

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 10, 1896.
MAILS DETAINED.

The mails have been ordered to the Cape, and will be here to-morrow. Their detention at the present time is another instance of the extreme difficulty surrounding the question when to make the transfer from the Cape to the Georgetown-Pictou route. For many weeks past, the Stanley has been making round trips. She had been making round trips for a considerable time before the recent transfer. We understand that the transfer was made upon the assurance of Captain Malpas that round trips could be made. But a heavy northwest wind has made it impossible to effect a passage. The announcement that prevails on account of the detention will, we feel sure, be greatly tempered by reason of the promptitude with which the authorities have ordered the mails back to the Cape's route.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

There is set down in the Public Accounts an item of \$117 for packets between Charlottetown, West Islands and Little Sande. If the statement that there has been no packet on that route for years is correct, who got the money?
The population of the seven colonies of Australasia at the end of 1895 is estimated at 4,238,000—an increase since the census of 1891 of 11.25 per cent. The population of the seven Canadian Provinces, according to the last census of 1891, was 4,813,39—an increase of 11.76 per cent, as compared with 1881, which was an increase of 19 per cent. over 1871.
The Patriot remarks that the total back clearings in Winnipeg for the first three months of 1896 are over \$3,000,000 in excess of those for the first quarter of 1895. This seems to be a good showing seeing that Winnipeg is scarcely more than twenty years old. By the way, what would the bank clearings of Winnipeg have amounted to if the C. P. R. had not been constructed, and the Northwest opened up, under our National Policy?

DR. JENKINS INTERVIEWED.

The Mail Service and the Dairy first read Dr. Jenkins, the popular candidate for the representation of Queen's West, was seen to-day by a reporter for THE EXAMINER.
In reply to the question of the day, he said that he had just been in consultation with Messrs. Brecken and Lord, and had telegraphed for information as to whether a tug could ply between Charlottetown and Cape Tormentine, carrying the mails, while the Stanley remains blockaded in Pictou harbor. He said that, in his opinion, Mr. Brecken ought not to be blamed on account of the delay; for he had strongly urged the Marine Department to maintain the service at the Cape until the continued passage of the Straits by the Stanley was absolutely beyond a doubt.
As it was, he thought that the despatch of a tug to take the mails, until the mails and changes, would be the most satisfactory way out of the difficulty.

AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK.

It is probable that a more attractive stock of dress goods, millinery and mantles has never been exhibited in this city than that now showing by Beer Bros. Charlottetown may well be proud of its enterprising and well-equipped dry goods store, and of these Beer Bros. store is the first rank. The exhibit is worthy of the previous high records of this firm, and his praise than this cannot be given. Every lady who can possibly do so should call to-day or to-morrow and see the prettiest novelties of the season.

A terrible fire has occurred at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, by which 4,000 houses were destroyed and 3,000 people left homeless.
Manilla is the first of the Philippine Islands and has a population of 100,000, or with the suburbs 160,000. It is one of the greatest emporiums of the east.
From Ohio comes word that the people are weary of Congressional delay in taking the part of outraged Cuba against the tyrannical oppressor, and have declared a boycott on the Spanish union. This bold step was taken at Youngstown, the occasion being a banquet of citizens, all of whom refused to partake of the odious vegetable, preferring to shed their tears for Cuba rather than Spain. Such is the stern temper of the great Mississippi Valley in these stirring times.

Ellert Rappleye, a New York correspondent who has been expelled from Cuba, says: General Weyler's decree, which was read to me in my bed-room at 1 o'clock in the morning, simply declared that my presence had become intolerable because I had been publishing over my signature statements defaming Spain and reflecting favorably upon the "enemies of her integrity," meaning the Cubans in revolution. These statements, the decrees declared, without specification, are all calumnies and falsehood; and it adds that my permanence in the island would be "prejudicial and inconducive to the cause of Spain."

General Duchesne, the French commander of Madagascar has accepted the French suzerainty as she might have done the mastery of a second husband and prime minister. She seems rather interested in the complete transfer of power from the ex-prime minister to the French, and showed herself deeply sensible to the many courteous attentions of the victors. Gen. Duchesne thinks her an open-hearted, open-minded, and in her way a charming woman.

