

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 10, 1886.

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

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, 25m, p. m.
Last Quarter 25th day, 0h, 53m, p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	rises	sets	water	ten.
1 Monday	7 28 4 59	5 36 9 25	9 31	
2 Tuesday	27 5 1	6 11 10 4	34	
3 Wednesday	26 3	6 50 10 5	37	
4 Thursday	24 4	7 23 11 11	40	
5 Friday	23 6	7 53 11 44	43	
6 Saturday	21 7	8 21 12 0	46	
7 Sunday	19 8	8 48 0 15	49	
8 Monday	18 9	9 15 0 45	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	12 5 5 3	7	
14 Sunday	9 19	0 59 6 35	10	
15 Monday	8 21	2 0 7 49	12	
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	28	
20 Saturday	6 59	8 12 11 46	29	
21 Sunday	58	9 24 12 32	32	
22 Monday	56	10 29 1 13	35	
23 Tuesday	55	11 41 1 56	38	
24 Wednesday	52	12 44 2 43	42	
25 Thursday	51	1 36 3 44	45	
26 Friday	49	37 1 43	48	
27 Saturday	47	38 2 37	51	
28 Sunday	6 45	40 3 26	55	

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

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None Other Genuine.

Oct. 20.

FOR SALE.

BRIGHTON TANNERY, with its Steam Engine, Boiler, Splitting Machine, Stuffing Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.

The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald McKinnon, of this city. It is a firm of McKinnon & Co., of this city. It is fitted up on the most modern principle, and has hitherto paid a large percentage on the capital invested. To capitalists no better investment for their money, either by Bank or Manufacturing, can be offered.

Possession given immediately.

MARY J. MACKINNON, Executrix.

Ch'town, Oct. 17, 1885.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

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 brls. 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 brls. 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.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25c.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

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.B., by the proprietors, F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DRUGGISTS, 543 4TH AVE., N. Y.

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, 3c. stamp and this slip.

A. W. KINNEY, Yarmouth, N. S.—mar

THE BEST YET!

No Change in Business Contemplated; but a Bona Fide Change in Prices.

UNTIL the end of JANUARY NEXT, I will give such Bargains in DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING as will make everyone who will buy from me Happy, and in addition will give you some of my Choice TEA GRATIS. To every buyer of

\$2.00 worth of DRY GOODS 1lb Good Tea.
\$4.00 " " " 2lb " "
\$6.00 " " " 3lb " "
\$8.00 " " " or Clothing, 4lb Good Tea.
\$10.00 " " " 5lb " "

Purchasers not requiring the Tea can have the equivalent value in other goods in the Store. The Quality of my Tea is well and favorably known. This offers a rare opportunity to get Good Tea Free of Cost.

J. B. MACDONALD'S,

Queen Street.

Ch'town, Dec. 10, '85.

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.

Better Value Than Ever!

TO THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

OUR new samples of BOOTS and SHOES for spring will soon be out, and we will have the pleasure of calling on our customers in a short time.

We hope to receive your liberal patronage as heretofore.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 26, 1885.

EVERYONE CAN

call and examine the largest stock of Household Furniture, &c., &c., ever shown in Charlottetown, and also discover that they can

SAVE MONEY

and get Good, Reliable Home-made Goods of undisputed value, fine finish and good honest workmanship

BY BUYING

Staple Furniture, Bedding, Mattresses, Fancy Goods (for Xmas), Picture Frames and Moulding, Mantle-mirrors and Mirror-plates, Bagatelle Boards, Handsome Oil Paintings, Framed Chromos, and One Thousand and One other articles,

FROM

THE P. E. ISLAND FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 3, '85—eod wky

BOOK-BINDING, PAPER-RULING

—AND—

BLANK-BOOK MAKING,

MONAGHAN'S BUILDING, - - - QUEEN SQUARE.

ALL kinds of BOOK BINDING executed at Lowest Prices and with Quick Despatch. A Ruling, 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 2w

Imperial Federation, in Relation to the Future of Canada.

PAPER READ BEFORE THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE, FEB. 4TH, 1886, BY S. M. BENT.

(Concluded.)

