

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 29, 1888.

The Dominion Savings Banks.

The balance to the credit of depositors in the Government Savings Banks of the Dominion, on the 31st of May last, as shown by the returns published in the Canada Gazette, was \$20,209,467.88, showing a falling off since the 30th June last, of \$1,125,057.34, or an average monthly decrease of \$102,277.94.

If the contemplated reduction in the rate of interest paid at the Savings Banks take place, we expect to see a much heavier falling off during the next year. With nearly all the national debt payable abroad—at least about \$180,000,000 of it—we doubt very much the wisdom of reducing the balance to the credit of Savings Banks depositors at present.

Taking the Government and Post Office Savings Banks, there is to the credit of depositors about \$40,000,000. Apart from the accommodation and security afforded to the farming and industrial classes of the Dominion, we look upon the amount as a great protection to the country in many ways. The yearly interest payable on that portion of our debt held in England, amounts to a large sum, which must be paid in sterling exchange every six months. As no large sale of Canadian securities is likely to take place for some years, our supply of foreign exchange must depend largely on our exports. In case, then, of a bad harvest or anything that would diminish the volume of our export trade, it is easy to see the difficulty which the Government of the day would have to face in providing for this change. We fear nothing as to the country's ability to meet its obligations, foreign or domestic. Far from it. We are simply alluding to a state of affairs that may, any year, arise from perfectly natural causes. It is under such circumstances that the advantage of having a large portion of the national debt in the Savings Banks would be realized by the country, as the money that would otherwise have to be sent abroad for interest could be kept at home to meet the legitimate requirements of trade, and help to avert anything like a financial crisis. The mercantile community, more particularly, would reap the advantage.

The difference between the rate at which the Government can borrow in England for almost an unlimited time, at present, and that which they pay at the Savings Banks, appears considerable. Judging from the rate at which the recent loan was floated, that difference is about one-half or three-fourths of one per cent. Some financiers think the Government should pay no more to Savings Bank depositors than that for which they can get money abroad. This position would be quite tenable, provided a larger proportion of the national debt was held in the country. But in view of the fact that our debt is now \$220,000,000, and only about \$40,000,000 of that held in Canada, we contend that the difference of interest paid to Savings Bank depositors is nearly counterbalanced by the benefits accruing to the country from the encouragement given to Canadians to invest in Dominion securities.

In 1886 the national debt of England was about £800,000,000 sterling. She had on deposit in her Savings Banks £100,000,000, or about one-eighth of her debt, while every farthing of it is due to her own people, and almost every nation in the world is at the same time paying tribute to her. Only about one-sixth of Canada's debt is in the Savings Banks, while the other five-sixths is held abroad. It is not many years since England, the richest country in the world, in order to encourage thrift among her people, paid a higher rate of interest to the Savings Bank depositor than to the ordinary public creditor.

An Important Judgment.

An Ottawa dispatch of the 27th says:—"Chief Justice Ritchie gave judgment today, in the famous Ayer customs case, maintaining the action brought by Ayer & Co. for the recovery of their seized goods, and severely condemning the course of the customs officials in seizing the property of the importers, for the purpose of sharing in the proceeds of confiscation. The chief justice laid down the principle that all doubtful or ambiguous clauses or terms in customs actions should be construed in favor of the importer, and held that there was no warrant for collecting duty payable upon a completed article or ingredients brought into the country for the manufacture of a particular compound. He believed Ayer & Co. had endeavored to comply with the law in every respect, and when the statute did not expressly authorize the levying of a tax no tax should be levied. With regard to the conduct of the officials the chief justice characterized it as a conspiracy to make money. He regretted that he had to make such observations, but he must do so in the interest of business men. By this judgment Ayer & Co. recover goods worth eighty thousand dollars, and escape payment of duties amounting to \$300,000. The minister of customs, who has approved the conduct of his officials all through, is deeply disgusted over the judgment especially as Ayer & Co. intend to bring an action against the Government for damages but the judgment gives such satisfaction to the mercantile community.

I. C. R. ACCOUNTS.—The auditing of the Intercolonial Railway accounts, which has hitherto been done by Financial Inspector Time, will hereafter be performed under the supervision of the Auditor General.

Methodist Conference.

