

THE DAILY EXAMINER, OCTOBER 18, 1895.

THE PARK ROADWAY.

We are all agreed that the Park roadway ought to be constructed. Those who represent the Province at large see in it a means of saving the land which is every year lost in the harbor, while the citizens of Charlottetown are solicitous in the prospect of a beautiful promenade, commanding our noble harbor and the adjacent landscapes, and leading directly to Victoria Park the scene of beautiful summer pastimes and pleasures.

But with everyone willing and everyone agreed—up to a certain point—it seems probable that the work will not go on, at least in the present year. It was not unreasonably objected that a hundred feet above the bank was more than was necessary to take off the front of Government House farm; and a friendly reference to the judges of the Supreme Court drew forth the decision, or opinion, that the hundred feet claimed as having been vested in the city by the Act of 1876 was below the bank.

However this may be, the work cannot now go on; and the question is, whether the city ought to carry the matter into the courts, or depend upon the Provincial Government and Legislature to place beyond any doubt the right of the city to sufficient land for the purposes of a roadway? The people generally, we believe, are decided against going to law unless it is necessary to do so in order to secure the roadway. But rather than lose the roadway they would, we believe, be willing to risk a few hundreds of dollars in testing the meaning of the Act of 1876 before the Courts.

It is, then, possible or probable that the Government will not fulfill the promise made by the Premier, will not give into the possession of the city land sufficient for the purposes of a roadway? Some persons think it is possible or probable, and among these are Councillor Haszard. If what Councillor Haszard says is true, the Attorney-General is already guilty of something that is very like a breach of faith in respect to this matter. Councillor Haszard says:

"The Lieutenant-Governor never contended, or even hinted, that the roadway was on the seashore and not on the bank. That point was raised by the Attorney-General after that gentleman had already agreed with the Street Committee to an arrangement which would not in any way interfere with the avenue leading to Government House, in presence of the City Recorder and Mr. Cundall, surveyor, and Messrs. Haszard and Hughes, of the Committee. The Attorney-General said he would not consent to the avenue leading to Government House disturbed in any way. With the exception of this, he said he did not care how much land the city got around the bank. After some further discussion the Attorney-General asked the Recorder if the city would agree to submit a special case to the Judges of the Supreme Court. The case was heard without delay, and the Judge's decision proved that the city was right in its contention that the Act of 1876 did not affect the Act of 1876. But the point raised by the Attorney-General regarding the land claimed by the city being outside the existing bank, was the one which occupied the attention of the Judges."

From this it appears that the Attorney-General agreed to an arrangement in which the city was to have land above or inside the bank, and then went before the Judges and contended that the city had a right to only a hundred feet below the bank. The Attorney-General may be able to explain away this clear inference from Councillor Haszard's statements, and he may show by his acts in the future that he was sincere in his promise that the city shall have sufficient land above the bank. In the meantime the City Council ought not, by any means, to permit the City's right under the Act of 1876 to be barred by the Statute of Limitations. We hope to see City and Province act in harmony respecting this matter. But if there should be shown a disposition to deprive the city of the roadway, the question at issue ought to be fought out in the Courts, and the Mayor and City Councillors will act wisely, if while endeavoring to effect an amicable and a satisfactory settlement, they adopt measures to that end. Let them not haggle about a foot or two of land here or there, but get the roadway.

King René's body was recently exposed by an accident in the Cathedral at Angers. In repairing the choir workmen broke through the roof of a vault in which were two coffins. The wooden cases had rotted away, and the leaden cover of the one containing the old King of Naples and Duke of Lorraine and Anjou had been torn off. The skeleton had a crown of thin gold about its head and in its hands the scepter and globe, which, being of bronze, had turned green. The other coffin, containing Queen Isabella, was intact and was not disturbed. After the inspection the vault was sealed up again.

A recent experimental shipment of fruit in cold storage from Winton, Ont., to England, has turned out bad, the peaches, tomatoes and plums being rotten, and the grapes separated from the stems.

HAVE WE FARMS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE?

