

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 31, 1896.

EXPLANATIONS WANTED.

The Patriot charges THE EXAMINER with indulging in "wild Tory criticisms." We think that the people will say that it would have done much better if it had adhered those explanations of the public accounts which THE EXAMINER called for. That we have any desire to mis-state the unfortunate financial condition of the Province no one will believe, while every one who examines the Auditor's report, whether grudgingly or not, will admit that the explanations called for are required.

The Patriot declares THE EXAMINER to be guilty of "falseness" in its statement that the subsidy of the Province was at the end of the year six months overdrawn. Will the Patriot dare to deny that every dollar of the subsidy paid in January was not required to cover debts due on the 31st December, or that if this was the fact, the subsidy, paid in advance, was not overdrawn?

We readily admit the truth of the Patriot's statement that as the subsidy is payable in January, it could only be received in December and included in the Accounts of 1895, with the consent of the Dominion Government, or else by means of the same freedom in the use of dates as was included in the case of taxes paid in January the receipts for which were dated in December. For the sake of the argument, we shall also accept the Patriot's statement that the \$91,505.00 paid in January of this year were not taken into the accounts of last year. But if so there are several points about which information is wanted.

1. Notwithstanding the imposition, in the past two years, of taxes amounting, in round numbers, to \$100,000.00 (\$90,922.65) there were deficits as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Deficit. 1891: \$20,439.20; 1892: 37,651.29; 1893: 119,942.33; 1894: 20,164.21; 1895: 32,862.80. Total: \$241,059.83.

Add to the amount of these annual deficits, the debenture debt of \$185,000, and we have a grand total of \$426,059.83. How, then, is it possible that the debt of the Province was, at the end of the year 1895, only the sum stated by the Patriot, viz., \$380,515.31? Will the Patriot kindly explain?

2. In the statement of Treasury receipts for the year there is an item of "Provincial Loans, \$19,488.92," but there is nothing to show whether these loans were from the Banks or from persons depositing with the Government, or from both. Will the Patriot inform the public upon this point?

3. The Auditor's report shows that the total amount for which the Government was, under the Loan Act of 1894, liable on the 31st December, was \$116,522.16, and the Merchants Bank statement shows that the amount owing by the Government to that institution, on the same date, was \$78,416.00. Supposing that the latter amount was included in the former, the balance, viz., \$38,106.16, would be the amount deposited in the institution known as the Provincial Savings Bank. In view of the reported transfer of considerable amounts from the Dominion Savings Bank to the Provincial Savings Bank in order that the additional half per cent. might be obtained, and in view of the effort known to have been made to induce persons having money to invest with the Provincial Government, it is not credible that the total amount so invested was only \$38,000. We demand an explanation as to how much was, on the 31st December last, deposited in the (so-called) Provincial Savings Bank.

4. In 1894 the Government obtained authority from the Legislature "to receive from any person or persons loans not exceeding in all the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, at a rate not exceeding four per cent per annum." But the Auditor's statement sets forth that the Government received "under the Loan Act, 1894," \$116,522.10. How is this to be explained? Is there a misprint in the Auditor's report, or has the limit permitted by the law been overrun, or are the amounts overdrawn at the Banks merged in those obtained, at 4 per cent, under the Loan Act of 1894? In any case, an explanation is demanded. The report seems to be made up for the purpose of concealing the debt of the Province. In the Public Accounts of Canada there is a statement of low much of the debt is owing in London and how much in Canada, and the rates of interest and all about it. But in this Province we have only a bald and indefinite and deceptive statement. There is in the Auditor's report a large field for the imagination; the definite facts and figures essential to an understanding of the financial condition of the Province are not given.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

REFERRING to the proposed erection of Prince of Wales College building, the Patriot says:

"It appears from the Public Accounts that \$1,156 were collected from the students in fees last year, which fees, we understand, are intended as a fund to pay the interest on any loan that may be required to erect a new college building. As this sum would about pay the interest on \$30,000, it is not likely that the new building, when provided, will be any burden on the general taxation of the Province."

But the \$1,156 has been taken into the general revenue and has gone to reduce the deficit of the year. How then can it go towards the erection of the proposed new college building?

ICHABOD.

