

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 15, 1888.

Trade Notes.

The leading papers of the Upper Provinces are using caution stops in their articles on trade. Care and economy are, no doubt, necessary all the time—particularly in a country dependent mainly upon agriculture. Above all things our farmers should be careful not to encumber their farms, except to purchase additional lands which they may need and which may be obtained on favorable terms. It is far better to wait a few years for a larger house, or a finer carriage, or improved machinery, than to mortgage the farm.

In this Province trade is healthy and the prospect good. Though the prices of grain were low last fall, they were very fair this spring; and the abundant crop of wheat was equal to the sale of several hundreds of thousands of additional bushels of oats. Those who fattened cattle last winter did not see much money for their feed and trouble; but horses and pork have brought very fair returns. On the whole, the results of the trade of last fall and this spring have been satisfactory.

The establishment of waterworks in Charlottetown is making a stir about the town, and in the next six months money will probably be easier here than it has been in the past. The town will soon be able to put on additional attractions for strangers, and may look for increased receipts from this source. After the waterworks, we may hope to see a first-class hotel in or near Charlottetown, and a large influx of tourists to enjoy our pleasing landscapes and lovely summer weather. This is a source of wealth which has never yet been "worked for all it is worth," and which we hope to see developed in the near future.

But it must not be forgotten that this is a very small country and that our chief resource is agriculture. The man who operates here on the same scale that men operate in the cities of the continent must, ere long, come to grief or run away. It is worth our while to contemplate little things. In this connection, we may ask, is it good policy on the part of the town to exact tolls from the country women who sell butter, and eggs, and fruit, etc., to our townspeople, and buy the dry goods and groceries they require at our stores? To put the butchers' and gardeners' stalls up to public competition is reasonable, for it is but right that the privilege of having a stall in the market house should be obtainable by the man who is willing to pay the largest sum for it. But the farmer's wife who drives into town, or pays her fare on the steamer, —is it worth while to levy a toll upon her when she takes the best place she can get at a table in the Market Hall? The amount realized from this source, in the run of a year, is, after all, but a trifle, and the poor woman must either add the tolls to the prices of the articles she sells—in which case they come out of the pockets of citizens,—or else she must suffer a reduction of her profits—in which case she feels aggrieved, and will only come to town when she cannot sell and buy at the stores in the country, leaving the town minus so much trade. The market tolls have lately been "farmed out." We question the policy of this course, and feel strongly inclined to say that it would be better to abolish them.

The establishment here of a first-class oatmeal mill or two would be in line with the trade interests of the Province and city. With careful management, we ought to produce oatmeal as "good and cheap" as Ontario or any other part of North America; and we can reach all the Eastern markets much more cheaply and easily.

It is stated that there are \$4,000,000 on deposit in the banks of St. John.

The Montreal Gazette of Monday publishes the speech of Archbishop O'Brien, and commends it in a laudatorial article.

"Ink is the stuff that makes men's thoughts visible," says somebody. This is particularly true when men upset the bottle on a desk piled up with papers.

More than seventy colonial bishops will attend the Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth. The opening service will be held in Canterbury Cathedral, June 28th.

A New pulpit has been placed in St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh, to commemorate the resumption in 1883 of daily service in this church after an interval of 200 years.

The administrative council of the Penitentiary Department of the Russian Government has reported in favor of the abolition of the punishment of exile to Siberia.

The Wesleyan Methodist Connection of Great Britain reports for 1888 a total of 415,790 members, with 34,564 on trial. The increase of members is 3,446. There are 151 candidates for the ministry.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has in India 86 foreign, 46 native and 28 zenana missionaries, 4,450 members, 3,523 probationers and 10,180 Christians. This is missionary Bishop Thoburns' "diocese."

A report that "Father" Maturin, of St. Clement's Protestant Episcopal Mission House, Philadelphia, had withdrawn to join the Church of Rome, is energetically denied by "Father" Converse, of the Mission House.

Taverns have increased 11 per cent. in France in five years, and now there is one for every ninety-five people throughout the country. A similar increase in the use of alcoholic drinks is noted in Belgium, Austria, Switzerland and Germany.

Bishop Courtney.