The Patriot of the 15th inst., in an editorial intitled "Staying upon the Farm," comes to the conclusion that the farms in this Province are sufficiently subdivided and that there is little chance for young men to obtain land. From the census report of 1891 the editor shows that considerably more than one-third of our occupiers hold less than fifty acres, and that less than one-fifth of the holders occupy between 100 and 200 acres.

Now, although this statement may be in accordance with the figures in the census, the fact remains, nevertheless, that there are hundreds of farms that are not worked to any advantage, and that probably one-half or more of the occupied acreage is either in wilderness or so poorly cultivated as to be little better than if it were.

Land can now be bought in many parts of the Province at \$10 per acre or less, that has a considerable part of it fit for the plough; and yet we know that no purchasers can be found to buy it. The other day five farms of 50 acres each, owned by Mr. Scrimgeour, within two miles of a good shipping port, and within that distance of modern conveniences, was offered for sale on very easy terms of payment; but no purchaser could be found to buy. Hundreds of farms, now mortgaged, and which the owners would gladly sell at a small figure, are to be obtained; but there is no one to buy. Why is this the case? It is simply owing to the fact that the people of this Province have been pursuing an unprofitable system of farming, and have become discouraged. Selling oats at 30 cents per bushel, and potatoes at 18 or 20 cents will never give a farmer profit for his labor in a country like this where manuring has to be followed in order to maintain the fertility of the soil.

Another reason why young men do not take hold of land in the constant preaching of the Patriot and other Liberal papers in this Island that the Dominion Government is unduly taxing the farmers. That the taxation is excessive in some respects may be admitted; but no matter what party will be in power, considerable taxation must be imposed. When people hear, week after week, that the country is going to destruction, they lose faith in it and try to get away to some other place. Instead of advocating a better system of farming, instead of showing the people how more profitable it is to farm 20 acres of land in the best manner than to half farm 100 acres; instead of impressing on the people how fruit can be grown with profit in this Island, as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is doing; instead of telling them how to improve the quality of their dairy products, as the Dominion Government is doing through Professor Robertson and Mr. Dillon,—the exponents of the Liberal policy are howling over the inequities of the Dominion Government and making extravagant calculations of the amount of money that the people have been paying to the manufacturers of Canada.

There is no necessity for even the most ambitious of our young men to leave the Province. There is work to be done here worthy of the greatest ability. The evidence of what can be done by uniting effort and co-operation among the people has been shown in the dairy business. The same may be done in other lines. A similar system is required to stimulate the pork packing industry. A good market can be found in Great Britain for all the properly put-up pork that we can produce. Hams, loacon, shoulders and other products of the pig, properly cured and packed, will command fine prices. What we want is a co-operative system for packing, on the same plan as the cheese industry has been fostered. With two or three central packing establishments the farmers could sell their hogs alive at profitable figures, as they do in other countries; and all the animal could be utilized and nothing lost excepting the "squal." Pork growing is an adjunct of both dairy and fruit raising. There is no better place for the hog during the summer months than in the orchard, where, with the swill from the cheese factory, he will fatten himself, destroy the injurious insects that will spoil next year's fruit, and manure the land so as to increase the bearing of the trees.

The quality of the pork of this Province is unexcelled. This has been proven before now. What we want is a uniform system of packing and curing, so that when placed on the British market it will take the first place and command top prices.

This is the time to start the project, so that by next autumn our cheese and factory packed pork will be going to the English market together, and both bringing the highest prices.

If this is done, then our young men will pick up courage to start on the farm. They know that their fathers, although working hard, did not get payment for their labor. They have been educated in our schools and through the press that a man is a fool that does not get paid for his work in money; and they will not stay on the farm unless they are shown that the new way of farming has more money in it than the old.

With cheese and butter factories, orchards of apples, plums and small fruits, and pork properly put up for the English market, to say nothing of eggs which can also be produced so as to bring one shilling per dozen in the summer months, the young farmer with 25 or 30 acres of land can make more money than his father who had 100 acres, and not have to work as hard.

When these facts are brought home to the minds of our young men, when they see that as much money can be made by getting a piece of land in this Province as can be made by going to the United States, we will not have had going a begging for purchasers, whilst our young men are leaving the farm by hundreds. Therefore, there can be no doubt that the answer to the question at the beginning of this article should be in the affirmative. G. F. O.