Says a late Charlottetown paper, (Herald, Jan. 20, 1886):—

"Mr. Gladstone has declared that exports are the test of a nation's prosperity. A correspondent of the London Times points out that Great Britain's exports were at least \$10,000,000 less last year than in 1875. Those of Germany have increased during the same period by \$40,000,000, those of Italy by \$7,000,000, and those of the United States more largely still."

Let us apply the same test to Canada.

In 1868 our exports amounted to.....\$ 57,567,888
" 1881 " " " 88,290,823
" 1882 " " " 102,137,203
" 1883 " " " 98,085,804
" 1884 " " " 91,406,496

An increase of over 70 per cent., while the imports increased, in same period, 58 per cent.

The grand aggregate of trade, exports and imports, which I quote from the trade returns, was—

In 1873.....\$131,027,532
In 1884.....207,803,529

or only 55 per cent. of an increase.

The aggregate trade by counties was:—

Great Britain. United States. West Indies.
1873 \$107,266,624 \$80,808,204 \$6,133,425
1884 \$7,154,219 \$0,333,529 6,736,488

Showing a large decrease of trade with Great Britain, while with the United States it remained nearly stationary, and with the West Indies a considerable increase. There was also a large increase with France, Germany and other European countries.

A great argument used by Federation boomers is that British capitalists have \$500,000,000 stg. invested in the Colonies. Well, they have that money invested to make money; but, mark you, enter a Free Trade Union with England, and most of it, if not all, will be withdrawn from the Colonies, and reinvested in English manufactures, and the Colonies will be the losers.

What is the great need of Canada at the present time? Three words express it—Treaty making power. We want Treaties with the United States, with Brazil, with the West Indies. Free Trade, or rather Reciprocal Free Trade with these countries is what we need more than a closer union with Great Britain. Why should we not also have a treaty with Spain and Portugal, and share in the fish trade with those powers, now monopolized by Newfoundland?

The credit of Canada now stands higher in London than that of European powers, as shown by stock quotations.

Stock.	p. c.	Selling Price.
Canada.....	107	88
Austria.....	4	107
France.....	4	694
Spain.....	4	85
Italy.....	4	83
Russia.....	4	102
Prussia.....	4	89
Portugal.....	5	

These are the quotations for Sept. 12th, 1884.

Then comes the question of defence. We live in peace now, but under Federation would be sooner or later drawn into war. We can defend ourselves. We have seen the alacrity with which our troops sprang to arms to crush the late rebellion. We heard of a good deal of skulking too, and why? Because we have so long looked to England for protection, and until we outgrow that idea, and learn to depend upon ourselves, we cannot become a strong, healthy nation. We are able to protect our country. We have 40,000 trained volunteers, a number we can easily double if necessary. Let us in future be self-reliant, and set ourselves a high standard of nationality. Alex. F. Pirie, whom I have already quoted, points to our unprotected sea-coast, and tells us that should England and Russia go to war, we would certainly be attacked, as we are a dependency of Britain; while if we were independent, he assures us, Canadian sea-coast defences would be needless, as Canada would not become an object of attack in England's brawls. I think this idea will commend itself to your favorable attention, remembering that we have now neither internal nor external dissensions calling for war.

In concluding my remarks, which are necessarily condensed, and in which I have merely directed your attention to a few salient points, I trust that you will bear with me for a few moments longer, as I refer to the future of Canada, and her glorious possibilities. A political, social, commercial, naval, military, and academical union is the one advocated by the Federation League, or the Royal Colonial Institute,—for they seem to be synonymous terms,—who are evidently the motive power of a scheme which is sought to be forced upon the Colonies, uncalled for by the people. Canada knows her own wants better than England does, and should not waste her opportunities in more rhetoric. The British Islands are geographically situated for one parliamentary union, her East Indian possessions for a second, her Australian for a third, and her American for a fourth. If Canada's ambition is to be something more than a mere dependency for a decaying power, let her also aim at being something more than a mere "snow fence," as has been wittily expressed, for the United States. She will not be satisfied with mere loyalty to the traditions of the part, but will develop faith in her own glorious destiny, her future independence. You smile at this, but an independent nation she must be, under what form of Government you choose; whether a monarchial or Republican the future alone can decide. Perhaps Canada and Australia will take as kings sons of Victoria, when her death opens the way to great and inevitable changes in the Empire. The Pall Mall Gazette, speaking of Imperial Federation, says:—"It involves, among other things, the concession of Home

