

THE EXAMINER
Job Printing Rooms,
 LONDON HOUSE, QUEEN STREET.
 Job Printing of all kinds at short notice.
 Billheads, Letterheads, Notebooks, Pamphlets, Posters, Dodgers, etc.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

For neat, clean, tasteful Printing and prompt attention to orders, THE EXAMINER Job Printing Department is peculiar. Don't forget it.

TERMS: FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

Reading Room,
 House Commons

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1893.

VOL. 31.—NO. 7

Calendar for May, 1893.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter, 8th day.....10 13 after
 New Moon, 15th day.....6 34 after
 First Quarter, 22nd day.....10 39 morn
 Full Moon, 30th day.....11 10 morn

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Day's Length.	High Water
1	Monday	h. m.	Morn'g.
2	Tuesday	14 13	10 48
3	Wednesday	16	11 22
4	Thursday	18	11 56
5	Friday	21	12 30
6	Saturday	24	1 04
7	Sunday	27	1 38
8	Monday	29	2 12
9	Tuesday	32	2 46
10	Wednesday	34	3 20
11	Thursday	37	3 54
12	Friday	39	4 28
13	Saturday	41	5 02
14	Sunday	44	5 36
15	Monday	47	6 10
16	Tuesday	49	6 44
17	Wednesday	51	7 18
18	Thursday	52	7 52
19	Friday	54	8 26
20	Saturday	56	9 00
21	Sunday	58	9 34
22	Monday	59	10 08
23	Tuesday	60	10 42
24	Wednesday	61	11 16
25	Thursday	62	11 50
26	Friday	63	12 24
27	Saturday	64	12 58
28	Sunday	65	1 32
29	Monday	66	2 06
30	Tuesday	67	2 40
31	Wednesday	68	3 14

CAN ANY OTHER
WORLD'S BE AS FAIR
AS OUR OWN IN MAY?
 Can anybody in this part of our FAIR WORLD turn out more neat and attractive PRINTING or more substantial BOOKBINDING than do the Victoria Row Stations?

HASZARD & MOORE.
 Charlottetown, May 16, 1893.

COTTOLENE
 IS THE
POPULAR
 SUBSTITUTE FOR LARD.

ALL THE COOKING SAINTS AND APOSTLES PRAY FOR IT, SO DO DIETETIC SINNERS AFTER THEY HAVE USED IT, SO DOES EVERY BODY WHO HAS TRIED IT. TRY IT YOURSELF AND SEE.

Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.
 Wellington and Ann Sts.,
 MONTREAL.

The Exodus and the Causes Thereof.

One of the subjects most frequently referred to by politicians opposed to the Dominion Government is the exodus from Canada to the United States. They give it as a proof of the hardships imposed by the National Policy; and assert with loud tones that the heavy taxation imposed on the people is driving them from the Dominion.

If this charge were true, it would be the duty of all persons interested in Canada to force on the attention of the Government the disastrous effect of their policy. But it is a fact that the exodus—a truth which cannot be denied so far, at least, as the Maritime Provinces are concerned—is caused by the policy of the Government?

In proceeding to the consideration of a question of this kind, it is well to throw aside all party or partisan feeling and get right down to the facts. The contention of Government and Opposition may be partly true, the factors which they claim may have a certain amount of veracity; but apart from the incidence of the trend of the emigration there are, we believe, other reasons why the people of the older provinces of Canada, especially those of the agricultural settlements of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and of almost the whole of Prince Edward Island, should become dissatisfied with life on the farm; and should seek in other ways the living, the comforts, the pleasures they are denied at their homes.

In the earlier history of these provinces, when the soil contained, in a full measure, the fertility stored in it for ages, the pioneer farmers had but to "tickle the land with a hoe and it laughed a bountiful harvest." Lumber, of good quality, in large quantities, existed in almost every section, and shipbuilding and lumbering gave employment to many sturdy workmen, the feeding of whom provided a market for the farmers' productions. As time passed, these conditions have changed. The building of wooden ships has almost ceased. Lumbering is gradually being confined to smaller and more distant areas; and now, the farmers of those provinces, after providing for home consumption, have to look for a foreign market for the surplus they raise.

