

# 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, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1888.

VOL. 22.—NO. 44.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening by

The Examiner Publishing Co

From their office, corner of Water and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

—RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—

Six months.....\$2.50  
Three months.....1.25  
One month.....50

Advertising at moderate rates.  
Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 5th day, 7h., 30.1m., a.m., S.W.  
New Moon 13th day, 4h., 26.2m., a.m., N.E.  
(below horizon.)  
First Quarter 21st day, 0h., 36.8a.m., W.  
(below horizon.)  
Full Moon 28th day, 7h., 6.4m., p.m., S.E.

D<sup>y</sup> DAY OF WEEK (Sun/Moon/High/Low)  
M<sup>y</sup> rises/sets rises/low

Day	h	m	h	m	h	m	h	m	
1 Sunday	7	51	4	19	7	8	noon	8 29	
2 Monday	50	21	9	20	1	20	31	30	
3 Tuesday	50	21	9	20	1	20	31	30	
4 Wednesday	50	21	9	20	1	20	31	30	
5 Thursday	49	23	11	53	2	55	33	33	
6 Friday	49	23	11	53	2	55	33	33	
7 Saturday	48	25	1	20	3	15	37	37	
8 Sunday	48	25	1	20	3	15	37	37	
9 Monday	48	25	1	20	3	15	37	37	
10 Tuesday	47	30	4	43	8	46	41	41	
11 Wednesday	47	31	5	51	9	57	43	43	
12 Thursday	46	33	6	51	10	23	45	45	
13 Friday	46	34	7	43	11	5	47	47	
14 Saturday	45	35	8	28	11	44	49	49	
15 Sunday	45	36	9	4	morn	51	51	51	
16 Monday	44	37	9	35	0	20	53	53	
17 Tuesday	44	37	10	3	0	57	56	56	
18 Wednesday	42	38	10	38	1	33	59	59	
19 Thursday	42	40	10	52	2	12	1	1	
20 Friday	41	42	11	15	2	53	4	4	
21 Saturday	40	44	11	40	3	44	6	6	
22 Sunday	39	45	aft	8	4	45	8	8	
23 Monday	38	46	0	38	5	54	11	11	
24 Tuesday	37	48	1	14	7	4	13	13	
25 Wednesday	36	49	1	56	8	3	16	16	
26 Thursday	35	50	2	47	8	53	18	18	
27 Friday	34	52	3	47	9	40	20	20	
28 Saturday	33	54	4	51	10	23	22	22	
29 Sunday	32	55	6	2	11	4	24	24	
30 Monday	31	57	7	15	11	44	26	26	
31 Tuesday	7	29	4	58	8	29	aft	23	29

\$55,000

TO LOAN on First Mortgage securities of Freehold Farms.  
Low rates of interest.  
Payable by instalments if required.  
WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD,  
Solicitors.  
Ch'town, Dec. 29, 1887.—11 wk 31

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port land, every Monday, and Thursday at 8.30 a.m.

Fare 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., P. E. I. S.S. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.  
Nov. 12, 1887.—eod wk

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS

Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &

Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

May 18, 1887.

AMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX.

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES: Thomas Fyfe, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macleod, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,

TEA MERCHANTS,

71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax.

Oct. 24, 1887—

## FUR GOODS

Ladies' Astracran Jackets Dolmanetts, Muffs, in Seal, Beaver, Persian Lamb, Astracran, Nutria, &c., Fur Collars, and Fur Cuffs Ladies' Caps, Finest Quality, Lowest Prices.



Men's Driving Collars, Fur Gloves, Fur Caps, and a lot of Gray and Black Sleigh Robes, Very Cheap.

STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—eod & wk

BEST VALUE IN

## D-R-Y G-O-O-D-S

AT

## Perkins & Sterns.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.

Buy Your Supplies at

## BEER & GOFF'S,

where you will get everything Fresh, Good and Cheap.

WE have on hand a very Large Stock of Choice Groceries, all of which will be Sold at the very Lowest Cash Prices, to suit the times.