THE EXAMINER'S special correspondent sends by mail the following particulars in addition to those already supplied by telegraph:—

The retiring President delivered an address in which he acknowledged the Divine blessing which has rested upon the labors of the Ministry during the past year. They might thank God and take courage. No minister has died during the year. Several new churches have been set apart for Divine worship. Our Missionary receipts are largely in advance of last year. Our Sustentation Fund has been fairly launched. God has blessed us in our book of saving souls.

The roll was then called and fifty-seven ministers and nineteen laymen answered to their names. Conference then proceeded to election of President. On a first ballot there was no election. Revs. E. Evans received 11; J. Howie, 12; Dr. Burwash, 12; H. P. Cowperthwaite, A. M., 14; and C. H. Paisley, A. M., 20 votes.

A second ballot resulted in no election. The vote stood, Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite, 12; Dr. Burwash, 20; and C. H. Paisley, 30 votes.

A third ballot placed Rev. C. H. Paisley, A. M., in the chair, with 48 votes; Dr. Burwash receiving 27 votes.

Mr. Paisley is a graduate and Examiner of New Brunswick University. He was for several years in charge of the Academy at Sackville, and has the reputation of being a scholar and well versed in ecclesiastical law and parliamentary usage. During the last year he has been chairman of the Sackville District. He was welcomed to the Chair by the retiring President. He thanked the brethren for their confidence in placing him in such an honorable position. He would look for the Divine blessing. He requested the ex-President to sit on the platform with him.

A first ballot for Secretary resulted in no election. The voting stood: Rev. W. Harrison, 8; R. W. Weddall, 8; H. R. Cowperthwaite, 11; Dr. Burwash, 12, and T. Marshall, 16 votes, with some scattering. A second vote placed Rev. T. Marshall in the chair. Mr. Marshall is a young man of excellent ability. His knowledge of discipline is very extensive and thorough. He acknowledged the honor, and promised to do his best.

Conference hours and limits were settled. Rev. James Crisp and G. W. Strong, Esq., were appointed Assistant Secretaries. Session closed with benediction.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. Isaac Howie.

Journal was read by the Secretary and approved.

After some talk about the nominating committee, a resolution was passed, moved by Dr. Burwash, to the effect that each Conference shall appoint its own committees unless otherwise provided for by the discipline.

Rev. J. Shenton moved a vote of thanks to the retiring President for the fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of his office during the year. Passed. Mr. Wilson acknowledged the same.

Rev. J. Read moved a vote of thanks to the Rev. C. H. Paisley, A. M., for the able way in which he had filled the office of Secretary during the last year. Mr. Paisley suitably acknowledged the same.

Rev. J. C. Berrie moved thanks to Assistant Secretaries Rev. James Crisp and C. W. Strong, Esq. Passed.

Rev. Aquila Lucas was appointed Reporter for the Wesleyan.

Conference adjourned in order to give committees an opportunity to meet.

Messrs. Farrar, Stuart, McLeod and Augustus Down arrived from the Island to-day.

PRAYER MEETING.

This was conducted by Rev. R. Wilson, retiring President. Conference sang "And Are We Yet Alive." Then prayer was offered by Rev. H. Daniel, the oldest minister in the Conference, and Samuel Read, Esq., of Tryon. Then the Conference sang "Give Me the Wings of Faith."

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. Jost and Mr. J. Simonson.

After singing "When I Survey the Wings of Faith," prayer was offered by Rev. F. Smallwood and Mr. J. C. Sentner. Then the Conference sang "O for a Heart to Praise My God," and Rev. D. Chapman and C. W. Strong, Esq., led in prayer.

After singing Dr. Punshon's hymn, "Listen, the Master Beseecheth," the Rev. J. J. Colter led in prayer.

Very few of the Moncton people were present. The hour of prayer was very profitable.

In Memoriam.

THE REV. CHAS. LLOYD.

