

OUT OF 2,000 CLAIMS

Against an Accident Co. for last year, 631 were for accidents caused to pedestrians walking on the sidewalk.

THE OCEAN ACCIDENT

Insures against all kinds of accidents. Its premiums are low, and it issues a good policy.

E. R. Brown
General Agent
Charlottetown

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 9, 1897.

THE HACKETT CASE.

The Patriot states that THE EXAMINER is fighting against law. This is not true. What we contend is, that Mr. Hackett did not get the benefit of the law.

Sir Henry Strong says:—

"The object of the law is to relieve candidates from the consequences of corrupt acts, trivial or unimportant in character, of their agents."

Sir Henry Strong says: further.

"I admit that the offence proved in the present case was of a trivial and unimportant character, and the appellant was acquitted of all the other charges of which the particulars contained a great number."

Why, then, did he not give "the appellant" the benefit of the law? Because, as Sir Henry Strong says, it did not appear that he (Mr. Hackett) administered any caution to Callaghan (with whom he was driving) against treating electors with whiskey. But, as Sir Henry Strong admits, it was not shown that Mr. Hackett was aware that Callaghan had any whiskey in the buggy! How, then, could he be justly unseated on account of his failure to administer caution against treating to a man whom he did not know had the means of treating? We do not fight against the law. But we maintain that the decision is unreasonable in view of the law and the facts.

Mr. Hackett had, as Sir Henry Strong admits, announced "at public meetings that he wanted the election to be carried on properly and warned his supporters against the commission of illegal acts." Was it, then, reasonable or just to unseat him and condemn him to pay heavy costs because he did not give a special warning to Mr. Callaghan, even though he did not know that the latter had the whiskey? We say, no. Though all the judges and lawyers in Christendom were to say "yes," we believe that the common sense of fairly implanted in the breasts of the common people would rebel against such an unreasonable conclusion. The unreasonableness of the decision of the Supreme Court is the more apparent when we consider all the circumstances. "Callaghan," as Sir Henry Strong admits, "took the voter secretly into a barn and gave him a drink out of a bottle of whiskey which he had brought with him." Being given "secretly," Mr. Hackett could not have known anything of it. Yet he has been unseated because he did not administer any special warning against giving it! Surely this is not a righteous judgment. But it is held by Sir Henry Strong that Mr. Hackett ought to have suspected something, because "meeting certain persons who are proved to have been electors, Callaghan went with them into the woods and remained for some minutes." But this was after the alleged corrupt treating of O'Brien, on account of which Mr. Hackett was unseated, took place! How then was it possible for Mr. Hackett's suspicions to have been aroused before the alleged corrupt treating occurred? It was not possible. Was it just to condemn Mr. Hackett because he failed, under these circumstances, to administer caution before it was possible that his suspicions could have been aroused? We say that it was not just; and we believe that all ordinary fair-minded men will agree in this conclusion.

We ask the electors of West Prince to consider these points. They are of infinitely greater importance than any question of politics now before the public. "Let justice be done though the heavens should fall."

Mr. Hackett had the seat and no one can say that he did not represent faithfully and creditably the people of West Prince. The seat has been taken from him, not on account of any act of his, but on account of what must have been a misconception by the judges of the facts of the case. He did not get the benefit of the law, the object of which is, in the words of Sir Henry Strong "to relieve candidates from the consequences of cor-

rupt acts, trivial or unimportant in character, of their agents."

That part of the judgment of the Supreme Court to which we have here referred will be found in another column of this day's paper.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—The Liberals estimate an expenditure of millions more than the late Government expended. Yet they were elected as our great economists!

—The Patriot of yesterday reports that "the mail arrived here at 11.30 this forenoon. It is all open water at the Capes." Where, oh where, is the Petrel?

—The Government evidently wants to "kill time" until after the Nova Scotia elections. Their friends in Nova Scotia must have a chance, even though the whole country is suffering because the new tariff is not brought down.

—The Guardian's correspondent "Citizen," in this morning's paper, need not trouble himself about the new Franchise Law and the disqualification of Dominion officials. Some years ago, when the Brit House of Commons made an attempt to "disfranchise the young men of this Province, the Senate amended the obnoxious clause, and it can be depended on to do so again.

A LESSON FROM DENMARK.

