The Weekly Examiner
AND ISLAND ARGUS.

MAY 13, 1881.

A Commercial Blunder.

The Boston *Herald* of the 3rd inst. publishes the following leading article, to which we draw the attention of the *Patriot* and the *Journal*, as well as the leading politicians of the Grit party. Let them read and think over this great tribute to the National Policy :—

While our enterprising merchants are reaching out for new markets, or endeavoring to develop old ones into greater profitableness, there has slipped away from us, right at our doors, a foreign trade worth fully $15,000,000 ; a sum about equal to our present export trade to Brazil and Mexico combined. The just published report of the Canadian Minister of Customs shows that, in the fiscal year ending with June, 1880, the imports from the United States fell off to the amount stated above, as compared with the imports of the preceding year. It is true that, on the face of the report, the amount of decrease appears to be $14,000,000, in round numbers, but, on allowing for the goods passing through this country to Canada in bond, the total loss of trade foots up $15,000,000. The manufacturers of New England have, of course, been heavy losers by the diminution of commerce with our neighbor of the north.

The change in the Canadian trade is attributable to Canada's taking example by us and establishing for herself a prohibitive, or rather stiffly "protective," tariff. The advocates of Canada's so-called "national" policy will not hesitate to claim for that policy the credit for the decided improvement in the trade of the Dominion. The figures show that the exports of the Dominion for the fiscal year in question exceeded in value those of any other year since 1874, and that value was only exceeded in two years, viz., 1873 and 1874, since the date of the Confederation. The figures also show a result unprecedented in the history of the Dominion, an excess of exports over imports. The amount of the excess over total imports was $1,421,711, and over goods entered for consumption, $16,129,109. The customs revenue was also correspondingly increased.

Without going into a long array of statistics, a few examples will show wherein our manufacturers have been sufferers by the new protective policy. The importation of cotton fabrics into Canada from the United States in the fiscal year 1878-9 amounted to 23,966,844 square yards, while, in the fiscal year of 1879-80, the corresponding importation was only 6,812,702 square yards. In the matter of refined sugars an equally remarkable showing is made. In the year 1878-9 Canada bought of us some 61,000,000 pounds, but last year the Canadian purchase from our refineries dropped to less than 20,000,000 pounds. In many other articles produced in the United States the importation diminished, notably in manufactures of iron and steel woolen goods, agricultural implements, musical instruments, books, manufactures of wood, and cigars. The stimulus given to home industries sent the imports of raw cotton from 9,720,000 pounds in 1878-9 up to 13,162,000 pounds in 1879-80. The Canadians also purchased more extensively of our wheat and Indian corn, of hard and soft coal, and of meats and various provisions.

While the total volume of Canadian trade with the United States diminished in the fiscal year of 1879-80, the Canadians largely increased their direct trade with Great Britain, their exports to that country being over $9,000,000 in excess of the total for 1878-9. They also bought of Great Britain to the amount of over $3,500,000 more than in 1878-9. Even while decreasing their purchases of us by $15,000,000, they managed to sell us to the amount of over $6,000,000 in excess of the previous year. They also increased their exports to France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Holland, Belgium, the West Indies, South America, and South Africa. They largely augmented their direct purchases from Cuba, the British West Indies and South America. By means of the new Montreal and Rio line of steamers, which is subsidized by the Canadian government, the volume of trade between the Dominion and South America will be still further increased. The facts here presented show what a blunder was made when our statesmen let slip, a few years ago, the opportunity for the negotiation of an extremely liberal reciprocity treaty with the Dominion. If we are permanently to loose so considerable a share of the trade of Canada as has already slipped away from us, we must, with increasing manufacturing facilities, seek the development of our direct trade with the Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries of this continent. Our true commercial policy is to secure free trade with all the tropical and semi-tropical countries of the two Americas. We must have a larger foreign outlet for our manufactures

Our City Taxes.

The City Council will shortly levy the rate for the current year. We may fairly presume that the assessment on real estate will be either $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ and on income 1 per cent. This, together with the ordinary sources of revenue will yield something like $45,000—a sum sufficient for the yearly expenditure, now that a material reduction has been made in the current expenses. This sum will not be sufficient to pay the amount due the Union Bank on overdraft—some $11,000 ; but out of it will be paid debentures falling due in the year, amounting to some $3,200. This payment on debenture account is a lessening of the City indebtedness, and if every year a similar payment be made, the city will shortly be clear of debt. The interest now paid is over $7,000 per annum. We shall be glad to see this amount lessened, and this can only be done by reducing the debt.

