

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 9, 1895.

OUR ROADS

No plank in the Popular Platform recently set forth by THE EXAMINER has been more favorably regarded by the people than that which referred to the money expended upon our superhighways and our roads and bridges. The idea of a plan under which the corrupt system of juggling on the highways has been abroad ever since the last and most expensive Provincial election. How to get rid of a system which, when worked by unscrupulous politicians, is fraught with tyranny, rascality and deficits running up to \$120,000 a year,—that was the question. The answer has come in the simple suggestion that the supervisors—who are the instruments of the system—be abolished, that the country roads be maintained by the country under the direction of officers elected by the school districts, and that the Provincial grant for highways be expended wholly, or for much the greater part, in the construction of permanent works, such as macadamized roads in the vicinity of towns and shipping places, and stone or iron bridges over the large rivers. This plan would be but an extension of that which has been adopted with satisfactory results in the city of Charlottetown. That is to say, a large part of the yearly grant formerly expended in putting dust and ashes upon the streets is now expended in breaking and laying down stone—making a roadway which will last for many years. By this system, a large proportion of our streets has been permanently improved, while the taxpayers have not been burdened appreciably to a greater extent than they were before. It is evident now that we shall, ere long, have good streets, and that the annual cost for repairs will be materially reduced. We have not been able to approve everything that the City Council has done. But we have to say—and we say it emphatically—that in this regard they deserve commendation and that their example is worthy of being imitated by the Provincial Government.

What do we see to-day? Roads in the vicinity of every market town are laid. In some places they are very bad. An elderly gentleman yesterday described a party of the St. Peter's Road, near this city, as "most disgraceful." Yet the part of the road to which he referred is not worse than many other parts near this city near Summerside, Souris, Montague, Bridge, Cardigan, Alberton and other shipping places towards which there is much trucking of produce. Now we say that the Government may continue year after year (and particularly in election years) to repair these roads by rounding them up with soil, and yet never greatly improve them for the seasons of spring and fall in which good roads are most needed. What is wanted is a solid roadway of stone, such as has recently been laid in some of the streets of Charlottetown. This cannot, of course, be put down at once, but it can be put down in the course of time by the adoption of the system proposed—taking the worst place first, and permanently repairing that place the first year; then going to the next place next year, and so on. By expending say \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year—as much as the Province can afford—in this way it will surprise and delight the people to see how soon the great avenues of their traffic will be permanently improved and the cost of repairs materially reduced. The work of macadamizing may be done under the supervision of the officials now employed in the Public Works department, and the supervisors may all be dispensed with, and their salaries and perquisites saved; while the people will do their own road work in their own districts, and know for certain that their money is not being spent in other parts of the Province for the purchase of votes for the government.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—There were brought to Charlottetown from Emerald a few days ago, in a single car, 375 boxes of cheese worth \$2,500.00. How many cars would it take to bring in lots of this value? —Mr. W. B. Newsome, the retiring President of the Young Conservatives of Toronto, said in the course of his retiring address that "he hesitated about the Manitoba school question, probably one party would settle it just as well as the other, but the great fight was on the tariff policy, and that shouldn't be side-tracked by any race or creed question." Mr. Newsome, it will be remembered, is one of our P. E. Island boys. —General Gascoigne declares that he is proud of his men. That the general is simply complimentary there is says an exchange, no reason to believe. He says what he feels as a soldier should. If the General, without relaxing in the slightest degree the requirements of the militia and without closing his eyes to faults, gives encouragement and is not querulous, he will do more to promote efficiency than he imagines. It can be good policy to drive regulars, but volunteers must be led.

that is proposed for our farmers. As the campaign song asserts: Joined together heart and hand, Liberals for free trade shall stand. —Montreal Gazette. Hon. James Lowther has been telling an English agricultural audience that there is only one practical relief for the depression that affects their business, and that is protection. Mr. Lowther lives in England, where they have free trade, and he should know whereof he speaks, for he has studied conditions. The leaders of a Canadian party, who have only studied theories, and that not even very well, tell the farmers of this country that free trade is nec a vox to their salvation. The man who studies facts is in the best position to give a good judgment.

—Yesterday THE EXAMINER called the Guardian's attention to an old saying concerning certain classes of people and sized tools. To-day the Guardian says the paragraph referred to is of a "somewhat ungentlemanly character," but does not question the truth of the application. The Guardian's ideas of "gentlemanly" conduct are peculiar to itself, for almost in the next breath it goes on to make the most ungentlemanly references to THE EXAMINER. But the Guardian is not to be taken seriously. To THE EXAMINER equipping is as amusing as its attacks are harmless.

