

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 3, 1888.

The Patriot and the Savings Bank.

THE balance to the credit of depositors in the Government Savings Banks has been viewed by Grit writers and speakers with unconcealed bitterness of feeling.

In our own province the very respectable sum which stands to the credit of our people has been assailed with all the malignity which Grits are capable of concentrating on any object which they conceive affords evidence of the progress of the country on the road to prosperity.

Were not the sales of Island estates effected shortly after Confederation, during the lean years of Grit rule, and during the years when the Savings Bank balance decreased?

The Patriot states that the deposits of 1880 and 1881 were, no doubt, occasioned by the trouble of the Merchant's Bank of P. E. Island, shortly before that time.

By an official blue book issued on the authority of the government of Canada, we learn that on the 30th June, 1884, 3889 depositors had \$1,412,005 to their credit in our Island Savings Bank.

The Patriot further says: "We understand that since the limitation last summer of the amount to \$300, which anyone can deposit in one year on interest, the deposits here and elsewhere in the Dominion have fallen off.

We are persuaded that the Patriot writer has no occasion for despondency or gloom, and therefore we bid him to be of good cheer.

Half-Year Deposits.

The following is a comparative statement showing the deposits and withdrawals at the Saving Bank, Charlottetown, during the first half of the fiscal years 1886 and 1887:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Amount. Rows include Balance 30th June, 1886, Added during half year, Deducted, Total, and similar for 1887.

It will be noted that the withdrawals are slightly less in amount this year than last year. This is clear proof that the reduction of the balance for 1887 is not due to a greater demand for money, and strengthens the contention of THE EXAMINER that it is due simply and only to the order limiting amounts deposited to \$300.

Toronto "Globe"—Down on the Grits.

WHAT has happened? The Toronto Globe is coming to a right mind. In its issue of the 28th ult. we read:—

"One of the standing misfortunes of Canadians consists in the existence within our borders of many pessimistic individuals, often active and able, who have no desire to perpetuate our confederation, and who further movements, good or bad, indifferently, with single aim to create general despair.

This will be accepted as a pretty good description of the ultra-Grits.

The Globe sizes up the Commercial Unionists in the following terms:—

"Wreck of the Dominion rather than its safe arrival at reciprocity would appear, indeed, to be the desire of those who counsel Canadians to hazard everything for the sake of obtaining commercial union on any terms.

New Year's Day.

THE weather yesterday was exceedingly disagreeable. It rained heavily throughout the day, and the walking and driving was, as a result, very unpleasant.

In the afternoon the turnout of the "mummers" was, of course, the great attraction. At about half-past one they left their rendezvous, and in the midst of the pelting rain drove through the principal streets of the city.

There was not so much "calling" during the day as in former years. "Calling" is a custom which is gradually falling off in Charlottetown, as well as elsewhere, and in a few years will probably become obsolete.

Georgetown harbor is completely frozen over—Jack Frost having done the work in one night (Friday). Several schooners are caught in the rivers and in the harbors—some loaded with potatoes and others partly loaded.

The brig Westaway, owned by Richard Westaway, Sturgeon, and loaded with potatoes by an American firm, left Friday night. A telegram on Saturday night brought the intelligence that she was ashore on Cape Breton shore. Cargo insured; vessel, no insurance.

The gale on Thursday morning was very severe, and did considerable damage to shipping. Several vessels were driven ashore, and one belonging to Captain Daly, Murray Harbor, was dismantled.

The Minnie, Capt. McLellan, with a cargo of ale and porter for Charlottetown, was aground on the bar in the harbor, but has been got off since.

Georgetown Rink opens to-night. Messrs. Easton and Stewart deserve the thanks of the community for providing such healthy amusement and should be well patronized.

By request, St. David's Literary and Musical Society will repeat their concert in Town Hall, on Tuesday, 3rd inst.

Passengers by the Northern Light last night were much disappointed on finding that there was no special train to convey them to Charlottetown. Progress cannot be the motto of a department which allows so much mail matter to lie over in Georgetown for 36 hours.

The Salvation Army is almost defunct in this town, there being only one boy, besides the officers, in the procession or parade yesterday morning.

Some of our "bad conduct lads" have been lately transferred from their freedom to a more quiet and narrower circle within the walls of the jail.

Georgetown, Jan. 2, 1888.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Jan. 3—10 a.m. Strong westerly winds, fair cold weather.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mr. George Macleod's Speech on Free Trade.

No. 2.

SIR.—Mr. Macleod quotes figures to show that our neighbors in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia export about 14 per cent. of their potatoes, and 10 per cent. of their oats, and as a consequence, cannot be a customer for ours—strange logic in face of the fact that we ship both; to Nova Scotia, from Pictou to Yarmouth; and in New Brunswick, from Campbellton to St. Stephen.

