

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 85.

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Advertising at moderate rates.

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ALMANAC FOR SEPTEMBER, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 2nd day, 7h., 0.2m., a. m., N. W.,
(below horizon.)

Last Quarter 10th day, 11h., 50.7m., a. m., S. E.

New Moon 17th day, 9h., 47.3m., a. m., S. E.

First Quarter 24th day, 0h., 51.4m., a. m.,
N. W. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK Sun (Sun rises) Moon (High) Day's (Low) M. DAY OF WEEK Sun (Sun rises) Moon (High) Day's (Low) M.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun (Sun rises)	Moon (High)	Day's (Low)	M.
1 Thursday	5 25 6 34	6 26 10 3 13	9	h m
2 Friday	27 32	6 33 10 37	5	
3 Saturday	28 30	7 19 11 10	2	
4 Sunday	29 28	7 43 11 40	12 59	
5 Monday	30 26	8 7 12 56		
6 Tuesday	32 24	8 32 0 43	52	
7 Wednesday	33 22	9 0 1 16	49	
8 Thursday	34 20	9 31 1 54	46	
9 Friday	36 19	10 7 2 37	43	
10 Saturday	37 17	10 49 3 32	40	
11 Sunday	38 15	11 39 4 42	37	
12 Monday	39 13	12 30 5 8	34	
13 Tuesday	41 12	0 28 7 26	31	
14 Wednesday	42 10	1 44 8 29	28	
15 Thursday	43 8	2 57 9 21	25	
16 Friday	44 6	4 13 10 7	22	
17 Saturday	46 4	5 31 10 48	18	
18 Sunday	47 2	6 50 11 29	15	
19 Monday	48 0	8 0 12 0	12	
20 Tuesday	50 5 58	9 24 0 10	8	
21 Wednesday	51 36	10 39 0 51	5	
22 Thursday	52 54	11 49 1 36	2	
23 Friday	53 52	12 53 2 27	11 59	
24 Saturday	54 50	1 50 3 21	56	
25 Sunday	55 47	2 40 4 42	52	
26 Monday	56 45	3 21 6 7	49	
27 Tuesday	58 43	3 58 7 19	45	
28 Wednesday	6 0	4 41 8 15	41	
29 Thursday	6 4	4 39 8 52	39	
30 Friday	6 2 5 36	5 25 9 37	11 36	

L. ARTHUR & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

RECEIVERS FOR

Mackerel, Butter, Cheese EGGS,

Poultry, Potatoes, Fruit &

Vegetables.

142, 144 Commercial Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

May 18, 1887.

Boston Direct,

—BY THE—

Boston, Halifax and Prince Edward

Island Steamship Line.

The Only Direct Line Without Change.

Charlottetown to Boston

THE staunch and commodious steamships Car-

roll and Worcester have been thoroughly

refitted and put into first-class condition in

every particular.

During the season of 1887, one of these vessels

will leave Town Street Wharf, Charlottetown,

for Boston, at six o'clock, p. m., on THURSDAY

of each week, and

Boston for Charlottetown every SATURDAY,

at noon.

Excellent Passenger Accommodation! Low

Rates!

FARES:—Cabin, \$7.50; Steerage Berth, \$2.50.

Lowest Rates for freight, which is always care-

fully handled.

CARVELL BROTHERS,

Agents, Charlottetown.

HARRISON LORING, Managing Owner,

Lewis Wharf, Boston.

July 21, 1886.

—FOR—

B-O-S-T-O-N

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

THE PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL S.S. CO.

Leave St. John for Boston, via Eastport and Port-

land, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at

8.00 a. m.

Also leave St. John at 7.30 every Saturday

night for

BOSTON DIRECT.

Fare from Charlottetown to Boston, \$6.50, 2nd

class; \$5.00, 1st class.

For tickets and other information apply to

G. A. SHARP, F. W. HALE, S.

P. E. I. Ry., P. E. I. Steam Nav. Co.

or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

April 18, 1887—cod wky

PREPARE FOR HOT WEATHER

—AND BUY FROM—

Perkins & Sterns

New American Muslins, New Prin'ed Batists,

New French Muslins, New Printed Cottons.

A BIG DISPLAY OF LACES.

Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Bishop's Lawn, Check

Muslins.

Embroideries, in Allovers, Flouncings, Edgings, Inser-

tions, &c.

A Big Stock of Gloves and Hosiery.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, separate or in sets.

Corsets, direct from the makers and at the lowest

price.

If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of

Flannels—Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be

found.

Perkins & Sterns

Bankrupt

Clothing.

