THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 20, 1882.

P. E. Island and the National Policy.

ACCORDING to promise, we shall now proceed to consider some "simple but important questions," over which our gentle contemporary stands in doubt We regret that, with "the impatience of patients in general," our contemporary has drawn too hastily the inference that we are careless of its unhappily doubtful state, and mean to "surrender" its case. If we have delayed an hour, it has been simply because other smaller but imperative duties had to be performed ere we could thoroughly treat a case of his importance.

That the *Patriot* is fully convinced that the National Policy has proved an advantage to the other Provinces of Canada is to be inferred from the fact that it confines the subject of enquiry to the small limits of P. E. Island, and does not extend it over the whole of this wide country.

This being the case, the *Patriot* will, no doubt, be satisfied if we demonstrate clearly that the National Policy has not injured P. E. Island; for if the whole country reaps an advantage from it, we should not complain unless it positively injures us,—but rather try to find out how we, also, may reap some advantage.

It will not be very difficult to prove that the National Policy has not injured P. E. Island; and we think it may be shown the Island has obtained under it, at least some positive gain.

In estimating the advantages and disadvantages of the National Policy, two questions have to be considered

1. In what position would we stand if it had not been introduced?

2. What have the results been under its operation?

As to the first question:

Under the old one-sided policy of Mr. Cartwright there was rolled up a deficit amounting in the aggregate to $7,688,959.00. Suppose the same policy to have been continued during the past four years, it is but reasonable to suppose that the deficits of these years would have amounted to at least $7,000,000. Being a fortieth part of the whole of Canada, the share of this debt which would be borne by the Island would be $175,000—equal to about one dollar and seventy-five cents for every man, woman and child, in the Province, and involving the payment every year by the taxpayers of the Island of about $8,700 as interest. By the National Policy, this has been avoided.

Again, the National Policy is to be credited with the remission of the duty on tea, coffee, tin, and many other articles of import from foreign countries, on which, under the Grit Policy, heavy duties were levied. The sums thus saved by the taxpayers of the Island, will amount, at the very lowest estimate to $25,000 a year. Last year this Province paid as duties, on tea alone, $25,112.19.

Again, the National Policy enabled the Government to subsidize the steamer *Prince Edward* with $7,500 a year; and this amount has been divided between the owners of the *Prince Edward* and the shippers of the cattle and sheep, and the farmers of the Island who were, in consequence, able to send their fat stock into the British Markets. This $7,500 a year, and the benefits thereby derived must, in justice, be credited by the Island to the National Policy.

Further, if the old one-sided free trade policy had been continued, it would have been impossible for Parliament to have voted—as they have voted—$189,200 for the construction of the Cape Traverse Railway; and with a yearly increasing balance against the country, the Government could not have provided handsomely—as the present Government have done—for other public works and services within this Province. Under this head, it will not, we think, be unreasonable to credit the National Policy with $200,000—equal to $10,000 a year—as money to be expended for the advantage of the Province, and the benefit of its people, over and above what could have been obtained under the old One-sided Free Trade Policy.

By adding together the amounts saved and gained by the people of the Island, through the operation of the National Policy, they will be found to reach the sum of $51,200 per year. This sum will more than fully cover the increased amount this Province pays on account of the duties levied upon some articles for the purpose of protecting the manufacturers, and miners, and lumberers, and farmers of our own country—Canada. As a matter of fact, the difference in the amount we contributed to the exchequer at Ottawa in the fiscal year 1878 and in the fiscal year 1881, is only $25,126.57.

Let us now briefly consider the second question. In doing so it is but right to revert to the state of affairs existing before the National Policy was introduced.

Every one will remember that our manufacturers and dealers generally were just then "on the rough and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse and despair," that the auctioneer was doing a thriving business in slaughtered goods, and that Mr. Higgs, the official assignee, was literally up to his eyes in business. The few artisans employed in our manufacturing establishments were working on short time, while their masters were engaged in a life and death struggle to hold their own against the tide of depression which was sweeping over the country.

Under these circumstances the National Policy was introduced; and while, for a time, our local importer felt its pinch, our local manufacturers escaped, by the skin of their teeth, the jaws of ruin; and while the prices of imported articles have not appreciably advanced, farmers have obtained an advantage in the sale of oats, pork, etc.; and while the rate of wages has advanced about 12 per cent. (taking into consideration the fact that our artisans now work full time, the advance is quite twelve per cent.), several new factories have been established, several properties which were before a burden upon the hands of their owners have become valuable; a number of tenements which would otherwise be tenantless are now inhabited, and many young persons, who would otherwise have been compelled to go abroad, are enabled to live at home, to the advantage of the whole community.

