

THE DAILY EXAMINER
FEBRUARY 20, 1883.

The Relations of the Colonies to the Empire.

The advantage of having, as the representative of Canada at the seat of the Empire, so eminent a man as Sir A. T. Galt has repeatedly been made evident. If it has no other result, the speech lately delivered by His Excellency upon the relations of the Colonies to the Empire will, at least, bring the name of Canada into still greater prominence. The speech has gained the ear of the Nation. It is quoted and discussed by its leading organs of opinion; and is one of the topics of political conversation at the clubs.

His Excellency argues that the aims of British statesmen should be directed towards keeping the different parts of the Empire together. So long as the vast territories now under the sway of Victoria remain loyal to each other, the strength of the motherland is assured. But there is no future for Great Britain if the Colonies become disintegrated. And this "sticking together" is also in the interest of the Colonies. Deprived of the protection afforded by the might of Britain, each would be petty and weak—open to attacks from its neighbors which it could only repulse with loss of blood and treasure. The United States will never be disposed to quarrel about a trifle with Canada while the Dominion can fall back upon the protection of Great Britain; Russia will think three times before overrunning India so long as it is governed by a British Viceroy. There can be no question, however, but that in the latter case the colony would be speedily attacked were it not for the power wielded by the Cabinet in London.

The maintenance of a mutual commerce is also a strong bond of union. We have in the British Empire 7,926,704 millions square miles of the earth's surface, yielding every production required for the use of civilized men, inhabited by 241 millions of human beings, governed by 35 millions in these islands, and by 10 millions of the same race scattered wide east through the possessions of the Empire. This vast population contributes yearly for its government and for the development of the material resources of the country no less than £184,000,000—£84,000,000 being the revenue of Great Britain, and £100,000,000 the aggregate revenue of the possessions. It would be hopeless to attempt to compute the internal traffic of this vast population, but we can get approximately some idea of their great industry by looking at the seaboard trade, the interchange between the colonies and the mother country, and between the colonies and foreign nations. This amounts in the aggregate to 1040 millions, of which 700 millions belong to Great Britain, and no less than 340 millions being foreign imports and exports to its colonial possessions abroad. The enormous trade employs 8,300,000 tons of shipping belonging to the subjects of the Queen, and of that amount 1,300,000 belong to Canada, which is only one out of many colonies.

How this enormous Empire is to be bound more closely together than it is, Sir Alexander does not very clearly indicate; but telegraphs, railways, steamships and the recent invention of Grand Committees of the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of determining the policy and legislating with reference to the respective sections of the Empire, seem to him means which would render it easier than it otherwise would be, and which may be employed.

He thinks that if the matter were referred to representative men of Great Britain and the Colonies, a plan might, without much difficulty, be elaborated which, as the basis of a Federal Union, would commend itself to all thoughtful people.

The idea is the grandest of the Century. Is it practical?

Serious—Indeed!

So, it appears, the Patriot was really serious! It will be admitted that if the delegates to Ottawa were grits and not Tories we should have good cause for trepidation. When two delegates were considered a sufficient number to barter away the independence of our Province, something terrible might be expected to follow the departure for Ottawa of three; and if one of the most unselfish and economical and, taken altogether, the best of the grits, paid out, in clear money between here and Battleford, nearly fifteen hundred dollars, what would be the expense of a delegation of three all the way to Ottawa and back? The boon obtained would have to be very large indeed to avoid the necessity of levying direct taxation on their return; and if no boon were obtained?—we shudder at the thought!

But it is reassuring to know that the delegates are Tories and not grits; that they have not gone to sell the Province, but to obtain for us a remission of our very considerable outlays on piers and wharfs and to assert our claims and rights to improved means of communication between the Island and the other Provinces of Canada; and that, being Tories, their expenses will not be more than are necessary to support the dignity of members of the Government.

We hold it wise, when we do make an effort, to make it sufficiently strong to accomplish our object; and besides the

strength gained from mutual consultation when preferring and urging our claims, our delegates will be strengthened by the feeling that the Dominion Government will see from the fact that we have sent three delegates, that the Local Government consider their mission a highly important one and are thoroughly in earnest about it.

If there were any vacancy upon our Bench, there might be a small quantity of sense in the bluster of the Patriot about a Judgeship for Mr. Brecken or for Mr. Sullivan; for both gentlemen have claims to the position. But as there is no vacancy, there is no sense.

The Globe's Ottawa correspondent writing on the 14th says:—"The Government have been endeavoring to induce the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company to undertake the conveyance of mails across the Straits of Northumberland in the winter as well as the summer season. The Company, however, have refused. The Island representatives regard the Government's course as an effort to shirk the responsibility of fulfilling the terms upon which they entered Confederation."

