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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 26, 1897.

GUARDIAN VS. EXAMINER.

AFTER three days of cogitation, the Guardian explains its failure to denounce the fixing of the Provincial election for the day previous to the Scott Act election and also the "deal" made evident in the respective votes, by attacking THE EXAMINER. The public will readily see that this is no defence at all. On the contrary, the clear and logical inference is that the Guardian's conduct is indefensible.

The organ of the Scott Act saw a deadly blow struck at the success of the Scott Act election, and did nothing whatever to ward it off. The results were seen in the result of the polls on Wednesday and Thursday last, in which the bulk of the liquor votes mingled with those for Prose and Rogers, and both Liberalism and Liquor were triumphant! In short, the Guardian winked at Mr. Peters' trick, and permitted the Scott Act to be sacrificed to the election of Mr. Peters' candidates. It now strives to divert public attention to THE EXAMINER'S alleged misdeeds. THE EXAMINER, it is to be noted, was not established, to advocate the Scott Act, on money furnished by temperance organizations throughout the Province. Seeing that not only the Guardian, but Dr. McLeod and Mr. Spence and an active body of city canvassers were employed on behalf of the Scott Act, we may well be excused under the circumstances even though THE EXAMINER was not active in respect to the Scott Act election. But the Guardian states that we permitted correspondents of THE EXAMINER to attack the Scott Act. It does not state the other half of the truth, that we permitted other correspondents to defend it. In point of fact we published, if we mistake not, every communication that came to THE EXAMINER from the Scott Act side. We allowed that which the Guardian denied, a free and fair expression of public opinion concerning the Scott Act, its operation in this city, and the results.

Enthusiastic Scott Act workers imagined when THE DAILY GUARDIAN was established that the Scott Act also was established. It was expected that THE GUARDIAN would prove to be a true and influential advocate. But the facts, circumstances and results connected with the recent Scott Act elections go to prove that it is neither.

TO BE WATCHED.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER expressed the opinion recently, while in Paris, that the United States committed a blunder in "the wholesale application of universal suffrage, which should not be a mere birth-right, but should be won by an effort however slight." If Sir Wilfrid should act consistently with his opinion, the franchise of Canada as to Dominion elections held in Prince Edward Island will not, under the new law to be passed, be based upon the "manhood suffrage" of electors of Assemblymen, and it may be based upon the higher qualification of electors of Councilmen. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other Liberals (so called) ought to be closely watched in respect to this matter.

Montreal Gazette: One of the ideas Mr. Peters, the Liberal premier of Prince Edward Island, is credited with entertaining is that of a Maritime Province union. One of the provincial papers says that he intended, if sustained in the elections, to devote his attention to bringing this about. There is some sentiment in favor of the project, and the New Brunswick Legislature has put on record a resolution in its favor. It is hardly to be hoped, however, that Mr. Peters' promised efforts will be effective, for a time at least. The provinces will have to feel the effects of their extravagance somewhat more sharply before they will be inclined as a whole to surrender any of their costly little apparent independence.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The hay crop of Quebec is reported to be below the average.
The country has had a cool bath, and will feel all the better for it.
After the election, the Pioneer treats its readers to "Some Original Thoughts" on taxation.
Russell Sage, who is reputed to be worth \$40,000,000, was interviewed by a newspaper man in New York last week and asked whether he thought the sudden getting of wealth is likely to unbalance the average mind. He replied that he thinks it is likely to do so. It is his opinion, after fifty years experience and observation, that unless the man who gets unexpected riches has business capacity and sufficient power to control himself he is in danger. He should be able to overcome the nervous strain, or his judgment is very apt to be unsettled. But we will all chafe it.

Lord Glenoe, the Canadian high commissioner, has been desirous for days past by enquirers who desire to go to the Yukon mining district. Most of the applicants for the information are young men with money, who are employed on farms and in fisheries. Would be immigrants of this class are urged to stay at home, but hardened men with a capital of £100 or more are not discouraged. Several solid London capitalists are interesting themselves in the mining territory and are making investigations with a view of organizing mining companies. Exports have been despatched to inspect the region. Sir Donald Smith has issued a pamphlet containing much information concerning the new gold fields. Regarding the suggested exclusion of Americans from the Yukon region, officials say there is nothing in the treaties between Great Britain and the United States to prevent such action on the part of the British Government, but that as a matter of policy it is unlikely that the step will be taken.