We clip the following from the Bath Daily Chronicle:—"The Rev. Charles Lloyd, a former Vicar of Englishcombe, was buried in the pretty little churchyard of that parish, on Thursday afternoon, in the same vault as his beloved wife. Mr. Lloyd was a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge. Ordained by the Bishop of Bath and Wells in the year 1825, he officiated in England up to the year 1835. In the following year he emigrated to Prince Edward Island, in the Dominion of Canada, diocese of Nova Scotia. He was well-known and highly respected by all classes in that colony, and was indefatigable in his labors as a Minister of Christ. For a short period he was Rector of St. Paul's, Charlottetown, the chief church of the capital of the Island. He was also for some years Ecclesiastical Commissary for the Bishop of Nova Scotia. After twenty-one years absence he returned with his family to his native land. In the year 1867 he was appointed Vicar of Englishcombe, near Bath, and remained there for nine years. During the latter years of his life, he resided at Amhill, Beds., where he "fell on sleep," on Thursday, the 12th of April. Living to the ripe old age of 85, "at evening-time it was light." Many relations and friends in England and in Canada, and elsewhere, will take pleasure in remembering his "meek and quiet" and truly Christian character; they will testify that through a long life he proved to be "a faithful soldier and servant" of the Master he loved.

NOTICE.—Truck license, horse and carriage tax and dog tax for this year (1888) must be paid by the 30th June inst., or will be sued for without further notice. Signed, F. S. CHANDLER, City Collector. juns 22 ff

Trade Increasing.—Because our customers feel safe in buying our boots and getting them at the lowest price.—GORE BROS. juns 22 ff

Things One Doesn't Like to See.

I don't like to see husband and wife call each other "dear," etc., when in the presence of strangers, and disagree and quarrel about the merest trifles when by themselves. The children of such persons generally grow up as snappy and snarly as their parents.

I don't like to see a man act meanly to his wife in the matter of giving her money for household expenses. Neither do I like to see a wife appropriate all the spare cash in her husband's pocket-book while he is asleep. I have heard of a man who, in order to cure a case of the latter sort, used to place his pocket-book in a mouse-trap, so that his wife could not get at its contents without liberating a mouse. The treatment effected a cure.

I don't like to see girls wear fur tippets and wraps about their shoulders and throats in midsummer, even though they are fashionable. To my mind it is the height of folly to wear such portions of winter costume over summer clothing. But then there is no accounting for tastes.

I don't like to see a son fail in business and make what effects he has over to his father, any more than I like to see a father fail and act in like manner toward his son. Such transactions do not bear the stamp of honesty on their face, but the fraud goes on all the same.

I don't like to see the condition in which the waterworks contractors are allowed to leave the streets before and after laying their pipes. Most of the excavations are veritable man-traps, and the wonder is that some person has not severely injured himself long ere this. By the way, if a person were to fall into one of these deep trenches and break a limb, who would have to pay damages?

I don't like to see a man who has been sober a few months try to "reform" a man who has been temperate all his life, but who has not identified himself with any of the temperance organizations.

I don't like to see a girl with creaking shoes leave church or concert hall or any other public place before the service or performance is concluded.

I don't like to see a man monopolize any one of the many papers or periodicals on file in the reading room for a longer period than is absolutely necessary. The man who does this should remember that there are other ticket holders beside himself, and that perhaps some of them went there especially to see the very paper or periodical which he is monopolizing.

I don't like to see the seats removed from the grove near the shoreway at the Park. They should be replaced at once.

I don't like to see new saloons opened up in a Scott Act town. It looks as though the Act did not amount to much.

I don't like to see a young man, as soon as he begins to earn enough to be of some little use to his parents, get married and start housekeeping for himself, leaving his parents who are getting well up in years to look after themselves. He should at least make some provision for his father and mother in their declining years.

I don't like to see people run around a neighborhood to borrow THE EXAMINER when they can obtain one for two cents at the agent's a few doors distant. Such conduct savors strongly of meanness.

I don't like to see a man run down the town he lives in and try to discourage people from embarking in any business by telling them that "there's no money in it." Such people are not very desirable residents.

I don't like to see one man talk about the business run by another, and tell how well he could get along if he were only in the other person's shoes. In nine cases out of every ten the man who talks in this strain has failed in every undertaking he has embarked in.

I don't like to see the sons of farmers rushing into town as soon as they grow up instead of staying on the farm and helping their parents to earn an honest livelihood. Some of these boys get along very well in town, but the majority of them would do far better on the farm.

