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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Sup't.

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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 8, 1877.

"Trade Trophies and Business Regalia."

THE REV. JOHN LATHERN delivered the first of the Y. M. C. A. Winter Course of lectures last evening, to a good audience. We are unable to give a connected report of the lecture; but, for the benefit of those who did not enjoy the great pleasure and advantage of listening to it, we publish some of its passages:—

THE EMPIRE OF TRADE IS A DOMAIN OF UNRIVALED MAGNIFICENCE. The pomp and pride of sovereignty, with all their grand and glittering insignia, paraphernalia of throne and crown and jeweled sceptre, pale before mercantile splendour. The capitalist, at the present time, rules the world; and the spirit of commerce, typified and represented by its money magnates, controls Courts and Cabinets and constitutes the central commanding power of great and civilized communities.

"Even proud Britannia makes her humblest bow
Before her Barings, not her Barons, now;
And pawns her diamonds, whilst she humbly craves,
Leave of the money king once more to rule the waves."

The Barings Rothschilds, and such as they, are great potentates of the money world. "These merchant princes," says Arnold, carry their rank in their thoughtful foreheads and their gesture and bearing. You can see it in the great paintings by Van Dyke and Titian, of the burgo masters of Amsterdam, and the merchants of Venice. "I like to think of the old Venetian merchants—counting up their baies from the Indies, and their spice-boxes from Ceylon—discussing with their brother merchants on the Rialto—entertaining eastern strangers in their long, flowing robes on the Baryzetto—discussing high themes of peace and war and Government—gathering beauty, skill and valor to the music into feast, and the trophies of art and genius, and the splendour of sea-girt marble palace;" and there, watching his full-freighted ships as destined for distant seas, as they slowly emerge from the lagoons of the Adriatic.

BRITAIN'S GREATNESS.

The unparalleled and unrivalled grandeur and greatness of the British Empire are mainly and pre-eminently commercial. Her merchants are princes, and her traffickers are the honorable of the earth. Her sails whiten every sea; her ships anchor in every port, and the vast and valuable products of her looms and forges find a market in every country of the globe. The capitalists of Great Britain are the bankers of every nation; and the metropolis of the British Isles is the mighty heart of the commercial world.

SUEZ CANAL.

The great event of the year in the British nation—the purchase of shares in the Suez Canal—has been not so much a political and governmental as a commercial transaction. This splendid feat of the British Premier and his Cabinet belongs quite as much to the domain of Trade as to the Department of Government. It is quite as decidedly a stroke of finance as a scheme of foreign policy. The business men of England read with breathless interest, one morning in November last, as they took up their copy of the London Times, that the British Government had bought from the Khedive of Egypt shares of the Suez Canal to the amount of four millions sterling, and had authorized the Egyptian Government to draw upon the Rothschilds for that amount at sight. The Eastern question—closely involved in this Suez Canal purchase,—which has so long and so often puzzled and perplexed statesmen and diplomatists, is now likely to resolve itself into considerations of state loans, drafts and financial manipulations.

This splendid prize and the prestige and practical advantages which it commands and leaves, has been won and wrenched from rival parties and from European powers on the legitimate battle ground of Trade.

"The British people," says a French Satirist, "have commenced a new kind of conquest,—conquest by mortgages,—not a bad item we should say for the nation of shopkeepers—Britannia has won this victory not by drawing the sword, but by drawing a cheque at sight."

ALBERT MEMORIAL.

One of the most recent monumental erections of the British people, and one of the most magnificent of trophied structures, the Albert Memorial at Kensington, just now completed—is, in its genius and design, mainly commercial. Just as the First Napoleon's column of victory in Paris symbolizes and crystallizes the national idea of France—military glory—so the Albert Memorial, with its splendid reliefs, superb frescoes, and exquisite perfection of sculpture, expresses and perpetuates the commercial character and dominant idea of the British people. At its four corners stand the grand allegorical interpenetrating marbles, Europe on her bull, Asia on her elephant, Africa on her camel, and America on her buffalo. The name and date of the first International Exhibition of which it is in part a memento, are suggestively and conspicuously carved upon it. The idea of that wonderful palace, with its giant aisles, then unprecedented, has since been repeated.

EXCHANGE OF PRODUCTS IS THE PHILOSOPHY OF TRADE.

