

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, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1886.

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ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1886.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon 3rd day, 11h, 25m, p. m.
First Quarter 11th day, 10h, 33 7m, p. m.
Full Moon 18th day, 2h, 2 5m, p. m.
Last Quarter 25th day, 0h, 58 5m, p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rise	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water
1 Monday	7 28	4 59	5 36	9 2	9 31	1 31
2 Tuesday	7 27	5 1	6 11	10 4	9 34	1 34
3 Wednesday	7 26	5 3	6 50	10 5	9 37	1 37
4 Thursday	7 24	5 4	7 23	11 11	9 40	1 40
5 Friday	7 23	5 6	7 53	11 44	9 43	1 43
6 Saturday	7 21	5 7	8 21	morn	9 46	1 46
7 Sunday	7 19	5 8	8 48	0 15	9 49	1 49
8 Monday	7 18	5 9	9 15	0 45	9 51	1 51
9 Tuesday	7 17	5 10	9 46	1 23	9 54	1 54
10 Wednesday	7 16	5 11	10 11	2 1	9 57	1 57
11 Thursday	7 14	5 12	10 45	2 46	10 1	2 1
12 Friday	7 13	5 13	11 22	3 45	10 4	2 4
13 Saturday	7 11	5 14	11 54	4 5	10 7	2 7
14 Sunday	7 10	5 15	12 21	5 33	10 10	2 10
15 Monday	7 9	5 16	1 0	6 11	10 13	2 13
16 Tuesday	7 8	5 17	1 31	6 50	10 16	2 16
17 Wednesday	7 7	5 18	2 0	7 21	10 19	2 19
18 Thursday	7 6	5 19	2 32	7 53	10 22	2 22
19 Friday	7 5	5 20	3 0	8 21	10 25	2 25
20 Saturday	6 59	5 21	3 31	8 48	10 28	2 28
21 Sunday	6 58	5 22	4 0	9 15	10 31	2 31
22 Monday	6 57	5 23	4 31	9 46	10 34	2 34
23 Tuesday	6 56	5 24	5 0	10 11	10 37	2 37
24 Wednesday	6 55	5 25	5 31	10 45	10 40	2 40
25 Thursday	6 54	5 26	6 0	11 11	10 43	2 43
26 Friday	6 53	5 27	6 31	11 44	10 46	2 46
27 Saturday	6 52	5 28	7 0	12 11	10 49	2 49
28 Sunday	6 51	5 29	7 31	1 0	10 52	2 52
29 Monday	6 50	5 30	8 0	1 31	10 55	2 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. S. 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, Stuf Machine and other Plant is offered for sale at private contract.
The above Tannery was formerly operated by the late Donald McKinnon, of the late 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 bris 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 bris Grapes, just arrived from Great Britain.
BEER & GOFF.

RAISINS.

250 boxes received—Layers, Valencia, Seedless.
BEER & GOFF.

APPLES.

American Baldwin, 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. 25 Cts.
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 remedies 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,
325 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, for 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 every one 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

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,
R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:
Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Condnotor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c.
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.
With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.
Ch'town, Sept. 27, 1885—wky 1 year

Imperial Federation, in Relation to the Future of Canada.

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

(Continued.)

First, as to the proposed Parliament. There is not yet any clearly defined and workable scheme outlined. The clearest points as yet are articles VI and XI of the constitution of the Federation League, which propose a parliament of 640 members, two-thirds of the number from England and Ireland, and one-third from the Colonies and Dependencies. But the Colonies would hardly submit to any such cut and dried constitution, but would probably demand representation by population. I shall not deal further with the Draft Constitution, as outlined by the Federation League; as I do not know that it is authoritative, at any rate it has not yet been adopted by any body of men largely representing Colonial interests. There are some good points in it, but more weak ones. Let us see how representation by population would affect Canada.

There are now about 315,000,000 British subjects, 5,000,000 of whom is a large estimate for Canada. Representation by population would give us one member in 63 or 10 numbers in the entire Parliament of 640, and you would have to adopt a desperate plan to give P. E. I. any representation at all. But 270 million of these subjects are not white. Give them representation and they would swamp the 45,000,000 whites, (and a corresponding number of native Christians) and if they are asked to assume a share of the cost of Government, British fair play must give them representation. "If they could agree," says R. E. Gosnell, "upon a standard of idolatry, they are numerically strong enough to set up their gods in the streets of London, and compel Christians to fall down and worship them."
Again, let the representation be according to the following table compiled by Geo. Baden Powell, where population, commerce, industries, earnings, and expenditures are tabulated and averaged, British North America being 8 per cent. of the whole:

	Population Millions	Commerce Millions of £	Industries Millions of £	Earnings Millions of £	Expenditures Millions of £	Totals Millions of £	Per Centage
United Kingdom...	35	692	1332	1156	85	3300	68
B. N. America...	5	35	119	118	16	338	8
Australasia & Grp...	2	29	84	89	21	256	6
South Africa...	2	17	14	18	2	57	2
Western Depens...	3	60	22	17	3	105	3
Eastern do...	3	70	35	27	4	136	3
India...	200	130	100	146	71	653	14

It will be noticed that in many respects this table is below the actual mark. So that in a parliament of 640 members, of which England would have two thirds of the whole, British North America would have 8 per cent., or 51 members, and Prince Edward Island only one.