Denmark is a small country having a population of 2,200,000, and yet the inhabitants of Denmark are among the richest people in the world. Mulhall, a statistician of great repute, estimates the national wealth, per head of population, of different countries, as follows: England, £247; Denmark, £230; France, £224; Holland £216; Belgium, £125; Germany, £140. At the beginning of the present century, Denmark was one of the poorest countries of Europe, and now ranks second as to the wealth of the average citizen. This wonderful progress has been made almost entirely through the development of agriculture. The principal products of Denmark's agriculture are butter, eggs and bacon. In the year 1895, the exports from that country of these three staple commodities amounted to \$80,900,869. This vast sum was distributed among a large part of the inhabitants of the country, and its benefits were not confined to the few.

All but a small fraction of the Danish products are sold in British markets. Why should not Canada have, except in the matter of transportation, advantages equal to those of Denmark in trade with the United Kingdom? Danish products cannot claim the reputation of a long established trade, as it is within recent years they have been exported in large quantities to the United Kingdom. Prior to 1888, the farmers of Denmark exported large numbers of living swine, chiefly to Germany. A swine fever having broken out in Denmark, the exportation of live swine was forbidden and the farmers decided to go into bacon curing. Co-operative curing factories were established, and since this time the industry has steadily developed, until now it is of national importance. The export trade in butter first assumed prominence about the year 1876, when, influenced by a fall in the price of corn, the Danish farmers gave up corn growing for dairy farming. The rulers of Denmark have always been ready to assist the farmers in these produce industries, and the plans followed by the Government experts have served as models to the dairy officials of the Canadian Government. In Canada the chief difficulty to be overcome by the exporters of farm products is that of transportation. The present Government, continuing the conservative policy, has announced an energetic policy in regard to this matter, and it is to be hoped that the export trade in butter, eggs and bacon will increase to great proportions.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FREDERICTON, April 7.—It is understood that an important change is to take place in the agency of the Merchants Bank here on or about the first of May next. Mr. W. R. Racey, now inspector and formerly manager of the Bank's agency here is to again assume the management of the Fredericton Branch and Mr. Mitchell, the present manager, goes to take charge of another agency.

CANEA, April 7.—There were conflicts in various parts of the island yesterday. In every instance the insurgents were the aggressors. They have captured several cannons.

SOUSA'S BAND will play in Charlottetown on the 8th of June.

Now's The Time

Look over the house and send all the worn furniture to us for repairs. A stitch in time applies to furniture as to all other things, and ours is the place where you can save "nine" either in new furniture or in repairs to the old. Telephone or ask for our teams to call.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd.

HOME MAKERS.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

Some Information Regarding Their Respective Positions on the Frontier.

The New York Times' London cable says: This fact that the Greek army is also the Greek nation, assembled not only to fight, but to decide all other questions of the hour is at once the most attractive and the most dubious feature of the situation. You have the solidarity of a deep rooted body plus the enthusiasm of a political mass meeting. Besides the many thousands of regular soldiers there are unnumbered masses of armed peasants who come and go in the camps, creating an impression of inevitability on the exultant beholders. So far as we can estimate they notably outnumber the Turks posted on the other side of the frontier. Their solitary idea is to make a grand rush in overwhelming force and sweep the Turks before them through Janina and Macedonia alike, and out every mother's son of them to the sea. They argue that not only are they superior in numbers and clan, and quite equal in courage, but in Macedonia at least they will be supported by the entire population to boot. The whole peasantry will rise to help them chase the hated Turks either to the coast where the Greek ships wait to complete their destruction, or to the northern boundary, where the Bulgarians and Serbians will fall upon their flank. This is a very inspiring picture, but it has its doubtful points.

All the fortified positions along the frontier are on the Turkish side. Spring is very early, and even the snow mantle of huge Olympus is beginning to look ragged. A fortnight hence the roads will be practicable for military movements; but these roads are extremely narrow and difficult, and the Greeks, as invaders, will have to face at least an even chance that their first assault will be turned into a crushing defeat. Suppose this should happen, and the Turks follow it up by a swift and powerful advance. The lay of the land is all in favor of such a success gaining impetus as it goes. The Greeks have no fortified lines at all, and very little artillery. Trained experts say that if the Turks once burst into the sally flushed with success, nothing can stop them this side of Thermopylae, if, indeed, this side of Athens itself. It is all an open and mostly indefensible country, where guerilla fighting and any amount of individual heroism count for nothing.