Rule to Ireland, and the infusion of young and vigorous Colonist blood into the withered veins of old England. It will give us a new lease of life, renew our youth like the eagles," &c. This, in the face of the fact that Home Rule is an almost accomplished certainty, and no thanks to the Federation League, is mere political clap-trap, and all such arguments will be exploded long before more than a seductive dream of one section of political economists. Federation, as far as Canada is concerned, is a dream. England's past history is dark with the stains of war, and she desires, by Colonial connection, to wipe away the blood stains, and resume her position as queen of the nations. The dark panorama of Ireland's wrongs passes before the Celtic exiles who have found a home in Canada. Quebec remembers the past, and those two elements will sternly oppose any closer connection with Britain. But they are both loyal to Canada.

We have ties enough linking us to England. We are loyal to the person of the Queen, we are represented in the Privy Council, we have a heritage in the glorious literature of the nation across the Atlantic, and we cherish many childlike and brotherly feelings for the land of our forefathers, and we need no closer union.

We have a noble mission. We must develop and nationalize Canada, not hamper her progress by helping to build up other nations. "Self preservation is the first law of nature." We have trebled in wealth and doubled in population since 1867, year by year we are growing, and with the growth of the nation national institutions are expanding. We enjoy rights and privileges which it would be mad to surrender, to sink in the bewitching glamor that fascinates some men, and causes them to look kindly on a scheme whose very principles are wrong, to us at least. We must preserve untouched our glorious liberty, our immunity from landlordism, which is the life blood of England's decaying Empire. We want no Botany Bay and Star Chamber history on the free soil of this fair young Dominion. We want no standing army, no muzzling of speech in Parliament, no new class distinctions, such as would follow in the wake of Imperial Federation.

Oil and water will not mix. Our interests, sympathies and traditions are very different from those of England's African or Indian dependencies, but we are more in harmony with those of Australia, and Australia, like Canada, will not federate.

We can preserve peace and harmony with other nations, we can regulate our trade and commerce, foster our manufactures, and protect all our rights, without looking to England for assistance, and by thus relying on ourselves we shall become stronger, more prosperous and independent, and more respected as a nation—and a nation we are bound to be in the near future. Our people are able to govern and protect themselves—why should they seek more? Nay, why should they accept more, when offered under the delusive guise of Federation? We are the equals of any nation in intelligence and self-governing power, and let us not sink our virtual independence. Let us not cripple our future by taking up a share of England's enormous burdens. Let us not resign our young nationality, to become a small constituent part of a prospective Empire of doubtful stability. We can support in the Northwest, opened up by a great railway, a population of 200,000,000, and there lies the future greatness of Canada. "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

I have already shown that Canada, above all colonies, could not enter an Imperial Federation, because she would lose the French province of Quebec, as well as the Maritime Provinces, which are mainly people by exiles from the hills and vales, the mountains and riversides of Scotland and Ireland. It is true that England has sown in North America the seeds of a second empire, over which she shall exercise no stern, controlling hand. When the tree, which long since sprang up from those seeds, bears ripened fruit, Canada will be a free and independent nation, owning allegiance only to the will of her own people, and no further fishpail to any European monarchy than the golden clasps and silken cords of kinship and tradition. She will still respect and love the motherland, as a child that has long since become a strong man loves his white haired mother, but still, in all financial, commercial, social and intellectual relations of life, standing erect and alone, and conscious of her own strength and power,—swayed perhaps by kindly counsel, but not tied to the Imperial apron strings.

We must complete the unification of the people of Canada; sink all race prejudices, and petty differences and unsightly creed quarrels, all sectional and provincial jealousy, and become one in national sentiment, in language, in literature, in the development of our exhaustless resources; one in a true Canadian nationality, a people respected the world over; one against foreign intrusion or interior revolution. Let us have faith in our future, and live up to that faith.

NOTES.

Not the promissory, but facts about WELCOME SOAP, an article that does not contain one particle of the adulterations used to reduce the cost of "Pure Goods," but does possess the value of legitimate Washing Qualities, the demand for which proves the advantage gained by the use of the genuine over Soaps of doubtful character. None should be deceived even by Red and Yellow Wrappers, or any of the imitations of the WELCOME, as a pair of clasped hands is stamped on every bar. Made by CHRISTIE, DAVIS & CO.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America and sent self-addressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D, New York.