THE KERMES—ON THE RIVER—A PLEASANT AND SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

THE Bishop attended the Kermes given by the ladies of St. Peter's Church yesterday afternoon, on board the steamer Southport. The Rev. J. Simpson and Fred. E. J. Lloyd, with His Worship the Mayor, a number of citizens, old and young, were in attendance. St. Peter's Boy's Band supplied very good music for the occasion. The fresh breeze and bright sunshine were very pleasant, and everyone seemed to profit by the recreation, particularly the ladies, who cleared about \$100.

The New Loan.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The Dominion Government has taken a bold course in testing the credit of Canada in the English money market, by issuing the new loan at 3 per cent. The operation is the success, of which no doubt is entertained, places the credit of this country above that of any of the other self-governing colonies, and almost on a par with that of England herself. It is only a few years ago that the United States was able to float a 3 per cent bond, and this year for the first time has the interest on the debt of Great Britain been reduced below that figure; so that we may hereafter speak of Canada as occupying almost as high a stand in the great money market of the world as the republic to the south or the mother country. The new loan is based at a minimum of 92½, and already is quoted at a premium of 2 per cent, indicating the probability that the bonds will be placed at a sufficient premium to cover the whole expense of issue and yield the Government a price equivalent to an interest charge of about 3½ per cent.

The whole of the \$20,000,000 borrowed will not be required at once, but in the present favorable condition of the money market it is the part of prudence to issue a loan of that magnitude because the cost of the money will be earned on deposit in Canada and the revenue balance will involve no charge on the revenue. The proceeds are to be employed in paying off a floating debt in London of \$1,000,000 caused by expenditure upon public works in Canada during the past year; in payment of railway subsidies to the amount of \$6,000,000 voted by Parliament and yet unearned; and to meet a capital expenditure of \$5,000,000 authorized to be made during the next fiscal year. These items aggregate \$16,000,000, the whole of which will be absorbed in the course of a couple of years, and the greater part of it within the next twelve months. Before July, 1890, there matures \$2,600,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, issued by the provinces before confederation, and assumed by the Dominion, the retirement of which will effect a saving of nearly one-half in the interest charge. The Government has, however, we imagine to prepare for a possible withdrawal of deposits in the Post Office and Government savings banks, following upon the reduction in the rate of interest alluded to, this action having been foreshadowed by the Finance Minister last session. It is obviously neither prudent nor just that creditors of the Government in Canada should be paid 4 per cent. for money which can be obtained abroad at 3½ per cent., more especially as the advantage of repayment at the option of the lender is enjoyed by the depositor in the savings bank, and we are, therefore, disposed to anticipate an early announcement of a reduction in the rate of interest in the Government savings banks to at least 3½ per cent. Some depositors may in such an event withdraw their money in order to obtain a higher rate elsewhere, and the Finance Minister must hold a balance in hand to provide against such a contingency, although we do not expect that any large demand for deposits will be made. But the balance of the new loan is inserted to prepare for this eventuality.

The new loan, coupled with that for \$15,000,000 made a few days ago by the Canadian Pacific Railway company, should have an appreciable influence upon the home money market. The introduction of so large an amount of new capital, not a little of it in the shape of deposits in the joint stock banks, will afford an abundant supply of sterling exchange, tend to ease the money market, and its investment will stimulate many branches of trade. The capital borrowed by the railway company, for instance, is to be employed in the purchase of rolling stock and general equipment, in providing terminal facilities, erecting elevators, and improving the roadbed of the main line, and expenditures of this character mean more active circulation of money and industrial activity in many centres. Then the proceeds of the Government loan are to go largely into public works. The \$6,000,000 required for railway subsidies means the expenditure of at least four times that amount in railway construction, by which the business of the country will be materially helped; and of the \$5,000,000 required for public works \$800,000 is for the New railway across Cape Breton, \$750,000 for the Oxford & New Glasgow railway in Nova Scotia, \$1,000,000 for the Sault Ste. Marie canal and \$1,500,000 for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals between Kingston and Montreal. These undertakings will promote the commercial activity and prosperity of the country, not only during the period of construction, but for all time, and it is through the wise expenditure of public money for the cheapening of transportation and the development of resources, that the present high credit of Canada has been, in large measure, brought about.