Last year a mistake was made in not making the assessment on real estate $1\frac{1}{4}$, instead of 1 per cent. We would not then have this year to provide not only its current expenses but for last year's deficit. Citizens generally wonder what necessitates the increased taxation which has been levied the last few years. It is due to two principal causes, namely, the large amount now to be paid to the School Board and the interest on the accumulated deficits of several years. The amount paid yearly for these two items is over $16,000. All city expenditure has been materially lessened. We have less and better regulated labor on the streets. The police tax costs about one half what it did four years ago; and the city now pays its officials less than $1,500, while in 1876 the City Government cost over $2,500. The fire department necessarily is an exception; its outlay has increased from $2,500 to $6,300, in round numbers, in the last four years.

While writing on this subject we cannot but express surprise at the large amount still due the city on the past three years assessment. This ought not to be. We believe the time of favoritism has passed; but we fear that lethargy at least has succeeded it. $5,000 is, in our opinion, too large an amount to consist solely of arrears. On whom does the blame rest ? We do not see that the Collector can shift it on to the shoulders of the Council or vice versa. Both are, in our opinion, in fault. We trust that some real effort will be made to collect these arrears.

The Income tax will be collected this year for the first time. From what we can learn, the Assessors have generally placed the Incomes very low. They must have done so, when the total income of the citizens is by them summed at only $400,000. All that can be raised from this is $4,000, yet we think they acted wisely. It is an obnoxious tax in many ways. It however equalizes taxation, and insures that as well as the property owner, the monied man, shall contribute to the city revenue. It will certainly relieve real estate to some extent, and reach wealth centres hitherto untouched. What the city wants from all citizens is prompt payment of taxes. Every day's delay necessitates a loss to the city. It must have our money, if it is not paid in, it has to be borrowed, and so our year's interest account is swelled. We have looked into Civic Finances somewhat closely the last few days, we like the appearance. We see diminution in expenditure ; no extravagance and though, as we remarked before, we see uncollected arrears, we notice that last year's arrears are very much smaller than the two preceding ones. A little more interest in civic matters, prompt payment, and less caviling at a particular species of taxation is wanting. We trust to see this altered and willing assistance given to the City Fathers when their work deserves it.

Passenger Accommodation.

We have made enquiries and find some difficulty in answering the questions of "Enquirer," published elsewhere. The amount of circumlocution necessary to receive a reply to such questions is truly wonderful. We had intended, before receiving "Enquirer's" communication, to have made some remarks regarding the inconvenience of the arrangement as at present advertised. As some strangers remarked last evening in our hearing, it seems prepared with a view to all passengers taking a stateroom for the night and paying $1.00 extra therefor. We may as well say first as last, that the Steam Navigation Company is behind the age, and that their system of parsimony and utter neglect in providing news of the whereabouts of their boats, is killing them fast. Public opinion cannot be disregarded, and the Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Company may as well take notice now, that public opinion on Prince Edward Island will operate against their obtaining a renewal of the very advantageous terms upon which they extended their contract with the Local Government in 1873. For years past it has been notorious that, at the Company's office, no news could be obtained of the movements of the steamers during stormy weather, and the obtaining of information as to a second class or through ticket to Halifax was entirely out of the question. In fact, if a person making an enquiry, got a civil answer, he was to be congratulated. The time has come when our people will not stand this sort of treatment. It is bad enough to be served so in the matters of inter-communication, but, when navigation is unimpeded, and the Company merely makes a convenience of the passenger trade to serve its own ends, it is time for any faithful exponent of public opinion to speak out. We call the attention of the Company to the serious defects which their time table contains, and we ask an immediate rectification of the same.

Speculative Life Insurance — Betting on Death.

From Pennsylvania comes the startling news that 165 so-called Insurance Companies are engaged in the criminal practice of gambling or speculating in human lives.

This business is carried on under the purely co-operative system, and these companies refuse to submit to governmental supervision. A special telegram to the Chicago *Times*, after giving the names of eight companies that combine the co-operative with other systems, and which it states are free from the speculative taint ; and two companies that profess to be doing legitimate business, says :

