

lected would be reduced at once by that amount, and also by duties now collected on many lines imported from U. S. A. and other countries, which, under Imperial Free Trade would be imported from the U. S. or Colonies. But on the other hand many articles that now come in free of duty from U. S. and foreign ports would be dutiable, so that it seems to be fair to say that the revenue from Customs could be decreased by about \$9,000,000.

As a direct offset of this, however, we have the fact that all British and Colonial goods that now pay high duties would enter free of duty, and could be bought by the consumer for 20 per cent less than under existing circumstances. For example: an article that costs in Great Britain say four shillings and six pence, or \$1.10, add for freight, &c., 10 cents; duty on the average 25 per cent—total present cost \$1.48, add 33 1/3 per cent, will give present retail price as \$2. Under Imperial Federation, with no duties, the four and six sterling would cost the importer a total of \$1.20, add 33 1/3 to this, and we have the retail value \$1.60, showing a reduction in cost to the consumer of 20 per cent. Now, allowing that the imports of British goods would be increased from \$33,000,000 up to say \$50,000,000, we would have as an annual saving to the consumer the difference between \$90,000,000, which \$50,000,000 would retail at under present tariff, and \$73,000,000, which \$50,000,000 would retail at under Imperial free trade—a total annual saving of \$17,000,000. Therefore, while the revenue would fall short about \$9,000,000, the consumers would be \$8,000,000 better off, after paying the 9 million by direct taxation. No doubt, under Imperial Federation, Canada would be able to reduce her interest from four per cent to three per cent, the same as English consols, and thereby effect a saving of over two millions per annum.

It now remains to strike a balance sheet, by way of a summary, in which we have, first, Imperial Confederation in account with the Dominion of Canada.

CREDIT.

- 1. Immense benefit to all agricultural interests.
2. Immense benefit to the shipping interests.
3. Immense benefit to the lumber trade.
4. Some benefit to 12 principle manufacturers.
5. Some benefit to the fisheries.
6. By a reduction of 20 per cent. in the retail cost to the consumer of all British goods, equal to annual saving of \$17,000,000.
7. By advantage to merchants in a largely increased trade in supplying American fishermen and tourists.
8. Immense impetus to immigration and consequent rapid development of the resources of the whole country.
9. Imperial protection from all foreign foes by consolidation of the Empire and military and naval organizations.
10. The establishing of the Dominion Governmental institutions on the purest and most economical basis.

DEBIT.

To some injury to two manufacturing industries, \$9,000,000 revenue to be collected by direct taxation.
The permanent establishment of a world-wide Empire, impregnated with the British ideas of Governmental justice and purity, of personal freedom, mercantile uprightness and industry, has ever been regarded by all Christian statesmen and political scientists, as intensely important to the world's advancement in Christian civilization.
Let all Canadians consider, whence have we obtained the perfect political and religious freedom which we now enjoy? While despotism and intolerance are the inheritances of many lands even to-day, every Canadian breathes the air of perfect freedom, political and religious, from the moment of his birth. Has Canada purchased her sons this birthright with her own blood or money? Nay, verily she is indebted for it to the desolate homes and broken hearts of those Britons of old, who counted not their lives dear unto them that their sons might never become slaves. Let us not then lightly throw off the responsibilities of Loyalty and devotion to the interests of the Mother Country which our very inheritance of British freedom and justice has laid upon our hearts. Let not cold-blooded monetary reasons, born of meanness and selfishness, blind our eyes to the nobler principles of Loyalty and patriotism which have ever in the past been held so dear by all the sons of Britain, and which has enabled them to become the noblest race of men that ever trod this earth.

The Daily Examiner

FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

Civic Assessments.

ACTING upon the good old maxim that "Money a Mickle makes a Muckle," in this era of retrenchment and necessitated economy, it may not be out of place for us to point out to our City Fathers, how a saving, small though it be, can be effected. The following statement, taken from the Civic Accounts, as published, show the assessable value of real estate in the City of Charlottetown for the past eight years:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Valuation per Assessment, Rates per cent. Assessed on Value. Rows for years 1878-1885.

