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E. R. Brow General Agent Charlottetown

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 7, 1897.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY RATES.

REPLYING to a criticism of the Guardian, Mr. Hunt writes to that paper and says: "Readers of THE EXAMINER may remember that I have frequently written the Conservative governments were in power written on the subject, urging our claims for a reduction of charges on the same grounds as stated in my letter above referred to. I have also, personally and by letter, endeavored to induce the minister of railways to reconsider the question of rates and make reasonable and just concessions to us."

Readers of THE EXAMINER, including a large proportion of the intelligent people of the Province, can we have no doubt bear testimony to the truth of Mr. Hunt's statement regarding his public letters. It is a fact that leading Conservatives here were never backward in representing the expediency of reforms, in respect to the Railway and other matters, while the Conservatives were in power at Ottawa. As a result much was accomplished, and particularly while Hon. Mr. Ferguson was a member of the Cabinet. But for a great part of the long Conservative term the P. E. Island was, according to the apparent desire of a majority of its own people, unrepresented in the Cabinet. It was then contended that when the Liberals should gain office and P. E. Island have an industrial Minister, with a portfolio, all would go well. We have now at Ottawa the Hon. L. H. Davies, and we look for a decided improvement in respect to many things, including the railway.

Mr. Hunt adds to his arguments, as already published in THE EXAMINER, a few days ago this pertinent statement of fact:—"There are hundreds of miles on the Intercolonial railway, principally in the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, that are unprofitable as the same number of miles on the Island road. A separate account is not kept against them. There is, nor can be, no discrimination against those parts of the country which contain those unprofitable sections of the I. C. R. It must also be considered that the Island road was built by ourselves, and that the cost was charged up against us, equalizing the provincial deficit. This has not been done where railway subsidies have been given in the other provinces."

It is also undoubtedly true, as maintained by Mr. Hunt, that the P. E. Island Railway does not at all compare with the Intercolonial in respect to comfort of cars, speed of trains, or directness of routes—and for these reasons Mr. Hunt's claim for a reduction of fares is reasonable and just. To all the points advanced by Mr. Hunt there is to be added this argument:—The P. E. Island Railway depends wholly upon local traffic in a Province that is more thickly populated than any other part of Canada;

In competition with it are steamers and schooners of which men in business are ready to take advantage, while farmers are quick to hitch up their own teams and take the shorter road rather than the railway.

Consequently the rates applicable to a railway running through a sparsely settled country between great centres of population are not applicable to the P. E. Island railway, and it is incumbent upon the authorities to reduce the rates in order that the local traffic may be attracted to the railway.

THE CORN AND PORK DUTIES.

WHILE the Tariff Commission sat at Ottawa a distinct attack was made by the big lumber merchants upon duties imposed for the protection of our farmers. The Hon. Erskine H. Bronson said that he was willing that the pork duties should remain, but he wanted the duty on corn reduced. Mr. J. R. Booth was so modest. He had no particular complaint to make as regarded the lumber trade, but he wished to make some general remarks. We quote the Montreal Star's report:—"His idea of fostering a country was to foster all that was natural to it and to make everything that was not natural free. He did not believe Canada could ever compete in the matter of pork with the Western States, where corn could be grown for 15 or 16 cents a bushel. Therefore, he thought pork should be free. He did not think that the workman should be taxed to assist the farmer. The duty on pork did not assist the farmer much, but it did tax the workman. Lumbermen bought pork by the carload, or two or three car loads at a time. They found it difficult to get heavy pork in such quantities. Then they found that Canadian pork, for some unknown reason, did not keep. He had never tried Canadian as against American pork in cooking, but he thought it would compare favorably."

It is clear that, if the lumbermen of Ottawa have their way, corn will be brought here from the United States free

of duty to take the place of the oats grown by our own farmers, and pork fed in the States will also be brought in here to drive our pork out of our own markets. This, while the United States markets remain closed to us! There is evidently cause for our farmers to awake to their interests.

The Tariff Commission is not coming here. P. E. Island is not considered to be of sufficient importance to justify a visit on the part of the Government Commissioners. Some other means of representing the agricultural interests of this Province must therefore be found.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF FARMERS

Sir,—In this country the farmers are the only wealth-producing class to which we can refer as the industry or principal dependence upon questions of the general and private interests, and hence the necessity of being prompt and vigorous in advancing the best ways and means to encourage and promote that most desirable occupation.

Agriculture is the first and most necessary of the arts and sciences, for it is the source from which we draw everything we require in the way of food, and it is the chief source of our public school funds and Provincial Government of Canada. The all-absorbing question before us at present, and more particularly before our Government—is how to keep our young men on the farm. Our public schools, strict and without delay, demand a still further consideration on the part of those who have charge of them, in order to make them better able to meet the urgent requirements of the times. It is not supposed that the leading object of our national schools is to prepare and urge our young men and women to go to the States or to those professions and trades that are usually suited mostly for cities. We all know that a certain number of doctors, lawyers, agents, merchants, smiths, tailors, carpenters, etc., is enough in any place. But we cannot have too many farmers of the right kind. In the Dominion of Canada there is plenty of room and work and pressing demands for many millions of farmers, but not for any of the other trades and professions. Why are so many of our good young men leaving us year after year, and going to the States and seeking government and railroad employments, thinking they are successful in any other occupation but in farming? It is because they hear so much about these places and positions. It is the common talk and gossip among some of our country people, and as they hear so little about the comforts and advantages of farming, either in or out of school, can we blame them for it? It is not matter of surprise to us if many of them are not inclined to stay on the farm? There is a remedy to this evil which is fast gaining possession of the minds of many of our people, and we should use no time in making efforts for its application. "Preach the word, be instant in season and out of season; reprove, entreat, rebuke in all patience and doctrine."