But we should perhaps be more explicit. Let us look around.

By the National Policy, manufacturers of boots and shoes have an advantage in our home markets of thirty per cent.; and Messrs. Dorsey & Goff were induced to establish among us a boot and shoe factory. They leased a fine property on Queen Street, which, in the years of one-sided free trade became tenantless and practically valueless. They have made it a hive of industry, yielding a good rental. In it about forty operatives are employed all their time, winter and summer, and in it boots and shoes are made to suit the trade of this Island which are sold at prices that compare more than favorably with those at which inferior boots and shoes were sold before the National Policy was introduced. Thus the owner of the property has been directly benefited, the operatives in boots and shoes have received employment which otherwise they would have had to seek abroad, the people of the Island have received an advantage in better and comparatively cheaper boots and shoes; and no doubt the enterprising proprietors of the factory will be handsomely rewarded.

Again, the National Policy gives manufacturers in iron an advantage in the home market, the duties on articles they produce ranging from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. Under one-sided free trade they were gradually, in spite of their utmost effort, being driven to the wall. But since 1879 the Esdale Foundry has been improved by the addition of buildings as good of their kind as can be found in any of the Maritime Provinces; its capacity for work has been trebled, its pay roll has been well nigh trebled; and we feel sure that Messrs. McKinnon & McLean stand, from every point of view, in a better position than they did before the National Policy was introduced. As to the success of Messrs A. White & Son, we have not been able to make particular enquiries, but we have been pleased to hear the continual hum of their machinery, and hope that they are holding their own and making money.

Then, there is the Charlottetown Woollen Factory. In what one sided free traders call the "good old days," a large building and property, at Spring Park, became vacant and empty, yielding nothing. The National Policy gives manufacturers of woollens a decided advantage in the home market—the duties imposed, are, we believe, twenty per cent., ad valorum, and 7½ cents per lb.—and a company was formed, machinery of the very best description imported, from thirty to forty operatives were given constant employment, winter and summer, and cloths good enough for the wearing apparel of any gentleman in this land are produced—mostly from home grown wool—at prices cheaper than cloths of the same quality could be imported in the days of one sided free trade.

Again, manufacturers of earthenware receive an advantage of 25 per cent. in the home market; and a short time ago a pottery was established near this city. The ware manufactured is just what the people of this Island want. In milk pans, preserve crocks, butter crocks, water and milk jugs, etc., it is fully equal, if not superior, to that which has been imported; and, as to prices, Mr. F. W. Hyndman can satisfy the editor of the *Patriot* that they compare more than favorably with those of similar imported articles.

Further, our furniture factories, with a protection of 35 per cent., have been doing a thriving business instead of a hard business. Though the prices of furniture have not risen, sales have increased because the home market is not glutted with foreign goods; and the outlook for our furniture manufacturers is decidedly better than it was before the National Policy was introduced.

Other branches of trade and industry, receiving advantages under the National Policy might be mentioned. But enough. That we have, even here, a leaven of enterprise is clear; and when our capitalists recover from the rage of losing their money banks, we may hope for a larger development under the advantages afforded local effort by the National Policy.

It is, no doubt, true that the value of property in the town has not advanced, and that the past winter has been one of the dullest. But this is due to causes, which the National Policy, beneficial as it is, does not and cannot control.

Just after the Railway was built, our townspeople, having plenty of money, were seized with a craze for building houses. The town was extended north, east and west, much beyond the limits which the normal trade of the country justified or will justify for many years to come; and this is the reason why house carpenters have been, for several years, out of employment, and property is so low. It would be folly to go on building in a town which has already too many houses; and it is unreasonable to expect house rents to rise until measures are taken to maintain a larger industrial population. We have shown that but for the National Policy several large properties on which factories are established and many houses in which operatives live are now tenanted that would otherwise be lying idle upon the hands of their owners; and it is only by taking advantage, to a still further extent, of the National Policy that the value of property in this town can possibly be enhanced—at least for many years. The sooner the property-owners and capitalists of the town awake to the fact, the better it will be for themselves. Enterprise is what's wanted—enterprise to start soap factories, beet-sugar factories, cotton factories, etc., in addition to those we already have—in order that the value of property in this town may be advanced. By hoarding money in banks and mortgages, our men of money may, *perhaps*, live; but they cannot expect to see their houses and lands increase in value. This can only be accomplished by so investing their money that advantage may be taken of the National Policy.