"Desperate diseases require desperate remedies." Having pretty well dried up the Land Office, and borrowed and taxed to the top of their bent, our dashaway Government now proposes to lay hands upon the public domain—the heritage that has come down to us from our fathers. A few years ago, the Sullivan Administration proposed to sell a few acres of land that was unused, and so far as the Government was concerned, worthless; but the Liberal Legislative Council of that day vetoed the bill, and it would not permit the sale. The Liberal Government succeeding has, however, sold this same land for a comparative trifle, and now proposes to sell Government House and Farm to private persons. Government Farm was from the very beginning wisely set apart for public purposes. Its sale and the sale of Government House was never for a moment contemplated by those who established the Province. It was supposed that so long as the Province should retain its autonomy it would require a Lieutenant-Governor, and so long as a Lieutenant-Governor, a Government House in which distinguished public visitors could be received and social hospitalities dispensed. In proof of this, we direct attention to the fact that those able men who settled the terms upon which we entered the union made a special representation regarding the maintenance of Government House, and upon that representation, among others, received better terms of union. Thus it is set forth in the memorandum (see House Journals, 1873, Appendix N) submitted by Messrs. Pope Howland and Havelock to the Dominion Government, that "The Government House is an old wooden building, erected about forty years, and will require a large amount to put it in repair, or a new one will have to be built, and if of brick or stone, will cost at least \$100,000." Upon this, among other grounds, they requested that Prince Edward Island should incur a debt of \$51 per head, instead of \$45, or in other words, "be at liberty, on entering the union, to incur a debt of \$4,795,071, instead of \$4,230,945." This request was acceded to by the Dominion Government, and thus the continued maintenance of Government House was provided for. But now, at the suggestion of some itinerant demagogues, being hard up for money, the Government propose to sell Government House and the farm belonging to it for what they will bring. How much will they bring? Perhaps \$10,000; perhaps \$20,000—at the most, about eighteen cents per head of the population. That is to say, for the sake of the merest trifle, the price of two or three figs of tobacco, or two or three glasses of whiskey or an evening's enjoyment at lecture or play—they will sacrifice that which was intended by our forefathers to be public property for all time to come. We question whether this property can be sold by the Provincial Government—whether the Dominion Government will permit its sale. At any rate the loyal people of this Province, those who desire that the dignity of the Province shall be maintained, that such visitors as Lord and Lady Aberdeen may not be compelled to go to a hotel or private boarding house, and that our Lieutenant-Governors, who may not always be men of wealth, shall never be compelled to live in a rented cottage, have not expressed a desire that it shall be sold.

YOUNG MEN TO THE FRONT.

A meeting of the Young Liberal Conservative Association was held last night in the Philharmonic Hall. A lot of "the boys" were present, and also several of our most influential citizens. A letter was read by the secretary from Dr. Jenkins, regretting that he could not attend the meeting on account of an attack of la grippe. The meeting was addressed by the President, by P. Blake, Esq., Mr. Cyrus Shaw, M. P. P., Messrs. P. McCourt, Jas. McLean, A. S. McLean, C. E. Smallwood, T. A. McLean and D. Nicholson. Each of the above speakers congratulated the young men upon their thorough organization and the energy displayed by them, and had no doubt if they continued their efforts till after the election the result would be what we are all looking to, the election of a Liberal-Conservative candidate for West Queens.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Insurance and Finance Journal, of Montreal, contains an interesting article dealing with the grand results taken each year by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, represented in this city by John Maccauer, Esq., Esq. The Chronicle points out that at the close of last year the assets had reached the enormous sum of \$22,121,718, which is \$16,574,938 in excess of those held in 1894, and about 35 millions over and above those of 1893. The premium income has increased \$5,541,000 since 1893, and the surplus, which now stands at \$26,866,513, is \$8,314,000 larger than in 1893, and \$4,337,000 over the figure of 1895. The total amount of its insurance and annuities now in force is \$99,874,453, being \$190,332,000 in excess of 1893, the net gain in 1895 being \$61,647,645. In 1895 the insurance in force was \$368,981,441, in 1894 it was \$8,907,452, the increase having been at the rate of 143 per cent, that is, for every \$100 of insurance in force in 1893, the Company now has \$243. In the same term—1895 to 1893—the surplus has increased from \$5,012,634 to \$26,866,513, the rate of increase being 436 per cent. Since 1885, therefore, the surplus funds of the Mutual Life have been increasing at three times the rate of the increase in volume of business.

LANDLERS IN MONTREAL.—The True West of March 25th contains an account of an entertainment given at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, on St. Patrick's Day. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music and readings. The Prince Edward Island Orchestra contributed three capital numbers, and among the soloists we notice the names of Messrs. G. McDougall and W. P. and D. McNally, all well and favorably known in this Province. Prior holders of Sherwood Cemetery are reminded of their meeting in the Y. M. C. A. Parlor to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

COLD STORAGE QUESTION.

MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued.)

Mr. Sinclair—It would be much better to have it so as to ship from the cold storage to the steamer. There is another thing that struck me. There was a suggestion made to me and I thought it had a good deal of force—that you could hardly keep up so many salesmen, that it would be necessary to have one man to act as salesman for all and to superintend and look after the cold storage and see it was managed rightly and he might also see that the cheese was made of a uniform quality throughout. If you send a man from every factory on the Island there will be a great deal of confusion.

Mr. Shaw—Would all the factories be willing to confide the selling of their cheese to one man?

Mr. Sinclair—That is done now and no advantage taken.

Mr. Shaw—It would be a matter for the decision of the company.

Mr. Aitken—Yes, a matter for the decision of the company. If you could get the confidence established as now it would be all right. I think it would be better if we would get one man.

Mr. Shaw—When the Government withdraws its patronage from this business and the various companies are running on their own responsibility and one is independent of the other, it would be pretty hard to get all the cheese factories to agree on one man as salesman.

Mr. Sinclair—I think that would make it more required. There is a good deal of inspection needed in connection with cold storage.

Mr. McWilliams—How is this being forced through? By steam?

Mr. Dillon—Yes.

Mr. Shaw—The cheese factories would have nothing to do in the management of cold storage.

Mr. Sinclair—If they came to be a cooperative body they would have to be worked by the Government they would not. We expect that the time will come when the manufacturers will take charge of cold storage.

Mr. Aitken—There is another side to it. Would there be any fear, suppose there were thirty men appointed, one from each factory, of a rivalry going on—cutting prices?

Mr. Dillon—Certainly a healthy rivalry. Each salesman would be anxious to get the highest price for his factory.

Mr. Sinclair—The more you look into it the more you see it will not work to have several men.

Mr. Shaw—It would work if each seller was trying to do his best.

Mr. Dillon—In the West they do it this way: They have in the room a blackboard and on the blackboard is put up the name of the factory, say, Vernon River and the month say July or August and mark white or colored. The secretary calls out the names. You have Vernon River, five hundred boxes for the first half of July. What will you give for them? The buyers are there and will bid. If Vernon River factory can get one-eighth or one-quarter of a cent per pound more than the other factories the conclusion is they have a better quality of cheese and he is making better cheese and you will all be trying to get the best man to make your cheese. It would be difficult to get one man to sell all the cheese. It is a great responsibility.

Mr. Aitken—Then if one man sold all the cheese there would not be that stimulating spirit that would cause those factories to try to put up a superior article, for the poor would be blended with the superior and there would not be that spirit of rivalry that would be obtained by selling the product of each factory separately.

Mr. Sinclair—It would have a good effect even if sold by one man. He could sell the factory's product at a higher price than some might yield for higher price than others.

Mr. Shaw—There is another fact to be considered. One factory might say, well, we will hold over our cheese, we will not take the offer. We will sell our only cheese. The price might be eight cents per pound. The buyer is there. He says take my offer or leave it. I am going to get away to-morrow. The patrons would perhaps rather bid that cheese than get it at the factory, say, Vernon River, because they needed the money, and that seller or that agent, if he had control of the product of the whole of the factories, might not know the mind of the patrons.

Mr. Aitken—The general agent would be entrusted from each factory.

Mr. Shaw—He would not be in a position to know as well as a seller from each factory.

Mr. McWilliams—He would be directed from every factory.

Mr. Laird—You will fail if you get cheese factory against cheese factory. All should be brought up to the same standard by a duly qualified inspector.

Mr. Shaw—Yes, that would be necessary to have a complete superintendence. It would be a matter apart from the question of sales.

Mr. Wise—Most surely we want a good superintendence.

Mr. Sinclair—At all events, this discussion has a tendency to "ascertain whether it would be better to have our cold storage in Charlottetown or in Halifax or St. John.

Mr. Sinclair—Please give us your opinions on that point.

Mr. Shaw—I am in favor of having it in this Province.

Mr. Aitken—I believe if it were established at Halifax a great many of the anticipated advantages would be lost.

building. If situated so that it would stand out by itself the insurance would not be higher in a wooden building than in a brick one.

Mr. Laird—Would not a brick building provided with iron shutters lessen the insurance on the products stored therein.