It is most desirable and needful that we should do our very best to widen, spread far and near, and strengthen the inclination and encourage our young men to stay on the farm. This is more particularly required among the poorer class of farmers, because, as they feel the pressure of hard times more severely, their sons and daughters and the parents themselves, in many cases, are inclined to go to something else which they think will pay them better and out of which they can make a living. We should hold up and preach up agricultural pursuits, the farmer's occupation, his work, his duty, the great importance of that calling, the best methods that will open up a further knowledge of many things connected therewith. In fact we should hold them up in all their living, excellent and attractive forms, study them, open the powers of their understanding to them, be it wiser to them and keep solidly to them. Teach them the advantages of agriculture in all its branches and they will go to it earnestly. This should help to explain and settle many of those unreasonable disputes about the exodus and its cause. There is no effect without a cause, nor cause without an effect. Our young men, and all women, to a great extent, are so anxious to go to the States and to other positions away from the farm because they hear and read so much about them. Let them hear more about the advantages to be obtained at home, and they will turn to them. Time and space will not permit me to go into many details in this matter, but for the present I will mention a few and in future numbers give more.

I want it to be understood, Mr. Editor, that I am not pressing any personal views upon those who feel that I have been repeatedly asked to put something in the public press on this question. We must help the good cause.

Let us consider the necessity and the good result of equalizing revenue and expenditure on the farm. For years a large number of our farmers have got into the habit of running into debt for too many of those things which they could very well procure for themselves on their farms by their own brains and better management. Our fathers and grandfathers used to do the most of their own provisions on the farm, live within their means and thus save the money. We must, to a great extent, retrace our steps and put in practice that good example. Take the bill for flour and other things required for table provisions. It is surprisingly large. There could and should be more of that raised on the farm. The number of families in the country who have to buy their butter and meat, etc., all winter is surprising. Take them, what they buy by way of boots and shoes, clothing for men and women, and the money they have to give out to get those articles made and kept in repair; then the expensive materials and fashions that have to be kept up! This takes a great deal of money every year, and where is the money to come from in those hard times and low prices for oats and potatoes? Then the bill for machinery of different kinds, and the poor care that is taken of them; the bill for hayseed every spring, and for hay and straw to bring their cattle through, and also for seed oats and potatoes and other things too numerous to mention! Until our farmers make up their minds to raise all or as much as possible of those things on their own farms; they cannot hold their places.

The dairy industry has done a great deal to let the farmers know some of the benefit to be derived from giving more attention to their cows and farms. The boys must be taught to take more delight and satisfaction in feeding and attending the cows, pigs, sheep and fowl, and they must learn more about this desirable matter in the school, for these are the most likely and not a natural places to supply

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report ROYAL Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

CONCERT IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL, In Aid of the Poor. Friday, Jan. 8th, 1897

P. E. Island Railway On and after MONDAY, 8th January, 1897, trains of this Railway will run daily Sundays excepted as follows:—

Table with columns: Balance due depositors Jan. 1st, 1895, Deduct withdrawals in 1895, Balance due depositors Jan. 1st, 1896, Dominion stock transferred in former years from Savings Bank, Balance due depositors at S'ide agency, Total in P. E. Island, exclusive of P. O. Savings Bank, Balance due depositors Jan. 1st, 1896, Added during year, Deduct withdrawals in 1896, Bal. due depositors at Charlottetown, Jan. 1st 1897, Dominion stock transferred in former years from Savings Bank, Balance due depositors at S'ide agency, Total in P. E. Island, Jan. 1st, 1897, O. Savings Banks.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—We understand that Mr. Hackett has determined to appeal from the decision of the Judges in the West Prince election case.

—Previous to the election of June last L'Electeur, of Quebec, Mr. Pagan's paper, told its readers that "Mr. Laurier has pronounced himself boldly for the re-establishment of the Separate schools in Manitoba, and has vigorously reproached the Government for not having interfered more promptly." The people of Quebec believed this and voted for the Liberal candidates. They are sorry now.

—The Halifax Herald writes that the electors of Tignish will "rise in revolt against the grip machine and its corrupt tactics." Certainly such tactics as brotherhood and courtesy in a candidate coming forward to swear that they were ready to be bribed by the Conservative candidate and that they obtained money from him for that purpose are not calculated to stir the honest and independent electors of Tignish whether Liberal or Conservative.

BOOKBINDING

Mr. David Bethune is taking orders for Bookbinding; Magazines, Papers, Rebinding and repairing. D. V. BETHUNE, Rochford Square.