The new loan is incomparably the best Canada has ever made. In 1874 the first unguaranteed loan of the Dominion was made, that of 1869 having been as to three-fourths of the amount, and that of 1875 as to the whole amount, guaranteed by the Imperial Government. The loan of 1874 was for \$4,000,000 at 4 per cent. and was placed at 90. Two years later, in 1876, Sir Richard Cartwright placed another loan for \$2,500,000 at 4 per cent., and realized 91 for the bonds, the credit of the country having remained practically stationary in the interval. The next unguaranteed issue was made in 1879 by Sir Leonard Tilley, immediately after the introduction of the present fiscal policy, for \$3,000,000 at 4 per cent., and it realized 95.25 per 100, or about 24 per 100 more than the Cartwright loan of 1876. From that period the rise in the credit of Canada has been rapid and continuous, a loan of \$5,000,000 at 3½ per cent. being made in 1884 at 91, and a loan of \$4,000,000 at 4 per cent. in 1885 at 101 and a fraction, or 210 per 100 better than was obtained nine years before. And now there is a probability that the Government will obtain £2 per 100 more for a 3 per cent. loan than Sir Richard Cartwright obtained twelve years ago for a 4 per cent. This evidence of the greatly enhanced credit of the Dominion is exceedingly gratifying. It means a much less charge for carrying the public debt than the continuance of the rate of even five years ago would involve, and it affords a satisfactory answer to the pessimists who go about decrying their country and representing her as on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLS, 30 St. John Street, Montreal. 4m—m14

Things One Doesn't Like to See.

THERE are many things which come under my observation that I do not like to see. Some of them I will briefly refer to for the benefit of the readers of THE EXAMINER.

I don't like to see young girls gadding about the streets with satchels in their hands or music sheets under their arms, when they should be at home assisting their mother in her household duties. Some day, unfortunately for some young men, these self-same girls will be married and have the cares of a household devolve upon them; then they will be in a position to fully realize the value of having good and careful daughters to lighten their labor and make home-life what it should be.

I don't like to see girls make too free with strangers, who, in many instances, misconstrue their object. Of course, in the great majority of cases the girls are only having what they call a "bit of fun," and are under the impression that the persons at whose expense they think they are having it will never know who they are. This is a great mistake on their part. When a stranger sets his mind upon finding out a girl's name he generally succeeds in doing so. If some of those giddy girls only heard the way their names are bandied about by some of their transient "mashes," they would be a little more discreet.

I don't like to see a girl dress gaudily for the express purpose of attracting attention. There is a good deal of this sort of thing done in Charlottetown, and very little is said or thought about it. But it is wrong all the same. A gaudy girl may attract attention for a brief interval; but it is the girl who dresses neatly and becomingly that wins every time.

I don't like to see a girl chew gum either on the street or at an entertainment in the evening. The habit is a disagreeable one, and one which should be put a stop to at once and forever. To see a girl's jaws going like a windmill, and to hear the gum crack as the "quid" is turned from one jaw to the other, is not at all edifying to the spectator, however much fun the operator may be having out of the transaction.

I don't like to see so many little girls, who should be in bed, or at least in the house, at dusk, out about the streets after dark. Mothers should be more careful in this respect. Youth is the time to educate the little ones to do what is right and proper; not when they grow up and become self-opinated.

I don't like to see children with dirty faces peeping out of doorways. I know that it is very difficult for a mother to always keep the little ones clean and neat, but it is not an impossibility. However, the weather is warm now, and some of the children could stand an occasional wash without any disastrous results attending the operation.

I don't like to see young men spending their earnings in the dram-shop, instead of helping their parents, who very often find it difficult to make both ends meet. Their father and mother, who nourished them and attended to their every want when they were unable to provide for themselves, should receive every attention at their hands; the dram-shop keeper cares nothing for them when their money is gone.