Mr. Dillon—I think so. It is a valuable storage. You get a lot of money's worth in a small space. The insurance counts pretty fast on each a valuable product.

Mr. Wise—Do you consider that \$25,000 would be sufficient to put up and fit out a cold storage building that would take the products of this Province for the next twenty years.

Mr. Dillon—I would not recommend you to start with a capital of that amount.

With the improvements I think \$40,000 would be ample.

Mr. Shaw—It might make a suggestion or statement for the consideration of the committee. Down in the district I have the honor to represent there is a man who has worked in the cold storage business for a number of years. If this committee is desirous of getting information he would be able to give it on that very point. He would be able to give more than any here.

Mr. Sinclair—Well, we were talking about the dimensions of the building and probable cost of plant, etc. Could we get any more information on that, Mr. Dillon?

Mr. Dillon—No, I don't see that we can.

Mr. Shaw—Mr. McCormack would be able to give you a very fair idea of the probable cost.

Mr. Dillon—I have a plan of the building, and made a detailed estimate of the cost. I will give you the idea I have.

Mr. Shaw—I think that would be able to give Mr. McCormack an idea as to what space each box would require, and how many boxes we would have. We need to consider whether it would be advisable to have cold storage on the premises of a creamery, in the event of the company wishing to start a creamery to be run on the same plan that this one down here is now run on, so that it can come there; be manufactured into butter, say, on the basement or ground floor, and the butter could be at once passed into cold storage. According to Mr. Dillon's ideas, there would be an engine there, for scientific principles, and steam could be obtained to run the creamery. If we intend to have cold storage, we should take that matter into consideration.

Mr. Sinclair—We would require a good deal of additional room.

Mr. Dillon—The building we drew the plan for was 34 by 140 feet.

Mr. Shaw—The next thing to consider is the matter of keeping poultry or other meats in cold storage. Would it be advisable to have it in the same building? Was it simply dairy products you had in this estimate? That building would not be large enough to hold all the meat.

Mr. Dillon—You would require to have the meat in a different room. We estimated to store other things besides dairy products.

Mr. Sinclair—Would poultry and meat do well in the same building with cheese?

Mr. Dillon—You could not have it in the same room, but you will surely lay out to store such stuff as that.

Mr. Shaw—At all events, we should make provision for poultry and such things.

Mr. Aitken—There is a question, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Dillon. Will there be any use in having cold storage in connection with pork packing?

Mr. Dillon—Yes, but I think this would be better independent of the other. I think pork packing will be taken hold of by private parties, and they will provide their own cold storage.

Mr. Aitken—Do you not think this is going to be a very important industry?

Mr. Dillon—I do.

Mr. Sinclair—How much butter has been manufactured this year?

Mr. Dillon—We have made in the Central Creamery over 70,000 lbs. Altogether in the three creameries 100,000 lbs. has been made during the year from June 1st, 1895, to March 1st, 1896.

Mr. Sinclair—Can you give us the amount of cheese?

Mr. Dillon—1,500,000 lbs. of cheese, or 25,000 boxes. My idea about cold storage is to save the money here. There is a wharf, freight, insurance, and at Montreal wharfage again and truckage. We might as well save that here, and I believe there will be 40,000 boxes of cheese made on the Island during the season of 1896. That would not all go into cold storage, but if it would, at 34 cents a box it would give a revenue in one month of \$14,000. It might be there three months.

Mr. Shaw—The cheese would be continually going out and fresh supplies coming in. The whole output would not be in cold storage at the same time.

Mr. Aitken—What has this season's transaction cost the farmers in Montreal?

Mr. Dillon—I have not the figures.

Mr. Aitken—Can you give us an estimate near it?

Mr. Dillon—We shipped altogether about 22,644 boxes and they would be there on an average four months, at 34 cents per box per month. About \$3,170.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

The Cable Conference Postponed.

OTTAWA, March 31.

The House got down to private business yesterday with about the smallest attendance of any day of the session. On Colonel Amoy's desk lay a beautiful memorial wreath of white roses and lilies of the valley entwined with maidenhair fern, the floral offering of the deceased member fellow representatives on the Conservative side of the House. Nothing of importance was done. The Government has been informed by Mr. Chamberlain that the conference on the Pacific cable question has been postponed until the first week in May.

A Very Disastrous Year.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., March 31.

