

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL  
DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

JUSTICE.

The principal feature in the report of the Minister of Justice is the report of the Inspector of Penitentiaries. From this report, it appears that the total number of convicts in the different penitentiaries on the 30th June, 1873, was 1,159; from that date to the 1st of July, 1879, 568 were received, making a total of 1,727, leaving 1,318; an increase of 159 over the preceding year. Want of employment is given as a reason for the increased number of convictions; and the hope is expressed that with returning prosperity the number of offences committed in consequence of hard times will be reduced. The question of the employment of criminal labor is considered, the Inspector arguing that much more of the materials required by the Government might be made by convict labor. The convicts themselves are anxious to learn trades, and the Wardens are able to hold out employment of this kind as a reward for good behavior. The Inspector does not sympathize in the sentimental objections raised against the employment of convict labor, believing that penal institutions should be made as self-supporting as possible, and that in any event were these prisoners free subjects, they would or ought to be engaged in useful occupations. As to prison discipline, the opinion is expressed that prisoners should be well fed, strictly guarded, taught to work industriously at useful trades, should have the benefit of moral and religious instruction, should be rigidly separated from each other by night, and that their intercourse by day should be so watched and restricted as not to allow them the power or opportunity of contaminating one another or to strengthen themselves by corrupt or idle conversations. The Inspector believes that the objects sought to be attained, viz., the reformation of the criminal and the protection of society, can be secured without the exercise of undue severity. He strongly advocates the establishment of a society to look after prisoners when discharged from prison.

INLAND REVENUE.

The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue shows the Revenue for 1879 to have been as follows:—

Excise.....	\$5,405,192
Public Works.....	450,845
Calling Timber.....	26,858
Bill Stamps.....	185,333
Weights and Measures, Gas and Law Stamps.....	16,445
Total.....	\$6,089,683

as against \$5,685,710 in 1878, an increase of \$401,973, or about 7 per cent. There was an increase in excise of \$529,122, but a decrease in other items. The quantity of spirits taken for consumption during the past year is greater by 638,355 gallons, or 2 1/2 per cent. than the quantity taken in 1878, and greater by 473,587 gallons, or nearly 15 per cent. than the average quantity taken during four preceding years. Illicit distillation is said to be still practiced, though the number of seizures was less than in 1878.

CLEANINGS FROM THE DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The subsidy paid this Province last year by the Dominion Government was \$157,418.78.

The amount to the credit of this Province at Ottawa on the 1st July last was \$793,356.12.

The Customs revenue collected in this Island during the year ending 1st July, 1879, amounted to \$206,245.04. The expense of collecting this amount was \$24,304.12.

The Excise duties collected in this Province last year amounted to \$49,494.06. Expense of collection \$3,299.57.

The tolls paid on the P. E. Island Railway last year amounted to \$125,855.91. The expenses of the Railway foot up to \$223,313.12.

There was paid last year for the extension of the Railway at Souris, new buildings, wharfs, etc., \$40,129.05.

The Government last year expended \$2,006.88 upon the Indians in this Island. The revenue obtained from the Post Office Department in this Island, last year, was \$20,952.78. The expenditure, \$50,825.74.

The carriage of mails within the Island (exclusive of those carried on the Railway) last year cost \$12,453.76.

The carriage of mails to and from the Island by the steamers of the Steam Navigation Company and by Messrs. Irving and Muttart cost \$12,623.00.

MR. LOWDEN will take a few more pupils for instruction on the violin. Rooms at Mr. Paul McNeil's, cor. of Prince and Kent sts.—3t end f20

A Fallacy Exposed.

The fact that the letter of Mr. George E. Full, which appeared in our paper of the 18th inst., contained misstatements and distorted calculations is fully and clearly demonstrated by Mr. Newbery, in his letter in another column of to-day's issue of our paper. Any one a stranger to the fact that we form a portion of the Dominion of Canada, would suppose from Mr. Full's argument that we were a detached Colony; and that we are terribly oppressed by the legislation of some foreign Government, by which we are compelled, under unjust Tariff regulations, to purchase our goods from the manufacturers of that hostile country. That Mr. Full's conclusions are not based on sound argument touching the sugar question, is manifest from the exposure of his fallacies by Mr. Newbery. We need not, therefore, amplify. Arguments based on false premises relative to other imports, we may fairly assume, are equally as erroneous as those applied to the sugar question.