Now, a sum in simple subtraction will convince any schoolboy that, in the year of grace 1885, the value of assessable real estate in Charlottetown had increased over that of the year 1878 by exactly \$104,460. During the years mentioned there have been ups and downs; at one time property was assessed as being worth more, at another time less; yet the fact remains and stares us in the face that to-day assessable real estate in Charlottetown has increased some \$104,460 over what it was in 1878, being an average increase for the eight years of \$13,068 per

annum. For the same eight years the rate of assessment has varied from \$1.25, the highest, to \$1.00, the lowest. Striking the average in the same way, we find it to be \$1.09; and applying this average rate to the average increase above ascertained, we have \$142.33 as the average amount of assessment realized by the city on the improvement in values of real estate. Turning once more to the City Accounts, we find that to arrive at this result the city has paid out, in the shape of salaries to "City Assessors," somewhere about the sum of \$2,400, which, being capitalized at the average rate of \$1.09, amounts to the sum of \$220,183. In other words, in the past eight years we have paid out the amount of assessment realized from \$220,183, to find out—what? Why, that property during the time mentioned has increased by the sum of \$104,460. Why should this be so? We are all aware that property is not increasing so rapidly or so visibly in Charlottetown that it is necessary to have the increase assessed every year. Once in three years should be sufficient. The City Assessors for this year are now beginning their work, for which the Council has voted them the sum of \$300. Their valuations are subject to revision as the hands of the Stipendiary Magistrate. Having thus been finally ascertained, why not let the valuations hold good for three years and thus save \$300 per year for the next two years. We should also get rid of the farce of "appeals" from assessment. Many people appeal, not so much in the hope of obtaining a reduction, as with a view of "staving off" the City Collector and the evil day of payment as long as possible. Were the system, here pointed out, to be adopted, and the lists of assessment publicly displayed in the City Clerk's office, we should be able to do away with the serving of tax notices, which is another fruitful excuse for delaying payment of taxes. "Oh, I have not received any notice," is a frequent cry, and were the taxes made directly payable into the City Clerk's office we could dispense with the City Collector and save his salary.

Affairs in the Northwest.

OUR contemporary, the Patriot, is apparently much exercised over the situation in the Northwest and the unsettled state of the Indians, and treats his readers to long articles from the Battleford Herald, in support of his alarmist views. It would be well for the Patriot to study the fable of the boy who cried: "Wolf!" "Wolf!" when there was no wolf. That there is no wolf in the present case, spite of the Patriot's assertions, we need scarcely assure our readers, but to prove our position we quote from the Calgary Herald of the 30th ult., which, it may be observed, is of a later date than the Patriot's extracts:—

"In spite of repeated assurances to the contrary nothing seems to be able to persuade the Indian east that we are not all going to be massacred in our beds. Of course we feel great interest in our fellow citizens in the older provinces for the sympathy which they thus evince in our situation, still we think that there is a time for everything. The people in this country are in a far better position to cope with an outbreak than they were this time last year, as each police post has a fair extra supply of arms, and should such an unfortunate event occur, we have every confidence that the officers of the mounted police, if allowed to organize the means right in the country in their own way, will be found quite able to handle a difficulty with which many of them have been familiar for many years, as the most expensive importation in the country is a general reserve, and has personally that could be devised by the Militia Department."

And the McLeod Gazette of the 19th ult. says:—

"The Indians will bear watching. Of course they will. Indians always will. There is nothing in such a statement. It is simply a warning that, at all times, the Government should be prepared for the possibility of an Indian outbreak. We state now, as we have stated before, that there is no more danger at present of an Indian outbreak than there has been for the last six years. Nay, more, there is probably less actual danger now than there has been at any other time. The present force of Mounted Police and the citizens in the country could make it a pretty tropical for the Indians for a considerable time."

And again:—
"Mr. Geo. H. Hann, of the Toronto Mail, has 'done' this district pretty thoroughly on the Indian question, and the people of Canada can rest assured that they are getting a straight story and that nothing has been kept back. He has visited the Blood and Peigan reserves, and has personally interviewed all the leading Indians on both. At both reserves he was assured that the Indians had no thought of trouble. Their only desire was to live on friendly terms with the whites."