Another general who has accepted the fond of dress, and longs to visit Paris. She can never hear enough about the shops and theatres, and the Elysée balls.

The Duke of York's collection of postage stamps which was purchased by one of the Rothschilds, was insured for \$500,000.

See the "Wall Paper Men" to-day about your new papers.—Moore & McLeod.

COLD STORAGE QUESTION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COMMITTEE.

(Continued.)

The committee resumed its work at 2 o'clock, April 8th, 1896.
Mr. Sydney Richardson, of St. Eleanor's examined.
Mr. Richardson—How is your factory at St. Eleanor's operated, Mr. Richardson? Is it owned by a company or is it your own?
Mr. Richardson—I own it.
Mr. Richardson—What has your success been in the last season? Have you turned out much cheese?
Mr. Richardson—About thirty tons last season in 102 days. We commenced making on the 3rd of June and closed at the end of September. That gives 102 days.
Mr. Richardson—Where did you find market for your cheese?
Mr. Richardson—We sold them all on the Island.

Mr. Sinclair—How did you find the market?
Mr. Richardson—Very low.
Mr. Sinclair—How was it this year before?
Mr. Richardson—In 1894 we got ten and ten and a half cents, and in 1895 eight and nine cents. That is delivered in Summerside, no expense at all.
Mr. Sinclair—Had you any trouble in selling all that you could make on the Island?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir. I made between nine and ten hundred boxes last summer.
Mr. Sinclair—Do you season it sufficiently in your own factory?
Mr. Richardson—Yes, sir.
Mr. Sinclair—Do you not find the want of cold storage?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, I do not believe in cold storage for cheese.
Mr. Sinclair—Would not cold storage be of advantage in preventing shrinkage?
Mr. Richardson—No, I do not think it would be. There is not very much shrinkage after it is cured. It does not lose very much after six weeks or two months.

Mr. Aitken—Would it lose enough to warrant keeping it in cold storage? Do you think placing it in cold storage would be a benefit?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, it would not.
Mr. Sinclair—Then you think the shrinkage would not be enough to pay for cold storage?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir.
Mr. Aitken—What did your patrons realize for their milk this year per hundred?
Mr. Richardson—About 56 cents; the year before 72 cents. The patrons got the money in 1891 the 1st of November and in 1895 about the 10th.

Mr. Sinclair—You buy the milk, Mr. Richardson, from the patrons and they have no further interest. Is this what I am to understand?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, I don't buy the milk. I manufacture like the other factories for 2 1/2c per lb., and pay all expenses. I haul the milk and pay the expense.

Mr. McWilliams—Do you think that cold storage would be any benefit to the farmers of this Province for their cheese?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, I do not.
Mr. McWilliams—Do you think it would be advisable for the Government of this Province to build cold storage for the benefit of the farmers?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, not for cheese.

Mr. Sinclair—Do you know any other factory which manages to sell all its cheese on the Island?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, I do not.
Mr. Sinclair—You work matters more advantageously than the others.
Mr. Aitken—What would you do if the market was glutted and you could not find sale here for your cheese?
Mr. Richardson—I would ship direct to England.

Mr. Aitken—You think you would not ship to any other place.
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, I would not.
Mr. Aitken—Do you think it would be to our advantage to put it in cold storage at Charlottetown?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, I had rather take the market as it happened to be and ship fifty or one hundred boxes at a time. We did that before.

Mr. Aitken—Did you find a satisfactory market?
Mr. Richardson—Yes, sir. In 1894 we shipped to England. St. Eleanor can, I think, take the credit of shipping the first cheese sent from here to the English market.

Mr. J. A. McDonald—How long has your cheese factory been in operation?
Mr. Richardson—Since 1883.
Mr. Sinclair—Do you engage in the butter making business at all?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir.
Mr. McWilliams—Then, from your personal knowledge of the manufacture of cheese, you think there is no need of cold storage in this Province?
Mr. Richardson—If cheese is properly made, there is no need of it at all. That is my experience.