"But these latter companies allow their policies after issue to be transferred to persons who have no insurable interest in the person insured, which is not legitimate and amounts to speculation * * * Men holding public office and trusted positions are getting themselves into trouble by speculating beyond their means, and in their desperation using the public funds. The sheriff of an interior county is said to be in financial trouble, as he is carrying upward of $100,000 on the aged and decrepid, and it is alleged that to enable him to carry this enormous sum of insurance he has made an inroad on the public funds to the extent of $8,000. This officer is very much worried about the uncomfortable position in which it has placed him, and the state of his mind may be inferred from his own language, the purport of which is : 'The beggars don't die fast enough.' The same state of affairs is shown to exist in several other counties—namely, Berlin, Schuylkill, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, York, and Philadelphia. In York county a poor man, Louis Strayer, has risen to be worth over $10,000, made almost wholly by having policies issued on the lives of persons in questionable health and afterward transferred to himself. In Philadelphia a representative of a half-dozen speculative companies has been found who boasted of having written $35,000 in three days, who offered to insure a man's diseased and dying uncle, aged 88, to the amount of $25,000, $5,000 to be placed in the following companies : Commonwealth, State Capital, Local of Harrisburg, Augusta or Sunbury, and $5,000 to be left to the discretion of the insurer. He guaranteed that there would be no risk in it, that he would bring his own physician, who would make the examination 'right,' and then he sold a policy to the reporter for $11 on one Mary Walker for $1,000, the woman being a consumptive and not likely to last more than a month. Similar cases are furnished from the other counties named above. Among the interesting incidents is that of a doctor insuring a patient under his charge, and an undertaker a man whom he had been called to measure for his coffin. A son in one instance insures his dead father, and six instances have been brought to light where the insured have been murdered by those holding assignments of their policies. Some of these offenders have been brought to justice, but the so-called insurance companies are not interested in prosecuting them, though called to pay the policies which have been dyed deep with fraud and crime. The managers have no funds at their disposal until a death or murder of an insured person makes an assessment necessary, and in the 25 or 26 per cent. of the policy retained by them as charges consists their profits. The policy-holders who pay the assessment are, of course, the losers, but as they, one and all, are expected to profit in turn by much the same methods, they pay assessments for a while, and in due time the company breaks up, and the gamblers in human life, unsuccessful in one company, are usually quite ready to try their luck in another. Evidence is adduced showing that one of the companies—the Commonwealth—has for its officers State Printer Hart and Edward Herricks, chief clerk in the auditor general's office, and that by permission it refers to Henry M. Hoyt, governor of the state; Hon. Wm. P. Schell, the auditor general; Hon. Samuel Butler, the state treasurer; and Hon. Wm. A. Williams, ex-United States senator, the indorsement running as follows : 'That it may be understood that the directory of this association will in good faith carry into effect all they promise, they have but to point to the names of the distinguished gentlemen to whom they have permission to refer.' It is also demonstrated that there are syndicates of the state legislature formed in Harrisburg for the purpose of issuing policies upon the lives of diseased and dying old people, with a view of profit thereby. There is an old man living near Siegersville, Lehigh county named Hefferflinger, 70 years of age, a worn-out man. Representatives Sieger of Lehigh, Higgins, and Schiletcher, of Schuylkill have ordered a policy on him. They have already paid $50 for other cases, Schlicher drawing the check. Other members are doing the same, but their names are for the present withheld.

George H. Williams, the only negro in the Ohio Legislature, has fallen heir to $50,000, and will retire from business and politics and devote himself to a history he is writing.

Ocean Freights.

For some time past the market for ocean freights has been completely paralyzed along the whole Atlantic seaboard, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore sharing in the almost unprecedented depression. Rates have receded with a rapidity and to an extent that is simply astounding, and some extraordinary cheap engagements have been negotiated in grain from New York to Liverpool, 9d and 1s 1d per quarter having been accepted. These are said to be the lowest figures known within the past 25 years. At this port freights have been steadily declining, and are now offered freely at 3s for grain by steamer to Liverpool, with little chance of obtaining it. It is thought, however, that a basis will shortly be established upon which business can be effected. The immense amount of tonnage now begging for freight at five of the principal Atlantic ports is owing to the unusually light stocks at the sea board, but now that the canals are open, a large fleet of barges laden with grain is already moving eastward, and it is to be hoped that the present demoralized state of the freight market will soon be succeeded by a healthier traffic.—*Gazette.*

The Revenue.

The customs and excise receipts of the Dominion for the month of April again show a very considerable advance on the collections of the corresponding month last year. In April, 1881, the customs revenue amounted to $1,457,436, against $1,152,258 in the corresponding period in 1880, an increase of $305,178, and the inland revenue receipts were last month $386,261, against $382,342 in April, 1880 ; increase of $3,919. The revenue of the Government from other sources was $440,863, against $434,499 in April of last year, an increase of $6,364, so that the total revenue of the Government in the month just closed exceeded that of April, 1880, by $315,461. This is a most satisfactory result, and taken in connection with the increases which have occurred during the first quarter of the year, it is more than probable that the surplus revenue of the current fiscal year will exceed the anticipations of the Finance Minister.—*Gazette.*

Obituary.

Thomas J. Bailey, C. E.—On Friday afternoon last, Thomas J Bailey, Esq., C. E., Government Engineer for this Province, died suddenly at his residence in this city. It is needless to say that any one acquainted with Mr. Bailey was shocked at the announcement of his death.

In July, 1877, he arrived here unknown, and considering the position of the Government, he came under most unfavorable circumstances. Before long, Mr. Bailey, ever unassuming, gained the respect and esteem of all those with whom he came in contact, and always faithful to the interests of the Department whose servant he was, he gained not only the respect but also the esteem of those who had business thereat. Before he came to this Island Mr. Bailey had served in his profession in various parts of the world, notably at the Cape of Good Hope, in the service of the Canada Pacific, and in the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1877 he accepted the office of Engineer of the Public Works Department—a position which he held with honor to himself and advantage to the Province until the day of his death.

