

Facts and Figures

RELATING TO THE ISSUE.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

What it Amounts to And What there is to Show for it.

The Patriot and other Grit papers publish statements showing the Gross Debt of Canada; but never a word to enlighten the electors as to what there is to show for it.

It is manifest that the question of the public debt ought, in fairness, to be considered from both points of view.

We shall here present both sides of the question.

It will be noted that the figures are those which appear in the official records to the 1st July, 1885—those for the past year being not yet available.

The public debt of Canada on the 1st July, 1885, was (gross) \$264,808,520.

On the other hand, Canada possessed the following assets:

Table with 2 columns: Asset Name, Value. Includes Investments on account sinking funds, Investments on account bank deposits, etc.

Total assets \$08,230,705 Making the total net debt \$196,577,765.

In this amount are included the debts of the various Provinces assumed by the Canadian Government as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province, Amount. Includes Province of Canada, 1867, Nova Scotia, 1867, etc.

Subtracting this amount from the total net debt, and we find the total net indebtedness incurred since Confederation on account of expenditures of the Dominion Government to have been \$90,263,393.

This new indebtedness was created by expenditure on account of public works upon which the following sums were paid between 30th June, 1867, and 30th June, 1885:

Table with 2 columns: Category, Amount. Includes On the canal system, railway system, lighthouses and navigation, etc.

Thus it will be seen that while \$147,340,697 have been expended on public works the new indebtedness since Confederation amounts to only about \$90,000,000, and that the people of Canada have paid out of their own resources no less than \$57,000,000 towards the construction of public improvements.

The rate of interest paid on the net debt averaged in 1867 85.40 per cent. In 1885, the average interest paid was 83.80 per cent.

Thus the credit of the country has advanced to such a degree that the reduction of the rate of interest is \$1.60 per cent, resulting in a saving of over \$90,000,000 a year on the total amount of the net debt.

As between the two parties, the Liberals while in power incurred debt to the tune of over \$8,000,000 per annum; the Conservatives less than \$4,000,000.

The answer to the question: which party has given the country most value in return for the money for which the country is in debt will appear when we come to a discussion of the value of the Canadian Pacific Railway and other public works.

The Candidates for Prince.

The candidates for Prince were both in town to-day. Hon. John Lefurgey arrived by the train from Georgetown this forenoon, having hastened home as soon as possible after he heard that the writs were out.

The report that he had withdrawn from the contest was, of course, without foundation. His was not very well before he left home; and supposing that the election would not take place for some months, he intimated that he would be glad if another candidate were chosen in his place. But when he found that the elections would be held forthwith, he returned at once to champion the Liberal Conservative Party in Prince County. His health is much improved; and we have no doubt that he will engage in the contest with his customary vigor and success. In company with his colleague, Mr. Hackett, he returned to Summerside this afternoon. Success to both.

The Grits took advantage of the absence of Hon. John Lefurgey to report all over Canada that the Liberal Conservative prospect in this Island are so bad that he declined to run. These be Grit tactics!

The Mayoralty.

The candidature of W. E. Dawson, Esq., will place many of our citizens in a quandary. They would like to vote for Mr. Dawson, but why should they vote against Hon. Mr. Haviland? Mr. Haviland has been in office only a few months. What has he done that electors should now turn him out? What principle divides the two men? It has, indeed, been said that Mr. Dawson is championed by the liquor trade, and, if elected, will not throw his influence as Mayor on the side of temperance and the enforcement of our laws; while it is well known that Mr. Haviland is in favor of temperance, and that—whatever the cause—the anti-liquor law has been enforced with greater vigor than ever since he entered the Mayor's office. We refuse to believe the report concerning Mr. Dawson; but if it be not true, why should there be a contest between the two gentlemen? Both are understood to be favorable to the introduction of waterworks; and now that the whole city is practically agreed on that point, the question as to whether the waterworks shall be introduced by the City Corporation or by a Company is, after all, a matter of secondary consideration. Concerning this secondary question, Mr. Haviland is understood to be ready to carry out the will of the citizens as expressed at a public meeting. Why then should any one in favor of waterworks oppose him? These are the questions which citizens are asking themselves. They can understand the opposition of Mr. J. P. Tanton, but they cannot see why there should be a contest between Messrs. Haviland and Dawson.

