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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 50

EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASES OF READYMADE CLOTHING!

COMPRISING:

James Paton & Co's. POPULAR Clothing Store.	Guents' Black All-Wool Worsteds, Black and Blue Black Coats and Vests,	Popular Prices	Youths' Blk Worsteds Suits, all sizes
	" Black Russell Cord Coats, Fine Scotch Tweed Trousers, Black Business Suits.	—IN— Readym'de Clothing	" Tweed Suits, all sizes, " two and three piece Suits, " Serge Suits, from \$1.95, " Tweed Suits, all prices.
Every Day This Month we will offer Grand Bargains in these Goods.	Fine Ready-made Clothing To-night, and Every Day this Week.	J. PATON & CO.	

The above Goods are the finest ever imported to P. E. Island. They consist of the latest Novelties for Midsummer wear, and are of such magnitude that few, indeed, could realize the importance and bulk of such consignment were we merely to recapitulate figures. Call and see for yourself. Ask to see our fine SCOTCH SERGE COATS and VESTS, suitable for Business Men, Clerks, etc., etc.

This Month we MEAN BUSINESS and every day through the Summer we shall unmistakably MEAN BUSINESS.

75 Plain Black, Brown and Fancy Tweed Waterproof Coats, cheap.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, June 6, 1891—cod wy

CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 5th day, 1h., 46.4m. p. m., N., below horizon.
First Quarter, 14th day, 1h., 16.4m. a. m., NW, below horizon.
Full Moon, 21st day, 9h., 41.6m., a. m., N, below horizon.
Third Quarter, 28th day, 0h., 20.2m. a. m., SE.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days	Low
	rises	sets	rises	sets	wa't	leah
1 Wednesday	4 13	7 49	0 57	8 9	15	32
2 Thursday	18	49	1 22	9 0	0	31
3 Friday	19	49	1 55	9 47	30	29
4 Saturday	19	49	2 31	10 30	29	28
5 Sunday	20	48	3 18	11 10	28	27
6 Monday	21	48	4 16	11 49	27	26
7 Tuesday	22	48	5 19	morn	26	25
8 Wednesday	22	47	6 25	9 24	25	24
9 Thursday	23	47	7 32	6 59	24	23
10 Friday	24	46	8 37	1 34	22	22
11 Saturday	25	45	9 41	2 11	20	21
12 Sunday	26	45	10 39	2 50	19	20
13 Monday	26	44	11 48	3 37	17	19
14 Tuesday	27	44	12 50	4 25	16	18
15 Wednesday	28	43	1 58	5 14	15	17
16 Thursday	29	42	3 6	6 1	13	16
17 Friday	30	41	4 17	8 0	11	15
18 Saturday	31	41	5 27	8 55	9	14
19 Sunday	32	40	6 36	9 46	7	13
20 Monday	33	39	7 29	10 35	6	12
21 Tuesday	33	38	8 24	11 30	4	11
22 Wednesday	33	37	9 14	12 31	3	10
23 Thursday	36	36	9 32	0 43	0	9
24 Friday	37	35	9 56	1 26	1	8
25 Saturday	39	34	10 19	2 10	0	7
26 Sunday	40	33	10 39	2 58	5	5
27 Monday	41	32	11 4	4 2	5	4
28 Tuesday	42	31	11 25	5 18	4	3
29 Wednesday	43	29	11 54	6 37	4	2
30 Thursday	44	28	morn	7 50	4	1
31 Friday	4 45	7 27	0 39	8 45	14	0

IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH.

AFTER careful study and consideration we have come to the conclusion that by adopting the Cash System we shall be able to save our patrons a good many dollars on their jewelry bills. As a step in this direction we will, from July 1st, allow twice our usual discount on all goods paid for when bought. As our goods will not be marked up, but in several instances actually marked down, goods booked will be charged at marked price. We trust our customers will at once be convinced that it will be to their decided advantage to buy FOR CASH ONLY. Thanking our patrons for their confidence and patronage bestowed on us in the past, we shall, by careful attention to their interest, aim merit of the same in the future.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK.

Charlottetown, July 3, 1891.

TAYLOR & GILLESPIE.

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Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rattan Chairs, Feather, Hair, Flock and Wool Beds, Mattresses, Pillows, etc.

Gilt Moulding, every style, cheap. Call and examine.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1891.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

DR. MONTAGUE'S ABLE SPEECH.

[Special Correspondence of The Examiner.]

[CONTINUED.]

The Doctor continued:—The figures collected by the Labor and Statistical Bureau of Illinois in 1877, show—74,740 chattel-mortgages, representing an indebtedness of \$20,354,000, with interest unpaid amounting to \$2,000,000, or equal to 5.50 per head as the amount of chattel mortgages in that state. In the State of Ohio, one of the best Agricultural States in the Union, in 1888, the mortgages on the farms amounted to \$133,990,000 and the interest to \$20,000,000, per year, or only \$1,000,000 less than the total wheat crop of the state. Mr. Washington Gladden says:

"In Ohio farms are offered for beggarly rents, and even on those favorable terms farming does not pay. Tenant farmers are throwing up their leases and moving into the city, well content to receive as common labourers \$1.25 a day, and to pay such rents and to run such risks of enforced idleness, as the change involves."

