

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURYPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1888.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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

ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 5th day, 7h., 30.1m., a.m., S.W.  
New Moon 13th day, 4h., 26.2m., a.m., N.E.  
(below horizon.)

First Quarter 21st day, 6h., 36.8m., a.m., W.  
(below horizon.)

Full Moon 28th day, 7h., 6.4m., p.m., S.E.

D<sup>y</sup> DAY OF WEEK Sun (Sun) Moon (Moon) High (High) Day's (Day's) rises (sets) rises (water) (low) (tide)

D <sup>y</sup>	DAY OF WEEK	Sun (Sun)	Moon (Moon)	High (High)	Day's (Day's)	rises (sets)	rises (water)	(low) (tide)
1	Sunday	7	31	19	7	8	moon	8 29
2	Monday	50	20	8	18	0	39	30
3	Tuesday	50	21	9	20	1	20	31
4	Wednesday	50	22	10	48	1	59	32
5	Thursday	49	23	11	53	2	55	33
6	Friday	49	24	morn	3	55	35	
7	Saturday	48	25	1	7	5	15	37
8	Sunday	48	26	2	20	6	35	39
9	Monday	48	28	3	33	7	59	40
10	Tuesday	47	30	4	43	8	46	41
11	Wednesday	47	31	5	51	9	27	42
12	Thursday	46	33	6	51	10	23	43
13	Friday	46	34	7	43	11	5	47
14	Saturday	45	35	8	28	11	44	49
15	Sunday	45	36	9	4	morn	51	
16	Monday	44	37	9	35	0	20	53
17	Tuesday	43	37	10	3	0	57	56
18	Wednesday	42	38	10	38	1	33	59
19	Thursday	42	40	10	52	2	12	1
20	Friday	41	42	11	15	2	53	4
21	Saturday	40	44	11	40	3	44	6
22	Sunday	39	45	11	44	4	45	8
23	Monday	38	46	0	38	5	24	11
24	Tuesday	37	48	1	14	7	4	13
25	Wednesday	36	49	1	56	8	3	16
26	Thursday	35	50	2	47	8	53	18
27	Friday	34	52	3	47	9	40	20
28	Saturday	33	54	4	51	10	23	22
29	Sunday	32	55	6	21	1	4	24
30	Monday	31	57	7	15	11	44	26
31	Tuesday	17	29	4	58	8	29	29

\$55,000

TO LOAN on First Mortgage securities of Freehold Farms. Low rates of interest. Payable by instalments if required. WARBURTON & SMALLWOOD, Solicitors.

Ch'town, Dec. 29, 1887.—11 wky 31

FOR BOSTON

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Portland, every Monday, and Tuesday at 6.30 a.m.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd class; \$9.00, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to G. A. SHARP, P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co., or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

Nov. 12, 1887.—end wky

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS OF

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS

Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &

Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

May 18, 1887.

AMES A. MORRISON. GEORGE MUSGRAVE

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,

BROKERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

HALIFAX.

Consignments of Island produce will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCED: Thomas Fyche, Esq., Cashier Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; George Macleod, Manager, Bank of Nova Scotia Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,

TEA MERCHANTS,

71 EAST CHEAP AND 9 & 14 MINING LANE,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Represented in Canada by MORRISON & MUSGRAVE, Halifax

Oct. 24, 1887.—

## FUR GOODS

Ladies' Astracran Jackets  
Dolmanetts,  
Muffs, in Seal,  
Beaver,  
Persian Lamb,  
Astracran,  
Nutria, &c.,  
Fur Collars, and  
Fur Cuffs  
Ladies' Caps,  
Finest Quality,  
Lowest Prices.



Men's Driving Collars,  
Fur Gloves,  
Fur Caps,  
and a lot of  
Gray and Black  
Sleigh Robes,  
Very Cheap.

STANLEY BROTHERS, BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—ood & wky

BEST VALUE IN

## D-R-Y G-O-O-D-S

AT

## Perkins & Sterns.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.

Buy Your Supplies at

## BEER & GOFF'S,

where you will get everything Fresh, Good and Cheap.

WE have on hand a very Large Stock of Choice Groceries, all of which will be Sold at the very Lowest Cash Prices, to suit the times.

