

THE CANDIDATES TO VOTE FOR.

KING'S COUNTY.

A. C. McDonald. E. B. Muttart, M. D.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Donald Ferguson. William Campbell.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Edward Hackett. John Lefurgey.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 11, 1887.

Prices of Sugar.

At the opening meeting of the campaign, and over and over again during the past three weeks, Mr. Welsh declared that, owing to the National Policy, we are paying six cents a pound for sugar while sugar of similar quality is obtained by the English consumer for two cents.

Mr. Welsh's political leader having "caved in" on the question of the National Policy, and pledged himself to maintain the protective duties, it matters little, from a party point of view, whether the statement is true or untrue. But the people should know the facts about the matter.

Now, Mr. Blake, a few weeks ago—before he had fully made up his mind to "cave in"—said in the course of one of his speeches:—

Take, for example, sugar. They boast of the low price of sugar. Sugar is low here compared with its price here a few years ago, but it is inordinately high here compared with the price in England in the present year. The price of the raw material has fallen enormously. We do not get anything approaching the full benefit of that reduction. We pay infinitely more than they do in England, or in bond at New York. A large part of the excess is paid into the treasury, I frankly admit, a larger sum than I like to see levied on sugar. But a very large part of the excess over the foreign prices, a part approximating on the consumption of the year to \$2,000,000 beyond what goes into the treasury is paid by the people of Canada in effect to assist the refineries to carry on their business.

To this statement Mr. Drummond, President of the Canada Sugar Refining Company promptly replied in the Montreal Gazette, as follows:—

1. It is not true that sugar is inordinately high compared with England, for, after deducting the duty paid by the Canadian refiner to the Customs, sugar is actually at this moment, quality for quality, cheaper in Montreal than in London.

2. It is not true that sugar is dearer in bond here than in New York; for it is, on the contrary, a fact that there is a smaller difference or margin between raw and refined in Canada than in New York, and deducting the same relative drawbacks for duty paid, sugar is cheaper here than there, either in the open market or in bond.

3. The fact being so, the preposterous assertion that about \$2,000,000 is absorbed by the refineries falls to the ground—no wilder statement was ever made, or one so obviously contrary to facts.

It is notorious that the public is getting the full benefit of the cheapness of the commodity. Is there a man or woman in the Dominion who does not know that sugar is cheaper and better than ever before in his or her experience, notwithstanding the large tribute it yields to the public revenue?

Mr. Drummond is certainly an authority on the price of sugar. It may be presumed from the high position he holds that he is a credible man. At any rate he knew, when he wrote his letter, that if his declarations were not absolutely correct, Mr. Blake and his partisans would be ready enough and sharp enough to point out his error. But to this day the correctness of Mr. Drummond's reply remains unquestioned. We may, therefore, conclude that it was true.

And isn't it reasonable? Can't the raw sugar be brought here direct from the plantations and be manufactured in our own refineries and sold to our own people as cheaply as it can be taken from the plantations to England or Scotland, there refined, and then brought out here, after passing through the hands of brokers, refiners and shipowners, each of whom has to be paid out of the price at which the sugar is sold here? Certainly, Mr. Drummond's statement is reasonable.

It does not necessarily follow that, because a heavy duty is imposed on refined sugar, the refiners increase their prices by the amount of the duty over and above the cost of refining and the refiner's legitimate profits. There is now—thanks to the N. P.—sharp competition in the sugar refining business. So the refiner counts the first cost of the raw sugar, the cost of freight, the low duty imposed on raw sugar, the cost of refining,—and he is well pleased if his competitors do not undersell him when he charges, over and above the amount, a fair living profit. He never thinks about the duty,—though the importer of refined sugar has to add the high duty he is obliged to pay to his bill of costs.

To the consumer, the gist of the whole matter is here: the amount he has to pay his grocer. Now, in 1873, granulated sugar was retailed at 11 to 12c. per pound; at present the very same grade of sugar is sold at 7 and 7½c. per pound—a difference of 4 to 4½c. on every pound! The head of a family buying 100 pounds of best granulated sugar had to pay in 1873 \$12.00; now he pays \$7.50, or \$4.50 less than in 1873.

The difference is, we maintain, largely

due to the Canadian sugar refineries established because of the advantages offered by the National Policy; and Mr. Welsh's statement is erroneous and unworthy of credit.

"It is pretty certain that a change of Government will bring with it a modification of the fisheries policy of the Dominion. Should Mr. Blake become Premier in place of Sir John A. Macdonald, he would be morally certain to repress the practical instincts of the Quidleys and the unjust discrimination of Canadian Customs officials when he found himself faced by the operation of the Edmunds Retaliation Bill."—Boston Traveller.

