

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, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon 3rd day, 11h, 25m, p. m.
First Quarter 11th day, 10h, 33m, p. m.
Full Moon 18th day, 2h, 26m, p. m.
Last Quarter 25th day, 0h, 58m, p. m.

D	M	DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water	Days
1	Monday	7	2	4	5	5	36	9	2
2	Tuesday	27	5	1	6	11	10	4	34
3	Wednesday	26	3	6	5	10	5	37	
4	Thursday	24	4	7	3	11	11	40	
5	Friday	23	6	7	5	11	44	43	
6	Saturday	21	7	8	2	11	43	46	
7	Sunday	19	8	8	4	0	15	49	
8	Monday	18	9	9	15	0	4	51	
9	Tuesday	17	11	9	46	1	23	54	
10	Wednesday	16	13	10	11	2	1	57	
11	Thursday	14	15	10	45	2	46	10	
12	Friday	12	16	11	22	3	45	4	
13	Saturday	11	18	11	7	5	3	7	
14	Sunday	9	19	0	59	6	33	10	
15	Monday	8	21	2	0	7	49	13	
16	Tuesday	7	23	3	9	8	50	16	
17	Wednesday	5	24	4	23	9	43	19	
18	Thursday	3	26	5	40	10	30	23	
19	Friday	1	27	6	57	11	12	26	
20	Saturday	6	59	28	8	12	11	46	
21	Sunday	5	30	9	24	13	32	32	
22	Monday	56	31	10	29	1	13	35	
23	Tuesday	55	33	11	41	1	56	38	
24	Wednesday	52	34	11	2	4	49	41	
25	Thursday	51	36	0	44	3	44	45	
26	Friday	49	37	1	43	4	52	48	
27	Saturday	47	38	2	37	6	11	51	
28	Sunday	6	45	5	40	7	19	10	

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.

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 8.00 a. m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$5.50, 2nd class; \$9.50, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Feb. 8, 1886—cod wky

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

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.

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.—cod wky 2mos

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. Rating, 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. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts. A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

It is as pleasant as honey. 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. H., by the proprietors, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Druggists, 343 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 Foxberries at

BEER & GOFF'S.

CANDIED PEEL.

Keiller'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, Valencia, 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 Chromo Cards, with name and price 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.

(Concluded)

When we consider that there are nearly two hundred million acres of good land stretching from Lake Superior to the base of the Rocky Mountains, capable of producing 3,000,000,000 bushels of grain, and suitable for grazing and stock raising; that the Dominion has every railway, canal and steamship facility for carrying the produce of it to the English market; and that the older Provinces are yet capable of great improvement in agriculture, and can rapidly increase their present production, we say when we consider these things that it is evident that Imperial Federation would be of immense benefit to the agricultural and all the other interests of the Dominion.

LUMBER AND SHIPPING.

Twenty-six million dollars' worth of the products of the forest were exported from the Dominion in 1884; \$15,000,000 worth to the United Kingdom and Colonies, and \$9,000,000 worth to the United States. The United Kingdom imported about \$85,000,000 worth, showing that there is a market for all that Canada can produce. A duty on all foreign lumber would, without doubt, be as much benefit to this industry as to that of agriculture; and under Imperial Federation, a large trade would spring up with the other Colonies. For instance, the wood of Australia is hard and much more difficult to work than our pine and spruce, and large quantities of pine are shipped to there from California. Under Imperial Federation, this trade would fall into Canadian hands.

In 1884, the total value of ships sold to other countries was \$416,756. Of this, P. E. Island sold \$122,600, the principal markets were Britain, Norway and Newfoundland. Situated as the Dominion is by the side of a long chain of rivers and lakes, she has every facility for developing her lumber and shipping interests. Under the proposed Imperial Federation, our whole shipping industry would realize an immediate and important impetus, with a largely increased export and import trade with Britain and the Colonies, and being able to purchase all material and supplies at minimum cost, the Dominion would soon step from the fourth rank to be second only to Great Britain in the world's great Merchant Marine.

THE FISHERIES.

In 1884 the Dominion exported \$8,500,000 of fish of various kinds, of this over \$3,000,000 went to the United Kingdom and Colonies, and about \$3,500,000 to the United States. Since the expiration of the treaty last July, the fish merchants of the Provinces have begun to look for other markets, and they find that large quantities of our fish can find a profitable market in many countries of Europe and in different parts of the Empire. A Halifax Merchant, in a letter to the paper the other day says, "that large quantities of dry, salt codfish can be sold in Spain and Portugal—if they are properly salted, cured and packed." Also the Boston Herald says, "that the West Indies import largely from the United States of fish that the Dominion can supply, and that since the expiration of the treaty many American merchants have had their fish for the W. I. market packed in the Provinces, shipped to them in bond and then re-shipped by them to the West India markets." A merchant writing from Sydney, New South Wales, says that "their native fish are mostly inferior, and that there is a large demand for such fish, as British Columbia salmon and those of the Eastern Provinces now being largely supplied by the U. S. A." Therefore, under Imperial Federation this great industry would find new and profitable markets, and have great advantage over our neighbors in all British and Colonial ports, by the difference of the duty, and in the more advantageous exchange of products, and in the lesser cost of procuring the fish, which the following extract from the Boston Herald of January 26, 1886, will prove: "A Gloucester fisherman in writing to the New York Sun, says, 'Why is it that the American fishermen cannot compete with the Canadian? Because the average cost of a fishing vessel ready for sea for the last ten years has been \$11,000; and outfit for twelve (12) months, \$4,000; this, owing to the (U. S. A.) tariff is 30 per cent more than the Canadian pay.'"