I don't like to see so many of our farmers running into town for law. One farmer erects a line fence which another imagines encroaches upon his premises a few inches or perhaps a foot. A dispute ensues, each one contending that he is in the right. Then they get into the courts, the case is postponed from one term to another, and finally the lawyers gobble up both farms. Law costs high, but it appears our farmers must have it.

I don't like to see a girl sitting in the parlor banging the piano and singing "No One Loves Me," or reading one of those sickly, sentimental novels which are so common in many households, while her mother is hard at work in the kitchen or sitting room. The sooner such girls turn over a new leaf the better for themselves.

I don't like to see the boys play truant from school. They may not now appreciate the efforts made to instruct them but when they grow up they will regret that they did not.

I don't like to see a person speak slightly of a newspaper because it is small, forgetting that a newspaper, like a town is just what the people make it. There's about as much sense in talking in such a way as there is in attempting to tell a woman's age by the size of her bustle.

I don't like to see one man act spitefully towards another and try his best to injure him in his business relations or social standing. Such conduct savors strongly of cowardice and should be frowned down.

Household Furniture.

I am instructed by RICHARD PICKARD, ESQ., to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday, 3rd July Next,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

At His Hotel, corner of Pownall and Sidney Streets,

All his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Bedroom Sets, Table, Chairs, Lounges, Washstands, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Pillows, Mattresses, Bureau, Mirrors, Window Poles, Lace Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, & 14th. Pictures, Lamps, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

One Range, "Charter Oak," nearly new, Hall and Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c. GEORGE M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. ju28—dy 12 1/2 pat

DOMINION DAY, Monday, 2nd July.

Excursion to Pictou and Return FOR ONE DOLLAR.

STEAMER PRINCESS OF WALES leaves Charlottetown at 7 a. m.; and returning, leave Pictou at 6 in the evening. A BAZAAR and GAMES at Pictou. An enjoyable time may be expected. F. W. HALES. ju29

SECULARISM.

(For definition of the word, see DAILY EXAMINER of June 28.)

"In discussion he is quiet, pertinent, logical. There is not, in all he says, a touch of malice."

CHAS. WATTS,

—THE CELEBRATED—

English Philosopher and Lecturer,

—WILL LECTURE IN THE—

MARKET HALL,

—ON—

Wednesday Evening, July 4.

SUBJECT "Science; its Struggles and its Triumphs"

(THURSDAY'S Subject to be announced.)

A Debate will Follow Each Lecture.

A respectful invitation is extended to Clergymen to take seats on the platform and assist in the discussion. Doors open at 7.30. Lecture to commence at 8. Admission, 15 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents. Tickets to be had at the Book and Drug Stores. ju29

RECITAL

—BY—

MISS JENNIE MCGARRY,

—IN—

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

Friday Even'g, June 29.

MISS MCGARRY is pronounced by the Press and the Pulpit as the MOST ATTRACTIVE AND SUCCESSFUL READER now before the public.

PROGRAMME.

- 1. The Spanish Duella.....
2. Too Late for the Train..... Burdette
3. After the Battle.....
4. Rizpah..... Tennyson
5. Nora and the Spirits—Irish Dialect.....
6. Godfrey Grubb's Courtship..... Macrae
7. Sleep Walking Scene from "Macbeth".....
8. How We Chose Our Parson..... Overton

Doors open at 7.30. To commence at 8 sharp. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at the Drug and Bookstores. A few seats can be reserved if applied for at the Diamond Bookstore not later than four o'clock on Friday afternoon. ju26

CANNED LOBSTERS

—WANTED BY—

JAMES E. GRANT.

ju27—ff

CIGARS, WHOLESALE.

10,000 HAVANA CIGARS—J. Ratray & Co. 5,000 DOMESTIC CIGARS—Smith, Fazel & Co. 500 DOMESTIC CIGARS—Savage & McCanna N. B.—We have made a study of the Cigar Trade for the past five years, and will not be undersold by any house in the trade.

D. O'H. REDDIN, JR., Cameron Block.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

DOMINION DAY.

RETURN TICKETS, at One First-class Fare, will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway by Afternoon Trains on 30th June, inst., and by all Trains on July 2nd, good to return up to and on July 4th, 1888. J. UNSWORTH, Superintendent. Railway Office, June 22, 1888—all pms

Household Furniture.