The Subway.

SENATOR HOWLAN will deliver an address on the subject of the great undertaking in the Market Hall this evening. It is understood that he will give some very interesting information concerning it. Electors and persons of every condition and party are cordially invited to be present. This is a matter which effects and interests every one; and every one is expected to attend. Seats will be provided for the ladies.

Trains now carry mails and passengers to and from the Capes on either side of the Strait; the Subway or a Tunnel is now "the missing link" in the chain of continuous communication with the railway system of the Mainland; and it is very pleasing to note that the people of the Mainland as well as of P. E. Island, are fully alive to its great importance. A correspondent of the Moncton Times writes:—

"The success of Senator Howlan's subway or some other way, that will give P. E. Island facilities for crossing from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine at all seasons of the year, may be, and almost certainly will be, defeated by Westmorland electing a Grit and so giving encouragement to the Grit party. Members of the Commons may say, Westmorland has elected an opponent to the work and they ought to know whether such a work is needed or not. We need not force a subway on an unwilling people. Without reference to the importance of this work to P. E. Island and the mercantile cities and towns of the Dominion, I would speak only of the county of Westmorland.

As the entire railroad system of P. E. Island is now connected with the intercolonial on the mainland, with the exception of the narrow strait, the necessity for the subway cannot be disputed. It would open up the trade and travel through the entire length and breadth of the county of Westmorland. Our railroads would be the highway from the Island to Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Moncton, St. John and all the trading towns and cities of the Dominion. They would be the highway for all the trade and travel to and from the United States; money would be constantly dropping from the pockets of travellers at every station and depot from Cape Tormentine to most westerly calling place in Westmorland, Tormentine, Port Elgin, Sackville, Dorchester, Memramcook, Moncton; indeed all the business towns in the County would need to double hotel accommodation. Even Madgie would need a good hotel in a short time. Stage drivers and keepers of horses would find lucrative employment. All this would give demand for farm produce and again, would be plenty. Such a highway would make demand for building lots, for builders, painters, glaziers and all other mechanics; merchants would hardly realize the increase of business and abundance of money. This is no fancy sketch. Let the matters fall into the hands of the Grits and the old Northern light and primitive ice boats will remain as in the days of our fathers, and would cost more in the end through repairs and alterations and Government subsidies than would build a good and efficient crossing at the Capes, such as the Conservatives have in contemplation. It may be said the one vote in the Commons is not much, but one vote and its influence might prove destructive to our country's interest."

A Question for the "Patriot."

BISHOP CLEARY, of Ontario, in a recent pastoral said:—

"I have the honor to be well acquainted with Sir John A. Macdonald, premier of the Dominion, and we have frequently exchanged courtesies by friendly visits to each other. Against him or his Government I shall not say one word. He has never to my knowledge, been an enemy to the Catholics. He has often spoken well of us, and done good services to us; and in the present 'no Popery' crusade he has openly and publicly, again and again, repudiated the policy of atrocious slander and legal persecution of the Catholic religion."

Will the Patriot be honest enough to give insertion to the foregoing brief extract? We shall see.

Editorial Notes.

—Grit rowdiness was rampant at St. Peter's last evening.

—The Grit candidates for King's must be in a bad strait when they require to be puffed by the Patriot.

—If the Grits think they are going to win the election by means of rum and rowdiness they are mistaken!

—The Patriot would be better employed in dealing with the issue before the electors than in libelling honest men.

—The electors of King's have accurately gauged the political ability of McIntyre and Robertson; and they have been found wanting.

—The Halifax Chronicle says: "The Ontario millers can possibly have nothing to gain from the tariff in Ontario and the western portions of Quebec. These portions of the Dominion produce so large a surplus of wheat and flour, that no tariff, however high, could possibly have the effect of raising the price of those articles." Then it is acknowledged that, whatever we can produce a surplus of the high tariff will not make the cost to the consumer any higher! Here we have, from the Halifax Chronicle, an acknowledgment of that which the supporters of the National Policy have always contended is true.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A correspondent at St. Peter's writes:—"The notorious Fahey—one of McIntyre's henchmen—put in an appearance at Morell and St. Peter's with a sleigh load of liquor, and tried in every way to cause a disturbance."

ST. PETER'S MEETING.

The Court House at St. Peter's was crowded—and many could not gain admission—last evening to hear the candidates for King's County upon the political questions of the day. At half-past two o'clock Mr. Robert Lewis was called to the chair.

