

THE CANDIDATES TO VOTE FOR.

KING'S COUNTY.

A. C. McDonald.
E. B. Muttart, M. D.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Donald Ferguson.
William Campbell.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Edward Hackett.
John Lefurgey.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

Blake's New Platform.

SOMETHING had to be done; and so the Patriot has made up a new platform out of one of Mr. Blake's old speeches.

This platform is a remarkable one. It is quite as remarkable for what it does not contain, than for what it does. There is not one word in it about Free Trade or the National Policy. There is not one word in condemnation of the C. P. R.

One of the planks is "economy and retrenchment in the public expenditure." This is the good old plank on which the Grits marched to power in 1873, and on which during those palmy days of 1876, when they were obliged to borrow money in England to meet their deficits, they procured such necessaries of life as champagne, claret, brandy, mushrooms, \$4 bouquets to adorn a dinner table, etc., etc., which are enumerated in the public records of their party.

Another plank is "an end to jobbery and corruption."—reminding one of the old sayings, "come along, John, let's put down jobbery and corruption with lots of money!"

Then, there is to be "a continuous and sustained effort to elevate the moral condition of the people, the creation of a condition of thought and feeling which shall forward all good causes of honesty and uprightness, of morality and temperance, and may in due time enable the forces of law and regulation to work in new spheres hand-in-hand with those of morality and religion for the advancement of race." In other words they will "elevate the standard" again. Do these hypocrites really think that they will again deceive electors by such fine phrases?

But there is to be a "reform of the Civil Service," which means that, by some hocus-pocus arrangement, the present officials are to be ejected, so that room may be found for the army of hungry office hunters upon which the Party now depends for its success!

But we are to have a reformed elective Senate. The people of Prince Edward Island, at all events, are not likely to trust much to this plank; and Mr. Blake must have selected it without consulting his old friend, John Stuart Mill, who, speaking of the two Legislative Chambers, says: "If similar (i. e., if both elective) will obey the same influences." Practically, the Senate has about the same place in the Constitution as the brake has on a railway train. When everything is running right, and the track is level and clear, it is not wanted. But when there is a sharp curve to be turned or danger is ahead, then its influence has to be applied to the wheels of State to check the speed of the engine—the elective popular chamber. For this purpose the Senate would be utterly useless if, as Mill says, it would when similar to the Commons "obey the same influences." At any rate, we have now as many elections as we can well attend to. We don't want any more!

Altogether, the new platform, which the Patriot has framed for Mr. Blake, is not strong enough to tempt the electors of P. E. Island to risk their public interests to the keeping of the Grits!

General capitulation to the Yankees in the shape of abandoned fishing rights, abandoned factories, abandoned works, abandoned food, abandoned armaments, abandoned nationality, abandonment all along the line. Is not a policy to suit the young men of Canada, yet it appears to be the only policy the Grits are advocating.

—Some years ago, when Hon. T. W. Anglin conducted the Freeman newspaper in St. John, N. B., the result of the general election was summed up in very few words. The editor, as usual, had been for weeks predicting the downfall of the Liberal-Conservative Government. His prediction, however, failed to connect, and the only paragraph in his paper referring to the matter read: "The election for the Dominion House of Commons took place yesterday. The facts are still with us; the figures terribly against us." The group of Patriot editors should note this, and prepare a similar text, omitting "facts"—an article they do not possess.

The Bank of Nova Scotia.

FROM the annexed statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia made up at the close of last year, it will be seen that this, the largest Banking Company in the Maritime Provinces, continues to hold a leading place among the banks of the Dominion. From the profits of the past year, it has paid 7 per cent. in dividends, and added \$20,000 to the Reserve Fund, which now stands at \$360,000. From its amalgamation with the Union Bank of P. E. Island a considerable amount of its stock is held in this Island. We are glad to note, as an indication of somewhat better times, that it has been enabled to raise its rate of interest on special deposits to 4 per cent., owing to an increased demand for money.