The extreme and unusual dullness of the past winter is also accounted for by causes altogether apart from the National Policy. It will be remembered that up to the first of November of last year, our trade, as evidenced by the returns of railways and steamers, by the practical experience of almost every live man in the community, had been most prosperous, while the outlook was most hopeful. Then came the failure of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, the consequent withdrawal from circlation of over $300,000 worth of paper money, the sudden blow to confidence, the sudden loss of credit sustained by many who were before accounted "good for any amount," the stringency caused by the efforts of shareholders to make up the amounts which had been extravagantly wasted and lost. Following the suspension of the Bank, we have had one of the severest, one of the longest, one of the most trying winters on record. When men could'nt get to the woods for wood to keep up the fires, how was it possible that they could move about for the purposes of trade? How was it possible that business could be lively and prosperous? We may well be thankful that we managed to get through the extraordinary winter as well as we did; and should rather take heart at the prospect of brighter days, than stand on the streets complaining about the National Policy. The National Policy has helped many a poor family over the long hard winter; for it will be noted that work in the factories never stopped.

Having dealt with the subject in general, we shall conclude with a few words on the "simple questions" in particular." We are asked:

"Has the National Policy prevailed upon the Americans to beg for free trade, as was predicted? Are Islanders now enjoying the benefits of reciprocity?"

The trade and navigation returns show a decrease of imports from the United States amounting to $10,042,624 a year. The goods representing this amount are now either made at home, or obtained in Great Britain. The loss of this large trade has been keenly felt by the people of the Eastern States; and their Boards of Trade have petitioned and agitated for a removal of the Reciprocity Treaty. So far the Government of the United States has not moved in the matter. They are, doubtless, awaiting the result of the approaching election. If the one-sided free traders should be victorious, the Americans will not, of course, ask for a removal of the Reciprocity Treaty, for they will get all they want without yielding Reciprocity. But if, on the other hand, the National Policy is endorsed, it is but reasonable to suppose that the Government may yield to the pressure which the American Boards of Trade are bringing to bear upon them.

"Has real estate increased in value on account of the "boom" caused by Protection."

We cannot say that it has; but had it not been for the National Policy, it is not unreasonable to suppose that real estate would be even lower than it now is.

"Is the City more populous than it was in 1878?"

Judging by the election returns and the census returns, it is.

"Is trade more flourishing than it was during the years of general depression?"

Yes. Decidedly, yes.

"Have the City mechanics plenty to do and at high wages?"

Carpenters excepted (for the reason stated), good mechanics seem to have plenty to do, and are, no doubt, fairly well paid.

"Are our professional men making more money than they did before the N. P. was established?"

We don't know. No doubt the doctors made a "pile" out of the recent influenza, and some of the lawyers have, of course, profited by the failure of the Bank. But what has the "N. P." to do with either?

"Are the men of the laboring class better employed and enjoying more and greater comforts than they did in 1878 and the years immediately proceeding?"

(1) Rather, and, we think, (2) yes.

"Are there fewer empty houses in the City than there were then?"

We are without the data. As there are more tenants than there could be if there were no National Policy, there are fewer empty houses than there would be if One-sided Free Trade had been maintained.

"Have the "new industries" established and fostered by the N. P. caused a large influx of people to our towns, and created a home market for the farmer?"

(1) Not a large influx; (2) to a considerable extent, yes.

DECLARATION DAY.

THE declaration of members for Queen's County was adjourned until to-day, on account of a number of special votes which were detained at Georgetown. These were for the following candidates: One for Messrs. McKay and Shaw, one for Messrs. Beer and McDonald, and another for Messrs. Campbell and Johnston. Here are the correct returns from the three counties:—

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Government.		*Opposition.*	
Blake	1,066	Morris	1,010
McLeod	1,018	Peters	966

BELFAST.

Nicholson	609	Martin	640
Crawford	583	McMillan	621

FORT AUGUSTUS.

Ferguson	758	Beer	794
Egan	726	McDonald	676

WEST RIVER.

McKay	814	Farquharson	864
Shaw	710	Laird	812

STRATHALBYN.

Campbell	857	Sinclair	733
Johnston	572	Stewart	720
Cameron	239		

PRINCE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Gavin	682	Perry	934
Brote	446	Matheson	911

SECOND DISTRICT.

Messrs. Yeo and Richards, elected by acclamation.

THIRD DISTRICT.

McDonald	812	McDougall	434
Arsenault	626		

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Bentley	689	Lea	552
Holland	596	Laird	519

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Lefurgey	435	McMillan	409
Gillis	440	Allan	366

KING'S COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John McLean and James R. McLean, Esqs., elected by acclamation.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Sullivan	569	Hooper	499
Underhay	400	Bowers	481
		Mooney	49

THIRD DISTRICT.