Messrs. Robertson, Muttart, MacIntyre and Macdonald addressed the meeting, the more respectable portion of those present being evidently in favor of the Government Candidates. To the credit of the supporters of the Government good order prevailed when MacIntyre and Robertson addressed the meeting. It was plainly to be seen that there was an organized attempt to interfere with the Government Candidates, which caused some disturbance. Doctor Muttart was not long upon his feet before he was interfered with by a knight of the birchen rod, whose opinion of himself is higher than that of most sensible folks. Notwithstanding Grit interference the Government men carried their points and the meeting. After the addresses of the Candidates, Messrs. Sullivan, Scrimgeour and Prowse took the platform. The Premier of our Province delivered a powerful speech, which made a deep impression upon the meeting, and, notwithstanding that during the day threats had been freely made that he would not be allowed to speak, the large audience was evidently in sympathy with him. He was greeted by ringing cheers again and again as he boldly defied the Opposition members upon every point they had raised, and completely took the wind out of their attack upon the Government. It was useless for Mr. Scrimgeour or any one else to combat the Government policy, and the rowdy tactics of the Grit party present was completely overcome by the voice of the meeting in its great majority which declared enthusiastically for the Government candidates. Mr. Prowse followed on the Government side, and all the button holding of well known Grit leaders and defeated candidates could not change the aspect of affairs. The result of St. Peter's meeting is certainly a triumph for the Government. The Government candidates have made a successful canvass, and now it only remains for the electors to be true to themselves and keep their promises when there can be no doubt of the triumph of Macdonald and Muttart.

What Hon. W. Foster says:—

"The burden of the debt of a country is measured by the annual interest which is paid in order to carry it. What is the annual interest and what has been its increase?"

"In 1867 when the Dominion had not incurred a dollar of debt but was simply carrying the old provincial indebtedness, the people paid as interest \$1.29 per head. In 1874, the first year of the MacKenzie Government, the amount paid to carry the debt was \$1.34. In 1879, when Mr. MacKenzie left office, it had risen to \$1.59 per head, and in 1885, after all the added debt of which so much talk is made, the per capita interest payment was just \$1.59, not one mill more than in 1879."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—I was pleased to hear that the ladies have been invited to hear Senator Howlan to-night. It is to be hoped that the managers will reserve seats for them. Yours, etc., G. D.

Address to Capt. Barry.

The following address was presented to Capt. Barry, of the steamer Neptune, on Tuesday last, on his departure for St. John's, N. F.:

GEORGETOWN, P. E. I., February 7th, 1887.

Commander Barry, Steamer Neptune. DEAR SIR,—The undersigned merchants and other residents of Georgetown cannot allow you to depart from us without offering you our congratulations on the success which has attended your first attempt at water navigation in the Straits of Northumberland.

The regularly with which you have made your trips, and the interest which has attached to each of us to have daily communication with the mainland to a later period and with a satisfaction never heretofore enjoyed.

Wishing you a safe and speedy passage to St. John's, and every success to the good ship Neptune.

We remain, Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. A. MACDONALD & BROS., D. GORDON, T. OWEN, WM. SANDERSON, E. STEWART, J. H. BYRNE, WILLIAM WIGHTMAN, W. S. EASTON, G. A. ATHERTON, W. M. GORDON, DENNIS MURPHY, THOMAS S. HENRY, N. P. HOBBS, and about 20 others.

To which Capt. Barry replied as follows: I thank you very much for this very unexpected acknowledgment from the merchants and others of Georgetown. I am pleased to find that my efforts in performing a difficult duty have been appreciated. I have done my very best, but the Neptune, although in other respects a fine safe ship for the service, would require more power and greater speed to ensure regularity of communication during the winter months. I regret leaving this service, which has become most interesting to me. Thanking you for your good wishes, I remain Yours respectfully, JOHN J. BARRY.

As an artesian well now being bored in St. Augustine, Fla., is twelve inches in diameter, and is the largest artesian well in the world. It is now flowing at the rate of 7,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. The well is now 790 feet below the surface, and is being deepened every day.

An Incendiary Act.

A CAREFULLY LAID PLAN TO SET FIRE TO A HOUSE ON KENT STREET—AN INVESTIGATION TO BE HELD.

