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THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 16, 1897.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Peoples' Party's Candidates.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.—PATRICK BLAKE, JAMES PATON.

FIRST DISTRICT.—D. B. McLEOD, SAMUEL BEATON.

SECOND DISTRICT.—ALEXANDER HORNE, RONALD McMILLAN.

THIRD DISTRICT.—PETER McCOURT, THOMAS A. McLEAN.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—A. A. McLEAN, HENRY WOOD.

KING'S COUNTY.

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY.—HON. DANIEL GORDON, HON. A. J. McDONALD.

FIRST DISTRICT.—JOHN McLEAN, JOHN KICKHAM.

SECOND DISTRICT.—W. A. O. MORSON, JAMES McISAAC.

THIRD DISTRICT.—JAMES E. MACDONALD, CYRUS SHAW.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—PROWSE, McKINNON.

PRINCE COUNTY.

SUMMERSIDE AND LOT 17.—GILBERT DESROCHES, A. A. LEFURGEY.

FIRST DISTRICT.—JAMES BIRCH, EDWARD HACKETT.

SECOND DISTRICT.—WILLIAM DENNIS

THIRD DISTRICT.—J. A. MACDONALD, J. F. ARSENAULT.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—WM. CAMPBELL, MALCOLM ROSS.

PEOPLES' PARTY'S MOTTO: VICTORY WITH HONOR.

Peoples' Party's Platform

"The Provincial executive will be reduced from nine to seven."

"No public money will be expended in excess of legislative appropriations, unless in case of unavoidable necessity, such as caused by flood or sudden disaster."

"Provision will be made for a quarterly publication of revenue and expenditure."

"The office or Commissioner of Public Lands will be abolished and the duties assigned to the Attorney General."

"The present ferry system will be reformed with a view to greater economy of expenditure without diminishing efficiency of accommodation."

"A reform in the administration of the Surrogate and Probate court will be effected."

"A radical change, will be made in the administration of the Public Works department, so that the money now wasted can be saved to the Province."

"The present system of taxation will be so changed that it will operate with even-handed justice, and not bear oppressively and unfairly on any class of taxpayers."

"Economy will be practised in every department, and taxation will be kept down to the lowest possible limit."

"The efficiency of the Public Service will be maintained, and revenue and expenditure will be made to square as nearly as possible."

"No further increase of the public debt will be permitted."

"There will be considerable reductions in the expenditure of the public money, and the resources of the Province will be safeguarded and husbanded by every legitimate means that can be devised."

GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

"They promised to greatly reduce the public expenditure. They have largely increased it."

"In the strongest language they condemned a provincial debt. In five years they have added over a quarter of a million of dollars to our debt."

"They solemnly professed that they could manage our affairs without taxation. In three years they have taken from the people over one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars in taxes."

"They protested against the practice of borrowing money at the banks. There has scarcely been a year since they attained power, that the Province has not owed very large amounts to one or more of the banks."

"They pledged themselves not to impose taxation without consulting the people. No sooner was the promise made than it was faithlessly broken by the introduction and passage into law of four separate tax acts."

"They seriously engaged, in 1891, to devote about 15,000 dollars of the money to be raised by debentures to the repair of the Provincial building. This has not been done. The building has received no repairs."

"They loudly proclaimed, in opposition, that there was no necessity for a Commissioner of Public Lands. That official still exists, although they have been in power for over six years."

"They denounced, with one voice, Provincial deficits. There has not been a single year of their administration that there has not been a large deficit,—their deficits aggregate over \$255,000, and if the taxes they collected be added, the astounding result of over \$393,000 will be reached."

His Reasonable Deduction.

He—You say you married a western man? She—Yes. "And that he never drinks?" "Never."

"Nor smokes?" "No, sir."

"Nor loses his temper?" "That's what I said."

"When did he die?"—Yonkers Sta man.

Shorter Hours.

"I heard ye were on strike," said Mike to his friend Pat. "I was that," answered Pat. "A strike for what, Pat?" "For shorter hours, Mike."

"An did ye get them?" "Sure we did, Mike. It's not working at all I am now."—Tit-Bits.

A Domestic Brute.

Mrs. Crusty—Fie, baby, don't chew your shoe like that. Mr. Crusty—Let him alone. When he grows up, he'll be able to chew one of your beefsteaks.—Uk.

She Would Not Stay.

"The situation of your house suits me mum," said Norah McCarty, who had visited the home of Mrs. Tenspot with a view of inspecting the inducements offered for her to assume the position of help lady in the household.

"I am glad you like it," replied Mrs. Tenspot, with becoming humility. "The pay you offer is satisfactory, too, and the number of people in the family. The room your help lady occupies is pretty good, too, but I must ask you a few more questions before I make up my mind to remain in your service."

"Certainly," replied Mrs. Tenspot humbly. "Ask all you like."

"Do you ride a bicycle?" "Yes."

"Mr. Tenspot too?" "Yes."

"Do you provide a bicycle for your cook?" "Yes, certainly. We have one for her exclusive use."

"I am glad of that. Some people seem to think that cooks ought not to ride a wheel."

"Oh, we would not think of depriving our cook of that privilege."

"What make is the wheel?" "The same make as Mr. Tenspot's an my own—the Ripporter."

"Then, ma'am, I'm sorry, but I can't come."

"Why not?" "I don't know that make. I couldn't think of riding anything but the Jimdandy make of bicycle. Goodby, mum."—Harper's Bazar.

THE HATED CATERPILLAR.

A Lover of Nature Says Something in Its Behalf.

Why the caterpillar should excite fear or disgust we could never well understand, but we have heard boys as well as girls—yes, and men as well as women—say that caterpillars made them shudder.