Fast Driving.

We are glad to see that the Stipendiary Magistrate is endeavoring to prevent our streets from being converted into a racetrack where everyone may train his nag without the slightest heed to the traveling public. He inflicted a \$10 fine a few days ago upon a citizen of trotting proclivities, and warned those present that, for the future, no fine for fast driving would be under that amount, and intimated that a few fines of \$30 would probably be tried as a means of reforming the next offenders.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents

Sugar Duties.

To the Editor of the Examiner.  
I was not a little amused on reading in your issue of the 18th instant, Mr. Full's letter, elaborating on the effects of the National Policy.

Without wishing to enter upon a general discussion as to the merits or demerits of the policy of the present Government and its effects on the trade of any particular section of the Dominion, one cannot but regret that Mr. Full, like most other writers crazed on the subject of Free Trade, should put forth such distorted figures in trying to make a point to prove their arguments.

I will only refer briefly to one part of his article; viz., the sugar question—which comes more particularly within my own knowledge. Mr. Full says:—"If, in 1878, we imported 100 tons of granulated sugar, that would be entered on the Revenue returns as worth about \$110 per ton, amounting to \$11,000 which was the price paid for it in Boston. Now the price paid this year from Redpath's mill was about \$180 per ton, amounting to \$18,000" (I presume this is a mere typographical error, and should read \$1,800), "making a difference of 64 per cent."

The evident intention of the paragraph quoted, is to convey the idea that the consumer lost the difference—which is not the case. Mr. Full, in his calculation, entirely ignores the duty paid on the raw sugar used by Redpath's, ranging from \$33 to \$49 per ton—according to grade—besides their having to pay higher freights, insurance, etc., up to St. Lawrence and by rail from the seaboard, than do American refiners.

As a matter of fact, I submit figures to prove that Redpath's sold granulated sugar, last season, fully one cent per pound cheaper than it could have been imported from the United States.

During the latter part of June, when sugar was at its lowest, Redpath's were selling granulated at 8 1/2 or say \$3 3/4 per 100 lbs. At the same time granulated was selling in the United States at 8 1/2 duty paid—equal, less drawback, to \$5.10. Under the present Tariff, it would have cost, laid down here or in Montreal, with freight and charges, \$9.40 per 100 lbs.; and, under the old Tariff, \$7.80. Consequently, Redpath's prices were one cent per lb. lower than it could be imported, and only 5c. per 100 lbs., say one-half a cent per lb., higher than we would have paid under the old Tariff—not a ruinous increase, considering the impetus thereby given to our West India trade.

Fully more than one-half of the Sugar used in this Island and the Maritime Provinces is raw sugar, imported from the West Indies, and pays no more duty, on an average, under the present, than it did under the former Tariff, as the following calculation shows:—

UNDER OLD TARIFF,

Above No. 14 D.S., costing say \$3.25 per 100 lbs. at 1 cent per lb. and 25 per cent ad valorem,	1.94
Equal to No. 9 and under No. 14 D.S., costing say \$3 per 100 lbs. at 1 cent per lb. and 25 per cent ad valorem, including duty on packages and charges	1.83
Average per 100 lbs.,	\$1.91

UNDER NEW TARIFF.

Costing in the West Indies—Above No. 14 D.S., costing say \$3.25 per 100 lbs., @ 1 cent per lb. and 35 per cent ad valorem,	2.14
Equal to No. 9 and under No. 14 D.S., costing say \$3.00 per 100 lbs., @ 1/2 cent per lb. and 30 per cent ad valorem,	1.65
Average per 100 lbs.,	\$1.89 1/2

Under the present tariff Molasses pays 15 per cent., as against 25 per cent formerly.