I am instructed by RICHARD SLOGGETT, ESQ., to sell

BY AUCTION

AT HIS RESIDENCE,

UPPER PRINCE STREET,

—ON—

Wednesday, July 18,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.:

ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room and Bedroom Suits, 1 English Piano, Card Tables, Wharfedale Centre Tables, Chessboards, Brackets, Brussels Carpets, Stair Carpets and Rods, Oil Cloth, Rugs, Fire Irons, Cornices, Curtains, Pictures, etc., etc. ALSO—1 Base Burner, Cook Stove and Kitchen Utensils, etc. G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. ju28

Midsummer.

WE ARE GIVING GENUINE BARGAINS THIS SUMMER, and the people know it. Witness the rush to our Store every day, and the old-fashioned crush on Market Days. Our aim is to be THE LEADING BARGAIN HOUSE IN CHARLOTTETOWN, and we are fast taking that position. Everyone is delighted with the Bargains they secure by buying from us, and we purpose continuing such prices on good goods as shall convince everyone that it pays to buy their DRY GOODS and MILLINERY at

BEER BROS.

In HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY of all kinds, our Stock is the Largest, our Assortment the Finest, our Work the Best, and our Prices as Low as any on the Island. Ladies know that they secure the latest styles and handsomely finished work by buying from us, and our success this season, as a consequence, is in advance of our expectations. Orders by mail have prompt and careful personal attention.

FIGURES:

We have a Bonanza 25c. line of BOYS' AND GIRLS' STRAW HATS, worth up to 40c., and are closing out a large odd lot of MENS' SOFT AND HARD FELT HATS, at 25c. and 50c. each. IN DRESS GOODS, a large job lot of goods are marked at ridiculously low prices—call and see them. IN SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, we have bargain lots at 15c., 25c. and 30c. each; and in HOSIERY and GLOVES you can secure many genuine "surprises."

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleums, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Linoleums,

LARGE STOCK, BEST QUALITY, LOWEST PRICES, at

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, June 18, 1888—cod & wky

B.S. DAVIES & CO.,

CUSTOM TAILORS,

—AND—

Dealers in Mens' Furnishing Goods.

Large Stock and Very Best Value for your Money.

Large Lot of Summer Underwear, very cheap,

" Straw Hats, "

" Helmets, "

Coats for the Hot Weather,

All the Novelties in Gents' Neckwear and Furnishings,

ALL AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

B. S. DAVIES & CO.,

June 22, 1888. CAMERON BLOCK, OPP. POST OFFICE.

DRESS GOODS, NEW SHADES,

AT JAMES PATON & CO'S.,

—AND—

NEW TRIMMINGS TO MATCH

AT JAMES PATON & CO'S.,

—AND—

LOWEST PRICES,

AT JAMES PATON & CO'S.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

Don't Buy before looking at James Paton & Co's

DRESS GOODS

Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky

"PRO AND CON."

We PROclaim to CONvince.

JUDGING from CONSTANT and PROFuse favors, the Public CONcede the advantages PROVIDED by the CONcentrated Conveniences of our Establishment.

To CONfer such benefits, and to PROtect and PROMote our Patrons' interests, are PROclivities that CONvince the Public and CONfirm their Confidence, albeit they CONfound and PROvoke our Contestants. With CONstancy and PROgress for our PROgramme, we, as PROprietors, PROpose to CONTINUE the CONquest

CONversant with your needs, PROFicient by experience, PROducing choice goods, and with a business system of honorable PROcesses, you will wisely CONclude to CONfine your orders to this CONCern.

With CONgratulations over the past, CONTENTment with the present, and CONtemplating with PROfound satisfaction the future, We are, PRO bono publico, MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, May 11, 1888.

Excursion to Cape Traverse, DOMINION DAY, JULY 25th.

THE PRINCE STREET METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL will hold their

ANNUAL PICNIC

AT CAPE TRAVERSE, proceeding by Train on

Wednesday, July 25th Next.

Further particulars will be announced in due time. m w f—ju28

L. C. OWEN, Agent. ju18—m w f2 wks

THE Steamer "HEATHER BELLE" will, on MONDAY, July 2nd, make a trip to Brule Wharf, leaving the Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, Charlottetown, at 8 o'clock a. m., local time, and returning same evening. Fare for the Trip, 60 Cents.