DEPRESSION IN THE STATES.

It seems that the return of good times in the States is not general. From Ellenville, in New York State, for instance, we have the following despatch:

"Starvation is starting the canal boatmen in the face. There are 457 boats tied up all along the line. Many are empty, but more are filled with coal. For seven weeks not a boat has moved. The men have quartered their horses and mules with farmers, but they have no money to pay for their keep. The boatmen usually make ten trips every season, and they receive \$80 a trip. This season they have made only four or five trips. Few of the men have paid for their boats. The owners and Hudson Canal company sell the boats for \$2,000, and keep \$15.00 of each trip until the boats are paid for. The men are so poor now that a committee waited on the company and obtained \$20 each to help support them this winter. This amount will be charged against the boats."

It is possible, of course, that this picture is overdrawn. There must, however, be some grounds for it; and if so, it indicates depression of trade to an extent not to be found in any part of Canada.

TRADE AND MARKETS.

A fifth of our farmers received this season, up to the last of September, upwards of \$90,000 for milk supplied the cheese factories. This is as much as would be received by the sale of 300,000 bushels of oats, the shipping of which would have made a considerable stir about our wharves. In addition to this, considerable sums have been coming in daily on account of other articles sold in the neighboring provinces and further abroad. So that, although the prices of oats and potatoes are low this fall, unless there has been extraordinary depression in the neighboring provinces and further abroad, there has been an advance of a quarter of a cent per pound in cheese. The latest report from Montreal says:

"Cheese is firm, and, if anything, a shade higher to-day. As usual, buying on this side is leading the advance. For English orders are still below a parity with values here. Cables which came to hand to-day gave better limits by 1s 6d to 2s than eight or ten days ago, and there were some best term orders also, but the whole price here are too high for the bulk of the offers. Still, the fact that they have been received is an indication that September cheese is wanted, and this fact in itself is an encouraging sign. The 20,000 boxes which were announced as contracted Saturday were in the Brockville district, the basis being in vicinity of \$1c. This is an advance of 1/2c to 3/4c on last Monday's price, so that no more, and this is said of the disposition of the market."

The butter market is strong, all stock in first hand being firmly held. Most of the September make, however, has been gathered in and, as a good October make is anticipated buyers are disposed to hold back. At 19c they are free operators, but sellers want 20c, and as some lots have realized that price, in fact a little better, the latter are not in a hurry to sell. The Renfrew Mercury reports that Mr. Brice, of Montreal, engaged in the export business, has closed a deal which exceeds the creamery there of every pound of surplus butter. The value of the purchase was about \$7,000. A firm in British Columbia asked for quotations for three car loads of butter, but the company could not quote figures because it had not that amount in cold storage.

Finest Ontario, Septembers..... 8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Townships, Septembers..... 8 1/2 to 9 1/2
Quebec, Septembers..... 8 1/2 to 9 1/2
August market..... 7 1/2 to 8 1/2

Finest September creamery..... 19 1/2 to 20
Finest August creamery..... 18 to 19 1/2
Township dairy..... 16 to 17
Western dairy..... 13 to 14
The demand for pork is reported quiet. Montreal quotations are:
Canadian shortcut, clear, \$14.50 to 15.00
" mess, 16.00 to 16.50
Hams, city cured, per lb., 6.09 to 6.11
Lard, Canadian, in pails, 0.91 to 0.93
Bacon, per lb., 0.65 to 0.67
Lard, com. refined per lb., 0.66 to 0.67

The Chicago provision market was stronger, and pork advanced 10c to 12 1/2c, closing at \$8.50 October and November, \$8.50 December, \$9.50 January, \$9.85 May.

