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E. R. Brown
General Agent
Charlottetown

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 29, 1897.

HILLSBOROUGH BRIDGE.

THE EXAMINER was, if we mistake not one of the first to advocate co-operation on the part of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in the construction of a bridge across the Hillsborough. It is needless, therefore, to say that we are pleased to note that the idea has taken shape, and that there is some prospect of a bridge in connection with the proposed Belfast and Murray Harbor Railway. The time and manner in which Mr. Peters has taken up the proposal suggests an election kite; and the resolution is so indefinite that, in itself, it amounts to nothing. Still its passage by an unanimous vote of the Legislature, shows that both parties are in favor of co-operative action. The idea originated in the Board of Trade, when James Paton, Esq., brought the matter up and submitted the report of a committee appointed to enquire into it. After discussion the Board appointed a committee to wait upon the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Minister of Agriculture. This committee fulfilled its duty, talked the matter over with the Ministers, and opened the matter up for action on the part of the two Governments. It will thus be seen that the practical steps now being taken towards the construction of a bridge over the Hillsborough were begun upon a non-partizan basis. Upon a non-partizan basis they ought to be continued. There is no necessity whatever to drag into party politics a matter about the utility and desirability of which all are agreed. Let us proceed with this business in a business-like way, and metaphorically sit down upon any and every man who may attempt to make party capital out of the construction of a bridge over the Hillsborough, or seek election upon that issue. We are agreed upon the matter; let us unite and co-operate for the purpose of obtaining that which is a need of both town and country.

SHOWING THE WHITE FEATHER.

Mr. Peters took technical objection, yesterday, to a resolution which Mr. Shaw desired to submit; and he succeeded in obtaining the Speaker's ruling. By this means he stopped the discussion and put it off until the last hours of the session. On reading Mr. Shaw's resolution, the idea is suggested that Mr. Peters was actuated by a motive other than that of punctilious regard for the nice observance of Parliamentary rules. The resolution sets forth four propositions:

- (1) The present Government gained power at the election of 1893 by leading the people to believe that the days of taxation were far off and by promising through economy and reform to make revenue and expenditure meet.
- (2) The people were given to understand that Free Trade with the United States in the products of the soil would be obtained by the return of the Liberals to power at Ottawa.
- (3) Owing to the most reckless waste and extravagance in the various departments of the public service, the Government have seen fit to enact a system of taxation that is unfair and unjust and bears most unevenly on the people of this province.
- (4) Notwithstanding the enormous amount collected in taxes during the past three years, the yearly receipts have not been equal to the expenditure, and as a consequence a public debt of an alarming magnitude has been rolled up that threatens to jeopardize the future interests and well-being of this province.

There is reason to believe that the absolute truth contained in each of these propositions, and a well grounded anxiety that the people should, in the interests of his Government, be permitted to forget it, caused the Premier to take the technical objection which was upheld by Mr. Speaker. Mr. Peters feels, in his bones, that constitutional discussion and agitation are, if possible, to be avoided at this juncture. So he took advantage of a technical objection to put Mr. Shaw's resolution out of the Legislature. A courageous leader, with a large majority at his back, oughtn't to show the white feather!

FARMING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

MONEY may be lost as well as won in the Transvaal. The experience of an English gentleman, as narrated in The Field, shows that farming is a more lucrative employment here than there. Some one had suggested that the Transvaal offered a good field to British farmers starting with a capital of £1,000. The Englishman writes in reply:—

"I bought a farm within easy reach of Johannesburg, after trekking all round, and having a good look at the crops (such as they are in that country), and noting the condition of their cattle, sheep and horses, etc., and a better farm I am satisfied does not exist in the Transvaal for agricultural products. After spending far more than the £1,000 Mr. B. advises emigrants to take out—in ploughing, sowing and fencing, and making shift to sleep and live in a tin and mud hut—my first year's crop was nil; not an ear of corn did I gather; the beautiful army of locusts came my way and gathered the lot, including every vestige of green, such as grass, young fruit trees I had planted, and even the bark off the posts. The second year they came again, but not so bad; and the third year I managed to get a nice drought, which effectually prevented any sprouting of the seed. I tried irrigation at great expense, but found, with a blazing sun overhead and the earth like a sponge, I could only manage to partly irrigate, at a cost of £3 per week for coal and labour, one acre of the 200 I had ploughed and sown. Then my cattle took rinderpest, and ended the ploughing match altogether. The result for the four seasons was of less value than the seed sown. Potatoes occasionally pay, but I have seen at harvest less dug than were planted; and this is not uncommon in the Free State and Colony as well as in the Transvaal. Horse sickness is very prevalent in the Transvaal, and it is sheer folly to attempt to breed horses within 100 miles of Johannesburg. Sheep did fairly well in places, and oxen in other parts, until the rinderpest swept the country. A few vegetables can be grown in very favoured spots, and generally pay well; but it cannot be done in a big way with any certainty—hence coolies and their patches only. To sum up, my experience (and I am not alone) cost me near £5,000, and I think I went on the very lines Mr. B. would advocate, viz., a vigorous English system of agriculture, combined with local conditions, etc. I tried mealies, oats, barley, lucerne, clover, wurtzels, potatoes, and fruit trees (200 I put in, most died); I lost valuable imported stock, and, instead of reaping a modest £600 per annum, I am still looking for my capital to come back."