In Mills' Political Economy we find it laid down as an axiom that "After a certain point is reached, the progress of agriculture, it is the law of production from the land, that in any given state of agricultural skill and knowledge, by increasing the labor, the produce is not increased in an equal degree; doubling the labor does not double the produce; or, to express the same thing in other words, every increase of produce is obtained by a more than proportional increase in the application of labor to the land."

From this we can readily see that, even if the former condition of things had continued, when wheat could be sold at \$1.62 to \$2 per bushel; when barley would realize 80 cents to 90 cents; oats continued in active demand at 40 to 41 cents per 60 lbs, the increased cost of production would leave a less margin of profit, and consequently of comforts, to the farmer. We are told that during the reciprocity treaty of 1854-66 our farmers made money—were better off than now. That is perfectly true; but there were causes why this should be so that were altogether exceptional. At that time the opening of the grain fields of the West was only beginning. The war in Europe had created an unusual demand during the first part of the war, and the war of the rebellion had the same effect during the latter portion of that period. These, and the development of manufacturing industries in the New England States, gave a market to our farmers of which they profitably availed themselves.

But as time passed, the cultivation of the soil, in the manner usually adopted in the Lower Provinces—and which must be considered as not very advanced stage of progress in agriculture—has brought about the result predicted by Mr. Mills in the quotation already given, viz., that "doubling the labor does not double the produce." The stored-up fertility of the soil has been, to a great extent, exhausted, and large yields can only be obtained by the highest and most skilful species of agriculture. Thus we find that farms which, forty or fifty years ago, maintained the farmer and his family on a very small holding, and were not incapable of doing so, or of raising feed enough for a team of horses and a few cattle; and in many cases the owner, discouraged at his want of success harvest after harvest—each of which frequently proves more disappointing than its predecessor—either sells his land to some more fortunate person who may have obtained it by more adventurous circumstances, or drags it out from year to year in miserable poverty. His family, as they grow up, see the failure that attends their father's efforts in order to keep themselves in any way respectable, they early in life have to go out to work, and work hard; but every rising sun they see is welcomed as bringing nearer the day when they can strike out for themselves, and get clear of the drudgery—so they call it—of farm work. It is not, however, the work that drives the young people away. It is the disappointing returns they get for it. Ah! I hear the Liberals saying now, you have come to the right conclusion. It is because the farmer cannot get a market for his produce that the young people have to leave their homes. Not at all. It is not the market price that is the trouble, but the small quantity of produce the farmer gets in return for his labor.

In relation to this contention (that doubling the labor does not double the produce) Mills says: "The most fundamental errors which still prevail on one subject result from not perceiving this law at work underneath the more superficial agencies for the ultimate cause of effects of which they may influence the form and mode, but

of which it alone determines the essence." Consequently, it is not only the low price received by the farmer for his produce—the causes of which we will speak of later on—but the excessive amount of labor that has to be spent for a small amount of value in return. "Value," says the political economist, "being purely relative, cannot depend upon absolute profits no more than upon absolute wages, but upon relative profits only." Thus if it costs more to raise a bushel of wheat or oats or barley than they can be sold for in the market, the value received by the farmer is nil. And as it can be shown that while the cost of growing agricultural productions in the Maritime Provinces has enormously increased—through the falling fertility of the soil—the prices obtained for them have materially decreased, therefore the cost must be one result; increasing poverty of the farmer and increasing inducement for his family to leave the farm and in some other pursuit obtain what the land denied. Again, it is laid down in political economy that "when the production of a commodity is susceptible of unlimited multiplication or not, there is a minimum value which is the essential condition of its being permanently produced. The value at any particular time is the result of supply and demand, and always that which is necessary to create a market for the existing supply. But unless that value is sufficient to repay the cost of production, and to afford besides the ordinary expectation of profit, the commodity will not be produced."