The statement was quoted by the Patriot of last evening.

It is not correct.

We give this contradiction on the best authority.

Friends Abroad.

It is pleasing to know that THE EXAMINER is prized by Islanders living in other lands. Of this fact we are constantly receiving the most tangible assurance in letters which contain the cash for a renewal of subscription. But it is especially pleasing to find THE EXAMINER classed by the Blackstone Valley Argus among "the best of our exchanges, * * * brim-full of news, and much superior to the average weekly." The Blackstone Valley Argus is a fine lively paper, published in Lonsdale, R. I., by Messrs. Thomas W. Schurman and W. H. Brown. These names have a familiar sound, and one of them, at least, belongs to the Island. From the article containing the complimentary notice of THE EXAMINER, we clip the following:—"P. E. I. is a place that is not much known to the average American citizen, and yet it is one of the most interesting of the Dominion provinces. The Island is two and a half times larger than Rhode Island, and has one of the best soils in the world for farming, and more particularly for raising root crops. Her fisheries are widely known, and the northern side of the Island is the summer resort for Massachusetts mackerel fishers. The climate though cold in winter is not at all inconvenient owing to the steadiness, the summers are beautiful the heat being always tempered by the sea breeze. The land is rolling, there being no very high hills or great levels. It is crescent shaped, and is indented by numerous rivers and bays, which abound in trout and other fish. The Island does not suffer from the cold fogs which infest the mainland. The nearest point is Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick, nine miles, where the mails cross in the winter. The population is about 120,000 or, the same as the city of Providence. It has 160 miles of railway and talk of building more. The Island owes a large amount of shipping, and manufacturing interests are commencing to receive considerable attention, they having been hitherto neglected, on which account large numbers of young men and women left for the United States every year there being not ing for them to do at home. There is a smaller percentage of persons who cannot read or write than in any other place in the world of equal population. Her sons are to be found in every part of this country from Maine to California, and are a sober and industrious class of citizens, many of them have accumulated wealth and hold positions of trust. During our late civil war scores of them were to be found in the armies of the North. There is a large number in Rhode Island, Lonsdale coming in for a fair share."

The McDonald Affair.

Mr. McDONALD's right to resume his seat in the N. S. Legislative Council, having been considered by that body, it is understood that the decision has been left to the Governor in Council. An exchange says:—"An official despatch of Lord Stanley, dated 17th July, 1843, would seem to meet the difficulty. It speaks, explicitly, in particular regard to the Legislative Council. "Vacating the seats of members, either in the case of Bankruptcy or Insolvency, or in any case where a member should be a defaulter, or should be convicted of any of the crimes which, in the technical sense of the word, are distinguished as infamous."

A little later, the present Premier of Great Britain, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, in a despatch to His Excellency Viscount Falkland, then Governor of Nova Scotia, dated 4th May, 1846 (published in Legislative Journals of 1847), said:—"I am not aware that I can make any addition to the instructions already conveyed to you by my predecessor, in regard to the vacating of seats at the Legislative Council, unless it be to state that if any member of that Council, placed in the position described in my predecessor's despatch of the 20th August, 1845, shall not voluntarily resign his office, you will consider it your duty to resort to the measure of suspension."

A Few "Straws."

The increase in the coal taken from the Lower Provinces, as far west as Montreal, during the past two years, was 103,000,000 tons!

29,000 tons of sugar passed over the Intercolonial Railway in 1882, against about 2,600 tons in 1878!

Wiggins writes to a paper claiming that his prediction of a second class storm has been verified. He emphatically denies that he has gone back on the March storm, and concludes by saying, "I will make the press of Canada and the United States take back their words after March the 11th."

Some of the items in the Indian census returns are curious. In the Northwest Provinces and Oude and Chamars, the lowest of the castes, outnumber the Brahmins by 7,900,000; and there are in these Provinces 1,100 actors, 30,000 ballad singers, 146 healers by incantation, 33 gamblers, 97 snake charmers, 310 match-makers, 4 poets, 10,000 singers and dancers, 4 story-tellers, and 7 thieves. The cultivators or the soil number 7,500,000, the landholders 10,000, and the money-lenders nearly 40,000.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

Regulating the Sale of Spirituous Liquors

Sir John McDonald in his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne refers to the proposed regulating of the sale of spirituous liquors throughout the Dominion as follows:—