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits on Call	\$1,159,264.86
Deposits subject to notice	\$2,121,788.30
Interest reserved on Deposits	46,007.89
	2,167,791.09
Due to other Banks in Canada	14,280.07
Due to other Banks not in Canada	23,708.87
Due to other Banks in the United Kingdom—£20,861 13s. 2d.	100,563.18
	138,551.02
Notes in circulation	1,018,147.21
Drafts drawn between Head Office and Agencies outstanding	30,931.90
	1,049,079.11
Drafts drawn on London Agents not yet matured—£53,493 7s	238,548.10
	4,893,240.21
Capital paid up	1,111,200.00
Reserve Fund	360,000.00
Profit and loss	1,118.21
Dividends unpaid	273.00
Dividend No. 106 payable 1st February, 1887	30,000.50
	1,614,692.31
	\$6,317,932.52

ASSETS.	
Specie	\$167,537.07
Dominion Notes	599,106.
Balance due from other Banks in Canada	133,334.21
Notes and Cheques of other Banks	327,043.75
Due from Agencies of the Bank or from other Banks in United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	1,501,182.80
	1,639,510.76
Sterling Bills of Exchange on hand and remitted to London not matured—£75,051 13s. 1d.	362,734.17
Investments (Provincial and other Bonds)	580,658.15
	\$3,012,681.15
Loans to Provincial Governments	47,680.08
Loans secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	58,257.09
Loans to other Corporations	557,126.13
Cash Credit Accounts and Secured Overdrafts	219,726.33
Authorized Overdrafts, not specially secured	9,033.88
Notes and Bills, discounted and current \$2,217,437.74	2,195,317.02
Notes and Bills overdue and not specially secured	2,487.49
Notes and Bills overdue and other overdue debts secured	36,238.06
Real Estate, Mortgages on Real Estate sold and other property not realized	60,234.32
Bank Premises, Sates and Office Furniture	86,407.28
Stationery	3,273,469.59
	1,754.78
	\$6,317,932.52

PROFIT AND LOSS.	
1885. Dec. 31. By Balance	\$ 467.45
1886. Dec. 31. By Net Profits for current year, after providing for doubtful debts and losses	98,652.33
	99,119.81
1886. June 30. To Dividend No. 105, payable 1st August, 1885	29,000.50
Dec. 31. To Dividend No. 106, payable 1st February, 1887. To Transferred to Reserve Fund	30,000.50
To Balance carried forward	29,000.00
	1,118.81
	99,119.81

RESERVE FUND.	
1885. Dec. 31. By Balance	\$ 349,000
1886. By Transferred from Profit and Loss	20,000
	\$369,000
1887. Dec. 31. To Balance carried forward	360,000
	\$360,000

The United States Fishermen Sold for Blake.

THE Republican press of the eastern portion of the United States, whose fire-breathing denunciations against Canada we lately published, take a lively interest in the pending elections.

It is to them as clear as possible that if Sir John were defeated and Mr. Blake placed in power, their task of robbing our fisheries would be rendered much more easy.

They hate reciprocity; and if our cruisers are withdrawn and our ports freely opened to them then, there will come about a "one-sided" reciprocity, a sort of twin brother to jug-handled free trade, which is the darling bantling of Grit politicians, and which proved the effectual cause of Sir Richard Cartwright's annual deficits.

At all events, the Canadian hating portion of the American press are earnestly hoping for the defeat of the Government. One cannot wonder at them. The Yankees are a keen eyed, shrewd people; and they see from whom they have most to hope for. Hear what the Boston Traveller says:—

"It is pretty certain that a change of government will bring with it a modification of the fisheries policy of the Dominion. Should Mr. Blake become premier in place of Sir John A. Macdonald, he would be morally certain to regress the piratical instincts of the Quigleys and the unjust discriminations of Canadian customs officials when he found himself faced by the operation of the Edmunds retaliation bill."

The Traveller is perfectly justified in these remarks; and is sustained by the speeches of Mr. Blake and the Ontario

Grits, who never loved the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Blake is a great favorite with the American continent, and there is no doubt that if he were to run for Gloucester or Cape Ann he would be returned by an enormous majority.

"Honest Men" Not Wanted.