In any case, these three cornered duels are unsatisfactory. Everyone likes to see a fair and square fight, and we trust that Messrs. Haviland and Dawson will come to an understanding to this end.

Mr. Davies and the Pier Money.

We have heard of politicians stealing the clothes of their opponents who were out bathing; but the claim of Mr. L. H. Davies that the success of the Local Government in obtaining the Pier money was due to his exertions in Parliament, can only be compared to an attempt to strip the clothes from off his opponents' backs.

The Patriot of Tuesday reported that Mr. Davies "took up the Pier question, and showed by the debates in the House of Commons that he had strenuously advocated the Island's claim." The debate to which Mr. Davies referred is published in the Patriot last evening, and proves to be simply a hostile criticism of the action of the Dominion Government. We shall deal with Mr. Davies and this last false pretension of his in a future issue.

The Montreal Herald (Grit) says: "The dismay with which the Government organs have discovered that the Liberal Party has no intention of smashing the National Policy is pitiful."

Supreme Court.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20.

The Queen vs. Bernard Toole—common assault. This case was concluded last evening, the jury returning after an absence of about fifteen minutes, with a verdict of "Not Guilty." Attorney-General for the Crown; Peters & Peters for the defendant.

The cases of Hughes and Millard—the former for embezzlement and the latter for larceny—having been called, and the defendants not answering to their names, their bills were estreated.

As the Toole case closed the criminal docket for this term, a portion of the petty jury were discharged yesterday afternoon.

Mary Carver vs. the City of Charlottetown—an action for damages. Plaintiff nonsuited. Mullally for plaintiff; Fitzgerald for defence.

Dominick Dohant vs. Napoleon Pineo. Settled. McNeill for plaintiff; Blanchard for defendant.

Samus Moss and others vs. James H. Cole—an action on promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff. D. C. McLeod, plaintiff; Morson, defendant.

Isidore Thibodeau vs. James H. Cole—an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff. D. C. McLeod, plaintiff; Morson, defendant.

Andrew F. Chipman vs. Norman A. Stewart—action on account. Settled. Neil McLeod, plaintiff; Haszard, defendant.

William O. N. Parker vs. John McKenzie, action on account. Settled. Neil McLeod for plaintiff; Stewart for defendant.

The Merchants Bank of Canada and another vs. Donald McKenzie—an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff. Neil McLeod for plaintiff; A. A. McLean for defendant.

The Canada Paper Co. vs. Leonard Morris—Action on a bill of exchange. Verdict for plaintiff. A. Peters, plaintiff; Hodgson, defendant.

Thomas Handrahan and another vs. James McBride and another—An action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff. A. Peters, plaintiff; McLeod, defendant.

Michael Egan vs. the City of Charlottetown—An action on account. This case is occupying the attention of the Court as we go to press. A. Peters, plaintiff; Fitzgerald, defendant.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—"The budget for the past year been published, and shows a deficit of £5,222,662; the extra expenditure amount to £1,000,000 and expenditure for railway and harbor making a total of £6,916,313. The Minister of Finance attributes the continued commercial crisis to the unavoidable reduction of public and private incomes resulting from the depression. He considers it expedient to increase the present taxes or to levy new ones, as there are resources available sufficient to cover the deficit. He proposes to raise \$6,074,428 for extra expenditure by means of a loan."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Civic.

Sir,—As usually happens in Charlottetown, everything is put off until the last moment, and Civic politics were void of interest until shortly before the close of the nomination yesterday. Now we find a three-cornered contest ahead of us in several of the wards, and yet we are in total ignorance of the views of most of the candidates. The introduction of waterworks is the all important question. A copious supply of good water we must have—that is generally admitted—and the only consideration is, should the waterworks be owned and operated by the city or by a company? I say by the city most decidedly. No company will undertake the contract of supplying the city with water unless they see plainly that they are going to make money out of it—why then should not the City run the business and make the money? We want money even worse than we want water. There are many strong arguments in favor of City ownership, which I dare not urge here, because I would require too much space; but I hope that our citizens will vote for only such men as will pledge themselves to city ownership, and as I observe that Mr. Chappelle is the only candidate who has had the courage publicly to declare himself in favor of this principle, I trust the electors of Ward Four will return him by a handsome majority.