The hon. gentleman (Mr. Blake) said but little respecting the clause in the speech referring to legislation regarding liquor licenses. Sir, that question has not been willingly taken up by the present Government. We were quite satisfied that the laws obtaining in the different provinces should be continued; we were quite satisfied that each province should, so far as the law allows it, enact such laws relating to shop, tavern and saloon licenses as it might deem necessary; and it was only when the decision which was given in June last on the Scott Act forced the subject on us that we thought it our duty to bring it before the House. For my part I never entertained a doubt that when the question was brought before the Judicial Committee it would be decided that the Provincial Legislatures had no right whatever to deal with the subject except for revenue purposes. I expressed that view in Parliament years ago, and last year I expressed it at a meeting in Toronto or its vicinity. But while that opinion was strongly impressed on my own mind, I took no steps which would have the effect of interfering with the legislation of the different provinces or centralizing power with reference to the subject at Ottawa. On the contrary, the only centralization on that subject, the only time in which that question was in any way interfered with by the Dominion Parliament, was when the Scott Act was introduced by the late Government. (Hear, hear.) Now it is quite clear that if this Dominion Parliament has the power to pass the Scott Act it has the exclusive right, because there is no concurrent jurisdiction given by the British North American Act to deal with the other branch of the subject. (Hear, hear.) When the constitutionality of that Act was decided against by the Provincial Court of New Brunswick, the Dominion Government, of which I was a member, in order that the question might be settled by a higher tribunal, came to Parliament and got a vote of money for the purpose of paying the expense of counsel on both sides, in order that we might get from the Privy Council the final decision whether the right to deal with that subject was a matter of good government or a matter of trade and commerce residing in this Government or with the Provincial Legislature. The Privy Council had no doubt that the power to deal with the question lay here, and I am rather surprised that my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition did not find leisure to read the decision in Russell vs. the Queen, a copy of which was sent him. It must be quite clear to any man who is a lawyer that the reason the Privy Council gave why this Parliament had the right to deal with the Scott Act is a reason why the Provincial Legislature of Ontario has not the right to deal with the subject under the Crooks Act, except as a matter of revenue only for provincial or municipal purposes. But the hon. gentleman says we ought to allow the matter to stand until it has been finally decided. Sir, if that decision is of any value whatever, there is no check at this moment in the Province of Ontario against the unlimited, unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors. This, therefore is not a matter that we can play with, it is not a matter of policy, it is a matter of necessity. If we wish to prevent the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors we must legislate immediately, and unless we do that I take it that any man in this town or in Ontario can open his saloon and sell liquor, and there is no court in the world to prevent his doing so provided he is ready to pay a license fee, if it is wanted for revenue purposes by the Government of Ontario. This is not a state of things that should be allowed to exist, nor should the question be made a political plaything. (Hear, hear.) It is not a subject which should be dealt with at once, and I am sure gentlemen on both sides of the House will at once at the request of the Government address themselves calmly and considerately to the best means—if it be true that we only can deal with the question. Of course if the Provincial Legislatures have not sufficient power to introduce regulations restraining the sale of intoxicating liquors we must supplement any power they have, and aid the different provinces to prevent the mischief that is caused by the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors.

SIR JOHN ON THE BRIGHT PROSPECT. He (Mr. Blake) said that the prospect held out by my hon. friends was too good. He could not stand the light of prosperity as shed over the House from the lips of the mover and seconder of the address. (Laughter and applause.) I do not think the hon. gentleman really loves darkness better than light, because his deeds are the reverse of good; but I know this, that he complains that there are no shadows. Well, the shadows may come by-and-by. The hon. gentleman says our majority has been reduced. If that reduction should continue and we should be left in a minority, then indeed would we soon have shadows enough—(hear, hear)—we have brilliant sunshine now. The light of prosperity shines over us, but political and financial clouds will be sure to arise, and than the hon. gentleman's artistic and aesthetic tastes will be gratified to the fullest extent; in fact the brush of Rembrandt will appear to have touched the picture rather than that of Turner, should the Reform party return to power. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman puts me in mind of the old Newcastle captain who had been boxing the channel for a number of years. In the exigencies of the Napoleonic war he was the master of a man-of-war, and was sent to the West Indies, where he remained for seven years. When he came back to England and felt the Channel drizzle once more, he put on his old sou'wester and his thick pea-jacket and said: "This is something like weather; none of your infernal blue skies for me!" (Loud laughter.) But we will be satisfied to bask in the sunshine, leaving the storm to my honorable friend.

35,000 tons of iron and steel passed over the Intercolonial Railway in 1882, against 19,000 tons in 1878!

W. & A. BROWN & CO.

WILL close out (during the month of January and February) the balance of their large Stock of

WOOLLEN GOODS,

Including Shawls, Squares, Cloths, Scarfs, Children's Hoods, Ulsters and Underwear, Ladies' Vests, Mitts, Cuffs, Hosiery, Gents' Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, etc.

Fur Goods, Dolmans, Mantles, Ulsters, and Millinery Goods.

Also, the remainder of their Choice Stock of Scotch, Brussels, and Tapestry Carpets and Hearth Rugs,

AT A LARGE DISCOUNT.