Owen	489	McLaren	512
McDougall	529	McCourt	450

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Prowse	530	McFadyen	625
Poole	451	Robertson	596

GEORGETOWN.

A. J. McDonald,	186	M. McDonald	133
Gordon	171		

Our Men at Ottawa.

THE editor of the *Patriot* seeks to create the impression that the Liberal-Conservative members did not ask for the rights of their constituents in Parliament, and he abuses them roundly for their silence. The editor of the *Patriot* knows well that our representatives in Ottawa spoke ably and to the point on all questions affecting the Island. He also knows that their efforts on behalf of the Island have been successful. The money voted by the House of Commons for Public Works in Prince Edward Island is a great deal more than was voted during the whole five years the Grits were in power. It is because they have been successful in advocating our rights that they are abused.

If the editor of the *Patriot* reads the debates of the House of Commons he will see that the only silent member from P. E. Island in the House was the representative of the Grit Party—Mr. James Yeo. The Pages of Hansard do not contain one word from that champion of the Reform Party. His vote is not even recorded against what the *Patriot* calls the iniquities of the present Government.

Academy of Music.

Return of Our Folks,

ON THEIR

3rd Annual Tour of the Provinces.

A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing Monday, May 22,

upon which occasion Dion Boucicault's greatest Play,

LED ASTRAY!

will be presented for the first time in this city.

Entire Change Programme Each Evening.

Admission 35 cents; Children 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $4. Tickets for sale at Dodd's Medical Hall.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8.

[ma 20]

Old Bank Bills

TAKEN AT 90 cents to the Dollar, for Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, &c, to-day and to-morrow, at

May 19—2i H. COOMBS'.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Royal Canadian Insurance Co.

ASSETS, $509,283.

RISKS TAKEN ON CARGOES.

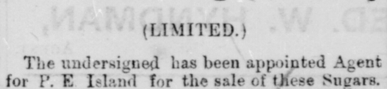
Policies issued at this Agency. Also, certificates payable in London.

Insurance also effected on VESSELS, CARGOES and FREIGHTS in first class offices.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,

May 20, '82—5i sj 3i Agent.

P. E. Island Railway.



QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, at ONE FIRST-CLASS FARE, will be issued from all Stations to all Stations on this Railway, on

Wednesday, 24th inst.,

good to return up to and including the 25th inst.

L. B. ARCHIBALD, Supt.

Railway Office, Ch'town, May 20, '82—3i

Plants, Flowers, Trees.

I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT MY SALES ROOM,

—ON—

Wednesday Next, 24th inst.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

A very choice assortment of Fuchias, Roses, Polagonuims, White Topas, Lilies, Geraniums, together with a general assortment of Flowers, suitable for the garden.

Also, Lime and Chestnut Trees, Grape Vines, English Gooseberry, Apple, Currant and Plumb Trees, from West River Nursery, Pictou, L. McLaughlin, Proprietor.

W. D. STEWART, Auctioneer.

May 20, '82.

AGENCY OF THE Nova Scotia Sugar Refinery

(LIMITED.)

The undersigned has been appointed Agent for P. E Island for the sale of these Sugars. No order taken for lots of less than 25 bbls. Prices and samples upon application to

HORACE HASZARD,

Ch'town, May 20, 1882—1m eod

TO SHOEMAKERS!

Boot Uppers,

AND

Leg Fronts.

A nice assortment of the above for sale.

C. I. MORRISON.

Ch'town, April 14, 1882.

CARD.

THE Proprietor of the Franklin House begs to thank the patrons of that Hotel, and regrets to say that, owing to the difficulty of securing competent help and the pressure of other business, the house will not open the present season.

HENRY F. COOMBS.

May 19, '82—3i eod

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY!

ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION

54, Holborn-viaduct, E C., London, Aug. 8, '79,

REPORT on the LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKEY:

"We have visited the bottling stores of Greenlees Brothers, and have selected from the vats, samples of their Lorne Highland Whisky, and have subjected them to careful examination and analysis. The samples were very fragrant, mellow, and of pleasant flavor, and possessed all the characteristics of pure and well-matured Scotch Whisky of the first quality."

"ARTHUR HILL, HASSALL, M. D.

"OTTO HEHNER, F. C. S., F. I. C."

Agent:—

OWEN CONNOLLY

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Feb. 24, 1882.

St. Lawrence Hotel.

THE above Hotel is now RE OPENED, having been thoroughly repainted and refurnished in the best style. Being centrally situated and within three minutes walk of the Railway Depot and Steamboats, it offers inducements to the travelling public.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accomodation unsurpassed by any other Hotel in the city.

WM. E. HICKEY, Proprietor.

Ch'town, Dec. 21, '81.