In regard to the State of Indiana, Mr. Dunn, State Chairman, has stated in his article in the Popular Science Monthly:—"The increase in farm mortgages from 1872 to 1879 was \$69,000,000; from 1882 to 1888, \$46,000,000, or an increase in 13 years of \$106,000,000. In Michigan the burden of debt is \$129,000,000, and the interest required \$9,000,000, or 20 acres of each farm in the state requires to pay interest or mortgages. For Missouri, Mr. Mansur in the House of Representatives, had stated that in his county real estate was worth \$1,850,000 and mortgaged for \$1,012,000, not including city, town or village property. In the same speech he had given the following list of current prices: "Fat beef, 1 1/2 cents; fat hogs, 3 1/10 cents; fat shipping cattle, 3 cents; wheat, 62 cents a bushel; oats, 14 cents."

The Doctor then referred to the State of Pennsylvania, and to the evidence of the farmers of York County in that State. Notwithstanding that the county is a splendid one, the climate and soil good, and the people industrious and practical, this was the condition of affairs there to-day:—

"They (the farmers) are not prospering. They are slipping backward year after year instead of gaining. Our wheat sells at a price below the cost of production. It is now 74 to 76 cents, corn 36 to 40 cents. Fattening cattle has declined wonderfully. It is rare for feeders to get market price for corn fed to the stock. Dairying is not remunerative, even when conducted with the most approved machinery and appliances and under the best known system."

Yet notwithstanding this widespread condition of things in the United States, Sir Richard holds up the flag of hope to the farmers of Canada, and tells them: "You will grow rich by securing partnership in that sixty million market which lies across the border." But the answer of the Opposition to all this was: "Oh, the farmers of the United States are ruined by protection, and yet they want Canadian farmers to join interests with farmers who are already ruined by protection."

The Doctor continued:—It is a pleasure to turn to the condition of the farmers of Canada. They have had some bad crops, but there has been no serious suffering. Sir Richard had asserted that ruin and stagnation existed everywhere, but he was very careful to sing a different tune in his canvass before the election. True, he talked of hard times, but these hard times were always somewhere else, never among the people he was addressing, for they would not have listened to him had he told them that ruin and stagnation existed all over Canada. Sir Richard was very careful about that.

Referring to the charge that the population was decreasing, Dr. Montague quoted from Sir Richard to show that when he was in office he regarded such a decrease as something which might and would occur without any lack of prosperity in the country. Sir Richard had said in his Budget Speech for 1874:—

"I find, Sir, on looking over the returns for the Province of Ontario, the largest and most populous province of the Dominion, that out of the 88 electoral districts into which it is divided, there were only 35 in which the increase was 10 per cent. during the ten years. Precisely the same thing has occurred, under the same conditions, in the great State of New York and other States of the Union, which are in the most highly prosperous condition. I am, therefore, justified in warning the House that, so far as regards the older provinces of the Dominion, we ought not to look for any very large increase of population."

As regards Manitoba and the Northwest, said the Doctor:

"There is not a man who will rise up in this House and say that the people of Manitoba will trade positions with the people of any other part of the American continent. There is not a man who will stand up and say that he has anything to tell but a story of ever increasing crops, of multiplying towns and villages, of increasing numbers of homes dotting the prairies from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains. When the hon. gentleman talks about suffering in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest, he cannot produce a single agricultural paper, or any paper published between Winnipeg and the sea, he cannot point to a single petition brought down to this House, which will show the people of Manitoba and the Northwest to be anything but a happy, prosperous and contented people, satisfied with the present and ever hopeful for the future."

The Doctor then proceeded to show that Sir Richard had not dealt honestly with the trade returns, that while he had enumerated countries with which our trade had fallen off, he had taken no account of


South America, Belgium, China, Japan, Germany, where it has increased 700 per cent., and Australia where it has increased 1,000 per cent. He had also left out the greatest increase of all—the increase of our trade with Great Britain, which from 1878 to 1890 had increased from \$33,743,000 to \$48,353,000, and at the same time our trade with the United States had decreased from \$42,000,000 to \$40,000,000. The Doctor then quoted the president of the Board of Trade of Toronto as saying that the Ontario farmer makes a much larger profit than his American neighbor, and proving by figures giving the average yield per acre for the last eight years that upon certain articles enumerated the Ontario farmer had over a million dollars advantage over the United States farmer. The Doctor also quoted Mr. Cox, president of the Bank of Commerce (a Liberal candidate), Mr. Walker, general manager of same bank, Mr. George Hague, manager of the Merchants Bank, and Mr. Gooderham, president of the Bank of Toronto, in evidence of the general prosperity of the Ontario farmer. He next quoted Prof. Shaw of the Guelph Agricultural College, also a grit, who had proved by figures that in the article of pork alone Ontario farmers are gaining \$1,000,000 a year more than if they received United States prices. The Doctor then quoted bank deposits and statistics of life insurance in proof of the progress of Canada, concluding that branch of his argument with the following apt quotation from the Toronto Globe:

"Mistrust all figures professing to show that Canada has retrograded instead of being advancing. Avoid association with the teachers of despair; old men who, with worn-out powers, assert that national suicide is the only course of national salvation may be excused by consideration of their senility, but young men who echo their doubtful refrain can never seem otherwise than contemptible."