The London Daily Mail speaking editorially, says: The day of the costly bicycle is over. For a little while the cycle manufacturer has ruled England the monarch of a trade in which the demand far exceeded the supply. He charged what price he pleased for his wares, and the impatient public, eager to be in the fashion of the moment, submitted to his exactions without a murmur of complaint. In the rush of business last year the purchaser thought himself lucky to get a machine at any price, and the base consideration of money was ignored in view of the imperative need of joining the world on wheels. Everybody who could look a few months ahead knew that this golden age of cycle selling could not last. A limited public was rushing to buy an article which commanded a price altogether absurd in proportion to the cost of its production, and the facilities of manufacture were being multiplied whilst the area of consumption was contracting. Early in this year supply overtook demand, and makers and retailers have since then been accumulating stocks, reluctant to accept the inevitable policy of cutting down prices. Now, America has forced the hand of the trade and there is consternation in Coventry and blank despair in Birmingham. The 30 guinea machine is doomed. We are approaching the era of the 10-pound bicycle, long anticipated by experts, long hoped for by the average cyclist of the middle classes.

ESTEEMED EXCHANGES.

Montreal Star: If the price of wheat would reach as high figures as the mercury does these days, the Manitoba farmer would be the happiest mortal on earth.

Halifax Chronicle: The Guardian is evidently not "temperate in all things" or it would hardly venture to remark that 786 of the citizens of Charlottetown form "the dregs of the electoral lists."

St. John Sun: The Conservatives of Prince Edward Island evidently made a gallant fight against terrible odds, but it was almost too much to expect that they would defeat an administration which carried intimidation and bribery to an extent hitherto unknown in the island province, and which had at its service the full campaign machinery of the federal government.

Church Evangelist: The Colonial premiers have been made much of during their stay in England, and although the plan of Imperial Federation has probably not been advanced in any material way in point of detail, and although the result of any consultation upon the matter may for the moment only have emphasized the natural difficulties surrounding the question, there can be no doubt that the interchange of news between the Colonial office and the representatives of the Colonies, must have advanced the Imperial idea and deepened Imperial sentiment. Mr. Chamberlain's alleged plan of an Imperial representation in the House of Lords will hardly satisfy the Colonies, it could only be a representation of wealth if the present rule as to conferring peerages is to hold good.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS AND BRITISH MARKETS.

There is encouragement and hope in the following remarks, of the Liverpool Post:

"Canada has been fortunate in a succession of enterprising Ministers, who whatever their differences of opinion on less important points, have shown unbroken continuity of vision in their recognition of the fact that the soil is the chief resource of the country, and that no earnestness of effort must be spared in its development. Canadian Ministers have in their turn been fortunate in the administrative skill and courage they have found at their disposal towards this end. It is no small tribute to the mother country that when the Dominion Government resolved to appoint a Dairy Commissioner, and subsequently a Commissioner of Agriculture, their choice fell upon Professor J. W. Robertson, then of the Guelph Agricultural College, but a native of Dunlop, in Ayrshire. Scotland has been justified of her children in this instance, and Canada of choice, for a while in 1889—immediately prior to his appointment—the export of Canadian cheese to this country was £8,334,887 pounds, by 1894 it had increased nearly fifty per cent., and in 1895 was about £15,000,000 greater than in 1894. The butter export trade was almost a negligible quantity when Professor Robertson was appointed. To come to plain figures, the value of what was consigned to Great Britain in 1889 was only \$174,027, while in 1895 it had risen to \$539,797, and in 1896 showed a still further advance of over \$100,000. It will be recognized that relatively to the vast extent and pastoral resources of Canada this is very small. But the trade has been of such a steadily expanding character that under the system of cold storage transport which has just been initiated for dairy produce in conjunction with beef and other foods, there is really no discernible limit to its ultimate possibilities.