EDWARD T. RUSSELL & CO., Commission Merchants,

213 STATE STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

May 19, 1882—6m

DOUBLE TENEMENT DWELLING HOUSE, Household Furniture, &c.

BY AUCTION, at the Residence of the Rev. D. C. McDonald, in this city, on THURSDAY NEXT, May 25th, at two o'clock, p. m.,—

Household Furniture, Horse, Cow, Buggy, Sleighs' Harness, etc.

—ALSO,—

That Double Tenement Dwelling House and Premises, beautifully situated, Head of Hillsborough Street.

Particulars in handbills.

A. McNEILL, Auct'r.

May 18, 1882. wly 1i

"Orphan Boy"

WILL STAND at Mr. P. Connolly's Livery Stables every FRIDAY during the present season.

G. E. & J. SULLIVAN.

Ch'town, May 17, 1882—3i 17 19 20

ROYAL HARRY

WILL STAND FOR THE SEASON, at his OLD STABLE, Queen Street His Colts took five prizes out of six at Halifax, contending against all the best stock in the Dominion; and that they can trot is proved by the fact that Harry Messenger, a Colt of his, without training, beat the Imported Stallion "All Right," in a match race at Summerside.

MAMBRINO STAR.

Will also stand at the same stable. This Horse was bred in Kentucky, and comes of the very best Trotting and Racing blood, his Sire being half brother to that wonderful Mare "Goldsmith Maid," his dam half sister to the great "Lady Thorn," his granddam half sister to the sire of the famous racehorse Lexington. The few Colts by him are very promising both for style and speed. I will put his fee low this year to induce breeders to use him.

LOUIS L. JENKINS.

Upton Stock Farm, May 16, '82—4i wkly ne

Through Tickets for Sale

—AT—

NELMES' BOOKSTORE,

—FOR—

All Points West, Northwest,

Via Hoosac Tunnel Route.

WM. A. FAUGHT, Agent.

May 17, 1882—wkly

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

WANTED, 2 good men, with teams, to peddle Tinware. Highest discount. R. RODD, Upper Queen Street. [ma 20 1w

LOST, between Post Office and Adam Murray's, a purse containing a small sum of money, a gold pencil and key. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the EXAMINER office. [ma 20 2i

SMALL COTTAGE TO LET, next to the subscriber's residence. Possession 1st June. Apply to J. J. Chappell, Hillsboro' Park. [ma 20 3i

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Three Girls to learn dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. Hiram Hobb's, over Mr. Knight's store, Great George street.—ma 17 3i wkly 1i pd

WANTED—Employment as SPINNER, by a person of large experience. Apply to Mrs. Stewart, 3 Mile Brook, Malpeque Road. [ma 17 3i wkly 2i pd

WANTED—A BOY to attend Horses and other general work. Apply at the EXAMINER office. [ma 16 tf

WANTED—3 or 4 First-class Coat Makers. Steady work and liberal wages. Apply at once to Wm. Cummings & Sons, Truro, N. S. [ma 16 4i

TO RENT A house containing thirteen rooms, lately occupied by Mr. E. Waller. Rent low. Inquire at A. L. BUDGES & Co., Hillsborough Street. [ma 13 3aw

WANTED—A man to work in garden and attend a horse. Apply to William Dodd [ma 15

OLD STEEL—I have a lot which I will sell cheap or exchange on favorable terms for old Scrap Iron.—H. Coombs. [ma 13 3w pat

RODD'S BLANKET, WOOL, AND CURTAIN WASHER, a first-class article. Every housekeeper should have one—$1 each. For sale, wholesale and retail, a good assortment of Tinware. Customers would do well to examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Shop opposite Dr. Jenkins', Queen Street.—ROBERT RODD, Practical Tinsmith. [ma 1 1m wkly

TO LET—That pleasantly-situated residence on DesBrisay Lane, Head of Hillsborough Street, formerly the property of P. W. Hyndman, now occupied by Mr. Unsworth. Possession on the 2nd June.—JAS. DESBRISAY. [ma 3

TO LET—The House at present occupied by R. Slogget, Esq., at the head of Pownal Street. Possession given the 1st July next. Apply at this office. [ap 4 eod

CITY HOTEL TO LET—This Hotel is finely situated, standing opposite the Bishop's Palace, on the highest ground in the city. It contains 37 rooms, and being contiguous to the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, is admirably adapted for the accommodation of summer visitors to the Island. Terms easy. Apply to Messrs. Geo. Davies & Co., London House. [ap 17

TO LET—A house containing eight or eleven rooms situate on Kent Street, half of the subscribers premises. Rent moderate. Apply to Francis McRury. may 7 eod