RAISINS—Over 8,000 pounds, Cooking, Seedless and Table Raisins.  
CURRANTS—Over 4000 pounds choice, clean fruit.  
CANDIED PEEL—Citron, Lemon and Orange.  
FLAVORINGS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Cloves, Cinnamon, &c., &c.  
SYRUPS—Lemon, Raspberry and Lime Juice.  
CANNED GOODS—Condensed Coffee, Peaches, Pineapple, Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Ox-Tongue, Sardines, Corned Beef and Dried Beef, Salmon, Lobsters, &c., &c.  
BISCUIT—Oatmeal, Sugar and Ginger Wafers, Coffee, Orange, Shrewsbury, Oatmeal, and a Large Assortment of Plain and Fancy Biscuits.  
CONFECTIONERY—A very fine assortment of Mixtures Chocolates, Carames, Creams and Fancy Goods.

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Figs, Dates, Pickles, B. powder

Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, &c., &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH AT

## BEER & GOFF'S,

Queen and King Squares' Stores.

Dec. 13, 1887.—eod & wk

## HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS

A. HERMANS & SON

ARE now prepared to enter on contracts for putting up in Dwellings, etc., on the newest and most approved plans, the HOT WATER APPARATUS for Heating. The character of the work which the firm of A. HERMANS & SON has been in the habit of performing, is a sufficient guarantee that the Heating Works set up by them will be thorough and efficient.

Parties anxious to inspect the Heating Process, as built by A. Hermans & Son, can do so calling any day at the private residence of the firm, on Bayfield Street.

Boilers on hand. Coils, etc., manufactured on the premises as required.

A. HERMANS & SON.

Charlottetown, November 30, 1887.—

## GREAT BARGAINS. GREAT MEETING



A. J. MURPHY, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Dec. 20, 1887—6i

## Mortgage Sale

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the third day of November, A. D. 1887, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the third day of July, A. D. 1877, and made between Thomas Henry Keating, of the one part, and Henry Skellington, of the other part.  
A. L. that piece of land, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, being part of Town Lot number forty-two (42), in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlottetown, commencing on the westward side of Queen Street, at the southeast angle of the property of William R. Watson, thence by a line at right angles to said street westwardly on or about eighty-six feet, or until it meets the division line between Town Lot number forty-one and said Town Lot forty-two in said hundred, thence along said division line southwardly seventy-two feet, or until it meets the northward edge of King Street, thence along King Street eastwardly twenty-two feet, or until it meets the west boundary of the property of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, thence following the course of said boundary northwardly on a line parallel with Queen Street forty-four feet, or to the northward boundary of said Bank property, thence following said northward boundary eastwardly for the distance of sixty-four feet, or until it strikes the westward edge of Queen Street, thence following Queen Street northwardly for the distance of twenty-eight feet, more or less, to the place of commencement.  
For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.  
Dated this 31st August, 1887.  
EDWARD J. HODGSON, Assignee of Mortgage.

Sept. 1, 1887—eod t sale

The above sale is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of January, next, A. D. 1888, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.  
EDWARD J. HODGSON.  
Nov. 2, 1887.

The above sale is hereby further postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1888, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.  
EDWARD J. HODGSON.  
Jan. 4, 1888.

C. C. CARLTON, AUCTIONEER.

Commission Merchant,

SOURIS, P. E. I.

Oct. 3, 1887.

## SLEIGHS.

PARTIES wishing to purchase would consult their best interests by examining my stock of New and Second-hand Sleighs, which will be sold cheap to suit the times. The Repairing of Carriages and Sleighs promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.  
N. B.—Carriages waiting repairing, painting or trimming, stored free for the winter.  
Factory and Show Rooms Upper Prince Street, opposite Baptist Church.  
J. J. SEAMAN.  
Dec. 13, 1887—eod & wy t1 feb 1

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SINCE the petition to annul the Scott Act has been defeated, I take this means of informing the trade and the public generally, that I have been appointed agent for the Island for James Rone, of Halifax, manufacturer of all kinds of temperate drinks, and that I have in stock a large assortment of the above goods which I will supply at factory prices. The goods manufactured by Mr. Rone are admitted to be far superior to any other manufactured in the Provinces.  
Goods supplied immediately on receipt of order.

## OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

Sold by the barrel, quart or half shell at the OLD LONDON HOUSE.

JOHN JOY Proprietor.

Water Street, 17th Dec., 1887, 2 aw 2w

## Feed Cutters & Grain Crackers

FOR SALE—Bell's Feedcutters, both hand and horse power, Feury's Grain Crackers, Dickie's Fan-mill.  
Also, some cheap Hand-trucks, suitable for mills, granneries and warehouses.  
D. MACKENZIE, Kest Street.  
Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1887—11 wk 31

## GREAT MEETING

At New Perth, King's Co.,

(Continued.)