Many as were his friends, few knew of illness, yet the whole city was thunderstruck on hearing of his death.

As an Engineer—honored within the last few months by the distinction of a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of England—he stood high in his profession ; socially, he was a prince among good fellows. Naturally of a retiring disposition, by those with whom he associated, he was beloved ; by the Department, whose servant he was, he will be greatly missed.

To his widow and child, in this the hour of their deep affliction, we tender our deepest sympathy, assuring them that, among the names of those who have won the affection and esteem of our people, the name of Thomas J. Bailey shall hold a high and enduring place.

The Presbytery.

Thursday afternoon, the libel case against Mr. Lawson was continued before the Presbytery. Dr. McNeill, Rev. S. G. Lawson, Senator Carvell and George McLeod, Esq , Cashier of the Union Bank, were examined and cross-examined. Dr. McNeill's testimony was unimportant. Senator Carvell's testimony did not attach anything dishonest or dishonorable to Mr. Stewart, and that of Mr. McLeod, Cashier of the Union Bank, showed that the transactions with the Union Bank were all in the name of J. M. Pidgeon, and that Stewart's name did not occur.

At this stage Mr. Lawson asked that a commission of Presbytery be appointed to take the testimony of Messrs. James Gourlie and James Campbell, of Summerside, and submitted attested documents from those parties as to what they could testify. A committee was appointed for this purpose to whom these documents were handed. This committee, after consultation, recommended that the commission be not granted. The recommendation was adopted. From this decision Mr. Lawson protested, claimed the right to appeal and craved extracts.

This morning Messrs. Lawson and Allan were heard on the defence. Messrs McKinnon and McLennan were heard in behalf of the prosecution. Mr. W. D. Stewart, according to a privilege conceded to him by this Presbytery, at a previous sederunt, was permitted to address the court, defending his own character from the charges preferred against him by Mr. Lawson, in the columns of the *Presbyterian*.

The parties were then removed from the bar of the Presbytery, and the court proceeded to adjudicate upon the case. Members of the Presbytery were called upon according to seniority when, one by one, they declared that in their opinion the second count of the libel was sustained, viz : "That on several occasions, and in many issues of his paper, he (Mr. Lawson) had charged Mr. Stewart with dishonesty and complicity in fraud, and that when opportunities had been given to him in the civil court he had failed to advance sufficient evidence to support said charges. This count was declared proven by a unanimous vote—Rev. Dr. Murray alone declining to vote.

Reports on Sabbath Schools, and on the state of religion, were received and approved. It was agreed to hold a Sabbath School Convention in Georgetown in the month of August, and Messrs. McKinnon, Frame, and Gunn, were appointed a Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

It was agreed to extend a cordial invitation to Rev. Dr. McKay, returned missionary from Formosa to visit this Island, and appointed the City Ministers a committee to make arrangements for meetings to be addressed by the Doctor.

The Presbytery adjourned till Tuesday 17th inst., then to meet in Zion Church at 11 o'clock, a. m., to resume the further consideration of this libel, and for general business.

The *Canada Gazette* of the 9th contains regulations for annual drill. All the city corps, except field batteries of artillery, are to drill at their local headquarters for twelve days, and to concentrate all rural corps drawn for drill, and the city field batteries in camps of exercise in their respective districts for twelve days, including the day going to and the day returning from camp. The city corps, which drill at their local headquarters, will be paid for each officer $1, each man 50 cents, and each horse 75 cents per diem. The officers and men of rural corps to be trained in camp of exercise will receive the pay of their respective ranks according to the regulations for service, with $1 per diem for horses of officers and of mounted corps, free transport from and to camp, and free rations and forage during the period of encampment. The supplies for each camp will be contracted for by public competition, and the receipts and issues directed by a special officer under the regulations and orders for active service. The places where the camps will be located are not specified.

A Dutch polar expedition sailed from Amsterdam on Saturday in the "Wilham Barentz," a vessel which has already made three similar voyages to the Arctic regions.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.