Yours, WATER.

A Word in Season.

Sir,—There is now but a very small and insignificant fraction of the citizens opposed to waterworks, and it behooves the larger majority favorable to the undertaking to unite in a solid phalanx in support of one or the other of the schemes which may be proposed at the meeting on Friday evening next, lest the opponents of this much needed improvement might in any way step in and attempt the defeat of the measure. Let not Provincial and Dominion politics be mixed up in our Civic affairs, and let the gentlemen who have nominated for the Mayoralty, and favorable to the introduction of a water supply, come at once to an amicable arrangement as to who shall retire. If this is done the anti-water men will be no where; and, in my opinion, the waterworks will be, within a short period, an accomplished fact.

Yours, INDEPENDENCE.

Omnia Bona Bonis.

Sir,—Having had the pleasure of knowing Mr. William Cain as a pupil, a teacher and an Inspector, I feel very aggrieved at the base, malicious manner in which his good name has been assailed. I know from my own experience that he is the soul of honor and justice, and one who, by his genius, department and moral worth, has earned for himself a foremost place in the ranks of our worthy young men. I believe he is working hard and conscientiously to perform his onerous duties as a sworn official. True, they may be unpleasant and seem arbitrary to some; still he has the stamina to do what is right for right's sake, and scorn the wrath of the slanderers. I am well acquainted with the course of studies in our common schools. I have seen many public school examinations, conducted by the best educators in this Province, and I candidly confess I admire Mr. Cain's method of testing the ability and acquirements of pupils. He is generally reputed in this part of his Inspectorial District as a good, practical Inspector, who believes in examining, not in visiting, schools.

FORT AUGUSTUS.

The Man the Czar Shot.

THE STORY TOLD BY A RELATIVE OF THE VICTIM.

In spite of the reported contradictions of the Russian press, it now seems only too certain that the Czar did indeed shoot down one of his aide-de-camp about six weeks ago, owing to a sudden accession of nervous fear. The name of the unfortunate officer was the Comte de Reurnum. A relative of his living at Sale, in Switzerland, and thus not directly under the terrorizing influences exerted in Russia itself, has made known the details of the tragic affair. All the accounts hitherto printed have been inexact. What really happened was this:—

The Czar having, it was thought, left his apartments for the evening, the ill-starred Comte de Reurnum, who was on duty in the afternoon, lighted a cigar by way of relieving the monotony of the situation. He had smoked one cigar and had just lighted another when the door of the ante-room suddenly opened and the Czar entered. Knowing how automatically particular Alexander III. is as to any breach of court etiquette, the count hastily snatched the cigar from his lips with a view of throwing it down and putting his foot on it, when the Czar, noticing the aide-de-camp's sudden confusion, and catching sight of the lighted end of the cigar, probably associating it with a burning fuse, or some such thing, drew his revolver and shot the count through the right lung. The unlucky officer was not killed on the spot, but he died after great suffering in about two days. The most desperate efforts were made to hush up the affair, and it says much for the despotic power of the Czar that it has taken so long for the facts of the case to come out.

Figaro.

Every woman knows them. The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, the perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which makes woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr. Pierce's favorite prescription.

A prominent life insurance man in Hartford, Conn., says that his experience and the records of life insurance have shown him that young men twenty years of age who abstain from all kinds of intoxicating drinks have a good prospect of living to be sixty-four years of age; while the moderate drinker, at twenty years of age, can only expect to live to be thirty-five and a half years old.

A Paris letter to the London World says that in one day last month 300 couples were divorced by a single tribunal.

RALLY! Island Boots

FOR ISLAND BOYS.

Nothing Like Home Manufacture to Wear.

For Style, Quality and Good Value in Boots and Shoes, come to

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, Jan. 20, 1887

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A MEETING of the Electors of CHARLOTTETOWN and ROYALTY will be held in the MARKET HALL,

Thursday Evening next, Jan. 20th, AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Hon. Donald Ferguson and William Campbell

will address the electors. The Liberal Candidates have been invited.

A. A. McLEAN, Secretary. W. E. DAWSON, President.

Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1887.—pat & her.

Political Meeting

AT SOUTHPORT.