Mr. McWilliams—Have you tested and weighed the cheese in order to ascertain whether there is shrinkage enough to pay for cold storage?
Mr. Richardson—Last July, when our June cheese was about six weeks old, I boxed up a few in order to make room for more. I boxed about twenty. When I put them in the boxes I weighed them, and when I sold them I weighed them again. Out of the whole lot I found only one on which I had to change the mark. It had shrunk a little less than one pound. They were boxed in July and weighed again in October. If they did not weigh sixty lbs., or a little under, I would have to change the figure to fifty-nine, but I only had to change one.
Mr. Sinclair—They did not go down so far that you had to change the weight.
Mr. Richardson—Just one box out of the twenty shrank enough to make it necessary to change the amount.

Mr. Sinclair—How much the year before?
Mr. Richardson—In 1894 an average of 72 cents. Sixty-eight and a half was the average at Dunk River.

Mr. Sinclair—It looks as if it were going to be pretty low this year. What do you suppose is the cause of the fall in the price of cheese?
Mr. Richardson—My opinion is that it was because there were a good many specialing the year before last and many low on it. Cheese went up and then went down and a good many cheese-dealers lost.

Mr. Sinclair—You do not think it was because there was a larger quantity manufactured?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir. I think it was owing to speculation and not because the English market was glutted.

Mr. Sinclair—Do you allow the patrons to take the whey home?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir. I think it is better to sell it to the factory.

Mr. Sinclair—What would be the charge from Summerside to Charlottetown?
Mr. Richardson—I have not got that charge.

Mr. Aitken—Do you remember what it netted you per lb. that year?
Mr. Richardson—It netted 10 1/2 cts.
Mr. Aitken—Is that shipping to England and paying all expenses?
Mr. Richardson—Yes, sir. We shipped 200 or 250 boxes.

Mr. J. A. McDonald—Would you consider cold storage beneficial for fruit and other things?
Mr. Richardson—Well, sir, I am not in a position to talk about anything outside of my own business.

Mr. Richardson—Have you any fear that you may not be able to find market for all the cheese you manufacture?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, I have not. Of course, we can only judge from the past.

Mr. Richardson—And you say your cheese kept well?
Mr. Richardson—Yes, sir, we never lost a pound.

Mr. McWilliams—Do you think cheese can be kept for the whole summer from June to October without cold storage?
Mr. Richardson—Yes, sir, I had 800 in my factory last fall. They had been kept there right along. Some had been sold from time to time and the balance in the fall was 800.

Mr. McWilliams—Do you think the value lost by shrinkage would be anything like as much as the cost of cold storage to the patrons?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir. Of course, this is my first trial by weighing cheese. I never tried it before. We only manufacture for the four months; most other factories run in October and even up into November.

Mr. Richardson—Would not October be a good month in which to manufacture cheese?
Mr. Richardson—Yes, sir. I would like to manufacture in October but milk would be scarce. It would be nicer manufacturing in the fall than in the hot weather.

Mr. Aitken—Would it not be too cold to dry?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir. In June when we first make cheese we have to have a fire for several days to dry up the dampness.

Mr. Sinclair—I know that your factory stands high in the estimation of the country.
Mr. Aitken—Do you think there is a possibility of this industry being overdone?
Mr. Richardson—That is a hard question to answer. I do not feel anxious for my own part.

Mr. Aitken—I suppose the farmers are the people to feel anxious.
Mr. Richardson—I am hoping that prices may be better another year. Prices were low last year.

Mr. J. A. McDonald—If not properly manufactured, would cheese be likely to shrink. It has been stated before us in this case would shrink a pound a month unless in cold storage.

Mr. Richardson—Well, a soft cheese would shrink more than a cheese that was made firm.

Mr. McWilliams—We have also been told that cheese cannot be manufactured so as to keep in this climate without a heavy shrinkage. We want to know about, and I think you have shown us very clearly that there is not any shrinkage of any account.

Mr. Richardson—There will be a shrinkage from the time the cheese is made for about six weeks. After that time has expired the shrinkage will be very little.

Mr. J. A. McDonald—You do not put them in the boxes, I suppose, until they are firm.