We Must Improve our Exports.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In your issue of the 31st March, a short letter I wrote for the *Patriot* "on the improvement of our exports," is republished with a very clever editorial on my letter—complimentary I should say. You assume "negatively," that as I pointed out to manufacturers of crude starch under the N. P. the cream of the business would be in the manufacture of refined starch put up in packages with handsome labels, for local and Dominion consumption, I am for protection, and invite me to rejoin the Conservative ranks, of which, you are pleased to say, I was once a powerful and respected member. I cannot accept your advice. In breaking with my old colleagues on their Railway policy I was fully aware that it meant loss of the influence I possessed in the front ranks of a powerful party; but having associated myself with the Liberals, and having had the advantage of some experience in the camps of both parties, I may claim to have received some political education, and elect to remain in the ranks of the Liberal or Reform party. I am persuaded that the "Free Trade Policy is the fairest and most progressive policy for *This Canada of Ours*, and more especially for our Island Province. Owing to our isolated position during the winter months, it would be impossible for us to compete successfully as manufacturers with the other Provinces, and we are therefore under the "N. P.", merely consumers of the protected manufactures of the more favored Provinces of the Dominion. We get nothing in return. We have no minerals to protect—our shipbuilding has passed away—We have nothing to rely upon but our Agricultural and Fishing products which have no protection at all.

I am free to admit that I may be fairly charged—as having been strongly in favor of Confederation—with having assisted in bringing about this state of affairs. The old anti confederates say, "We predicted all this before Confederation ! so they did ; but my contention is that incidentally the anti-confederates were the strongest confederates on the Island ; because as a body, and more especially in Charlottetown, Summerside, and Georgetown, they threw their influence into the scale, when Mr. Pope's Railway Policy was sprung upon the Legislature, and was trembling in the balance ! Now to every person who thought about the matter, our Railway meant Confederation. It was manifest that when we got hopelessly in debt with our Railway enterprise, we should have to look to Canada for relief ; the more especially as our Union Bank has made very large advances to the contractors—were in a "tight place"—and, of course, the Directors were converted to Confederation ! This Bank has been a power in the land since its inception. Though in favor of Confederation, and also in favor of a section of the Railway between Charlottetown and Summerside, I was not, as an independent supporter of the Government of that day, desirous of seeing Confederation forced upon the people under the disguise of a Railway, without fully ascertaining the wishes of the country constituencies ; but there was a "Railway mania" at the time and I reluctantly gave way under the pressure brought to bear upon me. Now I say that it is not fair to charge Confederation with the great shrinkage in value of property—more especially in our business centres—as well as the general dullness of trade. My impression is that it is the "outcome" of a Railway that is only "sectional," was not required, and was entirely beyond the means of the Colony. It is easy to be wise after the event ! but when we come to consider that in our Island, where, on the average no farmer is more than five miles from a shipping port. Our resources are limited to agriculture, fishing, and a dying-out shipbuilding industry, with a costly free educational system to maintain, the conversion of leasehold system into freehold and the ordinary expenditure on roads, bridges, &c., to be provided for, we were undertaking too much in building a railway, and that our resources would not bear "the strain" of what experience has shown to be a useless railway. I say "useless" because it cost us, in round numbers, about four millions of dollars to construct, and it costs the Dominion Government about $80,000 a year, on the average, to work it—over and above the receipts. Now, if we had kept the four millions of dollars, spent on the railway, at interest at five per cent., it would have given us an annual income of $200,000—a sum more than sufficient to have paid for the cost of education, and also to have macadamized every main post road on the Island I do not, Mr. Editor, make these remarks in a "party spirit" but I cannot help regretting the way in which we "fooled" our money away on the expensive laying of a railway which we could have very well done without. Now that we are saddled with the railroad, we ought to make the most of the facilities it affords us in the cultivation of our soil and the disposal of its produce. In my opinion we are far behind our American cousins in working up our "splendid agricultural resources."

I am glad that my old friend and school mate, B. E. Wright. Esq., has taken up the subject. He is a skilled agriculturalist, and his ideas are well worthy of the attention of every farmer on the Island.

This letter is merely incidental. I will, next week, send you a letter which I am preparing on the subject I am writing upon—viz., the improvement of our exports.

Yours truly,
Daniel Davies.

Ch'town, May 10, 1881.

A Letter From B. E. Wright, Esq.

To the Editor of the Patriot :

