

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 11, 1887.

Commercial Union With the States.

The discussion of this question is one of the results of the fishery agitation. No doubt "commercial union" would do us all good; but can it be obtained without giving up something that we prize more highly? That's the question.

The people of the United States do not seem to be much inclined towards commercial union. Their settled policy is protection for their own people—the United States against the world. We have tried two modes of inducing them to waive that policy in our behalf; and have failed in both. We sent first Sir Alexander Gait and then the late Hon. George Brown to Washington to negotiate. They failed. Then we tried protection ourselves, in the hope that the partial loss of our markets would cause them to give way a little in order that they might recover the loss. That failed also. Nor do we see any indication that they are now prepared to take in Canada and make her a party to their "commercial union," unless, indeed, Canada should also determine to become a party to their "political union."

The Legislature of Pennsylvania was asked the other day to sanction a customs union with Canada and it absolutely refused to do so. "The Butterworth Bill" received no support whatever from Congress. And the press of the United States tells us plainly that we cannot get "commercial union" unless we throw in our lot politically, "give up our British institutions and accept those of Uncle Sam."

On the other hand, it is not at all likely that Great Britain will continue to protect us, if we enter into a Customs Union with the States which will necessarily operate to the detriment and injury of British manufactures and commerce. On this point the Monetary Times of Toronto very well remarks:—

"Let us not delude ourselves. England might possibly consent to commercial union; but if we discriminate against her commerce, we should have no right to count for one hour upon her protection. That she has renounced her duty of aiding in our defence is an allegation of which we see no proof. We cannot continue to enjoy a guarantee of imperial protection, if we refuse to accord the mother country the treatment of the most favored nation; if, in our commercial dealing, we prefer a foreign country to her. Once more, we say, let us not delude ourselves, this question of commercial union inevitably involves our political destiny; and whether we accept the change of political allegiance or not, it is proper that we should, in a matter of such paramount importance, understand the full import of the proposed commercial union. For our part, we prefer to meet the political issue directly. The argument from propinquity or geographical position, to be of any avail, must include acceptance and justification of a change of political relations; because commercial union with the United States would put an end to our present relations with England."

Besides, as the Monetary Times points out, a customs union with the United States, if the two countries remained politically separate, "would give rise to endless disputes over the division of the revenue. Prior to the legislative union, Upper Canada had experience of pooling her customs' revenue with that of another province; and the country was kept in constant turmoil over the division of the spoils. We were then dealing with an equal; in the new customs' union, we should count five millions of people against more than fifty millions. Practically Canada would be obliged to accept any tariff which Congress might desire to impose upon her. She would lose her individuality, and practically the liberty, in the framing of tariffs, which belongs to it. She might thrive under these conditions; but she must be content to forego her own judgment in tariff legislation."

It is quite evident that neither the United States nor Great Britain are likely to consent to the proposed commercial union; and, as the Monetary Times clearly shows, it is doubtful if such commercial union would be an "unmixed good."

Iron Mining in Nova Scotia.

It is announced that Hon. D. McInnes, Sir Geo. Stephen, A. J. Patterson, Jas. A. Gillespie, of Montreal, and Sir Charles Tennant, of London, Eng., are applying for incorporation as the Londonderry Iron Company, for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel and taking over the property of the Steel Company of Canada. This application is probably the explanation of the action of the Nova Scotia Government which proposes to give exclusive right of manufacturing iron in the Province to any company which shall, within two years, build works capable of producing 25,000 tons of iron per annum, and which shall expend in the erection of works and the acquisition of mining rights \$800,000. Upon this proposition the Monetary Times remarks:—

"It would be strange if the spectre of some nascent company, which is to do this and receive the benefit of the monopoly, was not close on the heels of Mr. Longly, the author of the bill. The acquisition of mining property may make some one who is relieved of it specially grateful. It would be very hard to justify the proposed monopoly. Mr. Longly found his justification on the fact that, except at Londonderry nothing has been done in iron mining in the Province. We place no stress on the fact that Mr. Longly, a free trader, makes a complete surrender of his principles, when he goes to the extreme of absolute monopoly, which is to last for ten years. The circumstances which favor this bill would require to be very exceptional to amount to a justification of its adoption."

