

The Daily Examiner
ISSUED EVERY AFTERNOON
FROM THE OFFICE OF
The Examiner Publishing Company
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
(UN ADVANCED)
One Year \$4.00
Six Months 2.00
Three Months 1.00
One Month .35

THE DAILY EXAMINER
DECEMBER 21, 1897

THE FODDER QUESTION.

In last week's L'Important one Rev. Father Burke speaking to western farmers has this to say on the important question of fodder which will not prove uninteresting to the eastern farmers:—

"In my hurriedly made address, being called to my feet without a moment to collect my thoughts, I fear I may have said things, or left them to be inferred, which were not to my intention. I spoke for instance, among other things, of fodder corn and regretted that the last two seasons had been so unfavorable to its growth as to almost entirely discourage growers. I didn't intend however that they should be thus discouraged; on the contrary I am more desirous than ever that everyone should plant corn—good corn and plenty of it. Of course this predicated the building of silos. And how, in the face of the last two years results, can I counsel its growth? Think for a moment. We must have fodder. When we have an abundance of it of any kind we are easy on our minds. Now all will have remarked that the year that is unfavorable to corn is favorable to hay and straw crops, and vice versa, a wet season gives us an abundance of those fodders, and is adverse to corn growing which requires heat. Hay and straw fed by us, is not such a fodder as ensilage, and we can get along with it fairly well, but if we make a temporary silo—boxes 3x3x3 with a cover—and as Mr. Chapis advised, steep cut hay and straw in them for 30 hours, we have really a green fodder for our cows and one which will give good results. They do this in the province of Quebec, where fodder corn does not appear to do overly well. So then, in years unfavorable to corn we can follow this plan; for we'll have the material. Now, in dry seasons when the hay and straw crop is short on well farmed lands and nil on poor ones, the corn crop is likely, aye, sure to be good; and this will tide the farmer over his fodder difficulty. The prudent farmer will, therefore, no more desist from growing corn because he has had a couple of bad years than he will from growing wheat because it does not always turn out well. Sow all, and of one or the other you'll have sufficient for all purposes. This is the time to think these matters over. And as I have said before, I hope every farmer who plants corn—and I hope all will do so—will get his seed good and test it himself by planting 10 grains in a tin can of earth. The proportion of good seed will immediately be discovered. If this opinion, which certainly is confirmed by the experience of many growers, be true there is no excuse for any farmer who does not provide himself against fodder famine by the planting of corn every year as a matter of course."

In the same letter, which bristles with practical suggestions and advice, Father Burke thus indicates to the occupiers of low lands in late seasons how to overcome their difficulty:—
"I've been thinking, too, that this is a splendid year to commence the work in Tignish. Unfortunately many sections of the county up there have no grain. Late sowing and the wet season have brought about this result. But all have an abundance of fodder. This late grain is not fit to thresh, but an excellent ration for the cow. Suppose those people had a proper herd of cows and were patronizing a factory. The loss they experience today would almost disappear. And they may have just such a season any year. Then let the pig get into dairying at once and save themselves from ruin."

Some of the common objections to dairying are thus met:
"It is not necessary to say again, I hope that the raising of hogs, which should be gone into extensively, is not going to run counter to dairying. The best qualified to speak on this point declare that the whew received back from the factory, properly handled, is nearly as good as the skim milk, and quite good enough, with the middlings, etc., at hand, to push on the growth of the youngsters till the fattening period arrives. Mr. McFadyen in his speech seemed to accept the conclusion that pig raising would preclude the giving of milk to the factory since he advised farmers not to all put their eggs in one basket. I go in for hog raising, certainly, but I contend that it goes naturally hand in hand with dairying. The progressive farmer who has accepted the intensive system will patronize the dairy, raise at least 8 or 10 spring pigs for the factory, keep a paying flock of sheep, be the possessor of at least

30 Plymouth Rock hens, plant out an orchard and feed one or two animals for the shambles every spring. He will not haul one single bushel of oats or one spear of hay off his farm, but get a much bigger price for it at home while his time is devoted to the improvement and care of his place."