—The London Times reports the release from imprisonment of G. W. Hastings, formerly a member of Parliament, who was convicted of the misappropriation of trust funds. Hastings was sent to jail for seven years. He is let out after a confinement of a little over a year. The Times says he was released on the strength of medical certificates, given by the goal physician, relative to the state of his health, which certificates were obtained by another physician, who made an independent examination. The Mail and Empire remarks: "This case is similar to the McGreevy-Connolly release. All that is wanting to furnish an exact parallel is the speech by Lord Rosebery, declaring that there are other prisoners who ought to be excused on the ground of ill-health, a challenge by the Home Secretary to his Lordship to name the prisoners, and a reply by Lord Rosebery that their name is 'legion.'"

—A complete and immediate revolution of transportation methods, involving a reduction of freight charges on grain from the West to New York of some 50 to 60 per cent., is what is predicted in the November Cosmopolitan. The plan proposes using light and inexpensive corrugated iron cylinders, hung on a slight rail supported on poles from a cross-arm—the whole system involving an expense of not more than fifteen hundred dollars a mile for construction. The rolling-stock is equally simple and comparatively inexpensive. Continuous lines of cylinders, moving with no interval to speak of, would carry more grain in a day than a quadruple track railway. This would consist of a sort of grain-pipe line. The Cosmopolitan also points out the probable abolition of street cars before the coming horseless carriage, which can be operated by a boy on asphalt pavements at a total expense for labor, oil and interest of not more than a dollar a day.

NEWS NOTES.

Don Carlos, King of Portugal, is in England. The Carnegie Library, the gift to Pittsburg of Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been formally dedicated. John D. Rockefeller has given \$1,000,000 to Chicago University, in addition to his already large endowment of \$4,000,000. As a result of the row between the Liberals and Mr. Beauregard, proprietor of La Patrie, the latter has withdrawn his parliamentary correspondence from the Quebec Legislature. Mr. Chamberlain has received a petition from the planters of British Guiana, pointing out that they are suffering from a serious decline in the sugar industry, and asking for protection. Ahmed Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Germany, has been summoned to Constantinople for consultation with the Turkish Government, it is presumed in regard to the Eastern question.

An important find has been made in the British museum. Pictures of the English and French fleets at sea, on Lake Ontario at the time of the war of the Conquest in 1760 have been discovered on a map of that day. The Marquis de Navys, who has been on trial for a week past at Bourges, in France, charged with murdering his stepson, the illegitimate son of his wife before her marriage, has been acquitted. The jury were out only forty minutes.

At Prenzlau, in Germany, Herman Springstein and his married sister, Augusta Book, were recently found guilty of a series of murders committed for the purpose of obtaining the insurance money placed upon the murdered peoples lives. Reports from the lake regions of Minnesota and the Dakotas announce that the lakes in that section are not only greatly diminished in quantity, but some are disappearing entirely. This state of affairs is largely attributable to the deficiency in rainfall for the past ten years.

The negroes who were taken from Africa by the fathers of the present day, and lynched had no records of crime in their lives of barbarism equal to that of the southern white men of to-day. Their treatment in slavery bred the criminal tendencies for which they are now burned alive. The negro has not been the aggressor, but his inferior fighting qualities perpetuate his subjection.

The popularity of American shoes in Europe and other regions abroad is steadily increasing. The exports so far this year show a considerable increase over last year. During the first week in September 7,443 pairs of shoes went from Boston to England, and in the same week New York shipped abroad \$14,270 worth of shoes, thirty-four cases of this quantity, valued at \$2,000, going to Constantinople. During the second week in September \$14,000 worth of American shoes were imported into England.

Judging from the sentiments expressed by some of the journals of Manitoba, Sir John Schultz has won for himself a warm place in the hearts of the people during his administration as Lieutenant-Governor. The Edmonton Herald, for instance, says: "Sir John Schultz in leaving us may feel that he has taken with him the cordials and good wishes of all classes and sections here, and certainly the consensus of opinion is that no visitor of note who has visited Manitoba has ever shown such intimate knowledge of the vast resources of this province, and their bearing on the future prospects of the place, and this knowledge, added to an eloquence, force, and clearness which has not been equaled by any of our previous visitors, gives him hence the power to aid us as he will, and in his lot with us in a country for which he has already done so much."

SOME OF THE PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED IN PROFITABLE FARMING.