Yes, our English gentleman, would have done much better if he had invested his money in a farm on Prince Edward Island.

TALKING AND ACTION.

THE Toronto Globe, in the course of some comments upon the increased taxes and debt of Canada, says:—

"It is true that the leak has continued to gain during the past year, but it can and must be stopped. We must not settle more deeply in the sea of debt."

How similar this language to that held by the Liberals of this Province before and shortly after they came into office! Yet, in point of fact, both the debt and the taxes of Prince Edward Island have been rapidly enlarged. As it has been in the smaller Province, so it bids fair to be in the wider area of the Dominion. It is the habit of our Liberals to talk one way and to act another way.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—By the way, is the Liberal edition of the N. P. making you rich?

—What has become of that promise to 'sweep away every vestige of protection'?

—The Empire (of London) states that the house that Labby lives in at Twickenham in summer, is not, after all, Pope's villa, although it is known by that name. It simply occupies the site of Pope's villa—long since pulled down. Alterations are being made just now at the house, and a deeply-carved stone, set in one of the entrances to the house, having been freed from a thick coating of concrete, reveals the following inscription: "On this spot stood, until 1809, the house of Alexander Pope. The grotto that formed the basement still remains, 1848."

ESTEEMED EXCHANGES.

Mail and Empire: Mr. Laurier has apparently forgotten his policy of "free trade as they have it in England."

Mail and Empire: The proposed expenditure, it is interesting to observe, is the largest ever anticipated by a Finance Minister of Canada.

Montreal Star: The Government has shown a good deal of good sense in continuing to a very large extent the tariff policy under which Canada has prospered. A few months in office and a systematic enquiry have evidently done much to modify the rude theories which were good enough when dissociated from the responsibilities of office.

Halifax Herald: Mr. Fielding has given the poor old Chronicle, which he previously edited, a good many hard knocks by his new tariff; but the unkindest cut of all is his proposal to INCREASE THE DUTIES ON IRON!! When the Chronicle has sufficiently recovered from the shock to regain speech on this point, the public will like to hear from it.

Montreal Star: The reduction of a whole cent a gallon on coal oil is a little like a Fosterian touch of tariff reform, not being sufficient to cause Mr. Lister's constituents to cry with rage or anybody else's constituents to weep with gratitude. The abolition of the restriction with regard to transportation of oil in tanks is of more importance.

St John Sun:—It will not do to make the claim that the tariff on the whole has been reduced. Mr. Fielding himself declared in his introductory remarks that he intended the new scheme of duties to produce a million dollars more than could be obtained from the present tariff. There may be reason to believe that it will fail to do so unless a great increase in imports shall take place. But if it fails to increase taxation, it will fail to carry out the intention of its author. It is true that a part of the increase is to be obtained from excise and chiefly from tobacco, but the revenue collected from tobacco must be paid by the people the same as any other revenue. The smokers need not smoke, and to that extent the tariff is a voluntary one. If the price of tobacco is doubled no doubt there will be less tobacco used. But then there will be less revenue collected, and Mr. Fielding will find himself by so much short of money.