THE Grits say that the purest politician in Canada is Mr. McKenzie; that no one has such a claim upon the constituencies as he has; that he was Prime Minister of Canada for five years, and that in these five years, under his wise leadership and political care, the country saw the best and most economical administration that ever ruled in Canada. Well, admitting this to be true, how did his Grit friends treat him? Why, they unceremoniously kicked him out of the leadership of their party. This is the way the Grits treat an "honest man."

DON'T FORGET THE SUBWAY!

The prophetic power of Edward Blake and his various lieutenants is very limited. Prior to the 1882 election the astute leader of the Opposition could plainly read "the hand-writing on the wall." Sir John was to be routed "horse, foot and artillery." These and very many similar utterances came from the Grit prophets. We all know how they were fulfilled. At present the same predictions are made—and will be verified in the same way. Mr. Blake is not successful as a seer; he should continue "reading the wall." If not color blind he might there find a "policy."

Try to promote the good of the country at large and our own Province in particular. Support the Party of Union and Progress.

THE CAMPAIGN.

UNANIMOUS FOR FERGUSON AND CAMPBELL.

According to invitation previously given, Mr. A. C. Shaw addressed a large meeting at the new schoolhouse near Dollars Mills, on Monday evening, the 1st inst. A comparison was drawn of the management of public affairs by the respective Governments of Mackenzie and Sir John, with quotations from speeches of the former. In clear and telling terms Mr. Shaw reviewed the railway policy, National Policy, &c., as the policy of statesmen, carried to a successful issue. The policy of the Opposition was slander, misrepresentations, and exciting religious prejudice. At the conclusion of this address three hearty and unanimous cheers were given for Ferguson and Campbell.

We pay our taxes when we pay for our goods; goods are now cheaper than ever; consequently the burden of taxation is now practically lighter than ever.

Grand Carnival at Summerside.

PREPARATIONS, on an extensive scale, are being made by the managers of the ice skating rink at Summerside for a grand carnival to be held in the rink there on Monday evening next. Japanese lanterns and other new features in decorations are being introduced. It is an attraction looked forward to with great interest by the people of Summerside and surrounding country, who will avail themselves of the advantage of the moonlight nights for a drive into town. On the afternoon of the same day a parade of the principal streets will be made by the Horribles or Calathumians, dressed in fantastic and gorgeous array, accompanied by the Boys Own Band. Sleighs, wagons and saddles will be brought into use.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Don't go back on a good Government merely for the sake of a change.

The Daily Standard.

NEW LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE PAPER IN TORONTO.

Owing to the defection of the Toronto Mail, which has repudiated the Government, the Daily Standard has been started in Toronto. The first number came to hand to-day. It is a good sound Conservative paper, whose statements may be relied upon as representing Liberal Conservative principles. We quote from its address to the public:—

"The defection of the Mail has left the Conservative party in the Toronto district without a newspaper exponent of its views. The causes, whatever they may be, that have revolutionized the views of the Mail have not so affected the party at one time so ably led, and to that party we confidently look for the support that has been so liberally tendered to the Conservative press in the past. To close the gap left in the Conservative ranks by the course of the Mail, we have entered the field, and that we have done so hastily is because the time was pressing.

The Standard will, so far as a newspaper can, express the views and principles of true Liberal Conservatism in Canada. Believing the policy of Sir John Macdonald, his Ministry, and the party he leads, to be bound up with the progress and the development of our common country, we have no hesitation in according the fullest support to that policy, that leader, and that party. We shall advocate Liberal Conservative views based upon Liberal Conservative principles, and that advocacy we trust to make energetic as well as effective. The best writers in Canada will contribute to the Standard, and it shall be our duty to see that their productions reach the masses of the people."

Letter from Hon. D. Davies.

Sir,—I claim the right of replying through your columns to your criticisms on a letter published in the Patriot on the 29th of January last, over my signature, on our Fisheries. The editor of the Patriot, in replying to your editorial on my last letter, very properly says that as I wrote over my own signature, He is not responsible for my opinions, some of which he cannot endorse.

It is a matter of no consequence to me whether you or the editor of the Patriot do or do not agree with me. I was writing on a subject of great importance to the people.