By D. F. W. in Farmer's Advocate.

In these days of fast freights, cold storage and other means of bringing the produce of the farm into the markets of the world, thus causing keen competition and small profits for the producers, it is necessary that the farmers of this country use their brains to some purpose, and not depend on their hands only, if they would compete at all successfully in these markets. Looking ahead, there does not seem to be any chance of higher prices in the future. There will, of course, be rises and falls, but on the whole, the prospect is that profits in the future will be small, and consequently the cost of production must be reduced as much as possible in order that these profits be increased. To lessen the cost of production two things must be practiced, viz., economy, and the best methods of farming.

Now, economy on the farm does not mean being stingy in the necessities and comforts of life, the stining of feed to the horse, or other farm stock, nor the working of the hired man a day and a half for a day's pay. Farm economy means not buying those things which can be done without; it means taking care of those things that you have, and not paying too much for those things that you do purchase. When a farmer buys anything he can do without, he too often forgets that he is reducing his profits, for the interest on the capital invested in the article has to be met by the products of the farm, and this interest, if the article is not necessary, would be profit that can be done without, but which it pays well to buy, for they will pay a good profit on the money invested in them; but farmers do not always discriminate very nicely between what is necessary and what is want, and in this discrimination there is room for the exercise of a good deal of economy.

The economical farmer houses his implements and tools, and there are instances of binders that have been so cared for whose life equalled that of three successive binders let out-of-doors; and what is true of binders, is also true of less costly implements run down to hand tools. An immense amount of money has been squandered in the past in this way, for no expensive buildings are necessary—any sort of a structure being sufficient with a properly built straw or cheap board roof. Harness, too, might be made to last twice the length of time it does if well oiled twice a year.

In buying, always pay cash; cash almost invariably commands a reduction in the price, and this difference between cash and time price is really interest, which, when added to the nominal 10 per cent., say, on implements and horses, has in the past amounted to from 20 to 30 per cent. Before farming pay cash, and present prices to warrant anyone borrowing money at that rate of interest to carry it on? It takes a business with larger margins to stand it. While the interest has been so high, it is impossible to estimate the very largely increased value of commodities in the past, owing to the credit system, dealers requiring large margins to cover their losses. Notwithstanding this, those who have gone slow and never bought anything till they were able to pay for it have come out best in the end—a practical illustration of the benefits to be derived by avoiding debt. Debt is a terrible load to carry, and one which only one who gets heavier the longer it is carried. It is a thing which school districts, municipalities and governments should avoid as much as possible, and farmers should do their utmost when it concerns them, and it generally does—that it be avoided.

There is economy in time by having a few tools kept in their place in a small workshop, thus enabling small repairs to be made without hitching up a team and travelling miles to get it done, often during the rush of work; it will also save, on most farms, a considerable cash outlay. There is also economy in taking time to attend the farmers' institute, and there picking up an idea or two from a brother farmer; it pays to give the hands a rest for this, so that the head may be better enabled to do its share of the farm work.

There is economy in expending a dollar on an agricultural paper, some farmers do not read it, but in this a wise economy is not exercised. Every profession and trade have now periodicals published in their interest, and they are taken and read. Why should the farmer not do the same? He must do so if he would keep abreast of the times. We are now in the last decade of the Nineteenth Century, and the man who ignores reading, and thinks there is nothing to learn off his own farm, is out of date. The principles of economy are also to be applied in the saving of all manure, liquid as well as solid, the use of good, pure seed; in the destruction of weeds, which use up fertility and crowd out economic crops; by devoting, especially in the older Provinces of Canada, less land to pasture, which in many Ontario districts for the past few years of drought did not produce two months' feed out of the twelve, which admittedly is a great waste of capital; by having larger fields and certainly fewer of those weed-harboring snake rail fences; by the use of dress when needed, and the cleaning up of waste spots (often the richest) laid overgrown with willows, etc.; by raising good stock, whether horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry; and the variable use at least of pure bred males; by applying strict business methods to farm management; and lastly, by more thorough soil cultivation, coupled with the means before mentioned, to produce more and better crops off the same number or fewer acres.

Sensible ladies ask for cravette. It makes up as a beautiful costume, or cloak or wrap, while at the same time it has the unique merit of being absolutely rain and dust proof. But, unlike the run of so-called waterproof goods, it is absolutely and thoroughly porous. It is the dress for the street, for the country, for any nearly all occasions. Chiefly, it makes up in stylish form, and its being waterproof is a fact which the surface does not disclose. Cravette comes in Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Cadet and Black. A stylish dress, a comfortable cloak from Cravette; but for the walking dress, it is the best ideal.