This is certainly what our farmers imperatively need to do and; we cannot but highly commend the unremitting efforts of the reverend gentleman to benefit the people temporarily, while he neglects no opportunity to bett'ring them spiritually.

LETTER FROM HON. D. DAVIES.
SIR.—Returning to the question of sewerage and other improvements in the City: I think that the South and West sides of the City fronting on the river are not specially in need of sewerage. The trend of the land from the Bank of Nova Scotia on Richmond Street, carries off surface sewerage after storms in summer and by spring freshets to the river, nearly all the houses on the river front have, at their own cost a d charges, run sewer pipes to the river so that in the section of the city south and west from Richmond Street we do not need any expensive sewerage system.

On the north side of Queen Square the land lays low; there is no natural drainage. When I was a boy I used to skate on ponds that are now covered with houses in that part of the city, and also the low lying land east of Quirk's Bakery on Prince Street.

Sh'building has passed away, the bulk of our exports are made by foreign steamers which leave nothing behind them except a few dollars for labor; the tendency of country trade has been to the north side of Queen Square, where I think the value of property has not declined. On the south side of the square it has gone down very much in value. Now if I am right, it is the north side of Queen Square requires sewerage and the eastern and western section of Ward 3, or Queen Square Ward.

Since the introduction of a supply of pure water into the city, there has been an outbreak of typhoid fever. I notice by the English papers that there is a severe outbreak of typhoid fever in the hop-growing district of Madstone, in Kent. Thousands of labourers go down there from London in hop-picking season and are huddled together in mud huts. I notice that the opinion of medical men—who are experts—is that the outbreak of the fever is mainly due to the use of the impure water of the River Avon, charged with sediment and sewage, aggravated by the huddling together of the hop pickers in hovels.

From what I have said, the inference to be drawn would be that we have no special need for sewerage on the river front of the city, but that Wards 4 and 5 and part of Ward 3 require a system of sewerage; or the cheaper method of the dry earth system of water-closets with scavengers to remove the night-soil. I find my subject growing on my hands and must not trespass too much on the space of your daily issue, and will have to ask you for space for another letter.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL DAVIES.
St. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 16.—A blizzard prevailed in South Dakota and parts of Minnesota yesterday. Farmers were badly delayed owing to drifting snow. Reports from St. Cloud, Minn., state that a blizzard accompanied by a severe drop in the temperature set in there at night. In St. Paul the thermometer dropped 10 degrees in two hours and at 9 o'clock registered 14 degrees above zero. Huron, S. D., reports four degrees below zero; Bismark ten below; Helena six below.

MADRID, December 16.—An extraordinary number of the Gazette, issued to-day publishes despatches received from Manila, capital of the Philippines, saying that the insurgent chief has ordered all his followers to submit, and that the insurgent government will be allowed to go to Hong Kong.
OTTAWA, Dec. 16.—The mounted police department received reports to-day from Skagway, dated Dec. 3rd. They state that already the rush by way of Skagway Pass has commenced. Although the spring is a long way off, 300 persons had arrived during the last previous ten days.

Health Improved
Stronger and Better Since Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.
"I suffered with nervousness, fainting spells, pain in my head and loss of appetite. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and I am stronger, sleep better and have a better appetite." MRS. EMMA BAYLOR, Windsor, Ontario.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents.

A Long Sentence.
Williston Palmer is the name of a white man against whom there are sentences of 209 years in the Georgia penitentiary. Palmer was originally sent up for 11 years from south Georgia for burglary. Shortly afterward, while working in the mines of Dade county, he attempted, with other convicts, to escape, and in the melee that followed he killed two of the guards. He was tried some time ago for the killing of the first guard and got 99 years. He was then put on trial for the killing of the other man and got 99 years more.—Exchange.