—The Quebec Telegraph says the Hon. Peter Mitchell goes abroad these days with a bludgeon in each hand, a revolver in his hip pocket, and a slug shot in his overcoat. He is said to be on the lookout for a man named Foster, whom he charges with stealing from him a piece of personal property known as the portfolio of Marine and Fisheries. When they meet there is going to be war: Peter will get left if he attempts to cross swords with the Minister.

THERE is not and there cannot be, any smoking tobacco superior to the "Myrtle Navy" brand. A wrapper of brighter appearance and higher price it is possible to get, but all wrappers are very poor smoking tobacco, and but a single leaf is wrapped around a plug. The stock used in the body of the "Myrtle Navy" plug is the very best which money can purchase. The power of the Virginia soil can produce nothing better, and no other soil in the world can produce as fine tobacco as that of Virginia.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. [Feb 4 and wky]

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

More Light.

SIR.—Mr. James Stewart says he would wish to see me over my own signature about that light he alleges he saw on the night of the 25th January last. To give notice of my travels through the newspapers, should not concern Mr. Stewart, I should think, but as I was asked by some parties about the matter, I told how I went to Mr. Burns'—there being no moon at that time. I left home about 8 o'clock at night, took a direct, straight course across Appleton farm, made no curves near Mr. McGregor's land at all. How Mr. Stewart and his wife saw the light in any such direction as they describe through your paper, I am at a loss to account for, unless they feel haunted yet by the light they saw when the barn on Appleton farm was burned. I would not take the trouble to appear in print on the subject with James Stewart, who to allay the fears of Mrs. Stewart, who, I have been informed, is considerably alarmed as to the probable result of what that light might be the omen. These are the facts about the said light seen by Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, as far as I am concerned.

I am yours, NEIL STEWART. Feb. 15th, 1886.

The Terms of Union.

SIR.—Much is now being said and written concerning the Terms of Union between this Island and the Dominion of Canada; and the Dominion Government is justly receiving censure for neglecting to make, up to the present time, any decided effort to carry out those terms. But while we have good cause to find fault, it may be that the blame is not all placed on the right shoulders.

It was understood when we entered Confederation that we were to be placed on an equal footing with the rest of the Dominion; and although one of the smallest and weakest of the Provinces, we would be treated as one member of a common family; hence the terms, to be placed in continuous communication with the rest of the Dominion.

The idea, however, seems to prevail in the larger Provinces, and with the majority of the members of the Dominion Parliament, that this Island, instead of being a fair contributor to the revenue of the Dominion, is a heavy drag, and no one has done more to create and maintain this opinion than the late and present leaders of the Opposition, Mr. Blake and Mr. McKenzie. Their views in regard to carrying out the Terms of Union with the Island are on record, and if they are men of honor, and we take it for granted they are, we have nothing whatever to expect from them.

It is well known what Mr. Blake thinks of us, as shown by his recorded utterances in the House of Commons, in the session of 1880, wherein he makes a comparison of the receipts and expenditure of the different Provinces of the Dominion, and very unfairly endeavors to prove that this Island, since entering the Dominion up to that time, had cost the Dominion Government upwards of a million dollars more than it had contributed toward the general revenue.

We would commend Mr. Blake's statement on that occasion to the careful consideration of Mr. J. H. Bell, of Summerside, who will no doubt explain the inconsistency of his own calculation of what we contribute to the general revenue, as published recently in the Pioneer, with that of his acknowledged leader in the Dominion Parliament. Mr. McKenzie's statement, also in the Dominion Parliament "that they had done well for this Island, and had carried out the terms of union to the fullest possible extent," shows very plainly that he is no friend to this province.

Here, then we have the deliberate and carefully considered opinions of the two great leaders of the Grit party in regard to this Island. Can we, therefore, expect anything from them? Nothing, whatever. Can Mr. Blake go back on his own statements? In the face of this opinion will he ever favor the spending of any more money in endeavoring to carry out the terms of union with this Island by building a subway or by any other means? We need not expect it.

Let us therefore consider well the certain result of placing men in power who, if they are true to their own recorded opinions, and meant what they said, think too much has been done for us already.

Yours, etc., COUNTRYMAN.

