ers. In Canada for instar

there were two set of officials in the Custo

House—the Imperial and the Colonial.

There was an Imperial duty of 20 per cent.

ury—for the Province in time got them all back—but the barrier was intended to shut

out the foreign article, and compel us by

shuttles and workshops of Birmingham,

Sheffield and other great manufacturing

these-a united duty of about 40 per cent., and a Colonial Empire embracing two hun-

dred millions of people and more, including

India-is it any marvel that English trade

under protection like this, with all her Colo-

nies for a market, should flourish, and that

she should in time become the great mart

of the world-the seat of Empire-and the

exampler of Nations? It may be answered

that if England controlled the trade of her

Colonies, so did the Colonies on the other

hand enjoy unchecked the markets of Eng-

land. This was certainly the case. Had

we no markets for our ships and our lum-

ber we could not have existed at all, and

hence England would have had no markets

for her manufactures—we [were thus pro

we been allowed to market for ourselves

we should have had the world to deal with

precisely like the United States after the

bonds which held the old thirteen colonies

for centuries, were severed—then the birth

of a great Nation dawned But worse ther

all is the fact that as soon as England found

that her policy might be reversed with benefit to herself, she suddenly upset the

props or ladders by which she mounted.

and by her free trade measures completely

threw us upon our backs for the time. Our

usefulness was gone, and the only markets

we had, so to speak, were then thrown open

Since that period England has extended

her branches of trade in every direction.

Her wealth and manufactures are inter-

woven in every fibre of commerce through

out the world. In spite of opposing tariffs

in Europe or America-and with all her

disadvantages she increases in wealth and

influence. There is not a country in the

world but what would suffer by her down-

fall. Her capitalists and scientists are

everywhere lending money and executing

giant undertakings. Only the other day,

word was received from Washington to the

effect that the Argentine Republic had

land by which the latter agrees to constru

ten steamers of at least four thousand tons

burden and sixteen knots per hour each, to

ply between the North of Europe and the

ports of the Argentine Republic, and four

storm launches for emigrant service in

Europe. Also four steamers to ply be-

tween the United States and the ports of

the Argentine Republic. The capital involved in this transaction, amounts to be

tween five and six millions of dollars. Eng-

land wants a controlling influence in the Suez

Canal, when she purchases stock amount-

capitalists to the amount of four millions

for the construction of a Marine Railroad.

her that she must do business only with he

Colonies, is like trying to extract sunbeams

It Looked Like Home.

Enter lady, who, with a very pronounced

American accent, inquires price of morning

Clerk gives information, and lady then casually remarks about the mucilage pot which is on the counter, that it looks like

Clerk, wishing to be polite, informs lady

on the staff of the Toronto Globe."

One of the Fat Boarders

Mr. F. W. McIntyre, formerly of Port-

is the captain of Co. K, 2d regiment, Na-

tional Guards of Colorado, and the Ouray Solid Muldoon said of him, a week or two

ago: "The Dixon house turns out the

Scene-Newspaper counting-room

Canterbury street Time-Tuesday.

to our rivals all over the world.

this means to keep in motion the

PRDERATION OF THE EMPIRE

BY G. E. FENETY.