RAISINS—Over 8,000 pounds, Cooking, Seedless and Table Raisins.  
CURRANTS—Over 4000 pounds choice, clean fruit.  
CANDIED PEEL—Citron, Lemon and Orange.  
FLAVORINGS—Lemon, Vanilla, Almond, Cloves, Cinnamon, &c., &c.  
SYRUPS—Lemon, Raspberry and Lime Juice.  
CANNED GOODS—Condensed Coffee, Peaches, Pineapple, Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, Ox-Tongue, Sardines, Corned Beef and Dried Beef, Salmon, Lobsters, &c., &c.  
BISCUIT—Oatmeal, Sugar and Ginger Wafers, Coffee, Orange, Shrewsbury, Oatmeal, and a Large Assortment of Plain and Fancy Biscuits.  
CONFECTIONERY—A very fine assortment of Mixtures Chocolates, Caramels, Creams and Fancy Goods.

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Figs, Dates, Pickles, B. powder

Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, &c., &c.

CHEAP FOR CASH AT

## BEER & GOFF'S,

Queen and King Squares' Stores.

Dec. 13, 1887.—ood & wky

## HOT WATER HEATING APPARATUS

A. HERMANS & SON

ARE now prepared to enter on contracts for putting up in Dwellings, etc., on the newest and most approved plans, the HOT WATER APPARATUS for Heating. The character of the work which the firm of A. HERMANS & SON has been in the habit of performing, is a sufficient guarantee that the Heating Works set up by them will be thorough and efficient.

Parties anxious to inspect the Heating Process, as built by A. Hermans & Son, can do so by calling any day at the private residence of the firm, on Bayfield Street.

Boilers on hand. Coils, etc., manufactured on the premises as required.

A. HERMANS & SON.

Charlottetown, November 30, 1887.—

## GREAT BARGAINS. GREAT MEETING



A. J. MURPHY, CUSTOM TAILOR.

Dec. 20, 1887.—6i

## Mortgage Sale

TO be Sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the third day of November, A. D. 1887, at Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the third day of July, A. D. 1877, and made between Thomas Henry Keating, of the one part, and Henry Skelington Ewle, of the other part.

ALL that piece of land, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, being part of Town Lot number forty-two (42), in the first hundred of Town Lots, in Charlottetown, commencing on the westward side of Queen Street, at the southeast angle of the property of William R. Watson, thence by a line at right angles to said street westwardly on or about eighty-six feet, or until it meets the division line between Town Lot number forty-one and said Town Lot forty-two in said hundred, thence along said division line southwardly seventy-two feet, or until it meets the northward edge of King Street, thence along King Street east twenty-two feet, or until it meets the west boundary of the property of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, thence following the course of the same northwardly on a line parallel with Queen Street forty-four feet, or to the northward boundary of said Bank property, thence following said northward boundary eastwardly for the distance of sixty-four feet, or until it reaches the westward edge of Queen Street, thence following Queen Street northwardly for the distance of twenty-eight feet, more or less, to the place of commencement.

For further particulars apply to Edward J. Hodgson, Solicitor, Charlottetown.

Dated this 31st August, 1887.

EDWARD J. HODGSON, Assignee of Mortgage.

Sept. 1, 1887.—ood ti sale

The above sale is hereby postponed until WEDNESDAY, the Fourth day of January, next, A. D. 1888, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Nov. 2, 1887.

The above sale is hereby further postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1888, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Jan. 1, 1888.

C. C. CARLTON,

AUCTIONEER,

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

SOURIS, P. E. I.

Oct. 3, 1887.

## SLEIGHS.

PARTIES wishing to purchase would consult their best interests by examining my stock of New and Second-hand Sleighs, which will be sold cheap to suit the times.

Repairing of Carriages and Sleighs promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

N. B.—Carriages wanting repairing, painting or trimming, stored free for the winter.

Factory and Show Rooms Upper Prince Street, opposite Baptist Church.

J. J. SEAMAN.

Dec. 13, 1887.—ood & wky ti fab 1

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SINCE the petition to annul the Scott Act has been defeated, I take this means of informing the trade and the public generally, that I have been appointed agent for the Island for James Roue, of Halifax, manufacturer of all kinds of temperate drinks, and that I have in stock a large assortment of the above goods which I will supply at factory prices.

The goods manufactured by Mr. Roue are admitted to be far superior to any other manufactured in the Provinces.

Goods supplied immediately on receipt of order.

## OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.

Sold by the barrel, quart or half shell at the

OLD LONDON HOUSE,

JOHN JOY

Proprietor.