The Liverpool provision market was weaker for light bacon and prices declined 6d. to 3d., while heavy was unchanged at 30s. Pork closed at 57s. 6d., and lard at 29s. 3d. It seems probable that there will be an improved demand for sheep and mutton. A Liverpool correspondent says: "From the reports that reach me of the great sales of Scotch sheep, all classes of stock are very much dearer than a year ago, and this points with no uncertain note to dearer mutton being the rule for some time to come. This is the view that obtains very generally amongst those best able to form an opinion. To corroborate this I quote from the monthly circular of one of the largest meat importing firms in this country, and who watch the course of trade probably closer than anybody in the business: 'Several important sheep fairs in England and Scotland were held during last month. In most instances higher prices were made for broad ewes and young feeding stock. The decrease in the native stocks of both cattle and sheep would indicate that the demand for imported beef and mutton must continue to increase, and where due attention is paid to the careful selection of best qualities improved prices will follow.'"

In Toronto oats are quoted at 21 cents to 24 cents per bushel for black, and 22 1/2 cents for white and Ontario oats are coming down into the Maritime Provinces and selling in Halifax at 30 to 31 cents per bushel. In Chicago the prices are 17 1/2 cents to 18 cents per bushel. In Montreal the quotations are from 20 1/2 to 20 cents, and in New York 23 cents per bushel. So that the outlook for oats is not good. The price here now is 28 cents per bushel.

Extra eggs, higher prices are now obtained in the Boston market, and eggs are in good demand at 12 cents per dozen. On the other hand, potatoes are not at all in demand for export.

As the Guardian published the report alleged to be untrue in respect to High Sheriff Robertson's conduct in the case of John A. McDonald and family, we think that the Guardian ought to be asked to publish the contradiction. Besides, the family, if their allegations be untrue, have a better remedy in law than in the newspapers.

We claim to be the fashionable tailors and gents' furnishers of P. E. Island; you are sure to get fashionable goods when you can be so sure of the answer to the question at the beginning of this article should be in the affirmative. G. F. O.

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7 HOOK LACING GLOVES, \$1.20 PER PAIR. STANLEY BROTHERS.

COAL TELEGRAPHIC. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER. SOLICITOR-GENERAL CURRAN Elevated to the Superior Court. OTTAWA, Oct. 18. At a meeting of the Cabinet, yesterday, Solicitor-General Curran was appointed one of the Superior Court Judges of the Province of Quebec. No decision has been reached regarding his successor, but one will be appointed to-day. A petition was presented to the Premier signed by a large number of influential Montrealers protesting against the appointment of any other than an English-speaking Protestant to the position of Superior Court Bench, vacant by the death of the late Sir Francis Johnson. A Russian Ultimatum. SOFIA, Oct. 18. Snobola, the personal organ of the late ex-Prince Miranoff, Stamboulis, announces that one of Russia's conditions with Bulgaria is the abdication of Prince Ferdinand in favor of his infant son, Boris, that the latter shall become a member of the Russian church, and that a Russian be nominated as Minister of War for Bulgaria. Invited to Enter the Cabinet. MONTREAL, Oct. 18. Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Provincial Secretary, arrived here to-day and met the Hon. Mr. Ives. One of the Provincial Secretary's colleagues is authority for the statement that Sir Mackenzie Bowell has invited Mr. Pelletier to enter the Dominion cabinet. If so, it is likely that he will accept.

COAL TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL CURRAN Elevated to the Superior Court.

OTTAWA, Oct. 18.

At a meeting of the Cabinet, yesterday, Solicitor-General Curran was appointed one of the Superior Court Judges of the Province of Quebec. No decision has been reached regarding his successor, but one will be appointed to-day.

A petition was presented to the Premier signed by a large number of influential Montrealers protesting against the appointment of any other than an English-speaking Protestant to the position of Superior Court Bench, vacant by the death of the late Sir Francis Johnson.

A Russian Ultimatum.

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Obituary.

MONTREAL, Oct. 18.

Alex. Cross, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, died last night.

FATHER MURPHY'S GOLD CURE—An efficacious and permanent cure for drunkenness, morphinism, and the tobacco habit. Testimonials and all information touching the treatment furnished on application to the undersigned. Correspondence strictly confidential. J. E. Quinn, Manager, College St., Halifax, N. S. sep24, 1mon.

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85 yards Table Linen, good width, 14 1/2c. 325 yards good Flannelette, several patterns, only 6, 7 and 8 cents.

353 yards good wide English Flannelette, at a price to clear and a price that will be below wholesale.

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