Comparative.
A.—My wife says she saw the lights all burning in your house as she came home from the ball at 3 o'clock in the morning. She thought it a little strange.
B.—A little strange? It was a little stranger.—London Tit-Bits.
The one who will be found in trial capable of great acts of love is ever the one who is doing considerable small ones.—F. W. Robertson.
The tailors in Paris make clothes "a l'Anglais" (in English fashion), and the London tailors "a la Francaise" (in French fashion).

MAKING READY FOR A RUN.

A Locomotive Is Almost as Carefully Groomed as a Race Horse.
"Running the Fast Express" is the title of an article by George Ethelbert Walsh in St. Nicholas. Mr. Walsh says: The engineer comes down to his post of duty nearly an hour before his train is scheduled to leave. All night long in the roundhouse the engine has been carefully watched; a wiper has spent the whole night rubbing down the panting, snorting iron horse until every rod and cylinder shines like gold or silver; the banked fire has been kept going, so that a little steam has been always in the boxes, and before he left at night the fireman put everything in perfect order inside the cab. The fireman appears first in the morning and inspects the work of the roundhouse men, and if any part is not satisfactory he makes it so. The engineer makes his inspection after the fireman and thoroughly and carefully examines every part. All the bearings are then oiled, and the oil cups are filled with oil. Next the engine is run out of the roundhouse and tested. Fifteen minutes before the time to start the engine is coupled to the train, and the steam and airbrakes are tested. No race horse was ever brought to his post better fitted for running the course than is the locomotive of the fast express. In addition to the tests already made, a mechanic goes from wheel to wheel, and upon every one strikes a sharp, resounding blow to ascertain if the wheel and axle are sound. Nuts and bolts are examined. The engineer and fireman are held responsible for the perfect condition of the engine and cars before the start is made.

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and Hay Fever Permanently Cured
By Medical Vapor Inhalation—a miracle of nature.
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are going like "hot cakes" as they are just what all economical house-keepers have been looking for.

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are the best stock we have ever handled in that line, and our sale for them are increasing every day.

Our Candied Citron Peel
sells itself on sight, being fresh clear and juicy.

Our New Flavorings
Are giving splendid satisfaction, and once used will be always used.

For all Choice Xmas Groceries
—GO TO—
Beer and Goff's

DIVIDEND NOTICE
Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island,
Charlottetown Nov. 29th 1897.
Notice is hereby given, that a half yearly dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable at its Banking House, on and after January 3rd, 1898.

ANNUAL MEETING
MERCHANTS BANK OF P. E. I.
The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of P. E. Island, will be held at its Banking House, Gt. George Street, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January, next, 1898, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. Proxies must be left with the cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.
J. M. DAVISON, Cashier.
Nov. 29 15 wk td

HENRY R. LORDLY C. E.
A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.
Graduate College of Civil Engineering Cornell University.
Consulting Engineer for General Work, Specialties: Hydraulic, Sanitary Engineering and Bridge Designing.
Offices at Charlottetown and St. John. Island correspondents address to harlottetown.
Oct 14 d&w

FAMILY DISPUTES.

How They Were Once Settled by Fair Fight in Court.
In some parts of Germany, when the relations of husband and wife become strained, so to speak—in other words, when each returning day gives birth to new squabbles and the man's hand is as ready as the woman's tongue—the couple were brought before the magistrate, who, after listening to recriminations, ordered them to prepare for the ordeal by battle. The man was placed in a cask, which was then nearly filled with sand, so that he was covered up to the waist. In some towns a pit was kept handy for the purpose, just as the ducking stool was kept on Bankside, opposite St. Paul's. When he was thus half buried, the man received a short stick for his right hand, while his left hand was tied up across his chest. He was thus one armed and could only deliver his blows if his opponent came near enough.
The lady put on a linen garment, the right sleeve of which was lengthened. In the end was tied up a stone. The sleeve projected about 12 inches beyond her hand. She had thus a formidable weapon, but in order to use it she had to get close to the enemy. Now observe the situation and the chances. If she succeeded in bringing the stone down upon her husband's head, she might knock him senseless; she might even brain him, but in order to do so she would expose herself to the full blow of his stick. The battle might, in fact, be settled by a single assault. But mark the craftiness of man. It was better to make a woman ridiculous than to knock her silly. The husband, therefore, if he was a philosopher, did not try to hit his wife; he warded her blows with his stick. He tried to catch the sleeve upon his stick; then the stone flew round and round and the lady was caught. She could not move, and the victorious husband dragged her unwilling head first into his cask.—London Queen.