Wonderful Bargains for All!

402 SUITS, bought at a sacrifice, will be cleared out at

prices that will astonish all.

The natives have got to be surprised, and the only way to

do it is to show them our Clothing and tell the price.

All-wool Suits, worth \$10.00 (just think of it) now

only \$6.50.

Extra good Worsted Suits, worth \$14.00, now \$10.00.

Coat, Pants and Vest, separate, at tremendous low prices.

Try us, we can do it, and the goods must go.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE GREAT BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET.

Ch'town, August 8, 1887—cod & wky

\$5,000.00 WORTH

BOOTS & SHOES

YET TO CLEAR OUT.

Bigger Bargains than Ever.

20 to 30 Per Cent Discount!

DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE

Also, we respectfully request payment of

all amounts due us, at once. Absolutely

necessary on account of Change in Business.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, August 4, 1887—cod & wky

ADAMSON'S

BOTANIC

COUGH

BALSAM

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and
Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been
speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after
all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either
recurrent or chronic coughs of bronchial affection, can
revert to this great remedy, confident of obtaining
speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Bottled at St. Stevens, N. H., by the proprietors,
F. W. KINSMAN & CO., DOUGLASS,
31 F. W. KINSMAN & CO., 252 4TH AVE., N. Y.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and
indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early
decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt
that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great
remedy was discovered by a missionary in South
America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the
REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

GILLETT'S YEAST.

140 Boxes Just Received.

WHOLESALE AT
CARVELL BROS.
August 5—ex pat 2wks 2aw wky ex

NASAL BALM

CURES
CATARRH
COLD IN THE HEAD
EASY TO USE.

PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE.
ASK FOR THEM IN CANS,
BOTTLES OR PACKAGES

THE LEADING LINES ARE

BAKING POWDER
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
SHOE BLACKING
STOVE POLISH
COFFEE
SPICES
BORAX
CURRY POWDER
CELERY SALT
MUSTARD
POWDERED HERBS &c.

1827 - - - 1887.

T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,
HALIFAX, CANADA.

T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. MAHON)
Ship Owners and Brokers.
General Commission Merchants,
161 GRESHAM HOUSE,
Bishopsgate Street,
LONDON, E. C.,
England.
Scott's and Vanghara's Codes
March 29, 1887.

The Sugar Combination.

(Canadian Journal of Commerce.)

It is to be regretted that in its treatment of
the sugar situation, a portion of the press at-
tempts to make a purely commercial question
do duty in a political sense. Laying aside
the application of the old principle of protec-
tion which covers sugar as it does an infinity
of other articles, the Government can in no
manner, whatever, be held directly or indi-
rectly responsible for the present combination.

Sugar has been the weak spot of the grocery
trade for years in both this country and the
United States, but while the American trade
papers are commending the business sagacity
of the Canadian wholesale grocers in attempt-
ing to stop the cut-throat policy of making
this standard article a "leading" line and
selling it at or below cost, we find Canadian
journals appealing to popular prejudice and
endeavoring to force the trade to return to
the old ruinous system. There is no question
of politics involved, and the best proof of
this is that men of marked Liberal leanings,
some of whom are not supporters of the Na-
tional Policy, are found in the ranks of the
so-called "combine," and strongly up-
hold it. To obtain a close idea of the views
of the opposing parties the writer, as on a
previous occasion, had solicited the opinions
of the leading men on both sides, and we
would suggest this line to the newspapers
in the discussions of involved matters as this
safe rule seems to have been departed from
in this instance and an ex parte case sub-
mitted to the public. From beginning to end
the whole question is simply one of profit and
loss. The old style of doing business brought
in its train losses, bickerings and instability,
while the new plan is meant to remedy these
and give stability and profit. As we have
stated before, the handling of sugar became so
unprofitable to the wholesale grocers that
they wanted to have nothing to do with it,
and overtures were made to the refiners to
undertake the sale of their product for them-
selves. Here, then, was a crisis which the
refiners and the grocers' guild saw required
prompt and decisive action, and the result
was what is now known as the sugar "com-
bine." The first cost of the sugar at the refi-
nery is not the result of any combination as a
perusal of some of our contemporaries would
lead us to believe. It is not a dictated price
but a market price and a recent advance was
the result of natural causes, the wiping out
by fire of a large producing refinery here and
the gradual strengthening of the foreign mar-
ket for raw sugars. It may be taken for
granted that the market price for granulated
sugar at the refinery would have been 6 1/2c. to-
day if the combination had never come into
existence.

