THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 16, 1888.

Britain and the Colonies.

It is significant of the course of public opinion in Great Britain that the press all over the country has attacked John Bright for opposing the Imperial Federation scheme. Thus the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"Those who believe in the Empire, and are patriotically anxious to maintain and consolidate the union of the ocean-sundered commonwealths now under the British flag, may be excused if they regard Mr. Bright's discourse as pernicious treason. Mr. Bright calmly employs all the fervor of his eloquence to incite half-a-dozen great English-speaking communities, with the heritage of continents in their gift, to repudiate their connection with the British Crown. In other words, cut the painter, dismember the Empire, turn the Colonies adrift, and wreck the fairest chance the world has ever had of establishing a world-wide Federation of Peace."

The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"Mr. Bright, it is generally thought, has made a serious mistake in denouncing Imperial Federation because of the tendency of England to engage in wars with which Colonists have no concern. Statesmen of equal standing who have not very much confidence in the practical side of the subject applaud and encourage the idea just because it undoubtedly has tended to prevent our Foreign Office from intervention where the Empire at large has no real concern. It is the idea of this unity which makes even Tory statesmen comprehend that the question of New Guinea is closer to our interests than that of Bulgaria."

The *European Mail* says:

"It has been well said that no principle can be worth fighting for on which there are not two opinions. If this be true, the advocates of Imperial Federation must be grateful to Mr. John Bright for once more throwing down the gauntlet as the champion of the policy of 'cut the painter"; for the question of Imperial Federation has had so little healthy opposition to stimulate it, that it has appeared likely to be relegated to the limbo of subjects so dull and rusty as to be hardly worth the trouble of more than an occasional perfunctory polishing up, just to show that they are still in existence. At any rate, 'honest John Bright' is always ready for the fray, and it will do the cause of Imperial Federation no harm if he, in putting forth his best efforts, induces its supporters to show, not only the full strength of their case, but the weakness of the case against them."

The London *Standard* says:

"Beyond all question, the movement in favor of closer union with the Colonies has reacted on our relations with America. Even if Imperial Federation be, as Mr. Bright believes, a hopeless dream, the sentiment that underlies it is real enough. That England and the various States which have sprung from her are being rapidly drawn together by a community of interests and race instincts more solid than written Constitutions or alliances is fortunately not a matter of conjecture at all. It is an unmistakable fact, and, in some respects, the most momentous fact in the political phenomena of our time."

The London *Times* says:

"Mr. Bright, as is well known, does not approve of Imperial Federation. He likes much better the other 'big job' undertaken by 'that plucky young nobleman' Lord Rosebery—the reform of the House of Lords; though even here he thinks he could, at the right time, do the work better himself. Very possibly; but as to Imperial Federation, we venture to think that if it is to be argued down it must be by arguments somewhat less ignoble than that which commends itself to Mr. Bright. He thinks a federation of the Empire impossible because the Colonies would never undertake any responsibility for the warlike policy of the Home Government. How, then, did New South Wales, quite unasked, come and send troops to Suakin? If for no other reason—and, as Mr. Bright is arguing from self-interest alone, he may be met on that ground—if for no other reason, because the solidarity of the Empire means that the Colonies will gain as much as they give, or more, in time of war. It never seems to occur to Mr. Bright that it may be a matter of importance to Melbourne or Cape Town to be able to appeal to the fleets of Great Britain for protection in an emergency.

The London *Daily News* says:

"It is not for Englishmen to encourage the disruption of the Empire, or to suggest that, in Lord Tennyson's words, "so loyal is so costly." When Mr. Bright calls Federation a dream, he uses precisely the same phraseology as was applied a generation ago to the project of German unity by those who boasted themselves to be eminently practical men. 'Wildest dreams,' to quote the Laureate once more, 'are but the needful preludes of the truth,' and it is sad to see that Mr. Bright in his old age, finds his vision of the future dim. He would be a bold man who should predict the course of the British Empire. But it requires still greater boldness, if far less sagacity, to confine its progress within imaginary metes and bounds."

The *St. James' Gazette* says:

"He has the conviction of the nation on his side when he asserts that dispute between Great Britain and the United States must never be allowed to end in blows. As soon, however, as Mr. Bright passed on to the cognate question of the federation of our Empire, he spoke in a fashion which seems to show that he has neither learned the signs of the times nor marked the lapse of years. Confederation, says he, is a mere dream; and why? Because of the conflict of tariffs between colony and colony on the one hand, and the war policy of Great Britain on the othe, by which no colony will be stupid enough to be bound. But because the old heresy has been uttersd afresh by a famous voice there may be some who will doubt the evidence and proof which speak to the contrary. If the future drawing together of the English-speaking race in Europe and America already looms large, is there not yet more likelihood of a closer knitting together of Great Britain and its colonies? This vast concourse of people of the same blood may stand as one man, in common loyalty and common endeavor. That is no hopeless picture of the future—whatever Mr. Bright may think."