The Australian papers point with pride to the fact that the population in that country doubles itself every twenty years, while that of the United States only doubles itself every twenty-six years.

John Lee, a workingman, has recovered in the Blackburn County Court, the value of a wedding-ring and other articles he had given to a widow who had fascinated him at his wife's funeral. The widow had accepted the ring and money, but refused to tie the matrimonial knot.

A Norwich (Conn.) man, excavating for a new cellar, found a small black walnut coffin, which he opened. Within was the body of a black and tan terrier, well preserved. The dog wore a shroud of white satin, trimmed with lace, and around its neck was a handsome collar of buff leather and gold.

Great Britain has expended nearly \$90,000,000 in permanent fortifications of a new type in the last twenty years. France has devoted nearly as much to the same object, while Germany, with a shorter coast line than Massachusetts, and having only six or seven important harbors to defend, has planned \$47,000,000 in her new system of coast defence since the close of the Franco-German war.

Advertising in Japan sometimes attains a height of originality and force unsurpassed in the most progressive country. A book-seller of Tokio advertises: "Books elegant as a singing girl. Print clear as crystal. Paper tough as elephant's hide. Parcels done up with as much care as that bestowed on her husband by a loving wife, and other advantages which, it is strange to say, the advertiser finds 'too many for language to express.'"

PICKARD'S BAKERY.

MRS. B. PICKARD desires to thank the patrons of her late husband, and would announce that she has re-opened the Store and Bakery on Upper Great George Street, and will be pleased to see all who may favor her with their patronage.

In Store—200 barrels Kent Mills FLOUR, bought very low, which will be sold at a small advance on cost.

Also—A full supply of fresh Groceries, Bread and Pastry of all kinds.

MRS. BARTHOLOMEW PICKARD, Upper Great George Street. Feb. 17, 1886—2 wks 2 aw

Money to Loan.

AT LOW INTEREST. PALMER & MULLALLY. Feb. 18—wky 1 mo

Herring. Herring.

200 Brln. No. 1 FAT HERRING. 200 Half-barrels do 50 Quarters do do 50 Quintal CODFISH, cheap for cash or trade. DAVID SMALL.

COTTON DUCK—COTTON DUCK

Notice to Shipowners & Builders. The Subscriber now offers to the trade, 1/2 Yarnmouth Cotton Duck, at manufacturer's prices. Has on hand a supply of light and heavy ducks. DAVID SMALL, Agent, Hyndman's Buildings, Corner Water and Queen Street. Ch'town, Feb. 16—2i wky 2 mos

AUCTION.

BY Auction, at my Sale-room, FRIDAY, 19th inst., at 1.30 p. m.—Two Horses, sleighs, Harness, Goat Mat, Fur Caps, &c. Also—1 Walnut Parlor Set (new), Washstands, Chairs, &c. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Feb. 17—2i

FOR SALE.

TOWN LOT No. 75, 5th hundred, belonging to the Sneyton estate, situate on Euston Street, opposite the residence of F. L. Hazard, Esq., near St. Peter's Road. For particulars apply at the office of R. R. FITZGERALD. Ch'town, Feb. 13, '86—4i

ASTOUNDING!

A Remarkable Story of Fraud in Utah.

\$30 Suits in fine Saxony tweed, just imported Ex Northern Light for early spring trade, now selling at \$11, worth \$20, to keep our employees in bread during the dull season, at REID BROS.

Nearly all the Public Lands Stolen.

\$30 Best Black Worsted Suits, in new spring designs, reduced to \$20, at REID BROS.

Evidence to Fill All the Jails.

\$14 Tryon Tweed Suits, reduced to \$12, at REID BROS.

Senators and Congressmen Implicated

\$6 Scotch Tweed Pants reduced to \$4, at REID BROS.

Summerside "Parnell Club" Fully Aroused to Its Responsibility.

Beautiful Black Worsted Suits for Men, only \$6.50, at REID BROS.