The wholesale grocers say that two things
were wanted, a moderate profit and fixed
prices. By an arrangement already described
in these columns they have made sugar yield
them a meagre profit of 4 to 5 per cent, which
is certainly nothing to cause such a great dis-
turbance when it is considered that 10 per
cent. is barely a living profit, and some staple
articles in the grocery trade turns a profit of
10 to 20 per cent. Out of 100 grocery firms in
Quebec and Ontario, 103 subscribed their
names to an agreement obliging themselves to
sell granulated sugar at an average ad-
vance of 8c. per lb., representing an actual
profit of about 4c. The list of firms being
furnished by the grocers' guild to the refiners,
the latter agreed to sell to those named on the
list at the regular market price, but those
houses not named on the list, who thus showed
their reluctance to sell at a profit, were
disposed of by the refiners declining to sell to
them except at an advance of 1c. over the
market price charged to their confederates. The
three firms outside the pale comprise one in
Quebec city and two in Montreal. The
Quebec house has not been heard from. It
is stated that some of the members of one of
the city firms were most energetic in the early
stages of the combination, and the other firm
was ready to sign for the Province of Quebec
but not for Ontario.

Both these have signed other combination
price lists. Despite the present outcry the
combination narrowly escaped being unani-
mous. We have already stated the present
refinery market price for granulated sugar to
be 7c. The selling price of the wholesale
grocers to the retail trade is 7c for 15 barrel
lots and 7 1/8 for single barrels in this city
and to points east of Coteau, Que. West of
that village an additional 1-8 is charged,
freight being prepaid. These figures can
scarcely be called excessive with yellow
selling at 5 1/2 to 6c to the retail trade. Under
the old system sugar was frequently sold
below cost to induce orders for other goods.
Stock bought at \$5 per 100 lbs in 250 barrel
lots for instance, in single barrels, and no one
can deny that this was a most reprehensive
practice and calculated to undermine and
destroy business. The price of sugar came to
be accepted as a standard of values by
country buyers and wholesale merchants who
attempted to sell at a bare profit had no
sooner received orders from their travellers
when the buyers, hearing of the 'out' by the
rival traveller would write down, "throw 1-8c
into the pot," and the whole order.

Recent letters from country points speak of
fixed values as traders now know their neigh-
bor is not buying at a lower price than they
are obliged to give.

The situation has now assumed a new phase
on account of the importation of Scotch sugar.
As we pointed out in a former issue, the
bounty-fed sugar of Germany, France and
other countries, while it has disastrously
ruined the English refiners, has made Great
Britain a land of cheap sugar. It is said that
the agent of a Scotch house has offered granu-
lated here at 6 1/2c. or equal to 6 1/2c. all charges
paid. The anti-combiners claim to sell Scotch
sugar at 7c., and make no loss after handling,
while the local refinery sells at 6 1/2c., but the
wholesale grocers being pledged to an advance
of one and 1/2c to 3c, this makes the price to
the retail consumer 7c to 7 1/2c. One firm has
imported and sold 177 barrels and claims to
have bought 1,200 barrels more which is being
shipped. The other firm has already import-
ed a small lot of 10 barrels and claims to have
purchased 500 barrels, said to be now on
passage. The sugar imported paid a duty of
\$2.89 per 100 lbs. The anti-combiners' price
of 7c. does not cover freight to Western
points and the additional 1/2c in the local com-
bination Western price given above is account-
ed for in this way. It is claimed by some
that the imported sugar is in reality American
granulated repacked in barrels and if this
is confirmed it will have to pay an extra duty.

While combinations are to be deprecated as
a rule we have endeavored to show the real
grounds on which the existing one is based
without partiality or prejudice, as there is
always two sides to every question. Unhap-
pily when the combination is broken up the
refiners will be the losers.

In Brief. And to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver
is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good na-
ture. The human digestive apparatus is one of
the most complicated and wonderful things in
existence. It is easily put out of order.
Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad
cooking, mental worry, late hours, irregular
habits, and many other things which ought
not to be, have made the American people a
nation of dyspeptics.
But Green's August Flower has done a
wonderful work in reforming this sad business
and making the American people so healthy
that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.
Remember: No happiness without health.
But Green's August Flower brings health and
happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist
for a bottle. Specially for 25 cents.