The Derbyshire *Advertizer* says:

"Mr. Bright is not always happy in public utterances. Why should he dub the notion of Imperial Federation an 'idle dream?' Free Trade was at one time a mere 'dream,' until Mr. Bright arose to interpret into a fact. Mr. Bright dwells a little too much in the past, as is perhaps natural to one who has played a great part in it. Those who look to the future are more and more coming to regard an Imperial Federation between England's sons all over the earth as the only sure protection against the otherwise inevitable decay, which history teaches us is the lot of nations which have reached the proud position England now occupies.

The Manchester *Evening Mail* says:

"In any complication that might arise between England and a European Power the interest of our Colonies might be affected to a greater extent than Mr. Bright seems inclined to suppose. Our adversary might easily make a diversion by attacking some one or other of our Colonies—a bait which would be eagerly snapped at if England's power began to show signs of decay. We fancy that the Colonies themselves would be inclined to take a somewhat broader view of their relationship to the Mother Country than is taken by Mr. Bright. As regards the tariff differences, they certainly constitute a serious stumbling-block in the way of most of the various schemes which have been propounded, and until they are disposed of it is not likely that Imperial Federation will make much headway. But whether it comes or not, we shall always be able to rely on those common sentiments of kinship and friendship which Mr. Bright regards as the strongest link between ourselves and our Colonies."

The *Northern Whig* says:

"He think, that an Imperial Federation of our Colonies with the United Kingdom would involve them in our wars. But how do they stand now? If we go to war with any of the Great Powers of Europe and Asia, our Colonies would necessarily be involved in those wars as part of the British Empire. An Imperial Federation does not add to this liability. It renders the liability less dangerous. Our foreign policy may, as Mr. Bright says, be stupid, and it may be foolish in our Colonies, as part of the Imperial Federation, to allow themselves to be involved in wars ten thousand miles away. But we must say, with all respect, that the United Kingdom, even independently of our Colonies, cannot exist without a foreign policy of some kind, and that Colonies, whether part of an Imperial Federation or not, cannot free themselves from the risks of war incurred by the Mother Country without ceasing to be Colonies and becoming independent States. England, as the greatest capitalist in the world, and as the greatest naval Power, has really fostered her Colonies as a genuine mother. She has not been merely to them a callous stepmother."

The *Dundee Advertizer* says:

The more extensive the federation the greater blessing to humanity, for federation implies a consciousness of common interests. The defective perception of common interests with reference to trade is, as Mr. Bright pointed out, the greatest barrier to a British federation; but surely the champion of Free Trade does not think that when colonies of kinsfolk in different parts of the world have each an independent fiscal policy the exercise of their independence is a blessing to humanity.

Queen Square Garden.

It is pleasing to see the green grass on the enclosed plots in the Square—pleasing know thaat very little care and expense will keep the Square from relapsing into the wildness of years not long past. But it is desirable, and in the highest and best interests of the town, that the garden should be maintained in its beauty. To this end an organized effort ought to be made. We hope, therefore, that the meeting to be held in the Legislative Library at eleven o'clock on Friday next will be well attended. We feel sure that ninety-nine in every hundred of our citizens would like to see the garden as it was last year, and are willing to strengthen Mr. Arthur Newbery's hands to that end.

Editorial Notes.

—Mr. Blake (lately the leader of the Liberal Party) was great as a lawyer and gained some reputation as a maker of long political speeches. But his enduring fame will probably rest, for the most part, upon his heroic efforts to boom Kansas. Only the other day we received a pamphlet adorned by the picture of his fine face and figure, and setting forth in his orotund English, the great advantages of Kansas as a place of settlement. The land grabbers and speculators of Kansas owe Mr. Blake a great deal, and they take pains to show that they appreciate the value of his advocacy.

—Lord Rosebery, Leader of the Imperial Federal movement, will visit Canada in the course of the present summer. He takes a very practical view of the question, believing that Imperial unity can only come when the empire is ready for it. He is decidedly averse to forcing the question in any way upon the colonies. The friends of the movement in London are anxious for Lord Rosebery to visit Canada and allay the fear that the movement implies any risk to Canada's present practically independent control of her own commercial and political, affairs.