J. G. SCRIMGEOUR, Esq., M. L. C., was glad to see that the farmers of New Perth and adjoining settlements were alive to their interests, and take an interest in the question of Commercial Union. He could not agree with the last speaker, who wanted to build up this great Canada of ours by taking the hard earnings of the farmers to support manufacturers in Ontario and Quebec. He also wanted to build up this country, but not in that way. There was no country in the world that can produce potatoes so cheaply as this Island, and there is no better market for them than in the United States. But owing to the duty of 15 cents a bushel imposed by the United States, when there is a large crop in that country we cannot obtain so good a market for our surplus crop. Where, he asked, did our surplus crop of potatoes go this year? Was it not to the United States? And if the duty had been taken off every one growing potatoes would have received at least ten cents a bushel higher price. The last speaker said if the duty was taken off, that other countries would pour in so many potatoes that we would receive no more than we do now. Under Commercial Union the outside world could not compete with us in the United States market, and the farmers of this Island could produce them cheaper than the farmers of the United States or Canada. We will then have a market of 60,000,000 people and would receive \$40 per 100 bushels instead of \$25 as we got this year. Some say that the duty is not paid by the farmer, that the shipper pays it. But that is not the case. The shipper calculates the cost for freight, insurance, wharfage, and if the duty is put on, profits that down also, and adding his own profit gives the balance of the market price to the farmer. In 1886 the price in Boston was from 40 to 45 cents per bushel, and if no duty had been imposed the farmers of this Island would have got 20 cents per bushel instead of 15 to 16 cents that they were paid. There is another thing to be remembered, the potato crop in the United States is a very uncertain one, and in many years they have to look to us for potatoes although they cost them higher prices. With us the potato crop seldom fails, and if the duty was removed we would be certain of obtaining a good price for our most productive crop every year. He did not think it would pay to feed beef on potatoes at 25 or 30 cents per bushel to sell at 5 cents a pound live weight. The fact was that the United States was the only paying market for our surplus produce. We also receive large amounts for horses and eggs, and where will we be if the Americans shut out our horses, wool, potatoes, eggs and other articles we now export. Look at the expense that is entailed in keeping up this war of tariffs. The cutters employed watching the fisheries are costing large sums of money, and he believed it would be better for the Americans to be allowed to take the fish, as they had a right to do, than to continue this outlay. We are one people with the Americans, and we should not treat them harshly. The last speaker was very careful of the manufacturing industries, but if these industries cannot stand on their own bottom like a tub, the sooner they go down the better. If the people of this Island are to be taxed 35 per cent. to keep them up they should go down. It is said these manufactures are in their infancy, but they would take a long while to come to manhood. It is simply to give them the control of the trade that the duty is imposed, and in this way—monopolies of the vilest kind are fostered. We see in the United States, at Chicago, that risings have taken place against monopolies of this kind, and we want none of such in this country. Let us have access to the manufactures and markets of the United States, so that we can buy our goods cheaply and sell our produce to the best advantage. He wanted no political union with the United States. We have a good constitution in this country, and he had no desire for any change in that way, and would not give place in loyalty to anyone in this meeting. It was very hard to say how the revenue would be pooled; that was a matter for future consideration. The only thing we have to do is to discuss the question, and the Government may then take it up. They, no doubt, will appoint a commission, who will arrange matters of that kind. If, after the both parties have submitted their views, a reasonable decision can be arrived at, why not adopt it? He believed the revenue under Commercial Union would be pooled by population, and we have nothing to fear. He was in favor of Commercial Union, as he believed it would better our commercial condition. The United States market may be said to be at our door; and as our great staple is potatoes we should endeavor to obtain free access to it, for when we had no market in the United States we could do nothing with them.

JOHN HAMILTON, Esq., could not agree with all that had been said by either of the former speakers, yet he would not like to say a great deal at the present time, for fear that, displeasing both of them, he might be "crushed between the upper and the nether millstone." The question was very properly asked by Mr. Ferguson, at the Charlottetown Board of Trade, "What is Commercial Union?" Goldwin Smith defines Reciprocity or Commercial Union as follows:—"It means unrestricted reciprocity or complete free trade in all products, natural or manufactured, and also a full participation in all commercial privileges such as fisheries and coasting trade. It involves no derogation from national sovereignty, nationality or autonomy,