—The following is said to be the true story of Madame Dreyfus's efforts on behalf of her ill-fated husband:

"Captain Dreyfus, as everyone knows, was found guilty of selling information about French fortifications to the German Government, and sentenced to lifelong imprisonment upon an island off French Guiana. His wife, who is a woman of great intellectual ability and striking beauty, has steadfastly believed in his innocence, and, after the verdict she demanded a new trial, which was refused by the Government. She then endeavored to get the case taken up by various political persons, and, finding her efforts hopeless, succeeded in bringing it before the German Emperor, with whom she obtained an audience. Her tears and unalterable faith in her husband impressed the Emperor, and he promised to give the affair his personal attention. She subsequently succeeded in the interviewing the Emperor of Austria and the Czar; and lastly appealed to the Pope, who, though he would not see her, undertook to read over any evidence she chose to submit. It is now believed that, as a result of Madame Dreyfus's devoted efforts, there will be a new trial—probably at some military station in Algiers. Captain Dreyfus is, however, slowly dying on the barren island to which he has been sent, the unhealthiness of which is so notorious that even geese cannot live there. His hair has become white and his beard grey, although he is a young man and used to be a very popular and cultivated member of society."

—The spring season is backward. Damp weather has kept the land wet and unworkable. Little if any wheat or anything else has yet been sown; but the warmth added to dampness has given the grass and trees a good start. Ice lingers round our southern coasts as a result of the prevailing south and southwest winds.

Oh! Ladies, did you see the elegant new hats just received at Weeks? Three large cases opened yesterday, black and colored fancies. See the latest Sailors and new Laces, new Goff-rings and elegant new Ribbons. Beautiful is the only word expresses our new Millinery. Miss Murphy attends personally to all Millinery orders.—W. A. Weeks & Co.



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Are all right at

12c.

See window for samples. Said to be worth from 18 to 20c

JAS. PATON & CO.

We are Offering

500 Dress Lengths at

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25c per yard, worth from 30c to 38c; all good summer shades.

See our 45c Blouses; 5 dozen nice patterns.

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Lovely Black Goods.

Well worth 75c to \$1, for

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Extra value in Crepons, Serges and Sicilians. Yours for Black Goods Sicilians and Tufts.

See our stock. Our 50c Cashmere is best.

JAS PATON & COY

1 CASE DAMAGED LINENS ON BARGAIN COUNTER AT 9 A. M. TO MORROW

1 case of Linens—principally towels, etc.—damaged in transit from Scotland—some badly soiled—some not so badly—all to go on the bargain counter at a fraction of manufacturers prices. Ready to-morrow at 9 a.m.

6 dozen linen huck towels, fringed, bought to sell at 9c, placed on bargain counter at 5c	1 dozen fine pure linen huck towels, knotted fringe, regular 17c kind, to go at 8c	1 pec fine "butchers linen 37 inches wide, usual 15c value, to go at... 8c yd
5 dozen plain linen towels fringed, regular 12c quality, to sell for 6c	2 dozen large pure white linen huck towels, usual 19c kind, go at 10c	2 pcs Turkey Cotton, soiled, regular 16c kind, for..... 8c yd
1 dozen linen huck towels hemmed, red bordered regular 13c value, for .6c	3 dozen large fine grade huck, 22c quality for... 11c	2 pcs of 12c kind for 6c
2 dozen large heavy huck towels, quality that sells always for 15c, must go at..... 7c	2 dozen plain hemmed huck, size 40x27 inches, ordinarily cheap at 23c, are going at..... 12c	3 pcs fine fronting linen, badly damaged, usual price 32c to 48c per yard, must go at..... 8c yd
		120 dozen damaged handkerchiefs, at a fraction of their value, some to go at a 1c

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FAIR FOR SALE
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.....ON.....
Thursday Afternoon
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The 29th April, beginning at 4 o'clock.

For sale—Useful and Fancy Articles, Books, Dying Slopers, Home-made Candy Refreshments, and some Plants, among which a few choice Rose Trees, only 25c each. During the evening there will be given a good programme of music and readings.
Admission 10c; children 5c.
98—4i

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1897, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors and the general transaction of business.
LEMUEL McKAY,
Secretary.
97—pat

FOR SALE
(1) THAT farm of SIXTY ACRES at PISQUID, LOT 37, lately occupied by Jas. A. Campbell. The greater part cleared and in good condition. Remainder with a fine growth of hard wood.
(2) ALSO, a comfortable and well situated dwelling house and premises AT CLYDE RIVER, LOT 31, with a half acre of ground.
(3) A fine, dry building lot on Edward St., Charlottetown, (near Grafton St. R. R. Crossing), 42 feet front, by 120 feet back. Terms easy.

TO LET.
(4) THAT convenient cottage with garden, yard and stable on Poplar Terrace, East Kent St., now occupied by A. Bannerman Warburton, M.L.A. Possession 1st October next.
F. W. L. MOORE,
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