upon the principle, perhaps, of preparing in peace for time of war—nor will she be wanting in the hour of need, whenever her services are required by England. Could she do more in the right way if federated? If memory is not at fault, a whole regiment was volunteered by a Canadian colonel during the Crimean war, but the offer was politely declined at the Horse Guards. Other colonies, especially Australia, have been equally zealous and warlike, and manifested a strong sense of duty from time to time by offering assistance, even going so far as to volunteer for service abroad. This is all very well, Federationists may say, but England in union must have the power to control, direct and tax all the Colonies alike without reference to their geographical position, for the maintenance, not only of the army but the navy as well. If a mutiny breaks out in India, or the Afghanistan frontier be invaded by Russia, or the Soudan be in a state of commotion, or the Zulus or the Canada must be in a position to ask no questions, but transport her troops wherever ordered, as though they were residents of the British Isles. There is no escaping the conditions. In connection with this subject the most grand idea that presents itself is interwoven with its commercial aspect; and here the difficulties in the way appear to be insurmountable-but which, if they should be overcome, a platform might be laid, upon which all parties could meet and probably shake hands. It is argued by some of the friends of the asure in favor of a common commercial bond of union between England and all her Colonies, that one tariff might be estabhished, wherein the whole business of the Empire, embracing nearly 300,000,000 producers and consumers, should trade together and prosper, shutting out, as it were the rest of the world, especially those nations that now discriminate in their tariffs so greatly to the disadvantage of the Sir John Lubbock, the chairman of one of the League meetings, remarked run away up. But what is more important "We might have a Customs union such as existed now between England, Scotland and Ireland; and he thought that this was more peculiarly the time to face the ques-Sir Alexander Galt (of Canada) at the same meeting said-"that the commercial union of Great Britain with her Colonies and India should be undertaken dily submit to direct taxation and will conand pressed upon the people both at home and abroad, with one leading principle in view-of treating British industries as ontitled to peculiar favor as distinguished from that of foreign nations." Perhaps such views as these expressed at a meeting so nebulous upon what is really wanted light-upon the question which he discusses, may be excusable, but as to the practicability of the utterances is another question altogether,—for Mr. Galt [notwithstanding what this gentleman said on a former quoted, giving strong reasons, as it were, why Canada should not be federated] must know that Canada is in no position, with her immense debt of \$250,000,000, to under the English flag exclusively. The abate her duties of 35 per cent., in order to enter into a free trade or moderate- England have already been fought to the tariff compact, although as a free trader from his youth upwards the writer would both Whigs and Tories are as one now gladly welcome such a change. The Hon. Senator Wark (also of Canada) contributed a well-written article to "The Journal of the Imperial Federation League," "the fair trade party." As this, however, dated October 1, 1886, on the Federation has very little influential following, it is un-

tion is made :-

ment. There is, however, no argument, no combination that can convince John Bull, that in order to bring in the Colonies for special purposes he should reverse, or considerably modify his commercial policy, and throughout the Empire? Fifty years or to hire, at Bell's, 25 King street.

ction. If it is at all practicable why agreement to exchange commodities free of duty, and to discriminate against "the foreigner;" if business is meant and is wanted, here is a plan to work upon. But what is the position of Canada? Simply one of inancial inability to attend such a gathering, in or out of federation. Only a year or so ago, Jamaica knocked at the doors of our Dominion Parliament for reciprocity in native productions, but her delegates remainded men.

amount does not signify) and our execution amount does not signify) and our execution amount does not signify) and our execution of the second delegates for the Imperial Treas-

Mr. Dalton M'Carthy, at a late federation meeting held in Ottawa, theorized ad libitum in the same strain. This gentleman (according to the Globe), thought that England should put a tax upon all imports from foreign countries while giving colonial imports free entry. But the practical absurdity of this would be quite plain to the common sense Englishman, who desires the markets of the world for the sale of his wares, and to whom the friendship of the great nations like the United States, France, Germany, Austria, is of far more practical value than any colonial relationship. In the year 1886 (continues the same paper), England imported from forholding within her grasp English prisoners, 979,429 sterling, and from the Colonies she took only goods to the value of £81,884,-843. Her total trade with foreign nations in 1886 was £404,905,546, and with her colonies only £136,926,116. In 1886 Canada bought in England £7,000,000 worth of goods, and the United States bought four times that amount. What reason is there to assume that in the face of facts like these England will discriminate against her best customers? Is it common sense to assume that she will tax herself on her foreign imports for the benefit of her colonies

Sir W. Rawson having given special attention to Colonial tariffs, numbering 44, enumerates their peculiarities under successive heads-1, 2, 3, 4, 5-some being high, some low, and some almost nil, according to the indebtedness of each Colony, the situation, and the expenses of main nance. They rate from 4 to 25 per scent. until he touches Canada, (and two or three other places in the East,) when the figures (says a late journal), is the conclusion which Sir Rawson reaches after a contem plation of these multifarious tariffs. He concludes that uniformity of tariff is hopeless at present; that tariffs suited to new countries are not equally adapted to old countries; that new countries will not reatinue to raise their revenues largely from custom duties, and that any movement toward uniformity is rendered difficult by the desire which exists in various Colonies to favor the production of different articles. Sir Rawson has thrown a good deal of but the light only renders more apparent the almost impossibility of framing one tariff for the whole Empire.