I don't like to see young men who receive \$5 or \$6 a week live at the rate of \$10 or \$20, driving fast horses, playing billiards, drinking whiskey, staying out late at night, and indulging in other forms of dissipation. These things cost money, and some one must furnish it. The source from which it comes is sometimes a puzzle. I don't like to see a married man stay out late at night with boon companions, while the wife of his bosom—the woman to whom he is bound by the most sacred of ties—is weeping her eyes out at home. Just think for a moment of the example he is setting his children—for as a general thing the man who acts in this way has a large family depending upon him for support.

I don't like the man who calls for his girl in the morning, sees her to the store or wherever she may be engaged, hangs about the Post Office or elsewhere for her at noon and escorts her home to dinner; then calls for her after dinner, accompanies her back, and in the evening at tea time again walks home with her. The man who indulges in this sort of recreation is evidently in the last stages of love-sickness, and the only remedy for the complaint is to fondle him with a wet mit.

There are many other things that I do not like to see, and some of them I will relate in a future communication.

ARGUS.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Market Tolls.

SIR,—I see by THE EXAMINER of the 12th inst., that at a meeting of the City Council, held on the 11th, the tender of Mr. Robert McLaurin for the market tolls was accepted.

I do not believe in selling the tolls, as I think that a city official is the proper person to collect them; for whoever may tender for them has to pay into the City Treasury the amount of said tender, besides making wages for himself. He (the tenderer) will also collect from the country people the very last cent, and thus drive them from the market to peddle their produce around the town. This is hardly, I think, what the market is intended for, as I take it that all the Council can reasonably expect from this source is barely an amount sufficient to cover necessary expenses. The letting of the market tolls was, some time ago, by tender, and proved an entire failure; and we may reasonably expect (from past experience), in three or four months' time, to hear Mr. McLaurin petition the Council to relieve him of his tender and ask for a refund.

But the most important matter to consider is the amount for which they have been let—\$659 without the fish on the Square, and \$600 with the fish there. During the year 1886, when Mr. Chandler was collecting, he returned \$967.05, or \$367.05 more than the accepted tender; while for 1887 he returned \$670, or \$120 more than Mr. McLaurin offered. Now, then, we find the Council in their wisdom throwing away from \$120 to \$350 a year of the citizens' money by this transaction; for if we go back to the time when Mr. Lewis was Clerk, we find that he returned from eight to nine hundred dollars yearly. Again, if we drive the country people from the market, they will sell their eggs and butter, &c., at country stores, instead of coming to the city, where they will tax to the uttermost farthing for what they have to sell,

and consequently they will buy their supplies where they sell their produce. How, I ask, will our merchants like this.

I may say that the citizens owe Mr. Chandler a great deal, for the manner in which he has completely stamped out the fraud of selling light-weight butter. Now you can go to market and buy a pound or more of butter, feeling assured that you have your full complement. Could you do this before?

Who asked for this change? I am sure the citizens did not.

In conclusion, I believe I voice the sentiments of ninety-nine per cent. of our citizens, and also of the country, when I say that the Council should cancel the contract, and retain Mr. Chandler, who is an efficient and conscientious officer, as collector of tolls.

June 14, 1888.

CITIZEN.

Railway Rates.

SIR,—Mr. H. F. Coombs, in your issue of yesterday, renews his attacks upon the management of the Government railways. Mr. Coombs appears to lose sight of a principle recognized, I believe, by all railway corporations—the granting of cheaper rates of carriage to points to which there may be keen competition by water, than to places inland, even should the latter be nearer the shipping centre. This, doubtless, accounts for the low rate at which potatoes are carried from Charlottetown to Boston—a rate which, when apportioned between the several carriers, gives to each but a small freight. Mr. Coombs' reference to the rate on mails from St. John to Summerside and Kensington is unfair to the P. E. I. Railway, inasmuch as it conveys the impression that 8 cents per keg is charged from Summerside to Kensington, whereas the charge is but a trifle more than half that figure.

RAILWAY.

Answer to Puzzle.

SIR,—Your fish-conundrum in yesterday's issue admits of the following answer: tail, 9 lbs; head, 27 lbs; and 36 lbs. Total weight of fish 63 lbs.

DICK.

AUCTION SALE.

60 Tons Round Coal.

BY AUCTION, To-morrow, SATURDAY, June 16th, at 11 o'clock, on Queen's Wharf:—

60 TONS GLACE BAY COAL, in lots to suit purchasers, ex schr. "Wallace."

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

SALT! SALT!