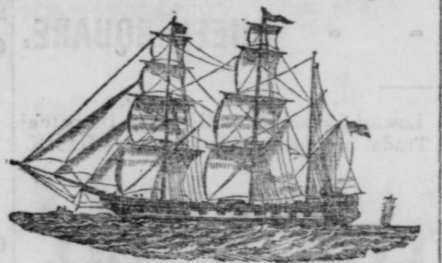
Summerside Champion Cutters Make a Grand Strike for the Freedom of Ireland.

50 Pieces Scotch Tweed, in new spring patterns now selling at the ridiculously low price of 35cts, worth \$1.10, at REID BROS.

General Logan Amazed at the Disclosures.

REID BROS., CAMERON BLOCK. Ch'town, Feb. 11, 1886.

REGULAR TRADER.



SPRING TRIP, 1886

From Liverpool to Charlottetown.

The well known Clipper Bark

"MOSELLE,"

R RENDLE, Commander,

now on the berth, will sail from

Liverpool for Charlottetown,

On or About 1st APRIL NEXT.

Carrying Freight at through rates to Pictou, Georgetown, Souris, Summerside, and Shediac.

For Freight or Passage apply in London to John Pictou & Sons, 16 Great Winchester Street; E. G. in Liverpool to Pictou Bros., 51 South John Street, or here to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Ch'town, Jan. 30, 1886.—6w ed

PILLOW COTTONS

—AND— SHEETINGS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE

STANLEY BROS,

Brown's Block, Opposite Market House. Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1886.—dy wky

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,

During Stock-Taking.

J. B. MACDONALD is now having his Annual Clearing-Out

J. Sale of

Remnants and Short Ends of Goods,

Remnants and Short Ends of Dress Goods and Cloths, Flannels, Winceys, Sheeting, Cottons, Tweeds.

And all Remnants and Short Ends will be cleared out at the very Smallest Prices.

The balance of Ladies' Fur Caps, Fur Muffs, Fur-Lined Circulars, Ladiss' Astracan Jackets, at prices to clear.

J. B. MACDONALD,

QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, Feb. 10, 1886—dy wy

JOHN MACLEOD & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

WE are offering the balance of our winter goods at lower prices than have ever been offered the public.

A lot of Men's and Youth's Overcoats from \$5 to \$8, w. rth from \$8 to \$14

Overcoats made to order, from \$12 to \$18, worth from \$18, to \$24.

Men's Heavy Shirts, Underwear, Fur Caps, Gloves, &c at the same rates.

Worsted and Tweed Suits at very low prices. Island Tweed Suits from \$10 to \$12.

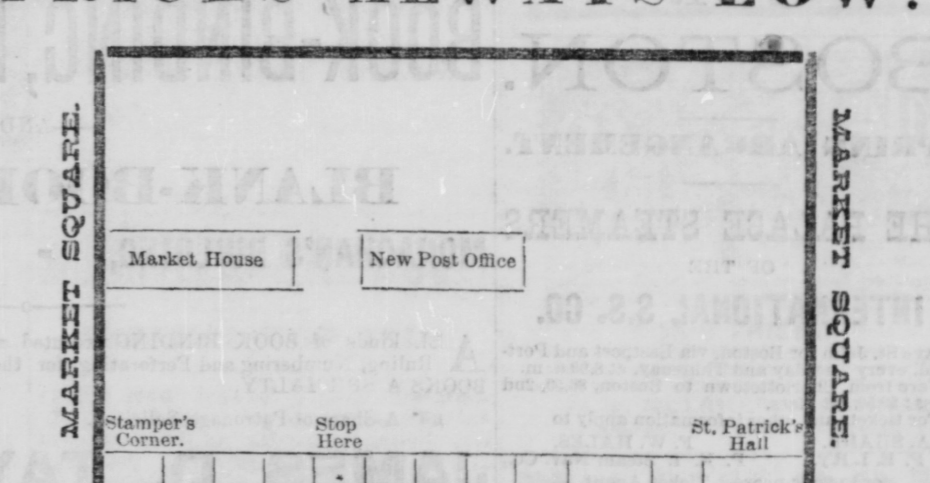
JOHN MACLEOD & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 9, 1886—f ed wky

JAMES PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

PRICES ALWAYS LOW!



Buy your Dry Goods from JAMES PATON & CO., the above Plan will show you where to find them.

Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1886.

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, 1886.