I think I have proved that Mr. Full's 64 per cent. is a myth.

I intended to have quoted Custom House statistics to further prove my arguments, but as the imports do not embrace sugar removed from Halifax or other Dominion ports, and as we have no means to ascertain the quantity of refined imported from Montreal, it is impossible to get reliable data to work on. In conclusion I may remark that if Mr.

Full's other estimates and calculations relating to other importations are not more reliable than his figures and theories on the sugar question, his assumed grievances must fall to the ground.

FENTON T. NEWBERY.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—In your paper of the 23rd inst. I noticed a communication from "Contributor" which I am surprised you would insert, reflecting as it does on a certain gentleman of this city, to whom the writer evidently bears some petty spite, "probably political," which also had, in my opinion, something to do with its insertion. This "Contributor" may have given twenty-five cents to the fund, likely signing himself Contributor there also, as he is ashamed of his name. If his soul is as narrow as his pen, I don't think he ever paid this without asking more questions than it was worth, thinking likely that he might become one of the Committee with a chance of hooking his quarter back, for he cannot possibly be a man above suspicion as he does against a man in whose integrity the meeting that appointed him have every confidence. "Contributor" displays his ignorance also when he refers to Mr. Stewart, as he only acts as Secretary, and is in no way responsible for the funds. Down, I say, upon the man that would injure his fellow-man to carry out some malicious feeling.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Feb. 25, 1880.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

Sir,—My communication of the 20th in reference to the mismanagement of the fire at the east end of Grafton street, has incurred the displeasure of one of the recently appointed fire wardens.

A communication over the signature of M. P. Hogan appears in the EXAMINER of the 23rd inst.

Mr. Hogan attempts (in his queer way) to deny the statement made by me in reference to the pulling down of the building, but in his explanation of how it was done he admits the charge made by me to be correct, viz., that by pulling down the first building it was the means of setting fire to the other.

I claim that if the first building on fire had been allowed to burn itself out, and the water at the disposal of the Fire Department applied to the adjoining house, instead of the one on fire, the second building would have been saved.

I defy contradiction.

For information as to the condition of the steam fire engines and the tank at the Gas House, I would refer him to the ex-Chief Engineer.

TAX-PAYER.

Ch town, Feb. 24, 1880.

The Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of John Sellar, an Insolvent.

THE Subscriber will sell at AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of March next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at his new Warerooms, 52 Queen Street, the whole Stock in Trade of the above Insolvent, consisting of

Ass't. lot Crockeryware, Glassware, Earthenware, Confectionery, Biscuit and Crackers, bbis. Pilot Bread, boxes Fancy Soaps, boxes Blacking, Canned Lobsters, Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Lanterns, Brooms, Pails, lot Logwood Dyes, Cream Tartar, Paper Bags, quintals Codfish, Buggy, etc., etc., Shop Furniture, 1 Show Case, 1 Glass Case, 1 Iron Safe, 4 sets Counter Scales, 2 Platform Scales, 50 Egg Boxes, 2stoves, 1 Cheese Case, Molasses, lot of Tin Measures, 3 Shop Lamps, etc. etc.

Also, to close sundry consignments,—5 bbls. Dried Apples, Puns. Molasses, Chests Tea, 1 Iron Safe, etc. etc.

B. WILSON HIGGS,

Auctioneer.

Charlottetown, Feb. 25, 1880—pat till sale

NOTICE.

THE Best, Shortest and Cheapest route to Cape Traverse is via Train to County Line Station, thence via HUGHES' Teams to Capes—which are in readiness at all times.

J. W. HUGHES,  
J. HUGHES.

Feb. 25, 1880—tf

Union Bank of P. E. Island.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at their Head Office, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd March, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such business as may be laid before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.

GEORGE MACLEOD,  
Cashier.

Charlottetown, Feb. 24, 1880.

FINAL NOTICE.

THE DOG TAX, now overdue, if not immediately paid, will be sued for without distinction of persons.