Headquarters for rubber goods at McEachen's Shoe Store.

Go to McEachen's Shoe Store for all kinds of rubbers.

TO BOARDERS—Mrs. S. R. Stumbles has good accommodation for boarders at her residence, 101-103, Prince and Albert Street. Situation central. Rooms large and airy. House heated with hot water. Sept. 28.

TO LET—A commodious workshop on the corner of Prince and Albert Street, by A. Horse, Esq. Apply to Dr. BLANCHARD, Sept. 28-11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

PARK ROADWAY APPEAL.

Sir,—Had the proposed Parkroadway appeal been carried to Ottawa, as intended by the legal adviser for the city, and the appeal not have been sustained, the taxpayers of this city would certainly have to pay all costs, and, no doubt, even the costs would be all tax. In fact, the appeal would be all tax. Just here, would it not be well for those Councilors who are so anxious alone retaining outside legal opinion to ask themselves if the legal department of the city does not at present cost too much.

RETIREMENT.

FEVERS PREVALENT.

Much Sickness and many Deaths Reported Important Suggestions as to how their Ravages may be checked.

Fevers are unusually prevalent this fall, a great many cases both of slow and typhoid fever being reported in every locality. But the individual needs also to observe the rules of health. The best safeguard against the ravages of fever is to have the system in a state of health and vigor. Let the system get, as we say, "run down," and one falls an easy prey to fever. We see all around us the apparently strong men and women who are stricken down.

Are you in a state of perfect health? If not, you may be the next victim of the fever. There is no time to lose. Neighbors right around you have found the means of renewed health and vigor in the use of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic. It will restore your system also to its old time condition and give you strength to defy the fevers that lurk about us awaiting a victim. Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic is a great blood and flesh builder and invigorator of nerve and brain.

It imparts new energy to the organs of the body, enabling them to perform their functions perfectly. It is sold by all druggists and dealers at 50 cts. per bottle or six bottles for \$2.50, and is manufactured only by the Hawker Medicine Co. (Ld.), St. John, N. B., and New York City.

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Charlottetown.

ENTERED. Nov. 8.—Favorite, Western, Richibucto. Swan, LeLachur, West Arichat; Julia A. Finlayson, Pinet; Cambria, Fralick; La Havre, Rhana, Henderson, Wallace; Ocean Bride, Smith, Richibucto; Hattie E. Smith, Buctoche.

CLEARED.

Nov. 8.—Malborne, Gerhardt, Halifax; Energy, Hyson, Malone Bay; Rhana, Henderson, Wallace; Union, Lavache, Arichat; Julia A. Finlayson, Pinet; Leonora, Daniels, Chatham; Favorite, Western, Richibucto; S. Elliott, McDonald, Kingston; Jamaica, via S'Side.

During the last fiscal year ending June 30, 258, 536 immigrants went into the United States.

On Top.

That is just where we are in regards to Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. We have 'em all. That is, Rubbers from all factories, Toronto, Granby and Canadian. You can take your choice. Our prices are right. Deal with the man you can save the most money by.

Yours for footwear.

A. E. McEACHEN, THE SHOE MAN.

We Advertise

To show the public that we are to the front with honest goods and lowest prices.

Funny advts., picture selling, and other

Nonsense Is Not Business.

REDDIN BROS

Victoria Row, Opposite Post Office.

HONESTY

is the best policy.

HONEST T

is the best beverage.

OUR TEA has always been honest value.

Try some and see for yourself that we are right in what we say.

STERLING VALUE—our 32c. Blend.

SANDERSON & CO.

CASH GROCERS.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Oct. 29

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

The Revenue and Expenditure.

OTTAWA, Nov. 9.

According to the returns, the revenue for the four months has increased \$950,000, and the expenditure decreased \$437,000. The net increase is \$1,300,000.

To Increase the Squadron.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Admiralty has decided to increase the strength of the British Mediterranean squadron by the addition to the fleet of six ships.

Mill Destroyed by Fire.

RICHMOND, N. B., Nov. 9.

Typical mill, on the line of the Kent Northern Railway, this side of Kent Junction, has been destroyed by fire.

The best place to buy boys' overcoats: a lot at \$1.50 to clear,—about half price at J. B. Macdonald's.

Selling at low prices—2000 pairs boots and rubbers at the old Dominion Boot and Shoe Store, next door to Johnson's Drug Store.

Returns of sealing operations.