It is feared that this will be the worst sealing fishing season in many years. Not 100,000 are yet reported caught, against 350,000 last year. The season is unequalled for disasters. Two vessels, the Wolf and Windsor Lake were lost, and the Hope disabled. Two others were crushed off Newfoundland and nearly foundered while trying to reach port yesterday.

To Vacate His Seat.

LONDON, March 31.

John E. Kenny, Parnellite M. P. for College Green, Dublin, is to vacate his seat in Parliament.

It is reported from Havana that two columns of Spanish troops, mutually mistaking each other for insurgents, opened fire, with serious loss of life.

The news from Cape Town is very alarming. The Transvaal is being fortified, the burghers are arming to the teeth, and other warlike preparations are being made.

A St. Petersburg special says that France will certainly have the support of Russia in whatever policy she may adopt on the Egyptian question.

BUY WALL PAPER.

Carter's

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Best Goods of the two leading Manufacturers' Agents for Alfred Peats of New York and Chicago, and a full line of English Washable Peppers. One whole flat, 60 feet by 24 feet, devoted to Wall Paper. mch30

"The Leader" SPRING

has not time to write ads. for this paper to-day (but look out for ad. on 1st page to-morrow), as he is getting his new show room up stairs ready for inspection. But although very busy at this work, will be pleased to have you call and open up the great question of the day, namely: What Wheel are you going to buy from THE LEADER this season?

Dawson's Bicycle Depot,

Cor. Great George & Kent Sts. mch31

THE MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, PRESIDENT.

Statement for the year ending December 31, 1895:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Assets: \$221,213,721.33; Liabilities: 194,347,157.58; Surplus: \$26,866,563.75.

Total Income: \$48,597,430.51 (Company's total income is about \$10,000,000 more than the annual revenue of Canada).

Total Paid Policy-holders in 1895: \$23,126,728.46

Insurance and Annuities in force: \$899,074,453.78

Net gain in 1895: \$61,647,645.36

Noted—Insurance merely written is discarded. We respect this industry as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

Paid to Policy-holders since organization: \$411,567,625.79

Robert A. Grannis, Vice-President. Walter A. Gillette, General Manager. Isaac F. Lloyd, 2d Vice-President. Frederic Cronwell, Treasurer. Emory McClintock, Actuary.

JOHN MACEACHERN,

Resident Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I. J. A. JOHNSON, General Agent, 87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S. mch31 d&w tr.

IT MAY BE ALL NAN-SENSE

About Dr. Nansen Finding the North Pole.

LADIES!

You will find there is no nonsense in our statement about those pretty BERLIN SAMPLE CAPES and those lovely CARPETS.

The Capes will be opened this week. JAMES PATON & CO.

Ocean Accident

and Guarantee Corporation of London, England. Capital \$2,000,000. All kinds of Accident Insurance and liberal benefits written.

E. R. BROW, General Agent. Charlottetown.

1896 STYLES

Slater's Shoes for Men JUST ARRIVED.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,

Money Saving Boot and Shoe Distributors.

After the heavy clothing and the more substantial diet of winter, everyone needs some reliable

"The Leader" SPRING

MEDICINE, such as BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, 1 Bottle, \$1.00. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA, 6 Bottles, \$5.00. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, 3 Bottles, \$2.50. WATSON'S SARSAPARILLA, 75c. per Bottle.

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Charlottetown, March 28, 1896—Jy

What the Beacon Light is to The Storm Tossed Mariner

so is the STAR TAILOR to the Tasty Dresser. To dress in the Star Tailor's best means a passport to our best houses and society, both in Church and State.

To dress in our best may mean the acquisition of wealth and honor. It also may mean, when you dress in our best, a reputation for being the best dressed man in the city. If single it may mean more smiles and envy than you bargained for; but whatever it means, be sure and secure one of our choice Suits before they are picked up.

JOHN T. MCKENZIE, STAR TAILOR.

Charlottetown, March 31, 1896.

It's a "Shoer" Thing, No Boot Better!

GOFF BROS. STILL LEAD!

The very latest Custom Lasts just received, and with our English Tops (the best in the world) we are now prepared to do the best Custom Work at moderate prices. Fit guaranteed or no sale.

GOFF BROTHERS.

Charlottetown, March 26, 1896—246

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Acknowledged the World's Greatest!

The Handsomest, The Easiest Running, The Most Durable Wheels in existence.

DODD & ROGERS

Charlottetown, March 31, 1896.

The Dust

from Whiting is awful. Here is something cleans better—positively no after-dust.

ROY