Mr. Richardson—No, sir. I have shelves to store about 500 cheese, and then to make room I put some away in boxes. My habit is to put them in without weighing them, and take them out and weigh when sold and ready to be delivered.

Mr. McWilliams—Am I to infer from what you say that if there was cold storage here you would not put your cheese in it?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, I would not. I have run the business for thirteen years and kept all the cheese in the factory until the fall, and I have never had any complaint. I would not consider the expense of putting the cheese in cold storage.

Mr. Sinclair—You think you would not be doing your patrons justice by incurring the expense.
Mr. Richardson—Certainly not. I would be taxing the patrons, as all would have to come out of the cheese in the end.

Mr. Sinclair—Do you consider the climate of this country suitable for manufacturing cheese?
Mr. Richardson—Yes, sir; we have a different climate here to what they have in Ontario. It is very hot there in summer. This climate is about the finest in the world for cheese-making.

Mr. McWilliams—I consider it our duty to look at the matter fairly and see that our farmers are done justice in this matter. Cold storage is now taking \$4,900 out of the farmers of this Province yearly, and if it can be done without, there is no need of having this expense added to the cost of manufacturing our cheese.

Mr. Richardson—I would not have any need for cold storage.
Mr. Sinclair—You could ship the cheese to Charlottetown by steamers running there once a week.
Mr. Richardson—Yes, sir.
Mr. Sinclair—Did you learn the business on the Island?
Mr. Richardson—No, sir, in Ontario.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

The Opposition Block Business.

Determined to Prevent the Passage of the Remedial Bill.

Interview With Sir Donald Smith.

OTTAWA, April 10.

In the House of Commons the Grit obstructionists continued to get in their work. Yesterday the talk was centred chiefly around the appointment of Mr. Masson to a judgeship, several Grit members condemning Masson for taking the judgeship, and the Government for giving it to him.

The Governor General spent several hours at his office yesterday, when Sir Donald Smith had a lengthy interview with him. Sir Donald was asked by the correspondent if he knew anything of the object of Mr. Greenway's visit to Ottawa. He replied in the negative. "Then his visit is not part of a programme arranged while you were in Winnipeg," Sir Donald was asked.

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SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Some of the Leading Items.

OTTAWA, April 10.

The supplementary estimates for the current fiscal year got into circulation yesterday, although they have not yet been presented to Parliament.

The total amount to be voted is \$2,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is chargeable to the consolidated fund and the remainder to capital.

Included in the latter is \$1,000,000 for arms and ammunition to the militia, the first instalment of the \$3,000,000 which Parliament will be asked to vote.

Sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) is to be voted to introduce Canadian meats and perishable food products into the markets of the United Kingdom in such a way that the consumers may obtain them regularly, in the best condition, under the name "Canadian."

Fifteen thousand dollars will be the cost of the Manitoba census and \$12,000 to settle unpaid accounts of the territorial exhibition. There is \$20,000 to provide for drill and \$45,000 for the pay of the active militia, schools of instruction, including the school at Halifax and one at Vancouver.

Among the capital charges is \$265,000 for the equipment of the "Soo" canal. Halifax gets \$30,000 for a new immigration building.

The subsidy for the winter service between St. John and Liverpool, \$25,000, also appears.

The Canadian Pacific Railway gets \$99,000 in the shape of increased payment at the rate of \$30 per mile per annum for the conveyance of mails between St. John and Vancouver in place of the rates now paid.

The supplementary estimates for next year will be submitted next week. They will provide for works other than railways. Railways are not dealt with by the estimates, but by a separate bill.

WHAT HELEN SAW.

In the cloth garments was a handsome opera cape, Queen Ann style, with elegant gold mountings, and crimson velvet collar, also one of the game pattern lined with pompadour silk. In light-colored cloths there was a beauty in lawn, trimmed with brown velvet braid in imitation of acordion plating, and with a brown silk velvet collar. The matrons capes are of soft falling clay woven, trimmed with lace, jet and satin ribbon. Over 250 capes are in the show room, scarcely two of them alike, and over and above that number is another line of misses' capes of reversible cloth only \$1.75 each. James Paton & Co. have selected these goods exclusively, and can lay claim to the most varied assortment ever shown here, as sameness in coloring, make or goods is not "in it" when looking over this department of their goods. There are also in the handle room pretty knit suits in white and blue duck for boys, and in heavier material, such as navy blue and white serge, trimmed with gold braid and buttons.