At a late hour last night Mr. Ballem, formerly of the P. E. Island Hospital, went to the door of his residence on Kent Street and shouted "fire," "fire." Some young men who were in the neighborhood at the time rushed to the scene, and discovered that the fire was located between the storm door and the inside door of the kitchen. A lot of soft-wood splits, soaked in kerosene oil had been piled up between the two doors, and to these the torch had been applied. As was calculated the fire burned briskly and had attained considerable headway before the alarm was given. The young men summoned worked energetically and soon extinguished the fire, not however, before it had charred the kitchen doors and done other damage. Ballem, it will be remembered, stated some few months ago, that he had been robbed of upwards of \$100; a few days later he says he received several letters telling him to get out of the country at once; and last, but not least, comes the incendiary attempt of last evening. There is a considerable amount of mystery surrounding all these affairs. The Chief Engineer holds an investigation into last night's fire this afternoon at three o'clock, at which, it is expected, some interesting developments will be made.

Another Nail.

WHILE off duty yesterday afternoon a prominent member of the police force dropped into a forge on Great George Street to have a friendly chat with the smithy. A horse was waiting to be shod. The officer being of an inquisitive turn of mind, and priding himself on his knowledge of horse-flesh, undertook to explore the horse's mouth, with a view, presumably, to ascertaining his age. The officer began feeling for a certain tooth, and the horse began to grow restless. The officer, with that courage peculiar to policemen, was determined on gaining his object, and did not take any stock in the animal's mute appeals to be left alone. Finally the horse's jaws came together with a crash, catching the fore-finger of the officer's hand in a vice-like grasp. A tug of war ensued—the officer trying to back out and the horse holding on for all he was worth. At length, with some outside assistance, the officer's hand was extricated, minus the finger nail, which had been torn out at the quick. After bestowing some little attention to the injured finger the officer repaired to the station, where he related his misfortune to his brother-members of the force, and from whom, it is said, he did not receive that sympathy which he should. He gave the nail into the custody of Sergeant McGonnell for safe keeping, and turned his steps homeward, a sadder and a wiser man. Sergeant McGonnell says that since the premature demise of the Historical Society, he supposes the nail will have to go with the other curiosities—into the police museum.

Liberal - Conservative Rally.

THE SUBWAY

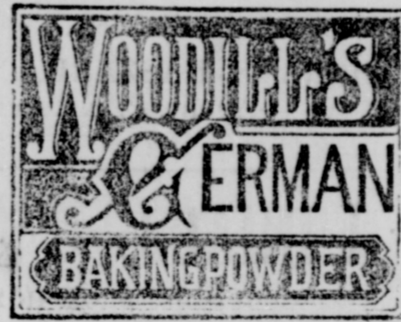
HON. SENATOR HOWLAN will address the Electors of Charlottetown in the

MARKET HALL,

Friday, the 11th Feb., inst., at 7½ o'clock, p. m., on the SUBWAY.

W. E. DAWSON, President. A. A. McLENNAN, Secretary.

ITS PURITY



CERTIFIED TO BY

F. W. BEST,

DOMINION ANALYST, St. John, N.B.

Feb. 10, 1887.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

ON and after MONDAY, February 14th, the Regular Trains on the Cape Traverse Branch will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:— Leave Cape Traverse at 6 1/2 a. m., connecting at County Line Junction with trains for east and west. Leave County Line Junction at 4.19 p. m., connecting there with trains from east and west. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 10th, 1887. —ex pat 61 wky 41 mer quat

Notice of Meeting.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the MERCHANTS BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, for the election of Directors and receiving a statement of the affairs of the bank, will be held at the Banking Office, on THURSDAY, MARCH 3rd, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock, a. m. Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier on or before Tuesday, March 1st. By order, F. MITCHELL, Cashier.

Feb. 10—tu th sat 11 mar 3



Fresh Roasted & Ground

BEER & GOFF'S.

Dec. 4, 1886.

Ten Thousand Pounds Extra Quality -T-E-A- at Twenty-five cents per pound at the LONDON HOUSE.

Feb. 11—2aw wy 2mos

Dress Materials.

Velveteens in every shade. Mantles and Jerseys. The largest stock of Carpets on the Island. Corsets all sizes and prices. Wool Squares and Scarfs—all at very Low Prices.

GIVE US A CALL.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Jan. 12, 1887.

BEER BROS.

Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking. Remnants of SILKS, SATINS, &c., &c., &c., at Clearance Prices. Largely Reduced Prices During Stock Taking.

Ch'town, Jan. 31, 1887.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

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QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky

ATTRACTIONS.

WE will make the following reductions during the Xmas and New Year's trade:—

Table with 2 columns: Fur Caps, Boys' Overcoats, etc. and their respective prices.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

UPPER QUEEN ST., (Op. Roger's New Brick Block.)

Ch'town, Dec. 22, 1886.