Claire Scott.

THE performance at the Lyceum last evening was a capital representation of "Leah the Forsaken." The histrionic power of Miss Scott was fully appreciated by the audience, who rewarded her efforts by repeated rounds of applause. The sweet and beautiful character of "Madalena" was well represented by Miss Agnes Cody, who bids to take high rank in the dramatic profession; and the more difficult and complicated part of "Rudolph," was taken to perfection by Mr. S. K. Gohm. Mr. Frank O. Ireson maintained the hateful character of the Apostate Jew—against the feelings of his better nature; and Mr. Bruce Hayes acted the part of the village magistrate with much ability. A good deal of fun was created by the comicalities of Mr. George Neville in the character of Dr. Ludwig; and the Doctor was ably seconded by Miss L. Garnet Stenson, who acted the part of Dame Groschen. The play absorbed attention until eleven o'clock, when some that we know could hardly be made to believe that it was "so late." Good music was provided between the acts; and the hall was comfortable. The historic play of "Mary Queen of Scots," by the great German, Schiller, ought to draw a full house for this evening.

Arrival of the Worcester.

HER FIRST TRIP THIS SEASON.

The steamer Worcester made her first trip to this port to-day, arriving at two o'clock this morning. She had a splendid passage. During the past winter she has been thoroughly overhauled, and is now better than ever prepared to accommodate passengers and freight. Her staff is made up as follows:—

- Captain—Zeba Nickerson.
First Officer—John Ivester.
Second Officer—Charles Cutten.
Pilot—Mr. Reynolds.
Purser—Fred. Sawyer.
Chief Steward—Charles Davies.
Assistant Steward—William Douce.
Chief Engineer—Andrew Doyle.
Assistant Engineer—Edward Brooks.
Second Assistant—Wm. Thompson.

It will be seen that Captain Allen, who had so many friends at this port, is not in command this season, having been succeeded by Mr. Nickerson, formerly of the Merrimack. Captain Nickerson is highly spoken of, and, like his predecessor, will no doubt, soon ingratiate himself into the good graces of our people. Purser Sawyer is in his usual good form and is prepared for any amount of business; he is already justly popular with travellers via the Worcester, and will doubtless ably sustain his high reputation the present season. Steward Davies is the right man in the right place, and is ably assisted. The other officers are also all efficient and popular.

In addition to a full general cargo the Worcester brought the following passengers: Mr. H. K. Slayton, Mr. Macdonald, wife and son, Mrs. Graham and daughter, Miss Flora McKenna, Mrs. G. H. Wood, Miss Mary Lannan, Mr. John McKay. She sails on return to-morrow afternoon. We wish both ship and officers a pleasant and successful season.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

To the Insuring Public:

GENTLEMEN,—The Canadian insurance reports show that the American Companies reporting their transactions with Canadian policy-holders received from them from 1869 to 1885 inclusive, in premiums, \$21,461,754, and that during that period they paid for death claims, \$5,343,103. This does not include the enormous sums paid to American co-operative societies and companies not reporting their business. Let it be remembered the payment of death claims is the legitimate and primary object of life insurance. In addition to the payments for death claims they paid to their policy-holders \$3,653,722 for matured endowments, dividends and surrender values, making total payments to policy-holders amounting to \$8,996,825. All who have any knowledge of life insurance as hitherto conducted are aware that interest earnings form a most important feature in the calculations. Six per cent. interest having been readily obtainable on investments in both Canada and the United States during the whole of the period under consideration. I have considered the premiums received by the companies to have been invested at that rate at the middle of each year when received, and also the returns to policy-holders to have been treated in the same way, and I find that the results would have been on the 1st July, 1886: premium accumulations \$36,248,066, and accumulations from returns to policy holders \$12,778,904. The difference between these sums is only \$23,469,162, which does not include over-payments to American co-operatives and companies not reporting. Why, one American company as shown by the returns received in premiums from 1869 to 1885 inclusive, \$5,659,336, and returned on its policies for all purposes only \$2,078,671. While it gained largely from interest it was lost in its boasts of government security to policy-holders having deposited with the Canadian government securities for \$750,000, chiefly consisting of American bonds that were about as useful to our commerce and industries as if the money were invested in China. To offset the \$23,469,162, the Companies admitted a reserve liability of \$7,163,183 which was secured by deposits (chiefly consisting of American bonds) to the amount of \$2,232,619. Comment is unnecessary, as it will be plainly seen from the foregoing that Canadians have paid very dearly for the insurance purchased from the American Companies.