J. P. & Co. also show a handsome line of English blouses. The finishings of a lady's dress are not forgotten, for the buttonhole collars are exquisite, and the dainty pique collars and cuffs are models of neatness and elegance.

The dress goods are in every conceivable color and texture. Black schottin, figured mohairs, at \$1.25 a yard, black crepons and serges, colored and shaded silks, tweed effects, etc. There are stout statures cheap and good, and not too cheap to be good; alpaca grenadines, in dress lengths, silk warp mohairs, chene silk in all shades for blouses, and there are trimmings in beads and gimp to match all the dress goods, in fact what I have told you is such a very small part of all there is to see in their display, that you must go early to-morrow and see for yourself.

It is the best show they have ever given, for they work up the principal of a better show every year. The way the store is trimmed needs to be seen to be appreciated, so do not miss it. Beautiful things are always a pleasure to behold, and your love of beauty will have plenty to feast itself upon, when you visit Jas. Paton & Co.'s show room to-morrow morning.

HELEN.

LAST CHANCE!

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To See Paton & Co's. Big Display.

GOODS WILL THEN BE TAKEN DOWN.

Visit the Store To-day or To-morrow.

The Ocean Accident.

Issues an up-to-date accident policy. The annoying and restricting clauses of other companies are absent in its policies. Capital, \$2,000,000.

E. R. BROW, AGENT.

Madam, Your Feet.

would look prettier and feel the more comfortable in an easy-fitting, fashionable pair of handsome Shoes? Where will you buy them? We have for your seeing some of the daintiest styles your eyes have ever looked upon, made by J. & T. Bell, Montreal's finest Shoe makers, and the prices are far below your expectations.

J. M. McLEOD & CO., Ch'town, April 6, 1896. Money Saving Boot and Shoe Distributors.

We Are Not Contented.

with past achievements, but always strive to outdo our former efforts. You will find our store bright with New Spring Goods, pleasing to the eye and quite the correct thing to buy. Our pleasure is enhanced by your giving us a call to inspect our goods.

JOHN T. MCKENZIE, STAR TAILOR.

BUY WALL PAPER.

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NEW GROP, 1896.

250 puns. Choice Trinidad, 100 " Bright Barbadoes, 100 " Extra Demerara, 50 " Porto Rico.

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ARMY FOR SALE—A newly calved cow Apply to J. W. McLeod, 117, City Street, E. B.

FAIRM FOR SALE—75 acres of land at McLeod's Lot 62, with house and barn, for sale cash or security. Apply to F. W. McLeod 8, Hill-st., London House Corner. See—121 & 72.

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TWEEDS, FLANNELS, BLANKETING, RUGGINGS, DRUGGETS AND YARNS.—All these goods we make in a great variety of patterns. Our motto is: "CLOTH FROM PURE WOOL ONLY." This, together with the fact that we have the largest and best equipped Mill in the Provinces, makes us pretty confident that our Cloth will wear longer and give better satisfaction than any other, and it looks better while it does wear.

Our FINE MERRINO WOOL TWEED and our DOUBLED & TWISTED BANNOCKBURNS are equal to Scotch Tweed. W. C. TURNER, Agent.

UNGAR DYE WORKS, St. John, N. B.—W. C. TURNER, Agent, Charlottetown.

Calf Meal and Oil Cake for Stock Feeding.

For feeding to young Calves there is nothing better than CALF MEAL. It can be used either with or without milk, and will give excellent results either way. Calves fed on it thrive much better than those raised on milk only.

GROUND OIL CAKE is being used more extensively every season by our leading stock-raisers and milkmen, and as it is cheaper than ever this spring we expect to handle a lot of it.

A large stock of BRAN and CORN MEAL on hand at BEER & GOFF'S.

WARRINC. New Dress Goods, Millinery, Capes, etc. STANLEY BROS.