Water Street, 17th Dec., 1887, 2 aw 2w

## Feed Cutters & Grain Crackers

FOR SALE—Bell's Feedcutters, both hand and horse power, Finley's Grain Crackers, Dickson's Fan mill, I will supply at factory prices.

Also, some cheap Hand-trucks, suitable for mills, granaries and warehouses.

D. MACKENZIE,

Kent Street,

Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1887.—11 wky 31

At New Perth, King's Co.,

## UNDER THE AUSPICES

Of the Three Rivers Dairy-men's Association.

## Commercial Union Discussed.

Strong Speeches by Cyrus Shaw, Esq., M. P. P., John Hamilton, Esq., John Scrimgeour, Esq., M. L. C., and Others.

The annual meeting of the Three Rivers Dairyman's Association, held in New Perth Schoolhouse on Tuesday, 10th inst., was attended by over 200 of the farmers of New Perth, Roseneath, Brudenell, Cardigan, Baldwin's Road, Summersville and other settlements.

The chair was filled by the president, George F. Owen, Esq., Cardigan, and after the yearly reports of the President and Secretary had been read, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:—

President—Fredk. G. Boyer, Esq., Georgetown Royalty.

Vice-President—Robert Dewar, Esq., New Perth.

Secretary—John Hamilton, Esq., New Perth.

Treasurer—Mr. William Kaneen, New Perth.

Executive Committee—John Ross, Union Road; John McLean, 18-Mile Brook; James McNeill, New Perth; Jas. D. Dewar, Brudenell; George F. Owen, Cardigan.

On motion of F. G. Boyer, seconded by James McNeill, it was

Resolved, That the position taken by Jas. D. Dewar, Esq., Brudenell, in enforcing the Weights and Measures Act of the Dominion Parliament, deserves the warm support and thanks of the Three Rivers Dairyman's Association, and of farmers generally.

A letter from Dr. Robertson, M. P., was read, regretting the fact that owing to illness he could not attend the meeting.

On motion of Jas. D. Dewar, Esq., the adjourned debate on the question of Commercial Union was resumed. Mr. Dewar said that the resolution submitted by him at the Montague meeting, as published in the newspapers, was deficient in the following words which he wished to have added to it, viz: "As may be agreed on by the Government of their respective countries." He had a little to add to what he had said at the former meeting with respect to this question. He considered that the removal of all custom barriers between this country and the United States would be beneficial, as the United States was our only natural market. If it were not for the United States our potatoes would have been a drug this fall; and we, therefore, should press for any means that would remove the duty of this most important farm crop.

The adoption of Commercial Union would remove all danger of international difficulties, such as now threatened on account of the fisheries question, and Mr. Dewar quoted Sir Lionel Playfair in support of his contention. He referred to the large export of eggs, and asked what would we do with them if the United States adopted the retaliation bill passed last year.

Cyrus Shaw, Esq., M. P. P., considered we should carefully weigh the consequences that might follow the adoption of Commercial Union with the United States. History told them that the Trojans, after one of the most protracted and successful resistances on record, broke down the walls of their city, in order to admit the wooden horse that had aroused their curiosity and awakened their cupidity, without examining with the most rigid care the nature and contents thereof, and the result was that the city which had withstood the attacks of the Greeks for years, fell by the carelessness and covetousness of its people. It is our duty as citizens of the Dominion to examine carefully the proposition that has been presented to the people, lest the result be the same with us as it was with Troy in the days of yore. By Commercial Union he understood the breaking down of all the custom walls that divide us from the United States and the free admission of imports of either country into the other, with a uniform tariff against the rest of the world, and no doubt this tariff would be the same as that now in force in the United States. He believed he was justified in this conclusion, for Mr. Wiman, the father of this movement, in his speech at Detroit on the 27th of August last, is reported to have said as follows:—

"That as against all the rest of the world, the same rates of duty should be collected by Canada as are now levied by the United States while between these two countries of North America the customs line should be completely obliterated. In other words the proposition is that around the whole continent of North America a customs line should exist precisely of uniform height."

The Chicago Times, a paper which approved the idea, put the case very bluntly. It said:—

"If the Dominion will take our tariff laws as they are, and as Congress may choose to modify them, and as our Treasury department and courts may construe them, well and good. This country may agree to such an arrangement as that, but it will never agree to accept the Dominion laws, or to put the whole business of tariff making out of Con-

gress or into the hands of some Joint High Commission. Unless, therefore,

the Dominion is prepared to make a complete and unconditional surrender of all control over its own tariff, and accept whatever tariff our Congress may choose to enact from time to time, the scheme of Commercial Union, in the sense in which that phrase is used, is entirely out of the question."