—The question recently raised in the British House of Commons respecting the existence of foreign treaties precluding colonial discrimination in favor of Great Britain, is attracting attention outside of limited Fair Trade circles. A despatch to the *Empire* says that Mr. Octavius Morgan, the Radical free-trader, who visited Canada last year, is now directing the government's attention to the subject with a view to expedite the return, giving details of all the treaties standing in the way of reciprocal concessions in one another's favor by Great Britain and her colonies.

—The *Empire* (Toronto) says:—"Mr. H. F. Coombs is the inventor and patentee of several useful improvements in life-boats and life-saving apparatus, but he generously declares his willingness to abandon, without fee or reward, any patent rights he now may have, if only legislation can be obtained whereby the needless loss of life at sea may be prevented." The life-saving appliances referred to have been examined and approved by competent authorities; but whether they, or others equally good, be adopted, it is at least certain that something should be done to lessen the chances of disaster and death on our seas and great lakes. Several instances are given in the pamphlet of whole crews being lost within sight, and almost within hail, of lighthouses; but there is no need to enter into details; examples will readily occur to the memory of every reader. Shipowners may try to disguise the fact, but it remains a fact all the time, that our lakes and seas are sailed by only too of the many coffinships against which the warm-hearted, hot-headed Mr. Plimsoll waged such energetic war some years ago in the Imperial House of Commons."

Sunday Fishing.—On Sunday afternoon last Walter Smith, the five-year-old adopted son of Mrs. Smith, of Charlotte street, St. John, went down to Lower Cove slip to fish for tomacods. Walter had a short line, and while reaching over the edge of the wharf fell in. An inquest was held.

Archbishop Lynch.

Toronto papers, received this morning, give the particulars concerning the illness and death of Archbishop Lynch. It appears that the lamented prelate had been actively engaged in the active work of his sacred ministry, and seemed to be in perfect health only a few days before he passed away. The *Empire* says: "The dead prelate was not known to be in better health for a number of years than on last Sunday, when he preached at St. Michael's Cathedral. So peacefully did he pass away that the watchers thought he was going into a calm spell of repose. He died with a fervent blessing on his lips for those standing around—the two priests and a couple of students at the Palace."

"The Archbishop," continues the *Empire*, "was one of the most kindly and considerate, and to his liberality of mind and generosity of heart Protestants, as well as Catholics, can bear ample testimony. His energy and capacity for work were unbounded, and his zeal for the progress of his Church without limit. Regarded, however, apart altogether from his Church connection, he was a man of great parts, extensive learning and sound culture. His writings were always marked by deep thought and sound views, and were considered by all parties as final utterances on his side of any question which he espoused. His love for his native land was boundless, and he championed the cause of Home Rule with enthusiasm. Like all men of ardent temperament and deep convictions, he was occasionally committed into talking on social questions as well as political, an attitude which did not seem for the time to be for the best interest of his Church and of himself personally; but his sound common sense and his consciousness of being in the right, together with the singular ability of impressing others with the correctness of his views, always bridged the temporary difficulty which his impetuous honesty of intention created. He found a scattered and impoverished flock; he created a compact and opulent community. He always struck at the root of an evil, and he never permitted a compromise with vice. While, however, he battled ceaselessly with wrong, he never allowed his judgment to be led astray. "He was a great man, good at many things, and now he has obtained this also—to be at rest."

Sparks From the Fire.

The small boy is busily engaged exploring the cellars on the burnt district.

The walls of the Baptist Church should be pulled down at once. A heavy gale might topple them over with disastrous results.

It appears that the insurance on the Baptist Church amounts to only $7,300—$1,700 having been deducted from the policy.

The Band of the 82nd Battalion lost twenty-two sets of music books, the bass and snare drums and cymbals. Mr. Galbraith values the books at $200, the bass drum cost £25, the snare drum $9 and the cymbals $5.

Conductor Ryan takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the many kind friends who, under the most trying circumstances, saved his dwelling house from being destroyed by fire during his absence from home on the night of the 14th inst.

The dwelling house of Conductor Ryan, on Fitzroy Street, which was fortunately only blistered by the great heat, was insured for $1000 in the Liverpool, London and Globe, represented by R. R. Fitzgerald. Two small buildings owned by Mr. Ryan and situated in the rear of the dwelling, were, however, destroyed. They were valued at $100 and were not insured.

