardian" and to take its money therefor; but this would not interfere with the editorial right of THE EXAMINER to contend that a well-conducted evening paper is much the better for the people's money. Every advertiser understands that he does not buy the editor's freedom of comment by inserting an advertisement in his paper. The editor may take any amount for an advertisement, and editorially denounce the authors of the advertisement and the thing that they advertise. The true editor never imagines for a moment that his editorial freedom is sold with his advertising space. THE EXAMINER, at least, does not sell its freedom upon such terms, or upon any terms.

As to the publication of evil, whether by advertisement or otherwise, we entertain the opinion that the evil is not, as a rule, greatly furthered by letting the public know about it.

Having answered its question, perhaps we may be permitted to ask whether the drinking of cider is in accord with its principles or those of the temperance bodies whom it represents? Its advertisement of "Cider" is decidedly attractive. Yet many a good man has been made drunk by cider. Perhaps the Guardian's advertising censor has been napping!

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TO LARGE BUYERS, TO CLOSE BUYERS TO ALL BUYERS

We say nothing of the advantages of offering New Fur Goods. We say nothing of the desire ladies always show for New Fur Goods. We say nothing of the curiosity always aroused when Paton & Co. announce pattern Furs direct from the makers. These things are so well known that we waste your time and our ink to enlarge upon them.

But when you are thinking of your Xmas Gifts we wish to impress on you the fact that we are large importers of Fur Goods and Novelties. If you buy from the importer you pay no middleman's profit. From the Fur designer to the retailers, with but one profit added. This is small, because our large sales permit it. Therefore, before placing Xmas orders, it is well to know what we can do for you.

Don't trust another's eyes nor listen to another's representation. See for yourself, not through another. Use your own eyes and not those of an interested party.

Come in person or by order, and see if it will not pay you to procure your Xmas Gifts of us. If you find things are not as we say, the door is open for your exit. If you can do better elsewhere, do so. We should, because it would be better for us. We wish you to do the same; but come and see first.

This week we purchased away down below manufacturer's list price a stock of Furs, right here in Ch'town, consisting of Ladies' Gloves, Mitts, Caps, Boas Collars. The goods were shown us on Monday morning early, delivered the same day, even saving express charges on the lot. It's a big lot, a good lot and a guaranteed lot. A clear saving of from 25 to 33 1/2 per cent. on every article.

Come early and have first choice. 27 Misses and Boys' Persian Lamb Caps, grey, all sizes, the \$3.35 and \$3.60 quality at \$2 and \$2.25. A lot of Fur Caps, a lot of Fur Muffs, a lot of Fur Jackets; regular stock will be offered with them. Children's Fur Caps at 85c.

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On Tuesday, December 14th

PROGRAMME.

1. Men's Chorus..... Emerson (10 voices).
2. Cello Solo—"Cavatine"..... Schmidt Prof. Vinnicombe.
3. Reading..... The Hon. The Attorney General
4. Vocal Solo..... Miss Cotton.
5. Harmonica Duett..... Messrs. Payne Bros.
6. Reading..... Miss Mellish.
7. Vocal Solo..... Rev. Mr. Manifold.
8. Vocal Quartette..... The Misses Earle and the Messrs Earle
9. Reading..... The Hon. The Master of the Rolls.
10. Vocal Solo..... Mr. Cloud Hill.
11. Violin Solo—"Ox Minuet"..... Haydn Prof. Vinnicombe.
12. Reading..... Mr. T. A. McLean.
13. Vocal Solo..... Miss Sullivan.
14. Male Quartette..... Rev. T. H. Hunt, Messrs E. Earle; J. Owen, C. Earle. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

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Dressed Dolls, Candy, Calendars

There will be a sale in St. Peter's Hall, on Monday, the 13th next, from 3 p. m. till 9 p. m.

Dressed Dolls, Candy and Calendars in profusion.

A.... Watch

Makes a very acceptable and useful Xmas present. We are showing a nice assortment of reliable time-keepers at

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The Empress Marine, Ins., Co., of London, England.

The General Marine Insurance Co., of Dresden.

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