The earth is vast and varied in its resources and productions. Portions of the globe are stored with mineral wealth, valuable deposits of coal, mountains ribbed with iron, and abundance of gold stored away in rich veins and rifted rocks. There are broad lands, plains, and prairies of exhaustless and unlimited agricultural resources; and valleys that wave with ripened grain, and pastures that are covered over with flocks. There are maritime countries, covered with havens for ships, forests for winter, and an abundance of wealth to be won from the deep sea. There are climes of tropical richness swept by healing breezes, and gales that are laden with the perfume of spices. Each clime needs what every other clime supplies, and to this necessity we owe the triumphs of commerce.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

To some extent, the commerce of this country is fettered at the present time. With great and varied resources, the Government of the United States—not appreciating fairly or fully the commercial capabilities of the New Dominion—has adopted, as much it may be to its own injury and inconvenience as to our disadvantage, a policy of protection—a system of restrictive laws. If we cannot have reciprocal free trade of natural staple products—then the next best thing is reciprocity of tariffs, not one country with a restrictive tariff, and the other a slaughter market for its manufacturers. But while contending, in self-defence, for sufficiently stringent trade regulations between this Dominion and the United States, one cannot feel but that in these two countries having so much commercially in common, a policy of protection is selfish and suicidal; and one cannot but hope that some well-considered measure of international traffic which may promote the prosperity of both these neighboring nations, may be mutually agreed upon and inaugurated—a policy which shall lead the van of the world's progress, and which shall

"From growing commerce loose her latest chain."

OUR COMMERCIAL FUTURE.

And we may be forgiven in this new nationality—occupying a position commercially and geographically of such commanding importance—already favorably distinguished in mercantile enterprise—with abundant facilities for the development of trade, if we anticipate a grand and prosperous future—when our merchants shall navigate every sea; when our wants of business shall, along the sea-board, become opulent and populous cities; when our traffic shall not only flow across the Atlantic to the nations of Europe, but beyond the Dominion—through the tunneled gates of the Rocky Mountains, over the bright waters of the Pacific, until it reach the wants of the rising sun. Commercially the prospects and possibilities of this New Dominion are bright and almost boundless.

SCUM AT THE TOP.

With the conduct of our public men and sharp Government transactions much indignation has, at different times, found expression. There was a good deal of capital sense and sound practical wisdom in a coast proposed on the Fourth of July in an American asylum, "Our glorious Union in the boiling of the political pot, may the scum never rise to the top." The scum at the top only indicates the impurity and corruption which seethe and simmer in the boiling cauldron.

FAILURES.

There is, in financial affairs, such an interlacing and interthreading of interests, that, no matter where, in commercial crises, the first shock may be felt, when one member suffers every member suffers with it; and so every few years the world seems doomed to disruption and dislocation.

Some of the failures in these business centres have doubtless been the result of defective business power, insufficient capital; but, still, many are due to other causes. They seem periodical. They are apparently inseparable from the present system of political economy. The ablest and most enterprising business men may be compelled to succumb in a season of wide-spread business disaster. The most sensitive and high minded men may be dragged down by their connections. Cases such as these call not for censure, but for sympathy; not for words of severity, but for deeds of substantial assistance. There is nothing finer than the generosity which finds expression in the case of a stricken merchant, whose affairs—always honorable—have been paralyzed by sudden and unexpected disaster. Only in

such a case could a Shylock demand his pound of flesh.

"The quality of mercy is not strained. It is twice blessed. It bleaseth him that gives and him that takes. It is mightiest in the mightiest. It becomes the throned monarch better than his crown."

HALIFAX COMMISSION.

The Halifax Commission, which has just made its award, has been occupied chiefly with questions of mercantile and maritime importance, and belongs therefore mainly to the department of trade.

The principal question to be determined by the arbitrators at Halifax, was whether access by the United States to our inland fisheries was of greater value than the corresponding privilege of access by Canada to the inland fisheries of the United States; and if so, to determine the amount of difference.

The Commission at Halifax, like that of Geneva—by which 15½ millions of dollars were awarded to the United States in satisfaction of the Alabama claims—was provided for under the Treaty of Washington.

The Halifax Commission has been of great importance:—1, As the close of a series of disputes between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States back to the close of the last century. 2, As furnishing a noble precedent for Arbitration in the settlement of any future disputes. 3, Because of the mass of valuable material which has been accumulated, and which will be available for the guidance of statesmen on whom may devolve the responsibility of negotiating future treaties between these countries. It has been a matter of profound satisfaction to us, all the more because Canadian statesmanship has been well represented in the recent Commission, that British and Canadian interests have received substantial justice. The diplomatic cuteness of Jonachan has generally, in matters of arbitration, proved too much for the slow and sturdy sense of John Bull. In the hands of Canadians, however, Dominion interests have been conserved.

Even Prince Edward Island has received an unlooked-for, though long-delayed, measure of justice. It is well known that during the Revolutionary War an American vessel sailed into this harbor of Charlottetown, captured the Government, the Governor and his Cabinet, and bore them off as a prize to General Washington.