There was a slight inaccuracy in Mr. McGregor's statement as to the supposed origin of the fire in the Excelsior Rink, published yesterday. His theory is that the fire was either the work of an incendiary or was caused by spontaneous combustion from cotton waste saturated with skate oil used to clean skates while the building was occupied as a roller rink, previous to the winter of 1887, and which may have been left lying about the premises.

Local Notices.

Get D. Howlett to whiten your ceilings.

Fresh Christie's Soda Biscuit just received at Stewart & Gates'. ma16

Opening to-day, two cases mourning goods at Beer Bros.

Sixty cases men's, women's and children's boots and shoes now open. For style and finish and quality they are superior to anything we have yet shown at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.—J. B. Macdonald. may 16, dy, wkly

Competitors moved, but customers delighted over the big bargains in Clothing at L. E. Prowses.

Fresh stewing and eating Prunes just received at Beer & Goff's. may15, 3i

Very fine evaporated and dried apples for sale at Beer & Goff's. may15, 3i

Children's Carriages.—Received to-day (*via* Boston boat) a second shipment of children's carriages; splendid value. — Mark Wright & Co. ma 9 3i

American Oak Tanned Sole Leather at J. H. Bell's. s t—may12

MARRIED.

At the manse, on May 14th, by the Rev. James Carruthers, Daniel McDonald, of Charlottetown, to Miss Catherine Elliott, of Charlottetown Royalty.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Return tickets, at one first-class fare, will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway on Wednesday and Thursday, 23rd and 24th May, inst., good to return on the 24th and 25th inst.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway, Office, Charlottetown,
May 16th, 1888.
may16—7i wky ps li

CARD.

The Subscribers tender their best thanks to the kind friends and citizens who, by great exertions, preserved their stock from the fire of yesterday morning.

SAUNDERS & NEWSOM.
may16

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, 21st OF MAY, INST.,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

At Village Green, Lot 49,

All that Farm, situate at Village Green, containing 100 Acres, the property of the late Henry Green. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation; 35 acres are ploughed and ready to crop. The Farm is well wooded with Hard and Softwood, and well watered, and is convenient to School, Church and Shipping. There is a lot of Manure, which will go with the Farm.

Also, at the same time and place, all the

Stock, Farming Implemnnts and Furniture

of the said Henry Green, consisting of 3 Horses, 6 Cattle, 13 Sheep and Lambs, Pigs, Ploughs, Harrows, Truck, Wagon, Sleighs, Mowing Machine and other Implements; a quantity of Hay, Oats and Potatoes, &c.

Good terms given for the Farm. Six Months' credit will be given for Stock, &c.

For further particulars apply at the office of McLean & McDonald, Charlottetown.

Dated 11th May, A. D. 1888.

EDWARD KELLY,
JOHN McQUILLAN,
Trustees and Executors of the Late Henry Green,
may18—wky 1i pd

A By-Law to Amend the By-Law to Prevent Nuisances,

(Passed 14th May, 1888.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown, as follows:—

1. The By-Law passed on the Nineteenth day of December last past, 1887, intituled "A By-Law to amend the By-Law to prevent Nuisances," is hereby repealed.

2. Immediately after the publication of this By-Law, every sign or other projection, fixed or hanging and projecting beyond the line of any house, shop or other building to which the same is attached, and over any sidewalk or street of the said City, shall be removed and taken down by the owner thereof or by the owner of the premises from which the same projects.

3. No person shall hereafter place, fix or hang up any sign or other projection so that the same shall project over any sidewalk or street in the said city, or beyond the line of any house, shop or building to which the same is attached.

4. Any person or persons guilty of an infraction of the provisions of this By-Law shall, upon conviction before the Stipendiary Magistrate of said city, forfeit and pay at the discretion of the said Magistrate a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars for each offence, exclusive of costs (every day he neglects to remove or permits the sign to remain, contrary to the first section of this By-Law, to be considered a separate offence), and in default of payment thereof it shall and may be lawful for the said Magistrate to commit the offender or offenders to the Common Jail of the said City for any period not exceeding fourteen days, unless the said penalty and costs be sooner paid.

[L. S.] T. HEATH HAVILAND,
Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.
A. H. MACPHERSON,
City Clerk.
may16—2w 2aw

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Commencing Tomorrow, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, and continuing until Summer Time Table takes effect, a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown at 5 o'clock, a. m., daily (Sundays excepted) for Summerside, connecting there with steamer for Point du Chene; returning, will leave Summerside on arrival of steamer from Point du Chene.

J. UNSWORTH.
Superintendent.

Railway Office,
Charlottetown, May 15th, 1888.
may15—m w f

C. P. FLETCHER

Has just received a Large Stock of

NEW GOODS,

—IN—

Violins, Accordeons, Concertinas, Flutes, Harmonicas, etc.,

At the New Store, Opposite His Old Stand.