Sir Richard had said that Canada was suffering from two things—high taxation and excessive competition. For the first he recommended joining hands with the United States, which, he admitted, are taxed higher than we are. How that was going to bring relief he did not explain. The remedy for the second complaint was the same as for the first. The relief offered for excessive competition was to join hands with a people who raise \$150,000,000 worth of breadstuffs more than they require for their own use, who raise provisions and meat to the extent of \$135,000,000 more than they consume, who own live stock to the value of \$32,240,000 more than they require. He asks us to rid ourselves of intense competition by joining hands with a people who raise enough for themselves and \$400,000,000 worth to spare. Sir Richard had spoken of the trade between Canada and Great Britain as "a paltry fraction of insignificant trade," yet the United States is stretching out its hands to secure those markets of which he speaks so contemptuously. Let me tell him that nothing but a feeling of hostility to everything British, even to a British market, could induce him to say that our trade with Great Britain which is likely to be interfered with is "a paltry fraction of insignificant trade." In 1890, Great Britain took \$48,353,690 of our products, while the United States only took \$40,522,810, and, while the trade with the United States has been greatly lessened, the market of Great Britain has been increasing in its demands for our products. That market is almost unlimited in its requirements. In Great Britain they require annually 110,000,000 lbs. fresh beef, 55,000,000 lbs. of canned meats, which we can produce, 6,500,000 lbs. of other meats, 166,000,000 lbs. of lard, 117,000,000 lbs. of tallow, 189,000,000 lbs. of butter, 203,000,000 lbs. of cheese, 427,000,000 lbs. of ham and bacon, 26,000,000 lbs. of salted beef, and 140,000,000 cwt. of breadstuffs, as well as \$16,000,000 worth of eggs, all of which classes of goods we can supply. The hon. gentleman says that this is all prospective. A few years ago gentlemen spoke of the cattle trade in the same terms, but we find that the export of cattle which twelve years ago amounted to only \$500,000, in 1890 amounted to \$7,000,000. A few years ago men like the hon. gentleman sneered at the cheese trade with Great Britain, but to-day we are exporting cheese to the value of \$9,349,731. Then of the great butter trade with the British Islands Canada can be relied upon to supply a great portion, and that with great advantage to the farmers of Canada. While the hon. gentleman is preaching blue ruin in this House to the farmers of Ontario, his friends in the Provincial Government are doing the opposite. They are doing their best to induce the farmers to produce an article of butter of a first-rate quality. They have appointed their dairy commissioner, who is instructing the people everywhere throughout the province how to manufacture an article which is best appreciated in Great Britain. While the hon. gentleman is minimizing the value of this trade here, his friend the Hon. Mr. Mowat—and it is to his credit—is instructing the farmers how to open up the market for butter in Great Britain. The hon. gentleman wails about the McKinley Bill, but the agricultural college which is run by his Ontario friends in Guelph is progressing and Mr. Shaw, the professor in that college, has recently written an article for the press in which he shows that there is room for an export of \$1,000,000 worth of lambs from Canada to Great Britain. In that there is a prospect of wealth for the farmers of Ontario. This trade with Great Britain is that to which my hon. friend refers as "a paltry fraction of insignificant trade." If he will read the American reports, if he would attend the meetings of American stock associations or agricultural societies, he would find that the great point of discussion is how they shall be prepared to send to the British Isles the great classes of products which that country requires. He asks how that trade will be interfered with. In the first place, we are likely to endanger the whole of the great cattle trade we have with that country. The hon. gentleman may say that we can keep up the quarantine regulations between this country and the United States in the same way as those regulations are kept up between the different States. That is true, but the hon. gentleman

knows that there is a great jealousy on the part of the British public in regard to the cattle imports. He knows that it is only with great care and great management that we have been able to keep up to that trade with Great Britain; but, if we were to turn our back on the mother country, and to discriminate in favor of the United States, the result would undoubtedly be that an embargo would be placed on Canadian cattle.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



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CARROLL BROS., Agents. July 7—2aw

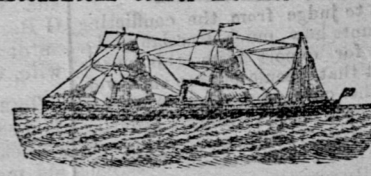
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Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

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