TO ARRIVE, about Four Thousand Bags of LIVERPOOL SALT.

PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, June 15, 1888—cod tf

For Charter.

THE STEAMER "WILLIAM," due here about 21st inst., will accept freight for Boston or Montreal, or carry Cattle to St. John's, Newfoundland, at reasonable rates.

Application to be made to D. FARQUHARSON, or R. McMILLAN.

July 5—cod & wky tl 23rd

Bermuda Onions.

BY AUCTION, To-morrow, SATURDAY, June 16th, at 10.30 o'clock, at Rooms, Queen Street:—

35 Crates ONIONS, ex "Peeress" direct from Bermuda, in prime order.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

FURNITURE.

By Auction, at my Salesroom.

ON TUESDAY, 19th INST.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

1 PARLOR SET, walnut and hair cloth, 1 do., walnut and plush, 1 walnut Bed-room Set, 1 ash and walnut do., Flock and Spring Mattresses, Easy Chairs, Bed Lounges, Parlor Tables, etc.

Also—Crockery, Glassware, etc.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

VASES, PICTURES, &c.

By Auction, at my Salesroom,

ON SATURDAY, 16th INST.,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

50 pairs Vases, 50 Oil Paintings.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY.



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the Age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages, 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only \$1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1885, Boston, Mass., or DR. W. H. PARKES, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No. 4 Balmain Street. July 3—lyr cod & wky

SEASIDE HOTEL,

Rustico Beach, Prince Edward Island,

(UNDER VICE-REGAL PATRONAGE.)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WATERING PLACE is situated in the centre of the North Side of the Island, and has been much improved, and will be more attractive than usual to the Tourist, Sportsman, Health and Pleasure Seeker. To those who need rest and quiet enjoyment, it has few equals. For beautiful scenery, invigorating and bracing atmosphere, splendid Surf Bathing, Sea and River Fishing, Boating, &c., the "SEASIDE" is unrivalled in North America.

Tourists from Quebec or Ontario intending to visit the "SEASIDE HOTEL," either by Gulf Port Boats or Intercolonial R. R., will find it more convenient to secure Tickets to Summerside, thence by Rail to Hunter River, where Coaches meet every Train from all points for the "SEASIDE HOTEL," Rustico.

The route from the United States may be either by Rail via St. John to Charlottetown or Summerside, or by Boat direct from Boston (Nickerson's Line.)

Trains leave Charlottetown for Hunter River and Summerside at 6.00 and 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Leave Summerside for Charlottetown at 6.15 and 12 a. m., and 4.55 p. m. Trains run by Eastern Standard Time. By Train, secure Tickets from all points to Hunter River.

Guests preferring a drive from Charlottetown, can procure Teams at any of the Livery Stables, distance about 18 miles, through a charming country, said to be the greenest in America.

MR. NEWSON drives a Coach direct from Charlottetown to Rustico Beach EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, calling for guests; returning EVERY THURSDAY and MONDAY MORNING.

The Proprietors will always be glad to give any information or assistance in their power. TERMS MODERATE. Special arrangement made with families for lengthened periods.

JOHN NEWSON & CO.,

June 13, 1888—cod & wky

Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.

NOBODY HURT

But the Manufacturers.

\$7,000 WORTH OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

Bought at a Great Sacrifice, and will be cleared out at Slaughter Prices.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF BANKRUPT CLOTHING.

SAMPLE PRICES:

550 suits selling for - - - \$3.75
680 suits " " " " " 4.25
750 suits " " " " " 5.50

Come straight along for the Best Bargains to

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, June 14, 1888—dy & wky

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

600 White and Colored Shirts.

WE ARE OPENING TO-DAY

2 CASES WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS,

Which were shipped to us in error, will be sold at Cost and Charges to Clear.

Choice Patterns Direct from Manufacturers.

WE ARE SELLING

THOUSANDS OF HATS

Far better value than is given by those that blow so much.

You will be Convinced if you examine our Stock and compare Prices.

D. A. BRUCE,

Ch'town, June 14, 1888.

CUSTOM TAILOR.