simply an agreement between two nations to enjoy the advantages of free trade from which each might retire on giving due notice, as in case of any other commercial treaty." But the term Commercial Union has been used in a different sense. Mr. L. H. Davies says: "Commercial Union meant the throwing down of the tariff walls between Canada and the United States and letting trade flow between the two countries as it does between the States of the Union—customs duties abolished from Nova Scotia to California. Unrestricted Reciprocity means the same, except that the United States and Canada would retain their respective tariffs with the rest of the world." This is the meaning generally attached to these terms, and he thought it was the proper one. Senator Haythorne at the Charlottetown Board of Trade meeting, when the question was discussed said: "Our intercourse with Canada has not been satisfactory—we buying too much and selling them too little. Formerly our trade was with Great Britain, but that is practically dead." He also said that if fairness would be observed by the Americans, Commercial Union might be brought about; but at the same time pointed out that the Americans did not always act fairly in matters of this kind. The Halifax Chronicle, in commenting on the speech, said: "It is well to be cautious and none but fools would rush blindly into such a comprehensive and revolutionary trade measure as Commercial Union undoubtedly is. Mr. Laurier, the leader of the Grits, or rather he should say the Great Liberal Party of the Dominion, says: "There is no doubt in my mind that Free Trade with our neighbors would be a great advantage to our country. The great difficulty, in my mind, is the one that I am not quite sure that Commercial Union would be consistent with the duty we owe to the Mother Country." The Hon. Alex. McKenzie, the former leader of the Liberal Party, whom every one respects, lately addressed a passing allusion to this question. Hon. Edward Blake, in one of his last public speeches, was so cautious in referring to the question of Free Trade with the United States that his opponents claimed that he had backed down from his former policy, and had adopted the National Policy of protecting our manufacturers. When men like these who look a long way before and behind them are so careful in advancing any opinion in favor of Commercial Union, it was necessary that we should be cautious in supporting a movement that might result disastrously to our country. These men regard this movement as a ticklish affair, and caution us against it, and to some extent we should be guided by their advice. Who is the great apostle of Commercial Union? Erastus Wiman, of New York, who is a man that may be said to belong to no nationality. This gentleman came to Canada last summer, and having plenty of money, used it liberally in Ontario in promoting some worthy objects. Being a good speaker, and having a good knowledge of trade, he was asked to address meetings at Toronto and other places, and at them advocated the adoption of Commercial Union and asked the people to fall down and worship the "Golden Calf" of American commerce. Goldwin Smith, another prominent advocate of this scheme, was formerly a Protectionist, but is now a Free Trader, and claims to be a seer who can see further than others. This gentleman, no doubt, is a ripe scholar and an able writer, but has not demonstrated his ability as a politician, and neither he nor Mr. Wiman are safe guides to follow in a question so momentous as Commercial Union. Mr. Hamilton would like to see free trade as well as many other fine things that men desire to see far distant. The Americans have raised a barrier between the trade of that country and Canada, and they do not seem to be disposed to relax the restrictions they have imposed, so long as they do not hold out the "olive branch" we are powerless to move in the matter. Supposing the custom houses from Nova Scotia to California were abolished it would then be necessary for the two countries to frame a tariff. The framing of this tariff would require the creation of a new power to establish it, and that power would likely be largely under the influence of the American people, who would have the matter all their own way. He saw no reason to go begging to the United States and asking them as mendicants for free trade. It would be putting us in a false position as British subjects. He did not think it advisable to go in for wild schemes like Commercial Union. Even if our exclusion from the American market may cause some loss and hardship, he did not believe it would eventually prove detrimental to our well-being as a nation. It was well known that States matured in hardship had longer lives than those developed under more favorable circumstances, and there was no great reason to complain of the progress now being made by the Dominion of Canada. He did not believe in holding up pocket before principle as the Commercial Unionists did. The States that formerly existed on the shores of the Mediterranean, especially Venice, adopted that method, and although they acquired vast wealth, yet they became so effeminate through luxurious ease and vice, that not a single vestige of them now remains among the nations of the world. This is the consequence of sacrificing principle to acquire wealth; and if we now pursue a like course and sacrifice the bright prospects now before us, of building up a great country and nation, our fate, no doubt, will be equally disastrous. He saw no reason to fear the success of Canada in the struggle for existence if our people are true to themselves and their country, and he would be sorry to second any movement that might destroy these bright aspirations. The time may come when MacAulay's New Zealand, after standing on one of the broken pillars of London Bridge, and having sketched the ruins of St. Pauls, when Britain with all her glory may have passed away and only be remembered by the record.

(Continued on fourth page.)