Messrs. DAVIES and WELSH will hold a Meeting at Southport Schoolhouse on

Saturday, 29th Jan., Inst., AT 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Jan. 20, 1887—un her t 29th

Cash! Cash! Cash!

FROM this date I intend to

SELL FOR CASH ONLY.

In this way I believe

I CAN SELL CHEAPER

—AND—

Give Better Satisfaction!

I respectfully request the immediate payment of all accounts due me, as I require the money.

No Goods given on approval, unless paid for. If goods not suitable, and returned in good order, the money will be refunded.

Cheap for Cash - - Books Closed.

C. E. WARREN.

Ch'town, P. E. Island, Jan. 20—31 wky 21

To His Worship the Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.

Sir,—

We, the undersigned citizens, respectfully request that you will be pleased to call a Public Meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of January, Inst., in the evening, to consider the question of introducing water supply to the city.

Your obedient servants,

THOMAS ALLEY, CHARLES PALMER, DANIEL DAVIES, AUGUSTUS HELLMAN, JAMES McLEOD, M. D., JOHN W. MORRISON, H. J. GUNNALL, JOHN INGS, ARCHIBALD KENNEDY, JAMES McDONALD, and others.

IN pursuance of the above requisition, I do hereby call a Public Meeting of the citizens of Charlottetown, to be held at the Market Hall, on the evening of FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at the hour of eight o'clock, p. m.

Dated the 19th January, 1887.

T. HEATH HAVILAND, Mayor.

Electors of Ward Two.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with the earnest request of a large number of the voters in your Ward, of which I am a resident and tax-payer, I have consented to become a Candidate for the office of City Councillor. I am not the nominee of any party, and, if elected, will vote on the water question, and on all other important matters, as in my judgment I may best serve your interests.

I am gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

RUPERT B. NORTON.

Jan. 19, 1887.—1w

CARD.

To the Electors of Ward Four

IN compliance with the request of a large number of Electors, I have consented to be a Candidate for the representation of Ward 4, at the ensuing Civic Election.

I am favorable to the immediate introduction of a copious supply of pure water for fire and domestic purposes—the waterworks to be owned by the City.

If elected, I will do all in my power to serve the best interests of the citizens in general.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE.

Ch'town, Jan. 19, 1887.—all elect'n.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Between

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, Plaintiff,

and

JAMES A. REID, an Absent or Absconding Debtor, Defendant.

ALL parties indebted to the Defendant are hereby notified that by an order of the Supreme Court, made on the thirteenth day of January inst., I have been appointed Trustee of the Defendant's debts, under "The Absent Debtors Act, 1877," with power to collect and sue for such debts, and such parties are hereby notified to pay such debts to me forthwith.

ROBERT D. COPPIN, Trustee.

Ch'town, Jan. 11, 1887.—21 d pat 21

TENDERS

WILL be received by me, until TUESDAY, the first day of February next, from persons willing to contract to make certain alterations in my store on Queen Street, as per plan and specifications to be seen at my store.

L. R. MACDONALD.

Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1887.—end 11 feb 1

BEER BROS.

Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking.

Special Sale of COTTON UNDERWEAR Ladies' Night Dresses, Chemise, Bodices, &c., &c., &c.

Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking.

Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1887.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83

QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky

HORACE HASZARD,

MANUFACTURERS & GENERAL AGENT.

REPRESENTING:

The Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery (lim ted), Halifax, N. S.

Messrs J. Lewenz & Hauser Bros., London, England—Teas.

Messrs Robert Lamb & Co., Dundee, Scotland—Bags, Hessian, &c.

Messrs Thomas Connor & Sons, Portland, N. B.—Ropes, Marlin and Twines.

J. F. Carter, Beverly, Mass.—Dried Clothing, &c.

WESTERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital - - - - - \$1,000,000.00

Cash Assets - - - - - 1,188,200.46

Annual Income Over - - - - - 1,300,000.00

Risks taken on all descriptions of property at Lowest Rates.

HORACE HASZARD, Agent, P. E. Island.

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, 164 St. James St., Montreal.

Capital Subscribed - - - - - \$ 500,000.00

Total Assets - - - - - 1,411,004.33

Income, 1885 - - - - - 319,987.05

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

HORACE HASZARD, Agent, P. E. Island.

Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1887.—1mo eod