C. P. FLETCHER,
Sign of the "Big Fiddle."
may15—3i dy & wky pat

Valuable Household Furniture, BY AUCTION.

I have received instructions from MRS. GREY to sell by Auction, at her Residence, "Inkerman House," on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, commencing at 11 o'clock:—All her Household Furniture, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Suites, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Mirrors, Dinner and Tea Sets, Glassware, etc

Catalogue will appear in due time.

G. M. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.
may15—dy & wky tl sle

Furniture, &c., by Auction.

I will sell by Auction, at my Salesroom, on FRIDAY, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m.:—Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Sets, Wardrobes, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Baths, Refrigerator Ice Chest, Crockery, etc.

Also—1 good Sewing Machine (Standard).

G. M. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.
may15—tl sle

STOCKS, BY AUCTION.

At my Salesroom, on SATURDAY, 19th inst., at 12 o'clock:—

2 Shares Heather Belle Stock,
2 " Charlottetown Woolen Mills.

G. M. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.
may15—tl sle

COAL! COAL!

ON HAND AND TO ARRIVE:

Acadia Round and Nut Coal.

Will be sold low to CASH BUYERS.

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES,
Water Street.
may15—6i eod pat

Dwelling House BY AUCTION

I am instructed by G. A. Sharp to sell by Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, his Two-and-a-half Story Double Tenement House on King Square, at present occupied by the owner and Mr. Carter The House contains 15 rooms, and has a good stone cellar. There is a good Coach House and Stable on the premises.

This property is situated in one of the most pleasant parts of the city.

Terms at sale.

G. M. HARRIS,
Auctioneer.
may9—tl sle

Wanted.—A Blacksmith who thoroughly understands Ship work. An honest, sober man required. Apply to Peake Bros. & Co.
may4—tf

READY CASH!

—o—

JAMES PATON & CO'S

—NEW STOCK OF—

Spring and Summer Goods

Are now open, and for READY CASH, Bargains in all kinds of Goods can be had.

—:o:—

A BETTER LOT OF BARGAINS WERE NEVER OFFERED.

—:o:—

Great Attractions in our Millinery Department.

—:o:—

Space will not permit us to mention all that we have to show, but we ask everyone to give us a call. No trouble to show the Goods.

Just take a look at our CARPET DEPARTMENT. We don't ask you to *buy*, but give us a friendly call.

DRESS DEPARTMENT complete with all the latest Trimmings to *match*.

UMBRELLAS and SUNSHADES, very cheap. A wonderful lot of LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, Fancy Handles, at $1.20.

LACE CURTAINS at any price; SILKS, in Black, Watered, Stripes and Shots; GLOVES, in Silk, Kid and Lisle.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

May 14, 1888—dy & wky MARKET SQUARE.

NEW STOCK

Now Open.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW MILLINERY,
NEW HATS,
NEW FLOWERS,
NEW RIBBONS,
NEW FEATHERS,
NEW GLOVES,
EVERYTHING NEW AND CHEAP, at

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1888—dy wky

BANKRUPT STOCK

—OF—

CLOTHING.

JUST OPENED:

$3,000 WORTH,

—FOR—

Men, Boys & Children,

Bought at Bankrupt Sale in Montreal at a great Sacrifice, and will be

SOLD OFF VERY CHEAP.

Don't Buy until You see this Stock at

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

NOW OPENING

—AT—

BEER BROS',

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

Fashionable Dress Goods,

Millinery, Mantles, &c.,

EX "NORTHERN LIGHT.

may1—eod & wky

ALL NEW! ALL CHEAP!

—o—

PERKINS & STERNS'

Spring and Summer Dry Goods.

—o—

In advertising our New Goods, we cannot enumerate the variety and many Novelties we have in every Department, but we feel assured that an examination of our Stock will repay any intending purchaser. We have great confidence in offering this season's purchases, containing, as it does, the Best Goods to be found in the leading markets of the world. We are going to sell so cheap, you will find our Store

The Shopping Centre of the City

—FOR—

NEW DRESS GOODS,	NEW JERSEYS,	NEW SATEENS,
NEW MILLINERY,	NEW MUSLINS,	NEW HOSIERY,
NEW JACKETS,	NEW PRINTS,	NEW CLOTHS,

HATS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRILLINGS, RIBBONS, &c.

—o—

Carpets and Oil Cloths. Room Paper.

—o—

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, May 8, 1888.