That the Canadian advocates of the movement were ready to accept this definition is shown in the speech of Mr. John Charlton, M. P., made at Jarvis, Ont., on the 4th Nov. last. He said:—

"It was simply a customs union between two or more independent states, where a common tariff and excise laws were adopted, and the revenue collected, after deducting expenses of collection, was divided among the participants upon the basis of population, or any other basis that might be agreed upon, while all trade restrictions between them were removed. The application of the principle between Canada and the United States would require that the two countries should have the same excise rates and the same tariff upon imports from all other countries; that the revenue thus collected in both countries should be divided upon conditions to be hereafter arranged; that the customs line between the two countries from ocean to ocean should be removed; and that trade between Canada and the States should be in every respect as free and untrammelled as trade between the different States of the American Union was at the present moment."

We thus see that by Commercial Union we would be called upon to give up our main source of revenue, and that our tariff would be regulated not by our own Parliament, but by Congress at Washington, and that a tariff of uniform height would be maintained against the rest of the world. The first point that suggests itself is how would such an arrangement as this bear on our relations with Britain? As we now stand, whilst Britain places us on the very same basis in regard to trade, as the rest of the world, we have also placed Britain on the same footing as any foreign country. We tax her articles as we do those of other nations, and there is no just cause of complaint; but if we shut out the trade with the Mother Country by admitting the exports of a foreign nation duty free, we act in an unfriendly manner towards her. Would we be justified in this course, or would it tend to our advantage? is a question that should be carefully considered. He was of opinion that such a course would be both ungrateful and detrimental to our best interests. Britain has assured us that her army and navy are at our service in case of need, and that the resources of the Empire would be used to defend us if occasion required.

We enjoy equal rights and privileges with her in her treaties with foreign courts, and our interests are watched by her ministers and consuls in foreign lands. And for all those advantages and privileges which we enjoy under the flag of one of the greatest nations the world has ever seen, we are not called upon to pay one cent. Is it for one moment to be supposed that we could expect Great Britain to continue this responsibility if we discriminate against her in the matter of trade, and give such concessions to a foreign people? Again, we must remember that such a union would have the tendency of abrogating the treaties made by Great Britain, under the favored nations clause, with foreign countries, and to use the words of Mr. Chamberlain, "it would snap the tender cords that bind us to the Mother Country." This would be followed by independence, resulting ultimately in annexation. By becoming independent, we would have to support an army to protect us from foreign aggression, and a navy to protect our mercantile marine. The expense of maintaining these forces would have to be defrayed out of the pockets of the people. We would also have to appoint ministers and consuls at the great foreign trading centres with which we would be interested, and that enormous cost which is now defrayed by the country under whose jurisdiction we live would have to be borne by ourselves. We would have a frontier of 4,000 miles to defend, on the other side of which is a nation who believe that the manifest destiny of all America is to be used by the United States. They are greatly superior to us in population; and nations, like individuals, who are bent on a quarrel, can soon find a pretext to engage in one; and the fable of the wolf and the lamb would be amply illustrated in our case, and we would be swallowed up as easily as Texas was wrested from Mexico. Would we then be better off to have to submit to their laws and institutions, which I hold are far surpassed by those that we in the Dominion of Canada now enjoy? We would have to bear our burden of taxation to a degree with which in our experience we are in a blissful ignorance. We would have a high tariff, besides the high excise duties which in the United States are of the most serious character. We would have to drill and equip a certain number of militia-men each year and defray the expense out of what we call our local funds. We would not get one solitary dollar from the Treasury at Washington to carry on our local Government, but would have to tax ourselves for that purpose. This Province now receives \$193,557 from the Dominion Government as an annual subsidy, whereas under the United States we would have to tax ourselves for that amount, besides supporting various burdens now assumed by the Dominion. It, therefore, behoves us to ponder well these matters, lest we may wake up to realize our true position when it is too late. Our cattle trade with Great Britain would be destroyed if we enter into Commercial Union. We now enjoy great advantages over stock raisers in the United States in this trade. In the event of Commercial Union, our cattle would be co-mingled with American cattle, and a loss to this trade would accrue, amounting it is said to \$650,000 a year, which would come directly out of the farmers' pockets in Ontario, and to some extent from the farmers of this Island.

(Continued on fourth page.)