GREAT BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

Ch'town, Jan. 18, 1883.

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D. A. BRUCE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS JUST OPENED

100 FUR CAPS, 200 CLOTH CAPS, FROM THE FINEST TO THE CHEAPEST QUALITIES, AND IN THE LATEST STYLES.

—ALSO—

FUR COATS, IN COON AND ASTRACHAN,

These Goods must be sold, and are offered at the lowest prices. Call and see for yourselves. Charlottetown Nov. 21st, 1882—2m sat to th wkly

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ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE, BEFORE STOCK TAKING.

J. B. MACDONALD will, during this month, clear out lots of Goods in every Department:

- A Lot of Ladies' Dress Goods, A Lot of Cloths and Scarfs, A Lot of Men's scarfs, A Lot of Tweeds and Heavy Cloths, A Lot of Mantle and Ulster Cloths, A Lot of Fur Caps Mitts and Gloves, A Lot of Men's and Boys' Ulsters, A Lot of Winceys and Flannels.

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Also, 100 Chests of Fine Congou Tea, very cheap, by the Chest or Package.

J. B. MACDONALD,

Ch'town, Jan. 10, 1883—wkly pat, pres no

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L. E. PROWSE

Will, for the next Two Weeks, give

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

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Men's Overcoats, Reefers & Ulsters, MEN'S FUR CAPS,

Tweeds, Winceys, Wool Squares, Scarfs, Sacques, &c.

Everyone should call and see those Goods, as Great Bargains will be given.

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Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1882.

74 Queen Street.

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THE Subscriber would beg to call the attention of the WHOLESALE TRADE to his

Large Stock of Groceries, etc.,

WHICH CONSISTS IN PART:

- 5,000 Bbls. Sup. Extra FLOUR, 135 Pans. MOLASSES, 30 Hbls. Porto Rico SUGAR, 50 Bbls. SUGAR (Brown Extra), 15 do. White Wine VINEGAR, 15 do. Cider VINEGAR, 500 Half-Chests TEA, 80 Bags RICE, 50 Boxes Layers RAISINS, 50 d. Valencia do., 12 tons Manilla ROPE (assorted), 50 Caddies TOBACCO, 100 Bbls. KEROSENE OIL, 250 Kegs NAILS, 10,000 CIGARS, 80 Bbls. No. 1 Labrador HERRING, 50 Boxes STARCH, 50 do. Sperm CANDLES, 50 do. Tallow do., 100 do. PIPES (assorted), 150 do. BISCUITS (assorted), 50 Doz. BROOMS, 20 do. PAILS, 500 Reams WRAPPING PAPER, 70 Cases MATCHES, 100 Kegs BAKING SODA, 200 Boxes TOILET SOAP (assorted), 400 do. SOAP (assorted), 10 Bbls. SALT PETRE, 10 do. MIXED PICKLES, 10 do. WASHING SODA, 40 do. No. 1 PILOT BREAD, 50 Boxes CHEESE.

—ALSO—

Tubs, Paints, Paint Oils, Window Glass, Whips, Coffee, Pepper, Cream of Tartar, Ground Ginger, Onions, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Sage, Cudbear, Shoe Blacking, Mixed Spice, Nixey's Black Lead, Red Wood, Yellow Wood, Licorice, Senna.

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Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1883.—vol wkly 1m

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Our Buyer Having Gone to England TO PURCHASE OUR

SPRING GOODS,

In order to make room for them, we will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

Our surplus of Stock in hand, not wishing to carry over to another season.

Household Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

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Carpets, Oil Cloths, Damask and Lace Curtains, Table Linen, Towels, Trimmings, etc., etc.

Large Stock of Grey and White Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, (best makes) English and leading Dominion Mills.

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And, at this Stock-taking time, Remains in all Departments, at tempting prices.

A large and unexceptionable Stock of Cloth in English and Canadian, with Trimmings, at the lowest prices.

Suits and Single Garments made to order on the premises, in the best style.

A Choice Assortment

—OF—

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Teas, in five, ten and fifteen pound packages giving general satisfaction to customers.

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Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1883.

Citizen's Skating Rink

A DISCOUNT of 25 per cent. will be given on Rink Tickets from this date.

W. C. HO-KINE, Secretary.

Ch'town, Feb. 9, '83.

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On Thursday, 22nd February,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

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Feb 13, '83.

WILLIAM DODD, Auctioneer.

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All Labrador Herring

100 Barrels } Extra No. 1, 100 Half-Barrels } 50 Quarter-Barrels, Extra No. 1.

100 tons Nut and Round Coal

For Sale by the Subscriber.

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Feb. 12, 1883.—3i eod wly

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WANTED—A Clerk in a General Office of about sixteen years of age. Reference required. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

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