The Commission under which Professor Robertson was appointed specified the duties, which were, "by means of bulletins, conferences, and lectures," to diffuse practical information among the farmers of the Dominion on the most improved and economical methods of manufacturing butter and cheese, and of feeding cattle to produce the best results in obtaining milk. In carrying upon such a task a vast amount inherited and individual prejudice has to be overcome at the very threshold. The farmer whose wife and daughter has earned a local reputation for cheese and butter—and every district in which dairying is an industry possesses such paragons—very naturally presents any process of leveling up. But prejudice has apparently been overcome, for experimental dairies, stationary or portable according to the needs of the district, have been established everywhere from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia. Professor Robertson's individual skill as a cheese and butter maker had been demonstrated long before his appointment. But his resources as an organizer on the larger scale had still to be proved, and the proof is found not only in the number of establishments now successfully at work, but, still more forcibly, in the steady annual increases of butter and cheese exports and the continuous improvement in quality. It was recently declared by a Canadian gentleman at a meeting in Liverpool that his country manufactured the best cheese in the world. The Legislature, as almost everybody is aware, provides a safeguard against those nefarious sophistications which result in the emphyreumatic compound known as "filled cheese." Not only is its manufacture a punishable offence in Canada, but the most far-reaching precautions are taken to prevent its being smuggled across the

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HOME MAKERS.

border from the United States. At the present moment, as combined result of freedom from admixture of foreign fats and excellence of manufacture, it is stated that almost the entire output of the Dominion obtains the topmost prices in the British markets as the "Best Canadian."

Recent writers on the economics of the dairy have dwelt with almost unanimous voice on the importance of winter butter-making. So far as Great Britain is concerned, first-grade native butter is almost as much a season luxury as strawberries or green peas. The bulk of winter-made butter has a tallowy and unwhiting aspect in some cases accompanied by unmistakable suggestions in its flavour of a bulbous diet on the part of the cow. There are indications in the record of Canadian experiments, however, that winter may be as favourable as summer for the manufacture of butter if the conditions as to maternity and food are met in a sufficiently accommodating spirit. Winter butter-making in the Dominion, which in Ontario alone is now conducted in some 140 creameries and factories, had its beginning so recently as 1891-92 in the establishment by Professor Robertson of two experimental winter creameries. The Commissioner's work on the Government Experimental Farm has been invaluable. He devoted forty acres to cattle sustenance exclusively, with the object of showing that by a proper selection of foddors the number of animals kept upon a given area could be doubled. The fertility of the forty acre plot was maintained by the application of the manure from the animals themselves—a principle whose value is recognized in this country by the folding of sheep upon turnips when practicable. He was able eventually to keep thirty cattle on the produce of the forty acres, and he is convinced that the number is capable of still further increase, even to the extent of a cow per acre. The practical evolution of the cold storage transport service is largely owing to the far sightedness and practical knowledge of the Commissioner. His doctrine as to the digestive capacity of Great Britain for foreign foods will receive more cheerful endorsement from the consumer than the native farmer. Great Britain, he declares, "is the market to which perishable food products from all civilized lands on the surface of the globe are sent. It is the fact, unfortunately perhaps, that there is no country in the world so largely dependent on foreign food supplies as Great Britain. Canadian cheese has already established itself firmly in British markets, in view of the fact that out of 340,250,064 pounds of butter imported from abroad last year, Canada contributed only 9,895,984 pounds—her, determination to "capture the market" will find ready sympathisers. Her people are our kith and kin, they have recently shown their good will in practical shape by extending to our goods exceptionally favourable terms, and since we must sustain ourselves largely upon the produce of other lands, there is every reason why Canada should have our custom rather than countries which bear us no overweening affection, especially when she is determined to conquer by virtue of a superior article and by that alone"

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

(Special to the Star.)

New York, July 23.—The Sun's special from London says: The newspaper here print prominently what is claimed to be an authoritative statement regarding the position of Great Britain and the United States on the pending questions.

The statement dwells upon the determination of Sir Julian Pauncefote to exchange the ratifications of the Venezuelan agreement before he left Washington for England. This occupies longer than was expected, and, subsequently, there was considerable correspondence on the subject of a renewal of the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela. The latter country erroneously believed that the signature of the arbitration treaty had been effected. This, as a matter of course, will be the next step.

Probably there will be direct negotiations between Great Britain and Venezuela for a commercial treaty.

The negotiations concerning the umpire of an arbitration tribunal are still proceeding. The statement goes on to say that the failure of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty greatly disappointed Mr. McKinley. The British Government has induced a discussion between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Sherman as to whether a new treaty could not shortly be arrived at.

Negotiations to this end have progressed favorably and will be resumed in October on his return to his post.

The statement declares that the outlook for a satisfactory solution of the sealing question is favorable. When Sir Julian Pauncefote returns, the commissioners, Messrs Gordon and Thompson, will go to Washington and report the result of their inquiries. They will be examined by both the representatives of the United States and of Great Britain, who will then come to an agreement as to the exact fact of the situation.