Sir,—It must be plain to all that a great change in the former method of farming is inevitable. What, let me ask, have the farmers to depend on ? Potatoes are not worth anything. Giving away potatoes, selling hay, and neglecting stock will not pay. Oats are an uncertain crop, and often on worn out land do not pay for seed and labor. Notwithstanding their having to face all these great disadvantages the intelligent farmers of P. E. Island certainly cannot feel complimented to be told by one of their representatives in Parliament that we need the better class of English tenant farmers to come to settle down among us and teach us how to farm. Progress, they imagine, will then be the order of the day. Would it not be better to give a helping hand to develop our resources than to talk of bringing English tenant farmers to teach us how to farm ? We are not, Mr. Editor, the descendants of Britons, if we do not demand a great reform, a great reduction of useless expediture. Half the number of members from each branch of the Legislature, united in one House, would be amply sufficient for all purposes. But the people will not consent to have the influence of the Legislative Council altogether done away with. From this saving much good might be done. Encouragement might be given to start the cheese factory business. When there is anything that can be done for the general good and to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow creatures, let us not shirk the responsibility of performing it. Of independent farmers there are plenty, but how many are there who do not live, they only exist. I will venture to state that if one or two cheese factories had been put in operation four years since the advantages would be so perceptible they would soon become general, and little or no encouragement would have been held out to starch factories. Well might the Hon. Daniel Davies remark that starch factories ought to succeed here seeing we have the cheapest raw material in the world—potatoes. But for that very reason we must be the more on our guard. I know from experience that a potato crop is a bad one to encourage the growth of. Sow thistle and other weeds and it is an "exhausting crop." It should always be put on the cleanest ground, and the part foulest with weeds if it were ploughed two or three times and worked in dry weather, and put under turnips, it would almost destroy any weed. If manure ran short, buck wheat might be sown on a part of the ground; it might either be ploughed under for manure, or cut for feeding purposes. I would like to see factories of the right description as thick as hops. Every farmer could have a factory by turning his stock into a factory, and keeping it in proper working order. He could manufacture the raw material, and the district factories, if established, would complete the operation. This, together with fattening stock, would be a sound system of farming, all tending to the one great temporal end, the improvement of the land, which means good hay and grain crops, (all things permitting) and flourishing finances. But under the starch factory system the farmers would be ruined, the land exhausted and overrun with weeds. Only think of the labor, expense, the grubbing and hauling of seven hundred bushels of potatoes to make up ninety-eight dollars. Listen to the poor cattle bawling round the yard. Only think of strangers coming here and remarking, "Is this the Isle by the sea we have heard called the garden of North America ? Why, it is naught but a bed of weeds." But let farmers look at sow-thistles and other noxious weeds as an invading foe, and make no blunders in manœuvering, but buckle on their armor and repulse the enemy at the point of the boyonet, not only repulse him but keep him at bay for all time to come. The true expression would then flow forth, "'tis certainly the Isle of the Sea the Garden of North America."

I remain, etc.,
Benjamin E. Wright.

THE MARKETS.

POTATOES.

Latest Boston advices state that there has been a good demand for choice Rose, and prices early this week stiffened up a little, but with large supplies at the close prices show an easier tendency. The best Aroostock Rose have been selling at 90 to 95c. Prolifics command 85 to 90c, but Jacksons and other stock are hard to sell at over 75c. We quote :

New York Rose, 80 to 85 cents.
Jacksons, 75 cents,
Prolifics, 85 to 90 cents.

In Halifax on the 7th, Island potatoes were quoted at from $1.50 to $1.75 per barrel.

EGGS.

The *Boston Market Report* of the 7th says there has been a further decline in the prices, with sales of Eastern at $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 cents ; Northern 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}$, and Western at $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13 per dozen. The market closes quiet with P. E. Island eggs quoted at 13 to $13\frac{1}{4}$.

OATS.

The market for oats in France is quiet at 20s. 6d. for 304 lbs, small cargoes, and bidders are shy. The probable quotations for the United Kingdom direct is 20s., and buyers are timid in operating owing to the report that several cargoes remained in vessels during the winter. Oats in the Montreal market on the 7th were quiet at 37 and 38 cents, while in Halifax on the same date, they were quoted at 50 to 60 cents, and in Charlottetown, they bring from 44 to 45, seed oats selling as high as 60 cents.

FLOUR.

The Montreal flour market on the 7th, was quiet, and the receipts of the few days previous amounting to 9,000 barrels did not tend to strengthen it. Sales were reported of 1,000 superior, in sacks, on private term, 250 barrels spring extra at $5 20, 100 middlings at $4, 100 do at $4, 100 superior at $5.40, 125 choice do at $5.45, and several lots of extra, the prices of which did not transpire. The following are the general quotations :—

Superior Extra	$5 35 @ 5 40
Extra Superfine	5 25 @ 0 00
Fancy	0 00 @ 5 20
Spring Extra	5 20 @ 5 $22\frac{1}{2}$
Superfine	4 80 @ 4 90
Strong Bakers'	5 50 @ 6 15
Fine	4 35 @ 4 40
Middlings	4 00 @ 0 00

A circular from Galt, Ontario, dated 6th inst., says :—"The weather keeps cold and backward, and while seeding is making progress, vegetation is at a standstill. There is no doubt but that fall wheat is considerably injured by the remarkably dry and barren weather experienced since spring opened. The plant looked fairly well when the snow left us, but the cold dry winds that have since prevailed during the day, and the heavy frosts at night have, in some sections, completely blighted the crop. Business has been quiet all week. The accounts from Britain to-day are more hopeful, and as stocks are light it is not expected that prices will be any lower for some time to come. Flour is in fair demand. Quotations are the turn easier on the week, but millers are sanguine of the future, and the improved tone in Britain is already having its effect here."