Yet the caterpillar spends his life in trying to keep out of everybody's way. Some species hide on the under surface of leaves, others on the stems or blades of grass, which serve them as food; others again, build little nests for concealment, or else they lie snugly hidden between the curled edges of leaves, which they draw close together until the opposite edges meet.

The caterpillar is a sociable creature in his own family. He knows that there is safety in numbers, and you will find whole companies feeding side by side while keeping a sharp lookout for their bird enemies, but when a caterpillar is by himself he scarcely dares to move for fear of attracting attention. Even when he is obliged to change his skin he doesn't venture to leave his old coat lying around. The moment that he takes it off he cuts it. The caterpillars that live in companies shed their skins boldly. Only the poor solitary fellows feel forced to swallow their old clothes.

A great protection to the unfortunate caterpillar when he leaves his nest early in the spring is his power of mimicry. The viceroy caterpillar is either red spotted or is dressed in conspicuous purple bands and he feeds on birches. He is clever enough to place himself so that he exactly resembles the opening buds and the curving shoots of the twig on which he lies. He can make himself look the color of the soft down of the buds, and he often deceives the ichneumon flies that are searching for him high and low.

With all his cleverness, with all his trouble, we know that many a caterpillar has to go to furnish a meal for the hungry birds, and we know it is the law of nature that such things should happen. But do not crush a caterpillar with your heel simply because he lies in your path. Don't shake him from the ingenious little nest that he has constructed with so cunning a patience and then stamp out his life. Leave him as a legitimate prey for the birds or for any creature that has actual need of him.—Our Animal Friends.

STOPPING AN UPROAR.

How Count von Beust Forced Wagner to Leave Vienna.

When Wagner was at the height of his popularity, he visited Vienna. Baron von Beust, then chancellor of the empire, was informed that the Prussian party intended to give him an immense serenade—a serenade which would have the air of German protest against the tendency of the ministry to make the union of Hungary and Austria more intimate. The demonstration promised to arouse strong feeling.

"Your excellency is warned," said the chancellor's advisers. "It is impossible to stop this manifestation unless Wagner goes away, and he loves oysters too well. Nothing will induce him to depart."

"You think so?" said Beust, with a smile. "An hour later Wagner was invited to dine with the chancellor. He was flattered by the invitation, and accepted it. After dinner, at which Beust was delightfully affable and entertaining, the chancellor remarked: "Herr Wagner, are you interested in autographs? I have some very curious ones to show you." And he opened a portfolio where were letters of Palmerston, Bismarck, Napoleon III, Heine and others.

Suddenly turning to a paper, dated 1848, he said: "Ah, look at this. It is very curious. What would your friend his highness the king of Bavaria say if this paper, which would be significant in connection with the political serenade which the Germans are going to give you, should be published tomorrow in the Vienna papers?"

The chancellor examined the paper, and recognized with surprise an old proclamation of one Richard Wagner, who, an ardent revolutionist in 1848, had proposed to the youth of that time to set fire to the palace of the king of Saxony. He saw his autograph, and that it might be the means of getting him into serious trouble.

"Very curious, is it not, Herr Wagner?" said the minister. "Very curious, your excellency," replied his guest.

The next morning Richard Wagner left Vienna, recalled to Balreuth by urgent business.—Strand Magazine.

The Abuse of the Dispensary.

It may be broadly stated, as the result of exhaustive statistical study, that fully 50 per cent of the patients who apply for free medical aid are totally undeserving of such charity. The main reason for this is that no effectual means are taken by the managers of these institutions to correct the abuse. For the sake of donations and the ostensible good accomplished by the treatment of a large number of patients, these charities are managed on the usual business principles of proving their right to be and to prosper on the assumed basis of demand and supply. In New York alone there are 116 dispensaries, each one of which is vying with the other in propagating the worst form of pauperism.

The public is being taught that nothing is more freely given than medical advice to any who may ask for it. The institutions in question are crowded daily by hundreds of well to do patients, who are encouraged to defraud the really poor and to cheat the charitably disposed doctor of his legitimate fee. All this goes on in spite of protests, and in open defiance of all the laws of ordinary decency and fair play. The managers of these so called charities, who virtually have the matter in their own hands, while openly pretending to deplor present conditions, are covertly combating every effort at reform, on the ground of "impracticability."—Dr. George F. Shrady in Forum.

TO RENT

A dwelling house and stable at Alexandria, Lot 49. Beautifully situated for a summer residence; four miles from South port. For particulars apply to W. W. WELLNER

British Laws.

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Held to the Contract.

"Goodness gracious! You don't mean to tell me that Maud is going to marry an auctioneer?" "She can't help herself. A hair got in her eye just as he proposed, and, of course, she had to wink."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

People seldom improve when they have no model but themselves to copy after.—Oliver Goldsmith.

Eggs \$2 a Dozen In Alaska.

A. Wolsely of Tacoma arrived on the Alki. He has about three tons of supplies which he is taking into the Klondyke, including 13 cases of fresh eggs. He expects to realize \$2 a dozen. Last spring eggs brought \$1.50 a dozen at Circle City at a time when provisions were comparatively cheap.—Alaska Miner.

The New York Wool Record shows by the official figures that there was a large increase in the production of wool in the United States between 1890 and 1893, the figures being 309,000,000 pounds for 1890 and 364,000,000 pounds for 1893. In 1894 the tariff was reduced, and a decline set in to the extent that in 1893 the clip was only 272,000,000 pounds. In the same period there was a heavy increase in the importation of foreign wool. With a high tariff on wool the Record predicts better times for the native wool growers. "While," it says, "the retrospect is one of regret and almost of despair, the prospect is one of hopefulness and cheerfulness."

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