It is believed, says the statement, that there will not be much difficulty in this, as a wise spirit on both sides, to smooth away difficulties, ought to be observed, and some lasting arrangement on the fair give and take principle may be established.

Montreal Star: The determined and plucky fight of the Prince Edward Island Conservatives, though unsuccessful, may have its beneficial effect on the local Conservatives of other provinces. In Ontario where in all probability the next provincial general election will take place, Mr. Whitney is entering into the fight with great vigor, and Premier Hardy, who has not the magic of Sir Oliver's name to conjure with, is being warned of the danger of defeat. The Goderich Signal—a loyal Liberal sheet plainly tells its leaders that "there is a big fight before the Liberal party," and that "if other constituencies are like the Hurons, the Liberals should be mending fences instead of grinning."

A Great Sale
27 yards red Swiss fine spot Muslin, extra quality, 25c quality at only 12½c.
46 yards navy spot Swiss Muslin, 18c quality at only 12½c.
27 yards red stripe Swiss Muslin, 20c quality at only 12½c.
12 yards lavender Swiss stripe, 25c quality at only 12½c.
18 yards mill spot navy Swiss Muslin, 25c quality at only 12½c.
102 yards assorted, at only 12½c.
175 yards Mohair goods, at only 12½c.

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Plant Line, THE POPULAR SUN-MER ROUTE
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Returning leaving Boston every Tuesday at noon. Steamer calls at HAWKSBURY and Halifax both ways.
Via Pictou & Halifax
Passengers leaving Charlottetown Mondays, Thursdays and Saturday mornings, via Pictou make close connection at Halifax with steamers "Olivette" and "Halifax" for Boston direct Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. and Saturdays 11 p. m.
Tickets for sale at stations P.P.F. Railway, Ch'town, Nav Co, and Clark ticket office.
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All the newest styles, many designs not to be found elsewhere. We are showing a nice line of Sterling Silver Blouse Sets at 90c per set. See them.
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For ladies, from \$1.55 up. They are stylish. Have you one, if not better see my nice, new stock.
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TO RENT
A dwelling house and stable at Alexandria, Lot 49. Beautifully situated for a summer residence; four miles from Southport. For particulars apply to
W. W. WELLNER.

Tenders for Hay
Tenders for all the hay on the Exhibition grounds, will be received by the undersigned up to 28th inst, at 3 o'clock, p. m.
A. B. WARURTON.

Notice To Contractors
Offers will be received at public auction, on the grounds, on Saturday evening, the 31st inst, at 7 o'clock, for the work of building a foundation wall for St. Ann's church at Sylvester, near Euryvale, Lot 49. Plans and specifications, may be seen at the office of W. C. Harris Jr., Charlottetown, or at the residence of
PATRICK HAGAN, adjoining the site of the building.
169 d & w
TO LET.—Half of a tenement house on the corner of Queen and Bayfield St. Apply to Edward Praught, on the premises.
Jy 26 81

SUBPOENA IN CHANCERY.
Dominion of Canada
Province of Prince Edward Island
In the Court of Chancery
Before the Vice Chancellor
Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc.
To William Sydney Smith, William Sydney Elliot Smith, Douglas Aretas Smith, Annie Winsloe Wright, and Henry Pope Wright, all of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, Edward Jarvis Hodgson, Master of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Master of the Roll, Robert R. Hodgson, of the same place, gentlemen, and Annie Smith, of London, England, wife of said William Sydney Smith.
We command you, and every of you, that within eight days after the service of this writ on you; inclusive of the day of such service, laying all matters and excuses aside, you, and every of you do cause an appearance to be entered for you in our Court of Chancery, at Charlottetown, in Queen's County, to a bill filed by David Lemuel Hooper, against
The said William Sydney Smith, William Sydney Elliot Smith, Douglas Aretas Smith, Annie Winsloe Wright, Henry Pope Wright, Edward Jarvis Hodgson, Robert R. Hodgson and Annie Smith,
And that you do answer concerning such things as shall then and there be alleged against you and observe what our said Court shall direct in this behalf, under pain of an attachment issuing against your person, and such other process of contempt as this Court shall award, and of the Bill herein being taken pro confesso.
Witness, the Honorable Rowan Robert Fitzgerald, Vice Chancellor, at Charlottetown, the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety Seven.
(Sgd) **WILLIAM A. WEEKS,** Registrar.
June 30—41—1

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