Charlottetown, May 10, 1881.

MEAT.

Beef, (small pieces) per lb	$0.06 to 0.12
Beef, per lb (by the quarter)	0.05 to 0.08
Ham, per lb	0.10 to 0.12
Lamb, per lb	0.00 to 0.00
Mutton, per lb	0.07 to 0.12
Pork, (small pieces), per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Pork, per lb (by the carcase),	$0.06\frac{1}{2}$ to 0.07
Veal, per lb	0.03 to 0.08

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	0.00 to 0.00
Ducks, (each),	0.25 to 0 30
Fowls, (each),	0 20 to 0.30
Geese, (each),	0.50 to 0.60
Partridges, (each),	0 00 to 0.00
Turkeys, (per pair),	1.00 to 1.50
Brant, (per pair),	0.00 to 0.00

BREADSTUFFS.

Buckwheat Flour per lb	0.03 to 0.03
Flour, per bbl	7.00 to 9.00
Flour, per 100 lbs	2.80 to 3.00
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs	3.25 to 3.50

FISH.

Codfish, per qtl	2.00 to 4 50
Herring, per bbl	3.50 to 6.50
Mackerel, per doz	0.30 to 0.40

BOARDS.

Hemlock, per 100 feet	0.81 to 1.00
Pine, do	1.62 to 2.70
Spruce do	0 80 to 1.90
Shingles, per M	1.50 to 1.55

MISCELLANEOUS.

Apples, per bushel	0.70 to 1.00
Barley, per bushel	0.65 to 0.70
Butter, (fresh), per lb	0.20 to 0.25
Butter, per lb by the tub	0.17 to 0.19
Calfskins, per lb	0.08 to 0.10
Cheese, (new milk), per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Eggs per dozen	0.11 to 0.14
Hay, per 100 lbs	0.45 to 0.50
Hides, per lb	0 05 to 0.06
Honey, per lb	0.25 to 0 30
Homespun, (men's wear), per yd	0.65 to 1.05
Homespun, (women's wear), do	0.35 to 0.48
Homespun flannell, per yard	0.32 to 0.36
Lard, per lb	0.12 to 0.16
Oats, per bushel	0.45 to 0.48
Oatmeal, per cwt	3.25 to 3.50
Pearl barley, per lb	0 03 to 0 04
Potatoes, per bushel	0 30 to 0 32
Sheepskins, (each)	0 80 to 1.20
Tallow, per lb	0.07 to 0.08
Turnips, per bushel	0.14 to 0.16
Wool, per lb	0.16 to 0.17

Withdrawn at $255.—On Saturday at noon, Mr. Hallett offered the trotting stallion "Napoleon" by auction at the Bank Corner. "Napoleon" was advertised in the *Times* by Donald McKinnon, Lot 31, P. E. I., to be sold. He was guaranteed to trot a mile in $2.43\frac{1}{4}$, was sired by the celebrated trotting stallion "Flying French Lion," and was rising 6 years old. Before been offered for sale he was shown off on the street by Mr. Davies, and his step was admired, though his gait was not pronounced fast. The first offer was by Mr. Hodge, $100, next bid S W. Rand, $130. Bidding went on till the price ran up to $255, when the owner fixed the upset price at $325, and there being no bidders the horse was withdrawn.—*Moncton Times.*

DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Hats, Caps,
FURS, &c., &c.

TRY THE NEW CASH STORE.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE AND VERY CHEAP.

L. E. PROWSE,
GEO. E. FULL'S OLD STAND.

Charlottetown, May 13, 1881—1y

SPRING IMPORTATION.

OWEN CONNOLLY & CO.

ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A

Large and Varied Stock of English & American

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

HATS, CAPS, &c., &c

CASH BUYERS should call and see our Goods before Purchasing elsewhere.

ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.

Charlottetown, May 6, 1881.—3m oaw-wkly

C. ROBERTSON
50 QUEEN STREET,
FOR
FALL AND WINTER
UNDERCLOTHING,
SCOTCH and CANADIAN,
CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Oct. 12, 1880.

SEEDS !
Clover and Timothy,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

GARDEN SEEDS IN VARIETY.

B. BALDERSTON.

May2—2w 3aw wky

WHITE SEED OATS.

300 Bushels Heavy POTATO OATS. The kind best suited for the West India markets. For sale by

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

Ch'town, May 7th, 1881—3i wy 1i

THE
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

EMIGRATION TO MANITOBA
AND THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

Sale of Lands.

To encourage the rapid settlement of the Country, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be prepared, until further notice, to sell lands required for agricultural purposes at the low price of $2.50 an acre, payable by instalments, and will further make an allowance by way of rebate from this price, of $1.25 for every acre of such lands brought under cultivation within three to five years following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon.

The lands thus offered for sale will not comprise Mineral, Coal or Wood lands, or tracts for Town sites or Railway purposes.