As was already pointed out, the farmers' crops in the Maritime Provinces are being produced at a greater cost per acre than they would bring in the market. Why is this? In estimating what articles are synonymous with the term "value" or "money value" most writers on political economy agree that wheat is one of the principal standards. When wheat is dear bread is high, and vice versa; and as wheat bread is the staff of life in nearly all civilized communities (or at least in those that occupy the position of primary customers for the produce of American and Canadian farms) the price of wheat is one of the principal factors in determining the value of labor, and consequently of all its productions. It has been pointed out that higher prices were obtained for cereals of all kinds thirty or forty years ago than can be had now; and, notwithstanding that the failure of the fertility of the soil in the older provinces has greatly increased the cost of production, all those products can now be bought cheaper than ever before. This has been brought about by the building of railways and the opening of canals, whereby communication is established with the far western territories of the United States and Canada. The stored-up fertility of those western plains has lately been tapped, and an immense volume of bread, in the form of wheat, has been let loose on the world. When, however, the price of wheat is low, it may be said that every other commodity should also become cheaper; but this does not always follow. From circumstances such as the combination of labor, or the protection of Government, the artisan gets equally high prices for his labor when wheat is low as when it was considerably higher; but the farmer whose productions are directly affected by the price of this most important cereal, suffers and suffers severely. True, government protection given him may be a help, but the Canadian farmer profits little save in some exceptional cases. The value of his produce is fixed by the markets of the world, as he nearly always raises more than is required for his own country and must export the remainder. True, the protection given provides some benefit in articles such as flour and beef, by which the corn and grain fed meat of the United States is kept out of the Dominion; but so soon as the grazing lands of the Northwest become developed, the duty on pork and beef will be of little use to the farmer of the older Provinces. Thus we see that while the production of the land was decreasing in the older Provinces, the bountiful harvests of the newer Provinces were taking away whatever chance the farmer had of obtaining payment for labor on the farm. The price of his produce is cheaper than they were fifty years ago, although the increase of the population had no other factors been at work, would have warranted a larger return for the farmer's labor being expected.

These facts are felt, but not understood, by the young people of the Maritime Provinces. They know that friends of theirs have gone to the United States and written home encouraging accounts. They hear of the high wages paid for ordinary work; and being hardened by the usual routine of the farm, with muscles like iron, and thews of steel, they fear not any amount of labor. Consequently, they prepare to leave their homes, and their number swells the exodus. Among the farmers, little if any complaint is heard of the prices their supplies cost them. They know that their goods are less than they were ten or fifteen years before, and its only when some politician excites them with angry denunciation of the 35 per cent. tariff of the Government; that they blame the National Policy for their woes. As a matter of fact the National Policy has done a great deal for the farmers of the Maritime Provinces. The towns and villages that have sprung up in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick since a large quantity of farmers produce; and the fact that over a million bushels of oats have, in a single year—1888—been exported from P. E. Island to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, over what was exported to all foreign countries, shows that the provincial market is one of great benefit to the farmers of that Province. In 1874 the total export of oats from P. E. Island to all countries outside the Dominion was 1,636,522 bushels; and for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1888, the exports to the same countries had fallen to 387,214 bushels. We thus see that the home market provided by the development of manufacturing and mining caused largely by the National Policy consumed the surplus oats of the Island farmers, for which they received a better price than if it had to be exported to foreign countries. It is not, therefore, on account of having a poor

market for his production, so much as the increased cost of growing his crops, that keeps the farmer poor; and increases the number of those who leave the farm for urban life, thereby augmenting the exodus.

It may well be asked, what is the remedy for this state of affairs? The Liberal politician says that free trade would give increased prosperity to the farmers, and if they had the reins of power they would adopt that policy. If we had free trade to-morrow it would not change the laws of supply and demand or the principle of political economy already quoted "that doubling the labor does not double the produce." We could possibly buy some goods at a lower price than we do now; but our best customers in the Maritime Provinces would be heavily handicapped by American competition, and many of them would have to join the exodus. It would be not only some of the farmers who would then be leaving the Maritime Provinces, but the mechanics and their families who now form the great bulk of the citizens of towns like Turro, New Glasgow, Amherst, Moncton, Londonderry, Springhill, St. John, Sackville, Hampton and dozens of others in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, all of which buy largely of farmers' productions.