In to-morrow's paper I will show what the theoretical cost to cover risks at various ages is, and what the actual cost to Companies has been.

Very respectfully yours, H. SUTHERLAND, Supt. of Agencies, For The Federal Life Assurance Company.

A WONDERFUL remedy is Adamson's Cough Balsam. It heals irritated parts, cures the cough and helps the throat and lungs to resist the influence of climate so severe at this time of the year. Adamson's Cough Balsam has been used by the most prominent people with the best results. Trial bottles 10 cents. Beware of cheap imitations.

The Militia Report.

THE militia of Canada cost last year \$4,030,555.61, and \$24,678.57 were paid out in pensions.

Respecting the Charlottetown Engineers Capt. Stuart Davison, R. E., reports:—

CHARLOTTETOWN ENGINEERS.

"I inspected this Company at Charlottetown on Wednesday, 27th October. The morning was occupied with the infantry inspection, and the afternoon with the 6-hour task of bridging in competition for the Gzowski Cup.

"The Company paraded in full strength, with the exception of one sergeant, absent with leave, and one corporal, absent sick. The turn out was very smart and clean, and the infantry drill was very creditable. The officers and some of the non-commissioned officers handled the Company in turn.

"The musketry practice of this Company has been very good this year, to judge from the returns which were shown to me. The practice was, however, completed before my arrival in Charlottetown.

"The piece of bridging undertaken in the afternoon consisted of some seventy feet of trestling in a pond at the back of the Drill Shed, the bottom of which consists of a black tenacious mud of uncertain depth, in consequence of which all the trestles had to be lashed from the bridge head. Owing, also, to the lack of sufficient suitable timber, iron rails had to be used for road bearers. It will thus be seen that the work was not of a very easy nature. It was, however, satisfactorily done on the whole, though one or two delays occurred, owing partly to imperfect organization of the working parties, and partly to the inexperience of those in charge of squads in supervising work. These faults were due, no doubt, in great part, to the temporary disorganization which must be expected in any Company in which so many changes have so recently occurred, but I think they are also partly due to the fact that the Company has not had the advantage of going into Camp this year. The Company has since been awarded the second prize in the Gzowski competition.

"I regret to notice that Captain Macdonald, who did so much to raise the Company to its present state of efficiency, has felt himself compelled to retire from the service.

"The state of the Company reflects the greatest credit on Captain Weeks. He has had great difficulties to contend with, owing to the numerous changes which have recently taken place in the Company; he himself only took over the command during the present year, and it is only quite recently that the two new subalterns have been appointed.

"On the whole, therefore, I have to express myself thoroughly satisfied with the Company and I look forward with confidence to a marked improvement, as all concerned gain experience in the duties of their new positions.

Prince Edward Island Subway.

WHAT SENATOR HOWLAN HAS TO SAY.

(Montreal Herald.)

The Dominion Government are not yet satisfied with the surveys which have been made to decide the feasibility of a subway under the Straits of Northumberland between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. A survey of the Straits was made, the line of the proposed tube was bored last summer and the report states that the bottom of the Strait was admirably adapted for the construction of the metallic tunnel, being from shore to shore of brick clay at least twenty feet deep. Another survey is, however, proposed.