To All Our Customers

We would most respectfully wish you a Happy New Year, and also remind you that we have a large and well assorted stock of Lumber that we want to dispose of during the winter, comprised of the following, viz:— 1, 2 and 3 inch Pine, good quality. 1, 2 and 3 inch Spruce. 2, 4 and 6 inch Hemlock. Surface planed Spruce and Hemlock boards. Scantling and Studding, all sizes, from 8x9 to 2x3. 4,000 Cedar Posts, 7, 8 and 9 ft long. 1 and 1 1/2 inch Flooring. 1 and 1 1/2 inch White-wood. Palings, Laths, Fencing, 20 ft long 1 1/2x5 5/8 Cedar Shingles, split and sawn. Spruce Shingles, imported and Island. Pine Sheathing—Clapboards. Lime in casks and barrels—best St. John's—etc, etc. All of which we will sell at lowest possible prices. POOLE & LEWIS, Pool's Wharf.

Porto Rico Molasses

Fifty puncheons, very choice. For sale by HORACE HASZARD, Charlottetown, 17th Dec., 1896—2w eod

TELEGRAPHIC. SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. NOTABLE TRIBUTE TO SIR CHARLES.

No Party Tunes in England. Canadians Will Settle Local Differences at Home.

LOXDOX, Jan. 7. No colonial statesman of recent years has received a more notable tribute of esteem from all parts of the empire than that bestowed upon Sir Charles Tupper at the St. George's Club on Tuesday night. Sir Charles Tupper in his speech studiously avoided party politics and said that Canadians had no intention to trouble the Colonial office or British public with their local differences. These the Canadians would settle among themselves. This reference is thought to refer to the Lord Aberdeen-Tupper controversy which excited some misgiving in official circles here. Sir Charles Tupper returns to Canada about the middle of February.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL. Extension of Canadian Trade. Parliament Will Probably Meet March 4.

OTTAWA, Jan. 7. The Cabinet had a three hours' sitting yesterday, at which the question of the extension of Canadian trade was under consideration. It was proposed to take steps to develop trade with South Africa, South America and Mediterranean ports. Relative to the precedence difficulty at Archbishop Fabre's funeral, it is pointed out that the imperial rule of precedence only applies to state occasions. Hence Catholic ecclesiastics could adopt any rule they saw fit. Three Ontario by-elections take place in February. Parliament will probably meet on March 4th. The Tariff Commission will confine its sittings in the Maritime Provinces to Halifax and St. John.

WRECKAGE BEARING ISLAND MARKS.

Loss of a Schooner Sailing Out of Souris.

WHITEHEAD, Jan. 7. Part of the horses and a piece of the topmast, the hatch and combings painted white, and several pieces of wreckage were picked up here yesterday by fishermen, and also boxes of boneless fish marked on the end with the following in black letters: "30 lbs. boneless fish, put up by Archibald Currie, Souris, P. E. I., and the letters 'A. C.' on the side of the box. They are supposed to be from some schooner wrecked west of Whitehead. [This evidently refers to parts of the vessel and cargo of the schooner Harvest Home, loaded by Mr. Currie and reported lost last week.]

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The Tariff on Boots & Shoes

We didn't go before the Tariff Commissioners to speak on the reductions of duty on Boots & Shoes, but we are before the people every day to prove that we have the best stock and lowest prices of any house in this country. We don't say this simply for brag, but the people tell us and we know they're right. From now until January 1st,

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For your own sake don't do it. What? the Great Bankrupt Berlin Slaughter sale

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, Overshoes, Men's and Boys' Clothing.

50 Horse Rugs at Lowest Prices you ever heard of. Come with the crowd to

J. B. Macdonald's Old Stand, Directly Opposite the West End of the Market House

The Old Year

Has been our best friend, and as it is about passed away, let us give it a good send off by investing in a nice dressing gown or smoking jacket at the Star Tailoring Store. We have a few left yet which we will dispose of at very low prices to clear. Our heavy goods in Ulstering, Overcoatings Suitings, etc, will be sold at a sacrifice to have them turned into cash.

JOHN T MCKENZIE

A NEW YEARS RACE.



GOFF BROS. CARD OF THANKS.

For the many favors received from my numerous friends and customers during the year 1896, and would wish them a happy and Prosperous New Year, and that they may all continue to buy and drink the celebrated Special Blend of Empire Tea, that I sell. Also as many more, invited to participate in the pleasures of drinking Empire Tea during 1897. T. J. MORRIS, Grocer and Crockery Man

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the firm of McKinnon & McLean, for liabilities incurred previous to the 15th day of December, A.D. 1896, are hereby notified to pay the amount of their respective indebtedness as the same accrues due, to the undersigned, at his office in Charlottetown, who alone is authorized to receive the same and give receipts and discharges therefor. W. S. STEWART. D. 22-135 3w-46i.

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Greenland Seal Capes Astrachan Capes. 24 inches long good sweep \$16.00 for \$12.00 24.50 for 18.50 26.50 for 20.00 20 inches long, full sweep \$15.75 for \$11.75 18.75 for 14.75 28.50 for 21.95

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