This year potatoes were shipped by rail in large quantities from Campbellton and Shediac, N. B., to London, Hamilton and St. Catherine, in Ontario, and Detroit, Michigan. The freight to St. Catherine from Shediac being but 18 cents, and to Detroit 22.

It is a well known fact that quite a business has been done for a long number of years back at Halifax, in purchasing and forwarding our potatoes to United States markets. Just as our shippers are finding their lay days running out, they are compelled to take a lower figure. And at the very moment, I am informed, a number of large vessels, are engaged in loading our potatoes at Halifax—and thus profiting by our isolation. A short crop in the United States means higher prices here. This may be readily seen from looking at the potato crop of the United States for the past ten years. And the question will be readily answered, as to why they are higher here this year than last.

Table showing Yearly product of potatoes in the United States from 1878 to 1887. Columns: Year, Bushels.

Mr. Macleod has enumerated a number of States to which potatoes may be shipped, etc.; and in this connection he tells us he had a credit from Savannah for a cargo this year. Well, this is a little too fresh. Potatoes have been shipped to Savannah, and further South for the past thirty years.

In this connection, it will be well to bear in mind that, since 1854, the United States has been opening up, by her gigantic railway enterprise, all the great arteries of interstate trade throughout her whole length. It is an almost universal railroad rule: the longer the haul the lower the rate. It will also be well to look at the sources of supply within the United States. The last census gives it as follows:—

GROWTH OF POTATOES IN EACH STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, PER THE CENSUS OF 1880.

Table showing Growth of Potatoes in Each State of the United States, per the Census of 1880. Columns: State, Bushels.

Besides this great product, there is the great Ocean Steam Service which finds its way to the marts of her great commerce, at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans, where potatoes are landed from Liverpool and Germany at the rate of 15s. stg. per ton of 2240 pounds. This freight rate is about 10 cents per bushel, or about from 50 to 100 per cent. less than we can land them. A recent paper states that a New York firm is in receipt of five thousand bags per week from Glasgow alone.

Lying alongside, the New England States, with only a fence between, is the Province of Quebec, which according to the census of 1881, yielded 14,873,287 bushels; and laying opposite to her great lake and river border is the great Province of Ontario, with a product of 18,994,559 bushels. In view of all these sources of supply, is it any wonder that the average price of potatoes in the United States from 1883 to 1885 was but 42 cents.

But Mr. Macleod labors to prove that if the 15 cents per bushel paid as duty on potatoes to the United States was taken off the farmer would receive that much more for his potatoes, and settles the question, to his own satisfaction, by saying "certainly he would." He backs this up by saying, "Presuming the American market price after removal of duty remains as it is at present, is it not evident the shipper continues to get the benefit of the duty struck off? But, you ask me if the removal of the duty should induce large shipments, will the market not fall and prevent shippers getting the full benefit of the remission?" He says, "I reply, the law of supply and demand will then come into operation, and raise or depress prices."

cents. Yet the average price of potatoes in the United States for 1883 to 1885 was 42 cents, and for 1884 and 1886, 45 cents. In the face of all these facts, one is at a loss to understand Mr. Macleod's conclusion as quoted above. As Dundreary would say, it is "something no fellow could understand."

I am, yours truly, GEORGE W. HOWLAN, December, 31, 1887.

A Critic Criticised.

SIR.—Judging from a notice in THE EXAMINER a few days ago by the Secretary of the Literary and Scientific Institute, of a paper read before that Institute by Mr. Rattenbury, on what the learned Secretary calls a very "comprehensive" subject, it is evident that whatever progress the Secretary may have made at the Prince of Wales College "mastering" the dead languages, he has lamentably failed in acquiring even a fair knowledge of one of the living ones. He is not satisfied with stating that Mr. Rattenbury bestowed an "unusual amount" of study on the "comprehensive" subject, but he says he gave it much "careful thought." It is really difficult to imagine how Mr. Rattenbury could have survived an effort which called forth such extraordinary mental exertion. Here is another sentence which appears to have been written with studied obscurity, as very few in this part of the country can understand it:—"In a very clear and lucid manner he endeavored to prove the study of science over that of the dead languages." If Mr. Rattenbury made it clear what he was trying to prove the Secretary has certainly not been very "lucid" in reporting him. In the eyes of the Secretary it requires almost the courage of a Daniel to criticise the glorious system of education under which he "mastered" the English language, for he says that Mr. Rattenbury "fearlessly" pointed out some of its defects. A graduate of the Prince of Wales College, and a student of a learned profession ought to know better than write so flippantly about "mastering" the dead languages. It would require neither an "unusual amount of study," nor much "careful thought," to have known that men have spent the greater part of a lifetime in the study of those noble languages, and yet were unable to say that they had "mastered" them. It is only the merest smattering of those languages that is acquired at our institutions here, and yet young men leave school under the impression that they have "mastered" them. It is this that tends to bring the study of those languages into disrepute. It is to be hoped that when the Secretary again reports the proceedings of the Institute, that he will be more "clear" and "lucid" though it should require an "unusual amount of study," and "much careful thought" on his part.