If wealth be made the basis of representation, England would swallow the colonies, but if intelligence be made the basis, Canada might swallow up England. What guarantee have we that in a Federal parliament our most vital interests might not be legislated away? Might not India, with 59 members, out-vote Canada's 45 on vital questions? So many diverse and scattered races to satisfy would create a howling wilderness of factions, each clamoring for spoils, sectional or colonial predilections would inevitably be thrust upon it, degrading it to the level of a local parliament. The voice of each individual colony would be drowned. While our gain would be nil, our political independence would disappear in the glamor of Imperial statesmanship, or be voted away by political marionettes.

Members of such a parliament would represent interests as wide asunder as the poles, people differing in race, tongue, creed, and color, as varied as the "productions of the skies under which they lived." Some might call it a political millennium, but I fail to see that Canada should risk her glorious rights and privileges and liberties merely to keep up the prestige of a nation now past its zenith. Let her not mistake the romantic for the practical. She has Responsible Government, independent Courts, a Free Press, Municipal Institutions, the control of her own revenue, the regulation of her trade, and "free discussion of international and intercolonial questions in the House of Commons," as pictured by Howe twenty years ago, and what can she gain by Imperial Federation?

We would be asked to share the National Debt, which in England is about \$101 per head, and in Australia about \$204 per head, while our own is only \$51 per head, thus increasing the burden of interest. We would have to contribute to a National Defence Fund, to help defend the kingdom against all foes, which would add another burden. Then take the question of taxes. The tax, direct and indirect, per head in England is now about £4 7s. 6d; ours is about £2 14s. 1d.

or a little over half of hers. Ours is large enough to carry, and we need it all. Federation would raise our tax, and lower England's.

"Imperial Federation would be the deathblow to the N. P., it would make our fiscal policy uniform with that of Great Britain." How can the supporters of the N. P. urge Imperial Federation? The terms are diametrically opposite. We need all our revenue, yet John Bright says that Imperial Federation could only exist on a Free Trade basis, and Lord Grey, another promoter of the scheme, says it must be on the basis of differential duties, which means the same thing, free trade between all parts of the Empire to the exclusion of the rest of the world. Nothing then remains for us but direct taxation. You may say England would assume our Debt and Public Works, but then we would only be laying down our present burden to take up a heavier one. It will be no advantage to us to keep up England's Army and Navy, Dockyards, coal stations, etc., when we are at peace with all the world; it will be no gain to us to help her in her foreign wars in countries with which we have no quarrel. And that is just what Imperial Federation means to a large extent. Let Canada profit by her practical independence, keep pace with the age, develop the country, and occupy no subordinate position.

"It we look to history," says George Baden Powell, "we see that it is necessary for the just administration of Dependencies that the paramount power enjoy actual material superiority of a force and kind that admits of no challenge." So that, outline the Parliament in any manner you may, Powell has struck the keynote, and shown us that English influence would outweigh Colonial, two to one, in that Parliament.

Then, what would be the work of that Parliament? It is difficult to determine. "The common affairs of the Empire," say the Federationists; but that phrase admits of many interpretations. Finance, Trade, Defence, Foreign Policy, War and Peace, the Army and Navy, Diplomacy, Consularities, the General Supervision of Colonial Governments, Justice, the Rights of Citizens, &c., and very few of these rights are endangered in Canada under our existing institutions.

Would Canada be willing to give up her Customs duties and resort to direct taxation to carry on her Government? I think not.

Under Imperial Federation, England would insist on supplying the Colonies with all their manufactured goods, taking in return raw material, food staples and cash. This means Colonial markets for English manufactures, which, in a short time we will be in a position to do without. It means the shutting down of Canadian manufacturing industries. "Smaller Britain must look to Greater Britain for a livelihood," say Federationists, "for the home markets afford but an uncertain selling place for our manufactures." Let us by all means supply England with a part of her raw material and food staples, but let us at the same time protect our own manufacturing industries. Nature has provided Canada with every facility for manufacturing. For instance, Nova Scotia has exhaustless supplies of coal and iron, and immense shipping, and P. E. I. can supply her manufacturing towns with food. Carry out the dreams of Federationists and you destroy these fair prospects. Here is a short statement, compiled by Sir Leonard Tilley, of the Dominion manufacturing industries, from the report of Commissioners employed for the purpose:

	1878.	1885.	Increase P. C.
People emp'd	42,791	77,336	34.52
Wages paid	\$13,833,733	\$24,396,165	81.92
Products	49,966,282	102,890,106	106.59
Capital emp'd	\$7,919,931	\$7,295,373	-7.78

Free Trade between nations is an impossibility, except where they largely depend upon one another for supplies. England is looking for new markets. She finds the United States competing with her in her own markets, killing her trade and depressing her industries, and she turns to her colonies for help. But we can do our own manufacturing, and when we fail in that, the natural gravitation of our trade is towards the United States. It is with that nation we want closer and more uniform commercial union.

Newfoundland is one of England's nearest colonies, and we would expect to find her exporting mainly to that country, but what are the facts? In 1883 her total exports were \$4,725,960.

To England, only	\$
Canada	1,355,321
United States	1,385,642
British West Indies	255,033
Spain and Portugal	2,438,739
Brazil	1,180,376
Balance to other countries	

How does England regard her? "In the present day," says Hon. Mr. Justice Pincent, J. C. L., "the position and condition of Newfoundland are little known or regarded in the Mother Country." Newfoundland is not fairly dealt with in the matter of treaties, and the protection of her fisheries. This brings us to another point.
(To be continued.)