ed their zeal all on one side. The consumer is
not to blame for getting what he can at the
cheapest price and excessive profits at the ex-
pense of the public are certainly not to be en-
dured. On the other hand the wholesale mer-
chant, who has a large interest at stake, can-
not be expected to pay rent, wages and taxes
and do business for nothing. The profit is cer-
tainly not excessive in this instance. The
stand taken by two of our enterprising firms
has found many admirers, and they have a per-
fect right to carry on business in their own fash-
ion and as they think best. They champion the
cause of freedom of trading, and decline to be gov-
erned by the rule of the majority. Under freedom
of action sprang up, unfortunately, reckless
competition and unfair trading and these foes
had to be grappled with vigorously as the
trade had already been run to the ground.
The experiment of bringing in sugar from
Great Britain was a bold move and proves
that the authors, if proof is necessary, are
capable and energetic men. If it can be sold
even at an infinitesimal profit in competition
with Canadian refined sugar, as proved, the
profit of the refiners is at once called in ques-
tion, as even allowing for the present small
profit obtained by the grocers, the heavily
protected refiner should be in a position to
quote a price which would enable the whole-
sale trade to easily undersell the outside pro-
duct. It should be mentioned, however, that
the refiners have to pay a high rate of duty on
the raw product used by them, and this ques-
tion of the duties on refined and unrefined
sugars will be discussed in a subsequent issue
of the Journal.

Mr. Laurier as a Leader.

(Montreal Star—Independent.)

We doubt very much whether the saint-
like slumbers of Sir John Macdonald are
much disturbed by the thought of the gains
the Liberal party are likely to make under
the leadership of Mr. Laurier. That Mr.
Laurier is an orator of far more than
ordinary power every one is ready to ad-
mit. That he possesses a poetical imagination
and that he is personally amiable and
honorable are also well known facts. What
is not known as yet is that he possesses the
business capacity, the breadth of view, the
promptness in action, the courage and
resolution required to make a successful
party leader. The impression, we think,
is gaining ground that, in one or more of
these important respects the successor of
Mr. Blake comes short. Certain it is that
since Mr. Laurier's accession to the chief
position in its ranks, the Liberal Party has
not seemed to gain in spirit or confidence.
On the contrary, its tone may be said to be
visibly depressed. Mr. Laurier has had
two signal opportunities for raising the
spirits and hopes of his followers—one at
the Mercier banquet at Quebec; the other,
more recently, at the Liberal picnic at
Somerset—and at both he failed to cheer
and encourage the party of which he is the
leader. At the Mercier banquet he spoke
most gloomily of the position of the Liberal
party in Dominion politics; at Somerset he
delivered a speech which was meant to be
comprehensive, but which was conspicuously
lacking in vigor and trenchant criticism
of public affairs. It is certain that unless
Mr. Laurier can do better than he did on
these occasions, unless he can do some-
thing to inspire and strengthen his follow-
ers, the prospects of the Liberal Party will
not be brightened by his leadership. It is
perfectly noticeable that, while the Liberal
organ in this province are enthusiastic
in their laudations of M. Mercier,
they have very little to say—and that not
in the most enthusiastic tone—about their
leader in the House of Commons. In regard,
however, to Dominion issues, the great weak-
ness of the Liberal party is that they have no
policy; that is to say, no distinctive policy. Mr.
Laurier is not to be blamed for this; all
we can say is that he does not do much to
help his party over the difficulty. The first
thing, indeed, Mr. Laurier would have
to do to make his party politically strong,
would be to try to efface the recollection of
the attitude taken by himself and others of
the Nationalist school at the time of the
trial and execution of Riel. It does not
follow, because the Ontario Grits, in their
hunger for office, jumped at the chance of
an alliance with a somewhat augmented
party in this province, that "Nationalism,"
as understood at the time and since, can be
the basis of the permanent policy of a
great party. The only party to-day
that is at all tending towards a fusion
of races in this country and the
consolidation of the whole Canadian
people into one homogenous body politic is
the Conservative party. Even that party
is not doing it to anything like the extent
that is desirable and possible, but as com-
pared with the Liberal party it is undoubtedly
the one that stands for a united
Canada. The burden imposed upon Mr.
Laurier is a heavy one; and, knowing the
temperament of the man, we do not wonder
he grows despondent under it. The only
hope for him and his party in the field
of Dominion politics lies in the mapping
out of a bold vigorous policy and in
turning away completely from that narrow
nationalism of race that was brought into
such unhappy prominence a couple of years
ago. The great question of the day is the
question of Canada's future commercial
and political relations; and no statesman can
hope to command in Dominion politics who
is not prepared to deal at once wisely and
boldly with that.

While combinations are to be deprecated as
a rule we have endeavored to show the real
grounds on which the existing one is based
without partiality or prejudice, as there is
always two sides to every question. Unhap-
pily when the combination is broken up the
refiners will be the losers.

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