Senator Howlan, who is chief promoter of the enterprise, was met at the Windsor by a Herald representative yesterday.

"Well, Senator, have you anything new about the subway scheme?" "Not much," was the reply. "Will the Government take hold of the scheme?" "Oh, yes. It is the intention to make another survey of the straits this summer. You see, the line surveyed last year was eight miles in length, but we have since discovered a line six and a half miles from Carleton Head on the Prince Edward Island side to Money Point, near Tom Allan's, on the New Brunswick side. When the survey is made the whole matter will be laid before a board of competent hydraulic engineers to decide upon the feasibility of the work. When the report of the engineers is finished, and I have no doubt it will be favorable, the work will go on. Subways, you see, are becoming more popular. Six are now being constructed under the Thames. The largest of these consists of two tubes, each four miles long beginning on the Surrey side, and ending at the Elephant and Castle. Particulars of the work have been published in Engineering, 5th February.

bottom of the straits in that part is peculiarly adapted for building a subway on the plans proposed by Mr. H. H. Hall, the New York engineer. I have no doubt the work of construction will be commenced before long."

Seed Wheat & Flour.

ON hand and to arrive:— 100 bags Manitoba White Fife Wheat. 10 do Ontario do do. 100 do do Red Fife Wheat. 100 do do White Russian do. 10 bushels Ontario and Island Timothy Seed. 100 lbs. Island, Large Lait, Red, Alyske and White Clovers, Flax Seed, Tares, &c.—all very choice.

FLLOUR & CORN-MEAL.

A. HORNE & CO., UPPER QUEEN STREET.

King's County Rifle Association.

THE Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Montague Range,

On SATURDAY, 14th Inst., AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

for the purpose of appointing officers and transacting other important business pertaining to the Association.

E. STEWART, Secretary. Georgetown, May 10, 1887—may 11 21

FRUIT, &c

First Arrival Ex Str. from Boston

BY Auction to-morrow, THURSDAY, May 12th, at 11 o'clock:— 5 barrels Onions, 6 boxes Oranges, 10 boxes Lemons, 20 boxes Raisins, 2 dozen Patent Lamps (new kind), Coffee, Vinegar, Kerosene Oil, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, &c.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, May 11, 1887.

NOTICE

THE General Annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Citizens' Skating Rink Company will be held in the Rink on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of May, at 8 p. m.

W. W. STANLEY, Secretary. May 10, 21

Sydney and Gowrie Mine Coal

1 cargo Sydney, 1 do Gowrie Mine, discharging to day. An excellent article for house use.

May 10, 1887—21 C. LYONS.

Furniture, Stoves, Wagons.

I WILL Sell by Auction, at my Salesroom, FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, parlor, bed-room and kitchen furniture, carpets, crockery, 1 range, No. 8 Jewell, cook and parlor stoves.

Also—2 Wagons and 1 Vis-a-vis. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. May 10, 1887.—31

Lorne Hotel Co'y (Limited)

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Lorne Hotel Company (Limited) will be held on FRIDAY EVENING the 13th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the office of Messrs. McLean, Martin & McDonald, for the purpose of electing Directors, passing By-laws, and transacting such other general business as the Act of Incorporation requires.

JOHN T. CROCKETT, JOHN J. DAVIES, EWEN McDUGALL. May 7, 1887.

Trade Sale of Earthenware.

I AM instructed by the P. E. I. Pottery Company to Sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their Warehouses, Welsh's Brick Building, Water Street, their whole stock of Earthenware, consisting of Milk Dishes, Flower Pots, Cream Crocks, Butter Crocks, Pitchers, Stove Stones, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for dealers to secure first-class ware at a bargain.

Terms Easy. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. May 10—11 sale

FURNITURE, &c.