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries has received from the Collector of Customs at Victoria, a full return of the results of this season's sealing operations in the North Pacific and the Behring Sea. The catch for 1895 shows that the American contention that the seals are rapidly disappearing is not borne out by the facts. This year there were 73,614 seals caught. It is true that as compared with last year this is a decrease, but with the exception of 1894 this season's catch is the largest on record. The catch of 1894, which was abnormally large, was 95,044 seals, but in 1893 the sealers brought home 70,592 seals, so that the record of 1895 exceeds that of 1893, the second best that has been reached. The collector at Victoria reports that had it not been for stormy weather in the early part of the season on both sides of the ocean the catch would have been even greater. The value of the season's catch was about \$72,947.

The modiste has her domain, but Priestley's black dress fabrics have made the modiste's work a pleasure. They drape so gracefully, they fit so easily, they wear so well. And their new "Endora" bents even Priestley's record. This is the newest black dress fabric about which the ladies are full of praise. It comes in black only, and it is finer, and has a more exquisite glow, a greater width and weight than the Henriettas. The "Endora" is now the prime favourite. Wrapped on "The Varinised Board" and the name, Priestley, stamped on every five yards.

Like a Swarm of Bees

Came the Customers Last Saturday Evening to

CARTER'S BOOKSTORE, AND NO WONDER.

The display of Magazines, Papers, Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Calendars and Toys is so immense, and the prices so small, that it is no wonder if the store is crowded all the time. Everyone receives prompt and careful attention, whether the purchase is a two cent paper or many dollars' worth. Those "two for a quarter" books are going "like hot cakes," and the offer of 25 cents' worth of Bulls free with each purchase of goods of one dollar is still open.

Come This Evening!

SPONGES!

See our prices. Sponges every day.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B., Central Drug Store, NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE.

THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Best Assortment, Lowest Prices.

McCILLAN & HORNSBY, Cheap Book and Stationery Store, Charlottetown, Nov. 7, 1895—J&W

BLACK.

BLUE.

GOLF JERSEYS

—AT—

PATON & CO'S

TO-NIGHT.

WHITE. COLORED

PHOTOGRAPHY

Superior workmanship, refined finish and moderate prices combine to make these Photos the most satisfactory in Charlottetown to-day.

E. R. BROW,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

CHARLOTTETOWN. OFFICE—BROWN'S BLOCK.

NO TIME TO LOSE!

The Cold and Wet Weather is now with us

THE SHOE QUESTION

Involves many points beyond the mere looks

Perfection of fit, durability and good workmanship are essential in their make up. Our Shoes stand every test. The names of Bell, Slager, or Amherst Boot and Shoe Company on a shoe is an iron-clad guarantee that they will please up-to-date shoe buyers.

J. M. McLEOD & CO.,

novel Money-Saving Boot and Shoe Distributors.

Boots, Boots, Boots,

Rubbers, Rubbers, Rubbers,

Slippers, Slippers, Slippers,

Overshoes, Overshoes, Overshoes,

Slipper Soles, Slipper Soles, Slipper Soles,

SELLING CHEAP AT

R. K. JOST'S, 136 QUEEN STREET,

TWO DOORS BELOW PROWSE BROTHERS.

Bulbs and House Plants

thrive better and yield more abundant blooms if fed with PLANT FOOD. 25 cts. per tin at

Watson's Drug Store.

KEROSENE OIL.

There is a vast difference in the quality of the different Kerosene Oils in the market at present. After testing several lots we bought a quantity of the kind we considered the best value, and we are now offering it for sale at our stores. The price is as low as the lowest, and the quality the best obtainable. Bring in your Cans and have them refilled at

BEER & GOFF'S.

Charlottetown, November 7, 1895—246

Eider Down Goods. Just Received

A Nice Assortment.

QUILTS, Cushions, TEA COSIES.

Quilts Plain and Fried. Cushions Covered and Plain. Four sizes, 18, 20, 22 & 24 in

STANLEY BROS.

ART GOODS. ART GOODS.

Embroidery Linens, Stamped and Plain Linen Goods, Table Covers, Sideboard Scarfs, etc.

36 and 54 inch. 36 inch, very fine.

STANLEY BROTHERS STANLEY BROTHERS

BELDING'S SILKS

ALMOST EVERY SHADE KEPT IN STOCK.

Knitting Silk, Daisy Silk, Peerless Silk, Twisted Embroidery, Filo Floss, Roman Floss, Rope Silk and Filloselle.

STANLEY BROS.