Yours, &c., NEPOS. Peake's Station, December 27, 1887.

1888.

New Goods for the New Year.

JUST RECEIVED:— ROCKFORD WATCHES (Adjusted to Temperature). Nickel Alarms, Cases Dessert Knives and Forks, Cases Fish Knives and Forks. Sugar Spoons and Fruit Spoons, in cases. Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon in cases.

EXPECTED THIS WEEK: Another Lot of Gold Watches and Trumpeter Clocks (a great Novelty.) One Cuckoo Clock on hand, offered at a Bargain.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK. Jan. 3, 1888—2aw & wky

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the name of Saunders & Campbell, where John Saunders and John Norman Campbell were partners, is this Second day of January dissolved by mutual consent.

All sums due the firm will be received by Saunders & Newsum, who alone are authorized to grant receipts for the same. JOHN SAUNDERS, JOHN N. CAMPBELL. Jan. 3, 1888—2i eod

Notice of Copartnership. PETER NEWSOM, having purchased all the interest and good will of John Norman Campbell in the business lately carried on by Saunders & Campbell, has, this Second day of January, 1888, entered into Partnership with John Saunders, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm name of Saunders & Newsom.

JOHN SAUNDERS, PETER NEWSOM. Jan. 3, 1888—2i eod.

CARD OF THANKS. THE undersigned desire to thank their numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage during the past five years, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the firm of Saunders and Newsom, at the old stand.

SAUNDERS & CAMPBELL. Jan. 3, 1888—2i eod

TO LET.—The Surgery and Consulting Room in the City Hotel, Great George Street, hitherto occupied by Dr. Warburton. Apply at the London House or to Daniel Davies, Dundas East.

It is not often really honest goods are offered at the prices we quote below. But the fact is we have a good many Dolmans, Ulsters, Jackets, Jerseys, Sac's and Redingotes remaining, although our sales in this department have been very large, and we are now offering all that remains at extraordinary low prices to turn them into cash before stock-taking. Ulsters worth up to \$4, for \$2; \$8 for \$5; Jackets worth \$4.25 for \$3; worth \$7 for \$5, and our whole stock at equally low prices.

These prices are certainly remarkable, but there is no questioning them--we guarantee them genuine. Call and secure first choice.

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, Jna. 3, 1887.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

J. B. MACDONALD is giving great bargains in OVERCOATS and SUITS.

10,000 Yards Ladies' Dress Goods in all the Newest Fabrics, cheapest prices.

LADIES' FUR CAPES and CIRCULARS. Give us a call. You will find Goods and Prices Right.

J. B. MACDONALD, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Ch'town, Nov. 30, 1887.—eod & wky

A List of Useful Xmas Presents

THAT YOU CAN BUY AT JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

FOR LADIES: Kid Mitts, Muffs, Wool Squares and Shawls, Astracan Jackets, Hand Satchels, Umbrellas, Waterproof Capes, Kid Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, H'kchfs, &c. the Best Value in the city.

FOR GENTLEMEN: Fur Caps, Fur Mitts, Kid Mitts, Silk Scarfs, Fur Coats, Braces, Cardigan Jackets, Handsome Silk H'kchfs.

FOR GOOD VALUE GIVE US A CALL.

JAMES PATON & CO. Dec. 16, 1887—dy wky

REMOVED,

Across the Street to BRENNAN'S OLD STAND

City Hardware Store

NORTON & FENNELL. Dec. 29, 1887.—2aw & wky

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

Contractors and Builders Read This: WE have now on hand and will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices the following, viz:

- 300 Panel Doors and Frames. 500 Pairs Sashes and Frames. 100,000 Feet Mouldings and Finish. 5,000 do Spouting and Conductor. 1,000 do Stair Rail. 5,000 Stair Balusters. 100 Newel Posts.

We are also prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing in Planing, Jointing, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c. All kinds of Gothic Windows made at shortest notice. Our machinery is new and first-class, and we manufacture from the best of Quebec Stock.

GIVE US A CALL. ROBERT PALMER & CO., PEAKE'S NO. 3 WHARF, Oct. 1—wky