I AM instructed by CAPT. MAXWELL, to Sell by Auction, at his residence, Fitzroy Street (West), on

Wednesday, May 18th, at 11 o'clock,

Household Furniture, comprising in part Drawing-room, Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room Suites, New and Second-hand Carpets (choice), 1 Hall Stove (sultan), 2 do (Denmark), 3 Parlor Stoves (standard), 1 Walnut Bedstead (choice), 1 do Bed-room Suit (choice), 1 Book Case and Secretaire (Island Ash), 1 China Dinner Service (choice), 1 do Glassware, &c., Kitchen Utensils, complete. 1 Family Phaeton, 2 Sleighs, 1 Jersey Cow (in calf), 1 Brown Mare, 1 set Harness, 1 Riding Saddle, Stable Implements, &c. 1 Hot-bed Frame, 1 Garden-seat, &c. Furniture on view Tuesday, May 17th, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. May 9, 1887.

LOBSTER LABELS

500,000 BEST GLOSSED LOBSTER and MACKEREL LABELS in stock and to arrive For Sale at Low Prices. Receipt Books, Factory Books, &c., &c., to order, at short notice.

GEO. W. GARDINER, Queen Square, Charlottetown. May 4—6 wed sat

WANTED.

"Have you had any fresh offers for constructing the work?"

"Yes, Mr. Greathead offers to build the Prince Edward Island subway from shore to shore. The particulars of this offer I intend laying before Parliament shortly."

"When will the next survey be commenced?"

"In July. I have no doubt the bottom of the short line will be found of the same material as the long line—brick clay. The

MANTLES.

French Jeted Dolmans. Silk Dolmans. Cloth Dolmans. Cashmere Dolmans.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES.

STOCKINGETTE JACKETS. STOCKINGETTE JACKETS. STOCKINGETTE JACKETS.

JERSEYS. JERSEYS. JERSEYS.

Newest Styles at Lowest Prices.

You are invited to call and examine our large stock in every department.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, May 9, 1887.

Wide Open For Business!

WITH A BRIGHT ARRAY OF NEW AND SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS & NOVELTIES.

Correct in Style—Very Low in Price.

STANLEY BROS.,

BROWN'S BLOCK. Ch'town, May 9, 1887—eod & wky

WE WANT YOU TO SEE

NEW AND MATCHLESS COLLECTION

SUITINGS, PANTINGS, WORSTEDS, CASHMERE.

SERGES, OVERCOATINGS, YACHT CLOTHS, DOBSKINS, &c.

A SPECIAL LINE OF

SCOTCH AND IRISH TWEEDS.

These Goods are New, Novel, Original, the Latest Designs, representing the most recent ideas. You won't find a more complete line in the City to select from. Our reputation for First-class Tailoring will be maintained. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

HATS AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

We have every Style, Shape and Color; complete line of NECKWEAR. Our Prices are Right—Our Values the Best

D. A. BRUCE.

Ch'town, May 9, 1887—eod & wky

HOME INDUSTRY.

Charlottetown Woolen Company.

1887.

STORE NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

In order to cultivate a sympathy on the public mind towards the use of our Home Manufactured Goods it is necessary that their quality be made equal to that which is imported. Recognizing that fact and to attain the desired object, we enlarged our premises and imported valuable and improved machinery, and are now turning out Goods equal to any manufactured in Canada. We cordially invite intending purchasers to call and inspect our Immense and Varied Stock of

TWEEDS, BLANKETINGS, FLANNELS, YARNS, &c.,

and satisfy themselves that they can do as well selecting from our Stock as could be done in any part of Canada.

CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN CO'Y.

Ch'town, May 4, 1887—2m eod

NEW SPRING GOODS

If you want to dress in the Latest Style go to JOHN McLEOD & CO'S, where you will get all the novelties in Suitings, Trowserings and Gents' Furnishings.

Now opening, Ex Northern Light, 5 cases TWEEDS, 9 cases HATS (newest styles).

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Ch'town, April 19, 1887—eod & wky