Improved agriculture and manufacture of new products by the farmer is the only way to overcome the cheapened production of the fertile plains of the west, which are now brought into competition with the produce of the older provinces. The growing of fine quality meat and wool, the manufacture of butter and cheese, the growth of increased crops per acre, the feeding of cattle by selling instead of pasturing, and a general abandonment of the old practices by which the fertility of the soil was hauled away in every article sold,—these are the remedies that will most effectually end the exodus.

G. F. OWEN.

Facts for the People!

THE BAZAAR COMPANY
 HAVE THE CHEAPEST
 Wall Paper, Shade Blinds, Curtain Poles, etc,
 IN THE CITY.

NEW GOODS ARRIVING EVERY DAY.
 GREAT BARGAINS in everything in the STATIONERY line. See our new style FRINGED BLINDS—they are immense, the latest out.

BAZAAR COMPANY,
 Ch'town, May 20, 1893. A. FULTON, MANAGE

HOUSE CLEANING SUPPLIES.

Ready Mixed Paints, Floor Paints, Kalsomines, Whitings, Ochres, Glues, Brunswick Black, Varnishes, Stains, etc.; Paint, Scrub and Whitewash Brushes at lowest prices.

FENNEL & CHANDLER,
 Ch'town, April 22, 1893. VICTORIA ROW.

USE ALABASTINE ON YOUR WALLS
 IF YOU WANT THE BEST RESULTS.

It will not rub off; it will not fade; it covers twice the surface of Kalsomine.

A GREAT TESTIMONIAL.—The established merits of Alabastine are so great that the Michigan State Board of Health, after having thoroughly tested this compound for years, published a paper in a supplement to their annual report for 1888, recommending its use for cleaning and whitening all kalsomines and wall paper for walls of dwellings, and recommended Alabastine as being sanitary, pure, porous and permanent.

We are headquarters for all kinds of Paints, Oil, Varnish, Brushes, A-pinnal's Enamel, Bronzes, Kalsomine, etc.

DODD & ROGERS,
 Ch'town, May 16, 1893. WHOLESALE & RETAIL HARDWARE.

GIVE 'EM FITS!

WHAT'S just what we're going to do, give everyone who deals with us fits, and GOOD FITS too. We have leased the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Horace Haszard, in the Cameron Block, and have as fine a line of goods in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds and Worsted as ever shown in this city; and what's better still, we are going to give the BIGGEST BARGAINS in Custom-Made Clothing that have ever been given here.

We guarantee to give the public the same satisfaction they have received from us in the past, and much better prices.

JAS. MACLEOD & SON,
 Ch'town, May 6, 1893. Late of the Firm of McLeod & McKenzie

RULES FOR TROUT FISHING
 FOR 1893 SEASON.

GO TO DAVIES' DRUG STORE for your Flies, Rods, Reels, Hooks, Fly Bait, Lines, and every article necessary to fishermen.

Our "Black House" Flies have just arrived from England, and they are beautiful. Come and see them. Cheaper than ever.

ST. GEORGE PHARMACY,
 Morris Block, opp. Post Office;
 may 23

FOR INVALIDS
 whose system needs toning up and whose appetites are failing, a quick and pleasant remedy will be found in
CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.
 Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & CO.,
 Dispensary of the Dominion, MONTREAL.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
 UNLIKE ANY OTHER.

As much FOR INTERNAL as EXTERNAL USE. In 1810.

Originated by an Old Family Physician. In use for more than Eighty Years, and still bears the highest reputation. Travellers should have a bottle in their kit.

Every Sufferer Profits. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Diarrhoea, Colic, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Lameness, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints or Strains, will find in this old Anodyne relief and speedy cure.