They were at once sent back; but there was the insult. "Time," said Mr. Thompson, works ample revenge. The formidable representative of the United States, who came before the Commission armed with statistics and threatening, and fully expecting to demolish the case of the Britishers, fell into the hands of the Premier of this same Prince Edward Island; and by the time he had been riddled and turned inside out, and then summarily dismissed to his own country, the Island had received full satisfaction for the humiliation of the Revolutionary insult.

Let us hope that, as Great Britain promptly and magnanimously accepted the award of the Geneva Commission, that for her own honor, the Republic will cheerfully accept the award of the Halifax Commission.

In the last number of the Toronto Grip there is a capital cartoon, worthy of the famous political caricatures in the palmy days of Punch, suggestive of the way in which the United States may deal with the Fisheries' award. John Bull, bluff and burly, as usually depicted, accompanied by a youngster, armed with fishing rod and tackle, representing Canada presents to Uncle Sam a document labelled "Fisheries Award, Halifax. The Arbitrator's award \$5,500,000 to Great Britain. Kellogg dissents." Uncle Sam, in his usual costume of blue stripe and swallow-tail, leaped upon the edge of a cask bearing the inscription, "Surplus of general award after paying all legitimate Canadian claims"—with a pile of taxed lobster cans at his feet—holding in his right hand a bag, labelled "Fisheries Award \$5,500,000," which he evidently intends to pass over at once to John Bull. Alongside, however, stands Mr. Commissioner Kellogg, holding in his hand a printed paper, on which you read: "Treaty of Washington loop-hole! Must the Treaty be unanimous? An open question?" Uncle Sam, with genuine disgust and pure and lofty indignation on his countenance, exclaims: "Crawl out through that loop-hole, Huckleysides! Never! Kellogg, never! I'll pay the award nobly—with their own money." May we not hope, moreover, in spite of the fact that half-civilized nations must still appeal to deadly battle strife, as at the present time upon the Danube; yet that two of the greatest of commercial nations—standing in the very heart of Christian civilization—have consented to adjust their disputes at the Council Board, we are being led along into a new and nobler era of treaties and of international arbitrations, when the rivalries of the earth shall be rivalries of peace,—when the war drum shall throb no longer, and the battle flags be furled.

"In the Parliament of man,
The federation of the world."

May we not hope that these two greatest of commercial nations will be free from all revaries but those of concord and industrial enterprise, and that the flags of these two great countries—the Starry Banner of the United States emblem of God's great and glorious work in creation, and the Red Cross of England, emblem of God's greater and more glorious work in redemption—that flag which for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze—may wave together unswayed and undisturbed in their harmony, until their brightness shall mingle with the splendour of the Golden Year.

CLOSE.

Not being ambitious of meeting with a sudden extinguisher, I shall not venture further in the direction indicated. I may close with a word or two to the young men around me. Twelve clerks in a store, twelve compositors in a printing office, twelve apprentices at their work, twelve young men in a village. Of these, one of the villagers, who ploughs the field and

drives the golden corn to market, will become the owner of large landed estates and will traffic in corner lots. One of the apprentices will become a master-builder, and will live in a large house with brown stone front. Of the compositors, one will become the proprietor of an influential journal, which will wield wide public influence. Of the clerks in the store, one will yet do business on his own account, and will accumulate an ample fortune. Who of these are disposed to be the successful ones? There can be no doubt. The thing is certain as a problem in Euclid. The young man who masters his business, who stores his mind, who takes care of his earnings, who avoids all habits of evil, will distance all competitors, and take his place among the crowned toilers.

The lecturer fully sustained his reputation and showed that he has closely observed the habits of business men and studied the principles of trade and commerce. One most pleasing feature of his lectures is that they are delivered extemporaneously and not read from the manuscript. Nothing is more pitiable than to see a lecturer striving hard to work up some enthusiasm in his subject, his hand striking out first on one side, then on the other, while his eyes are riveted upon a paper before him. We have only one or two good reviewers of lectures in this community. Judge Hensley, at the close of last night's lecture, in a neat but short speech, complimented the lecturer, and expressed his thankfulness for the delight which he and the audience experienced while listening. Charles Palmer, Esq., moved a vote of thanks, and, in a few appropriate remarks, hoped the lecturer might be long spared to exercise his great ability as a lecturer.

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Paints, Oils, &c.

CASKS COD & HAKE OIL, Casks American Kerosene Oil, Raw, Boiled and Olive Oils, Paints, Drugs and Putty.
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HASZARD BROS.

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BOXES and half-boxes selected Codfish, Quintals good retailing Codfish, Bbbs, Labrador Herring, cases Preserved Lobsters.
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HASZARD BROS.

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