But it is unnecessary to ent further reasons or arguments in support of the belief that if ever federation is brought about it can be in favor of Imperial Colobattles of Free Trade and Protection in bitter end, and there is no retrogression; ing to twenty-five million dollars. Even little New Brunswick is favored by British upon this question—or rather agreed that the policy cannot be reversed. But then, there is rising up in England what is called But there is scarcely a railroad or a canal in America, but what has been largely subsubject, from which the following quotation is made:—

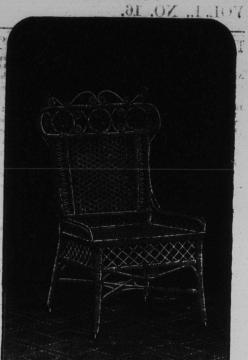
"If we are to become one people, a united Empire, we cannot too soon set about revising our revenue laws and removing the restrictions on the trade between the different parts of the Empire. This will require time, but it may be brought about much more speedily than many would think possible. It has only to be gone about energetically and judiciously, and men will gradually see its advantages and consent to the tariff changes. Different modes of raising revenue will be adopted which, while unshackling commerce, will not add in the slightest degree to the burdens of the people; and the ultimate result will be that every producer able to choose, out of a population of three hundred millions, the best market in which to dispose of his goods, and every consumer will have a like privilege to choose the cheapest market from which to supply his wants. Thus the best interests of every individual, and of the whole population, will be promoted, and the result, general prosperity.

"The Empire could then treat the hostile tariffs of other states with indifference, as their influence on the general prosperity would be scarcely perceptible. Such states necessary to consider it only en passant. By this party it is meant that England and confining a Nation like this, and telling from cucumbers with the hope of enlighten-ing British Statesmen to a full realization of our great Colonial importance.
(No. IV and last, next Saturday.) that as the pot is American, so also is the tariffs of other states with indifference, as their influence on the general prosperity would be scarcely perceptible. Such states would soon begin to seek to form liberal commercial treaties. With the freedom of trade would come more equal distribution of capital. Instead of money being pent up at some points where it cannot find profitable investment, it would find its way to where a demand for it existed, and thus add to the general prosperity."

To these sentiments the writer can fully subscribe, and if it weren to for that little word but, they might be capable of fulfilment. There is, however, no argument, no was 30 years ago. In face of facts Utter collapse of the clerk, as lady rejoins: "Oh, I'm not from the states, but land, has prospered in person and purse since he went to the Centennial state. He tattest boarders in the community. If you don't believe it, cast your eyes on the frame

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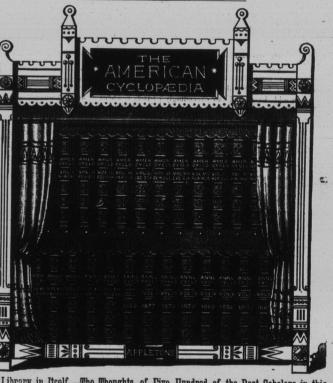
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"The Levillage tow the road ac up and dov beyond.

This pelo of some m power is go the full tide in days bef The railh The rails till many a then had pu stage-road over, led fu land hills to In the old take his Boston, wh mast; now brown staticcould step train and rails and

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Ever and an Lane with seemed strain Of late, to apron thrown ing at the ga ing at the ga a young man chance to m startled to se and to hear-s tion, 'Is tha sudden confu man would ti In spring s times their w Aunt Hope. On one eve when the mo

door. As the light that stre uncurtained e seen them to One was fair had been so thrown over t carried an em "Lindy," sa no great to-do

The daught silvery vistas of by her mother answer in half "But you kn he was sick. "Humph! s' cause he was osserfication o lated the mot we wrote him i had a spell o's her in the asylnight up again more crazy that he way o' wat till she can't ge 'critters o' hab in'."

Linda's tone nature, and her father and moth her. "But she did

night than I ever the point of the cutter right, "She is straight," She is straighter and the series of the cutter of the cutter