MINES.

The Dominion exports about \$3,500,000 of the products of her mines, principally of coal and gold to the U. S. A. The taking off the duty of \$2.25 per ton on pig iron would tend to lessen the value of the output of iron mines, but would be offset by the lesser cost of mining as the result of a Free Trade with Britain, so that this industry would not be affected much one way or the other.

EMIGRATION.

No doubt hundreds of thousands of British emigrants have gone to the U. S. A., who ought to have settled in Canada. The great want of the Dominion now is a large influx of population to cultivate their vacant lands and develop her industries in the Northwest. Under Imperial Federation we might expect a large immigration into Canada, for the following reasons:—

1. The fact that all farm produce for export to the United Kingdom would be worth ten to twenty per cent more in Canada than in the U. S. A.
2. That all British Colonial manufactures could be purchased in Canada at a very little more than in the old country, thus materially reducing household expenses.
3. The British Government would have a powerful financial consideration to induce them to put forth strenuous efforts to direct the tide of emigration into the Colonies for the simple reason that her

manufactures would be increased thereby, and an Imperial Council would, without doubt, soon devise some means for directing the migration of her population, so as to keep the people within the bounds of the Empire.

MANUFACTURES.

A large amount of Canadian capital is invested in manufacturing industries of various kinds; and many hands are employed therein. Being one of the great interests, if injured to any appreciable extent would materially retard the growth of the nation. At first thought one would feel inclined to say that all the manufacturing industries of the Dominion would be destroyed under imperial free trade. A closer inspection, however, will show that out of sixteen of the principal manufacturing industries, only two or three would be injured; the other thirteen would be more or less benefited.

The cotton and hat and cap factories under British competition, would probably become, not to say unprofitable, but only a little more unprofitable than they are at present. Possibly in the course of a few years they would learn to compete with the British manufacturers, in which case they would open up a world-wide market, that would put them on an assured permanent profitable basis.

The following are the principal lines of manufactures that are now capable of competing in foreign and colonial markets, and such being their present condition, not one of them would be injured by Imperial Federation, for it is plain that if they can compete with England in other markets, they most assuredly would defy her in their own.

1. Agricultural Implements..... \$17,232
2. Biscuits..... 15,031
3. Carriages, Carts, &c..... 21,756
4. Clothing and Wearing Apparel..... 15,621
5. Extract of Homoeopathic Herbs..... 261,156
6. Steel, Iron and Hardware..... 2,8,118
7. Leather, and Manufactures of..... 329,412
8. Machinery..... 82,475
9. Musical Instruments..... 98,089
10. Starch..... 49,097
11. Wooden Manufactures..... 692,735
12. Sewing Machines..... 95,226

\$2,258,734

All of these twelve kinds of manufactures are largely imported by the other Colonies, and are in many cases now supplied by the United States. For example, sewing machines, carriages, agricultural implements, organs and pianos, furniture, many kinds of hardware and machinery are exported into Australia from the United States, while Canada's total exports to Australasia are only \$530,000. The United States exports to the same Colonies amount to \$7,230,000. Under Imperial Federation a large share of this trade would fall into Canadian hands; and with the development of these and the other Colonies of the Empire, it would not be long before an immense trade would spring up for Canadian products and manufactures.

The following extract from the American Mail and Export Journal for January, 1886, shows how high a value the United States manufacturer places upon the British and Colonial trade. Speaking of the United States export trade, he says:—"The fact that American trade follows the British flag, is to be attributed to a community of language, trade systems and habits. Our total exports to British Africa amounted in 1884 to \$2,500,000, while in the same year to Spanish, French and Portuguese Africa combined it was only \$1,000,000; to British America, \$52,000,000, and to Spanish, French, Danish and Dutch America combined, only \$17,000,000. Total exports to Great Britain and the Colonies, \$445,000,000; and to all other countries of the world \$269,000,000. Indeed, commercially speaking, we are as much a British Colony to-day as either Canada, Australasia or the Cape of Good Hope. We must keep our grip on British trade, home and colonial."

The competition which Canada would meet in the colonial markets from England, in these last named manufactures and many others, is not half so much to be dreaded as is that of the United States. The Canadian styles suit many markets, and supply many trades that the British do not compete for.

With the increased development of our agricultural industries and increase of population, before noticed as inevitable under Imperial Federation, a large, reliable and profitable home market would be produced, which would be a permanent basis for all lines of manufacturing.

Sugar Refineries.—Under the union this industry would receive an honest and healthy stimulus, being able to purchase its raw sugars from British Islands free of duty, which would probably reduce the cost to about half of the present duty; also to foreign refined and raw sugars would pay a duty in England and the colonies, our refineries would have a share in a large market now controlled by France and Holland.

As British goods would, under Imperial Federation, be about 50 per cent cheaper in Canada than in the United States, a large trade would fall into the hands of our merchants in supplying United States fishermen and tourists with many lines of goods at profitable prices.

In his speech in London, Eng., lately, Sir John McDonald said that Canada was willing, and that she would be prepared to join the Mother Country in an offensive and defensive league for the maintenance of the Empire and the flag of Britain. The necessity of this has already been noticed. Suffice it to say now, that Canada is almost undefended. Under Imperial Federation a system of defence could be established that would place in Canada a great arsenal with all necessary naval and military munitions of war, which would give some measure of security to the whole of B. N. A.

THE REVENUE.

The total amount of revenue derived by the Customs from the duties on imports in 1884 was a little over \$20,000,000. Of this, about \$9,000,000 was collected on imports from U. S. and the Colonies. Under Imperial Free Trade the duties col-