Every Mother should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in the house for Croup, Colds, and Pains liable to occur in any family without notice. Believes may cost a life. Relieves all Runny Complaints like magic. Price, 25 cts. post paid; 5 bottles, \$1. Express paid. S. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

King's Evil
 is another name for SCROFULA, and yields to

SCOTT'S EMULSION
 Of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites.

Impoverished and injured blood is always effectively restored to vigorous condition by this wonderful remedy. Cures Coughs, Colds and all Wasting Diseases. Almost as palatable as Milk. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

DR. DORSEY,
 Physician and Surgeon,
 Graduate of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, late Member of the Resident Staff of Bellevue Hospital and the New York Lying-in Hospital, New York City.

Office, North Side of Queen Square, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.
 RESIDENCE—Near corner of King and Queen Streets, Charlottetown. d&w 3m—may 5

DR. J. R. McLEAN,
 Graduate University Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1873.

TRURO, NOVA SCOTIA.
 CONFINES his practice exclusively to Eye, Ear, Throat and all forms of Catarrhal Diseases. Can be consulted at New Glasgow every Thursday, Vandome Hotel, S. M. to 1.30 p. m. may—4y & wky in

ROBERT BALLOCH & CO.
 TEA MERCHANTS,
 Mincing Lane, London.

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY
J. A. MORRISON, HALIFAX
 oct 6

The G. & J. Pneumatic Tire

HAS THE MOST LIFE WILL NOT SLIP IN WET WEATHER

It is the only Tire that gave satisfaction last year MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOULD BICYCLE CO. LTD.
 112 YONGE ST., TORONTO Brantford, Ont.

NOW IS THE TIME
 TO BUY YOUR
Egg Cases and Fillers,
 ALSO YOUR
Sheathing and Building Papers.

ASK FOR OUR PRICE LIST OF PAPER AND PAPER BAGS.
SCHOFIELD BROS.,
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Paper of all kinds, WAREHOUSES, 25 & 27 WATER ST., ST. JOHN, N. B. ap25—4y 6m

FOR SALE CHEAP.
 THE undersigned has for sale the following well-bred Stock, viz:—
 1 Barriater Mare, 8 years old, in foal to General Benton (Registered Clyde).
 1 two-year-old Cart Colt, sired by Young Royal Tom, dam by Imp. Barriater.
 1 three-year-old Carriage Colt (gelding).
 1 Filly, coming four, sired by All Right, 5817.
 1 Registered Shorthorn Bull, 2 years old.
 Will be sold cheap for cash or approved credit.
 Also—107 acres excellent Land near Cardigan Bridge, King's County.
 Apply to
GEORGE F. OWEN,
 ap26—law&wy Cardigan Bridge.

IT IS ALL THAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT!
 Women of all ages, and in all conditions, will find just the help they need in Skoda's Discovery.



MRS. SARAH E. BLITHEN, Bangor, Me.
 Mrs. Sarah E. Blithen, of No. 9, Grove Street, Bangor, Me., writes: "For quite a number of years, I have been a great sufferer from severe pains in my back and side, and the last three years, have been much reduced and run down, hardly able to do any work. At my age, I never expected to be so afflicted. I have taken only two bottles of SKODA'S DISCOVERY with Skoda's Little Tablets. My Back Ache is all gone, my Appetite has returned, I have gained much in flesh, and I feel like a new person. I cannot praise these Remedies too much."
 SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFFVILLE, N. B.
 For sale by all Druggists. Trade supplied by W. R. Watson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.



They Tell Their Friends
 People who buy GENTS' FURNISHINGS and CLOTHING from us are our best advertisements. They "tell their friends" about the Bargains they get.
 For fear that you will not hear of them we'll tell you that we are selling
 BOYS' SUITS and ODD PANTS,
 MEN'S SUITS and ODD PANTS,
 MEN'S SKELETON COATS, in Tweed, Russel Cord and Linen,
 MEN'S LIGHT SUMMER OVERCOATS,
 At the Lowest Prices in the City.
McKAY WOOLEN CO.
 Charlottetown, May 11, 1893.