City Court, February 24, 1880.

LECTURE.

MR. E. J. HODGSON

Has consented to deliver his Lecture upon FRANCIS OF ASSISI,

—ON—

MONDAY, 1st March Next,

—IN—

Y. M. C. A. HALL,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Admission 15 cents. Tickets for admission can be obtained at W. R. Watson's, Feb. 18, 1880.

THE place to get your Printing done is at the EXAMINER PRINTING ROOMS.

JANUARY!  
1880.

First Arrival this Year.

We have just received, ex Str. "Northern Light," several cases of

NEW GOODS

New Black Silk Velvets,  
New Colored Silk Velvets,  
New Colored Satins,  
New Black Satins,  
New Black Velveteens

Frillings, Edgings and Laces.

NEW LACE CURTAINS.

Berlin Wool and Yarns,

Wool Damasks, Fringes and Curtain Holders.

SPECIAL.

The remainder of our

Fur Goods,

Ladies' Cloth Jackets,

Ladies' Ulsters,

Knitted Wool Goods,

and Blankets,

—WILL BE SOLD AT A—

BIG DISCOUNT,

In order to clear them out before the season is over.

Cash customers in want of any of the above Goods will save money by giving us a call.

Perkins & Sterns.

January 5, 1880.

The Early Stages of Christianity in England.

REV. C. O'BRIEN, D. D., will deliver a Lecture in the

MARKET HALL,

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 25,

On "The Early Stages of Christianity in England."

Doors open at 7.30 p. m.; Lecture at 8 p. m. Admission—Reserved seats 20 cents; unreserved, 10 cents.

As the proceeds of the Lecture will be given for the relief of the poor, the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

P. R. BOWERS,

Secretary St. Vincent de Paul's Society, Feb. 20, 1880—f m tu, all papers

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the second day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1880—pat h pr ar ne

Meeting of Parliament.

ST. JAMES' KIRK

BAZAAR!

THE Ladies in connection with St. James' Kirk will hold a Bazaar for the

Sale of Fancy and Useful Articles,

—ALSO—

A Tea and Refreshment Table, On the 31st March Next,

—IN THE—

MARKET HALL.

The proceeds to be applied to the liquidation of the debt on the Church edifice.

Doors open at 2 o'clock, p. m. Admission—Adults, 20 cents; children, half-price. Tickets to be had at the Drug Stores of W. R. Watson, Dr. Dodd, C. D. Rankin, and at the door.

PRESIDENT—Mrs. McLennan.

COMMITTEE—Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Longworth, Mrs. A. Kennedy, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Lord, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. A. Murray, Mrs. Cavanagh, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. P. W. Hyndman, Miss Mackieson, Miss Owen, Mrs. Malcolm McLeod.

T. A. STEWART, Secretary.

Feb. 19, 1880.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned not to pay to any person except the undersigned, debts due to the firm of McKinnon, Fraser & Co.

WILLIAM JOHN FRASER.

Feb. 19, 1880.

PEA SOUP.

PREPARED with Pea Flour and seasoned and flavored with the finest herbs and seasonings, to which is added Liebig's Extract of Meat, making one of the most nutritious dishes that can be obtained.


A 25 cent Tin will make 3 quarts of thick Soup.

For sale at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Feb. 18, 1880.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1876.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Labrador Herring.

CHOICE CATCH OF 1879.

Smoked Salmon, Salt Trout, Herring, Shad, Halibut, Mackerel. At HALL'S FISH MARKET.

Feb. 18, 1880—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THAT FARM lately owned by John and Peter Meikle, situate on Lot 23, in Queen's County.

For further particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod, Charlotte town.

Jan. 9, 1880—eod

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, all that part of Town Lot No. 74, in the first hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown; having a front of 67 feet, Dorchester Street, and running back 80 feet, together with the buildings thereon erected.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Hodgson & McLeod Charlottetown.

Sept. 18, 1879.

SUBSCRIBE for the DAILY EXAMINER, the Cheapest and most Newspaper Published in the Province.