A Crusher.
An amusing story is told of the crown princess of Italy, who excited so much interest during her recent visit to London. The Montenegro royal family is one of the oldest in Europe, but also one of the poorest, and the court is not large. When Princess Helene arrived in Rome, a distinguished lady in waiting tried to patronize her, but the crown princess effectually put a stop to this at once. "Your royal highness must find the court life a great change. The etiquette and stiffness must be very novel to your royal highness," was the remark made, but the princess replied, with sang froid, "On the contrary, I think it is wonderful how well things are done at court here—considering it is so very 'new.'"

Headaches.
For most aches of the head the hot water bag is a good friend, but when the face has the flush and the eyes show a peculiar look which tell of a congestive headache then heat in that neighborhood is insupportable. Instead of this apply cold. If you have no ice bag, fill your hot water bag pretty full of ice water, put in pieces of ice as large as will pass the mouth and lay this at the back of the patient's neck. Applied to the armpits and wrists, ice often affords great relief to the sufferer.

When Mr. Labouchere, the English journalist, was in St. Petersburg at one time, he saw the Dutch minister at a reception dive his hand deep into a box of cigars placed for the use of visitors and fill his pockets full of them before going.

EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY AT LEWIS'
From now until the end of the year, every day will be bargain day at our store.
All kinds of fancy goods, in China, Celluloid, Plush, Oak and Glass, all kinds of Toys, Games, Dolls, Doll's Sleighs, Doll's Carriages, Doll's Tea-sets, Boy's and Girl's Sleighs. Also all kinds of Crochery. Make no mistake in the place, but come direct to
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SEASON 1897—1898.
St Peter's New Hall, Ch'town
Alternate Tuesdays as follows:—
Dec. 14th and 28th.
Jan. 11th and 25th.
Feb. 8th and 22nd.
Particulars of each Entertainment will be given in due course in our local columns sept 13—

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You Cannot Be Sure That it is
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Has more insurance in force, a greater annual income and more assets than any other company in the world. It is the oldest active American Co.
Total Assets, \$234,744,148.42
Invested in Canada, 4,257,520.75
Total Surplus, nearly 30,600,000.00
Insurance in force, 918,698,358.00
Income in 1896, \$49,702,695.27, being TWELVE MILLION more than the total Revenue of the Dominion of Canada.
Issues the most liberal policies and pays larger dividends, on all policies than any other company, and is beyond doubt, the wealthiest and greatest company in the world. All policies payable in gold. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.
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To reduce our large stock of woolen underwear we give the following prices:
50c suits for..... 40.
55c suits for..... 35.
60c suits for..... 40.
75c suits for..... 60.
\$1.00 suits for..... 80.
1.25 suits for..... 1.00
1.50 suits for..... 1.20
1.75 suits for..... 1.40
2.25 suits for..... 1.80
Proportionate discounts off top shirts. These are genuine reductions off goods already marked low.

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CHEAP FOR SPOT CASH
14 TONS
BET QUALITY HAY BALE WIRE
Cut 10 1/2 feet; gauge 14, at the
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....QUEEN STREET....
Pronounced best quality by all who have used it.
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where you got that cold. Do you know where you can get the cure for it? Every drug store keeps Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures coughs and colds.