It is admitted that the Greek navy, on the other hand, could not only ravage the Turkish coast indefinitely, and probably cut the Turkish line of communications at Salonica, but could liberate all the Hellenic islands of the Archipelago, with a population of 400,000, so that they will never be Turkish again. Whatever else happens there is, however, a general suspicion that the Powers will intervene to prevent the Greek fleet from such action.

Monstrous as such intervention would be, and also become, there is a legitimate suspicion that the powers have been led to postpone decisive measures about the Greek blockade in order to give the Turks time to bring up their reserves to the frontier so as to be able to thrash the Greeks at once when the fighting comes.

THE SPANIARDS ARE DESERTING.

The New York Sun's Havana despatch says: "Desertions are still very numerous in the Spanish army. At Mantanza, a company of 47 men have passed over to the insurgents on account of the scanty and poor food supply, and the non-payment of the money due them. The authorities are careful to prevent the news from being printed here, for fear that it may influence the rest of the army to follow the same course. In Santa Clara province the desertions are still more numerous. By orders from Madrid Gen. Weyler is trying again to induce the insurgents to accept the alleged reforms, and has employed for that purpose Senor Marcos Garcia, ex-mayor of the town of Sancia Spiritus, Weyler suggests to the insurgents that after the present plan of reforms has been practically tried in the island, Spain will grant to Cuba more liberal home rule. He holds out the prospect, also, of a general amnesty, including the pardon of all Cubans who are in the revolutionary ranks and all who are under charges before the Spanish tribunals for common offences. He adds, that in the treaty of capitulation the insurgents will receive all the military honors of a belligerent army. It is positively known that notwithstanding all the semi-official Spanish news to the contrary, General Gomez has sternly rejected all these proposals and warned Senor Garcia that if he ever falls into his hands he will be hanged as a traitor. The same attitude is assumed by the Cuban government at Camaguey.

OPENING OF THE BONNETS

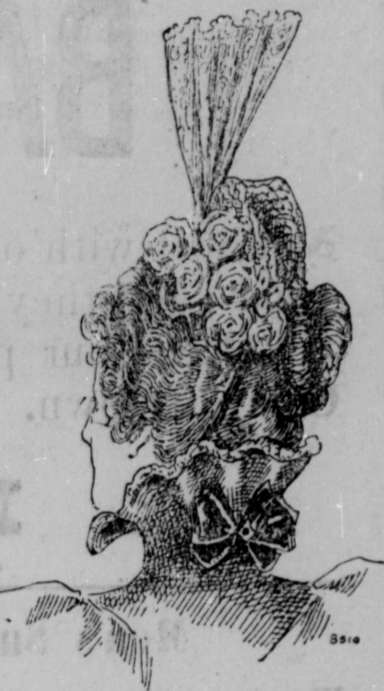
WATCH FOR OUR OPENING

Ribbons

WILL FLUTTER

Roses..

WILL BLOOM



On Reception Day.

IN CHARLOTTETOWN'S GREATEST STORE

Our Easter exhibition will present an exhibit worth talking about.

MILLINERY

FROM PARIS

It will be Women's Day at Paton's. Watch for date. Call and inspect.

JAS. PATON & CO'Y.

NEW STOCK

NOW OPENING

Ladies' Hats,
Flowers,
Blouses,
Shirt Waists.

T. J HARRIS

LONDON HOUSE.....

A Snap in Boneless Fish

Having a large stock of Boneless Fish on hand, and wishing to reduce it at once, we have decided to make a big reduction in the price. For a few days we will offer a

30 lb. Box Boneless Fish for 95c

This is first-class stock, put up only a few weeks ago by one of our best packers, and we guarantee every box of it.

BEER & GOFF

ANNUAL FANCY SALE

THE LADIES OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH

WILL HOLD THEIR Annual Fancy Sale and Tea

—ON— Thursday, April 22nd

—IN THE— ST. JAMES' HALL

Doors open at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. Tea from 5 to 8 o'clock. Admission 10c. Tea Tickets, 25 cents. 74-135

Wall Papers!

Wall Papers!

A fine assortment of American and Canadian Wall Papers now in stock. For Prices and quality we will not be beaten. Have a look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

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QUEEN STREET