As all my available means are engaged in the fisheries, I was looking at the situation more from a commercial than a political point of view.

You charge me with being the advocate of the craven policy of giving up our fishing grounds to the Yankees on their own terms. I did not intend that; but I certainly do think it would not have been undignified for the "Young Dominion" to have made overtures to the "Great Republic" for a new commercial treaty when the Treaty of Washington expired. This was not done, but we allowed them the free use of our fishing grounds during the season of 1885, without let or hindrance, as if they were of no value to us. The idea was that Brother Jonathan would have eaten "humble pie" and made overtures to us; but any student of history knows that Brother Jonathan never eats humble pie!

I am persuaded that if we had made overtures for a renewal of the treaty of Washington, it would not have been undignified on our part, and we would have got more favorable terms than we had under that treaty.

You and your contemporary, the Island Guardian—laugh at the "Giant's strength," because, having extinguished slavery, the Republic does not find it necessary to burden the people with expensive naval armaments; but they are now going to work in earnest to provide for the defence of the seaboard cities.

With all Europe bristling in arms, and Prince Bismarck calling upon the German people for an augmentation of their already vast army,—with Russia threatening Afghanistan and India, it is folly to suppose that England will go to war with Brother Jonathan about our fishing grounds. She will do no such thing; we have no right to expect it; and all the warlike fuss we have made, will, I am persuaded, result to our injury.

At my time of life it is not to be supposed that I would wish to change "my flag" and go under the "Stars and Stripes." When I wrote the letter to the Patriot, I was thinking of the past and of the future of these Maritime Provinces. I was thinking of how mistaken I was in supporting the policy of giving up the autonomy we enjoyed as a Colony having responsible Government under the Crown, and in joining the Dominion of which we are only an isolated fragment, and with which commercially, the advantage is altogether on the side of the great Provinces.

In my opinion, we are not merely drifting, there is a strong commercial current carrying us into the Republic. After the election is over, I may give you my thoughts on this subject.

Yours, &c., DANIEL DAVIES.

MARRIED.

At Georgetown, Jan. 30th, by James Easton, J. P., Joseph Keeping to Janet McKay, both of Murray Harbor.

At Desable, January 18th, by Rev. James E. McDonald, P. P., Mr. Andrew Coady, of West River, to Miss Mary Wynne, of Lot 30.

VALENTINES.

A Ring or Pencil, Thimble, Scarf, Pin, Set of Studs, Brooch, Locket, Eyeglass, Spectacles, or a nice Watch are often sent as VALENTINES in the Old Country, and at the Extra Low Price we are now offering them, are Splendid Value and would be sure to be appreciated by the recipient, whether "Cousins, Uncles, or Aunts, &c."

N. B.—Articles of value sent through the mails, on receipt of order, at our risk.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK, Feb. 5, 1887.

REMOVAL.

J. B. MACDONALD has removed for two months (while his own store is undergoing alterations) to the stand adjoining Messrs. Perkins & Sterns, on the West Side of the Market Square, where he will sell off the balance of his stock of Dry Goods, Clothing and Gents Furnishings, at prices that are bound to sell them. Don't fail to call when shopping. If we have anything to suit, you can buy cheap. Special bargains given in ready-made Clothing, Overcoats and Suits. A few Men's Fur Coats left—will be sold cheap. Splendid Tea retailing for 25 cents per pound.

J. B. MACDONALD, Feb. 5, 1887—57 wky

LONDON HOUSE.

CLOTH REMNANTS.

We have a lot of Remnants of Tweeds, Trowserings, &c., which we are selling at very Low Prices before Stock-taking.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Jan. 18, 1887.

BEER

BROS.

Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking.	Remnants of SILKS, SATINS, &c., &c., at Clearance Prices.	Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking.
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Ch'town, Jan. 31, 1887.

Dress Materials.

Velveteens in every shade.

Mantles and Jerseys.

The largest stock of Carpets on the Island.

Corsets all sizes and prices.

Wool Squares and Scarfs—all at very

Low Prices.

GIVE US A CALL.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1887.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

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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