Contracts at special rates will be made for lands required for cattle raising and other purposes not involving immediate cultivation.

Intending Settlers and their effects, on reaching the Company's Railway, will be forwarded thereon to their place of destination on very liberal terms.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Offices of The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Montreal and Winnipeg.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. DRINKWATER,
Montreal, April 30th, 1881. Secretary.
may6—5w law

PATTERSON'S
SPRING TOOTH HARROW,
—THE—
Greatest Labor-Saving Implement yet produced.

It will do the work of Cultivator, Harrow, Pulverizer and Gang Plough, cuts double the width, and draws easier than the Two-Horse Cultivator on fall-ploughed sod, and for cleaning weedy land it has no equal.

They can be had at PICKARD'S WAREHOUSE, North Side Market Square.

Also—A good assortment of STEEL PLOUGHS.

J. W. PICKARD.

Ch'town, May 5, 1881—wky 2w

SALESMEN WANTED !

To begin work at once on Sales for Fall, 1881, for the

FONTHILL NURSERIES,
(THE LARGEST IN CANADA).
Morris, Stone & Wellington, - - - - Proprietors,
TORONTO.

We pay good salaries and give steady employment to successful men. Do not apply unless you can give your whole time to the business. Address,

J. W. BEALL, Manager,
P. O. Box 1546, Montreal.
ap27—3m wky.

PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS,
WHEELS
—AND—
Agricultural Machinery.

Just received at the "AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE," Frost and Wood Agency, our Spring Supply of the No. 5 and No. 8 PLOUGHS, Steel Mould Board and Land Side.

Farmers run no risk in buying these Ploughs, as hundreds have been sold during the past six years on the Island, and the word is from friend to friend, "Buy none but a Frost & Wood Plough."

All those who are using these Ploughs can be supplied with extra Points, Sole Plates, Land Sides, Mould Boards, Standards, etc., at the same prices they retail at the Manufactory.

On Hand—A few WHEEL CULTIVATORS, of light draft, with seven teeth, steel pointed, fifteen inches in length. By means of two levers, they can be readily adjusted to any depth of soil. For thoroughly cultivating ploughed land they are unsurpassed, and wherever used are pronounced indispensable.

Also—A few setts TRUCK WAGON WHEELS and AXLES, made of the best material and well seasoned, just ready for use.

Daily Expected—A further supply of these CART WHEELS and AXLES, pronounced very superior.

During the coming season we shall have our usual supply of the FROST & WOOD

New Model Buckeye Mower,
Smith's Falls Single Reaper,
Improved Buckeye Combined Mower and Reaper,
Ithaca Self-Dumping Rake, and
Hand and Foot Dumping Rake.

All purchasers of the Frost & Wood Machines will find at the Charlottetown Agency almost every Casting they require to perfect Mowers and Reapers now in use. Also, SECTIONS and RAKES.

Thankful for the past very liberal patronage, we cordially invite the Farmers to call and inspect our Stock before making their purchases.

Our manufactures are for sale at nearly every place of importance on the Island, and the Agents will be kept well supplied during the season Give them your support.

Warehouse, Sydney Street, next door to Wagstaff's Hotel.

ROBT. A. STRONG,
General Agent for Frost & Wood.
Charlottetown, April 30, 1881.—4m

HARRY BAKER.

The well-known TROTTING STALLION, "HARRY BAKER," will make the Season of 1881 at CHARLOTTETOWN. Stable in J. W. PICKARD'S MACHINE YARD, North Side Queen Square. HARRY BAKER is a coal-black, stands 16 hands weighs 1200 lbs., and was sired by Reciprocity; he by old General Knox ; he by Vermont Hero ; General Knox, dam by Young Hambletonian, grand-dam Harris Hambletonian. General Knox has a record of $2.31\frac{1}{4}$, and is the sire of Lady Maud, $2.18\frac{1}{2}$, Camors, $2.19\frac{1}{4}$, and a great number of other good ones. HARRY BAKER'S first dam was by the thoroughbred horse Norfolk, imported from England, and is believed to be the finest horse ever brought to Nova Scotia ; grand-dam by imported Stag. This horse has never had a proper day's handling for speed in his life, but has repeatedly shown trial in 2.35 and 2.34, and has a public record of 2.42 over a half-mile track, and it is believed by competent judges that with one year's training he would trot down in the twenties. As a stock-getter he has no superior. His colts in Cumberland County are all large, well-finished, with splendid action.

Farmers and others wishing to breed valuable colts, should call and see this horse. He will be here as soon as navigation opens.

For extended pedigree, terms, and further particulars, see posters.

Proprietor—DR. S. BAKER.
Groom—WM. EVANS.

April 15, 1881

The Weekly Examiner.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, and desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to The Weekly Examiner. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

The place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS