

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

OCTOBER 22, 1895.

THE EDITORIAL CHAIR.

EVIDENCES of appreciation and esteem are always gratifying and encouraging. These THE EXAMINER has never wholly lacked through the long course of twenty-two years during which it has been under the present editorial management. But we have been particularly pleased by Mr. Newson's presentation, in connection with the enlargement and improvement of the editorial office, of a brand new editorial chair. Hitherto we have been content to sit and labor upon a very ordinary hard-wood chair. But now we have—thanks to Mr. Newson—an easy chair—one which will swing backward and forward and all around, in obedience to the editor's wish. In very truth, we may now—like the sage of Harper's New Monthly—indite and collate for the benefit of THE EXAMINER'S numerous readers upon the Editor's Easy Chair. It is possible that there may be in Mr. Newson's excellent gift a quiet suggestion that the vigorous young journalist is giving place to the elderly gentleman who has need of a somewhat easier seat than he has had in the past. However this may be, we can have no higher ambition for the future than to be supported in a position to advise the public from day to day; and we seek no greater reward than such practical public appreciation and support as shall enable THE EXAMINER to speak freely and independently. The press is the fourth estate, and it should be the public censor, not a servile agent. It is needless to say that we hope the friendly relations of THE EXAMINER and the public will long continue under the present editor, and that we may, sometime in the distant future, be constrained to regard Mr. Newson's gift with feelings akin to those of the poet who wrote: "We love it, we love it, and who shall dare To say that we love not this old arm chair?"

THE P. E. ISLAND HOSPITAL.

It is rumored that this institution is again in financial difficulty. We have not heard it suggested that the trouble is due to mismanagement on the part of the directors or the matron. On the contrary, it is admitted that the management is good. Yet these continually recurring difficulties will surprise no one. A second hospital was not needed in this community, and the expense of it is rather more than the community, with countless other demands upon it, can bear. The first hospital—the City Hospital—supplied a long felt want. It was not imposed upon the people. The late Bishop McIntyre, of pious memory, watched long and anxiously for others to provide the hospital which was needed. But he waited in vain. Then out of his charity and the goodness of his heart he gave up the house in which he had lived, and procured those admirable trained nurses whose object is to mitigate pain and sickness, not for the sake of money, but for the love of God. To the hospital so provided and furnished, persons of all classes, creeds and conditions were admitted. Nor has it ever been proved that undue preference was shown to any person more than to another. On the contrary, we have heard of the strongest Protestants who ever lived in this country admit his personal obligations to the hospital, and describe the ladies in attendance as "angels of mercy." The City Hospital had never been overcrowded; and when small-pox broke out in this city, the lady at the head of it earned the gratitude of all citizens by voluntarily going out to the old asylum building and sacrificing her life in a long continued effort to save the lives of her stricken fellows. But all that had been done by the Bishop and the nurses was all too little to overcome the ingrained bigotry of those who disliked the "habits" of nuns and were jealous of the credit which had been won by Roman Catholics. So the Prince Edward Island Hospital was established upon intolerance. If the promoters of that hospital had done as much for a team carriage factory they would have done a good thing for the town and country. Instead of that—after stamping town and country year after year—we find them begging for more money with which to meet a yearly balance that is naturally and invariably on the wrong side. For the competition of men and women in business or the professions we have every respect, for it tends to the struggle and calls for strength and skill on the part of the competitors. But for the competition which proceeds from religious intolerance and Pharisaical self-glorification we have no respect and would fain see it cease. Certainly the Prince Edward Island Hospital should not continue to be a burden upon the community at large. Those who established it ought themselves to endow it handsomely.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—We learn that the late Canon Townsend of Amherst, was a native of Charlottetown, a son of William Townsend, Esq., who was for a short period, in the olden time, administrator of the government of this island. Mrs. J. H. Davies is a niece, and Mrs. S. Davies also a relative, of the venerable departed clergyman.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FARMERS CALLING, AND THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

A Paper Read by Rev. M. J. McMillan before the Farmers Meeting, Charlottetown, Sept. 26th, 1895.

(Continued from yesterday's issue.)

The experience of trials and hardships, and the application of the remedies they require, will knit the muscles and powers of will and character more firmly together and enlarge the capacity of the minds for further knowledge. Trials are the elements in which power and ability are developed. Of all the elements in success in the affairs of life, there are none more remarkable than self-reliance which is a determination to be one's own helper—to use with reliance and intelligence the powers and resources which the Almighty has bountifully placed within our reach, and not to be always looking to others for help. Face the battle bravely and you will succeed better than you expected, and help others to the same. What we want is determination to go on and make the best of whatever we have, and not to mind those who seem so anxious to know if other people, in the world, or public opinion will admit that they have talents and genius or not. The whims of public opinion will not do our work. Industry, perseverance, economy, sobriety, rectitude morally, and the earnest purpose of doing what we can possibly get on that others are talents and genius of a rare kind, and we can all procure a large share of them. When people make an upright and vigorous use of their talents and genius, even if they be small, they will grow and strengthen, and the more they use them in advancing and improving their resources the more they will grow and strengthen.

I am saying all this for the benefit of those who are working in general. The farmers are the backbone, the indispensable class and portion of our people and country, and they well deserve all the encouragement and knowledge of their business that they can possibly get or that others can be instrumental in placing before them. The honor and dignity of labor is an important subject in itself, and for want of time and space I must leave it aside for the present. When we consider the antiquity of agriculture, its great utility, the esteem in which it was held among the ancients, how deserving it is to place it in honor, and what a mistake to neglect it, we are struck with its importance. It is a subject most deserving of all possible attention. We can, with justice place agriculture at the head of all the arts and sciences, for it certainly has the advantage of all the others both in regard to antiquity and utility. It took its origin in the terrestrial paradise, where Adam and Eve, in the full possession of original justice and innocence, were commanded by the Creator to cultivate the land and partake of its fruit. By necessity, agriculture became the first and most useful of the arts and sciences, for it is the source from which we derive every thing we use in the way of food. It is the principal source of revenue to the state, for the fertility of the earth alone would afford abundant supply for all the necessities of life. Among the things which we well know that the culture of the land and the raising of cattle, which was closely connected with it, was regarded as a sure source of wealth and abundance. In Egypt and Palestine, for example, such a great number of people were contained and nourished unless the whole country was cultivated with extreme application.

France, by reason of its grand success in agriculture, drew particular attention to which we cannot give it here. The strength and support of a nation is not to be reckoned by its armies, or the extent of territory, but by the number of its citizens, and the utility and value of their labor. This shows the necessity of every man attending well to his business, and striving to make it profitable to himself, and to his country and his fellow countrymen. There is such a thing as over-education, which means the calling in life which every child of Adam must regard and follow if he wishes to do what is right and provide for himself and those under his care. If the man who digs the ground with his hoe or spade does his work well and follows the occupation which he respects, and for which he thinks he is best fitted, his life and work are respected, able, and as much valued as the work of a common good and in a Christian point of view as that of king, president or ruler of a nation. Take the farmer's calling. There is a lot of hard work and drudgery about it, and there is the calling of a man to responsibility. But the farmer's occupation is honorable and most useful to the commonwealth, and many great and good men have come from the farm. Read his history, and you will find that he has been able to do at one time for their country and people they can do again in like circumstances if they put themselves to it, and even to greater advantage. The doctor or lawyer or professional man cannot expect to succeed in their calling without a special knowledge and training in their business. Neither can the farmer expect to succeed without thorough, practical knowledge of his work. Farming is not looked upon now as a mere life of drudgery or servile toil, as years ago. Farmers are waking up to a conviction of their importance to the world, to society and to themselves. They are the aristocracy of nature, and by the honor of their calling and making their mark in the world they will command the respect and attention of the world at large. All power to their energy and intelligence. Be just and fear not. Take the other trades and professions. Only a certain number of men are required and can live in a place. Take, for instance, the doctors, lawyers, school teachers, merchants, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, etc., etc. You want but a few, or a certain number, of them in any place; but can we have too many farmers of the right kind? Certainly not. In the Dominion of Canada there is plenty room and work for many millions of farmers, but not for the other trades and professions.

There is a larger number of our people whose circumstances and financial affairs are in a very alarming condition. In many instances they are becoming more difficult and tangled year after year, in fact they are getting discouraged. I do not know whether we can call them the poorer class or not. If we do so we must be careful what we say. We have no desire to say anything by way of reflection or to hurt the feelings of anyone. There is plenty of room for us all and we must say and do to others as we would like them to do to us. All will admit that there are a great number of our farmers who have taken up as much money as they can get on their farms, and many of them are so far involved that they cannot get out. They are property unless some great advantage is offered to them. What are they going to do to better their condition for the future? They are going to work their way out of their difficulties. We cannot speak of the wisdom of borrowing any more money for the money lenders are getting anxious for themselves; they are afraid to lose money. These people are really to be pitied, they are all over the Island, over

the Maritime Provinces and over the whole Dominion. If they could not make a living on their farms when they were clear of a mortgage, how are they going to do it now when their farms are sunk to near their full value. The mind wants its food and proper treatment just as well as the body. It wants knowledge, encouragement and sympathy to enable it to use its powers to advantage. But it is poor and help to the mind to be constantly pondering and lamenting over troubles and difficulties, when there are such little efforts made to open the way to get clear of them. No doubt they are working hard and trying to do their best. Go ahead! Act manfully and let your heart take courage. It is never too late to do good. When the first settlers came to this Island they had little or nothing to work with. They had to face the green woods and strive to make a virtue of necessity. They went earnestly to work, took good care of what they made, and lived within their means. The same may be done now. Our people must go earnestly to work, take good care of what they make, and live within their means. But what was the cause, or what opened the way for this unpleasant state of affairs for our farmers? If you go back into the history of the Island you will find that after the first bought their land from the landlords and paid for it, then those who had money to lend were anxious to give it out in the way that would bring them the biggest return in the form of interest. Agents were sent among the farmers to tell them the necessity of improvement, and that for this they needed money, which they could easily get by giving a mortgage on their property to one of these money lenders.

The money lenders wanted to suit their own ends by making money as quick and with as little trouble to themselves as possible, and for this reason they would not lend to the kind of farmer who would induce the farmer to give a mortgage on his land at a very high rate of interest. The means of getting money so easily was unfortunately taken advantage of by too many of our people. The way was then opened for introducing fineries and luxuries that could be done very well without. Then came a new style of living, and the money was squandered in showing that they were very bad effects, reducing families to poverty and misery, and driving them from their homes where they could have made a comfortable living, had they been wiser and more careful.

The last state that was worse than the first. It suited the money lenders to preach to the farmers the advantage of borrowing money on their land to make improvements. But very often the improvements were in the wrong direction. I have heard men of intelligence and experience say that there have been times when the amount of interest charged on such money was something enormous. No doubt there were wise and prudent farmers who avoided these dangers, and there are cases when a person is justified in raising money by giving a mortgage on his farm. We have no desire to dispute such cases, but there are many instances where the money so easily procured produced bad effects. There may have been a good time for a while, but they paid too much for the music. The old saying "A fool and his money are easily parted," was forcibly illustrated.

Many of our people complain of the great scarcity of money in these hard times, and no doubt they have reason to complain. But when we look back and take a broad view of life we find that it is this craving for money that is unsettling the social fabric, and running the majority to trouble and discouragement. Years ago money was too easily got, and in too many cases used with a want of wisdom and prudence, and that may be said to have opened the way for the scarcity for that much needed article (money) in these hard times.

The farmers should strive to improve and advance in their style of farming as they have improved and advanced in their style of living. In many instances they are going back to the old way, and the art and science of farming, which has advanced so far in an expensive way of living that has very little for its support. In this there is a want of sense and judgment, and we are going back to the old way, and that direct them concerning the right or disadvantage of anything that is presented to them. To direct yourself for the best, you require right knowledge, and an effort to not be made to apply to the most reliable source to get the most edge, the mental powers become injured. The law of God forbids this severely, as in the case of the "wicked and slothful servant" (St. Matt. chap. xxv.). For there is a strict obligation upon us to apply the powers of our understanding as well as our limbs to make use of the means which the Creator has bountifully placed within our reach to provide for the welfare of the body and soul. The trials and sufferings, the poverty and misery that exist in the world teach a very impressive lesson when we use our intelligence to consider and study the economy of God's providence over the world. It is not advanced by theorists that poverty divides men into opposing camps and sets up two bitter factions in the human family. But we are to be ruled by evils and disorders. The poverty that we teach lessons on the journey of life. Christ respected the state of poverty in the affairs of this world, and He declared the rich and the poor to be supplementary one of the other, even in the order of grace and salvation as well as in temporal matters. He gave to all the golden rule to do as they would be done by. Christ blessed poverty and labor and treated them as His companions through life and encouraged and exhorted all men to make the best use of the natural and supernatural gifts which he placed within their reach. He was a blessing well directed industry, no matter when or where or by whom practiced. There is certainly a strong demand for soul-stirring efforts to arouse our backward and disheartened farmers out of the alarming condition into which they have allowed themselves to settle. From what direction must this wonderful effort come? There is need of it all will admit. It will be no indolent and careless notions and habits and open eyes for something better. It must come from the farmers themselves, and for this purpose they must be clear and forcibly told of the danger of their situation and of their responsibility before God and man to protect their homes and provide for their wives and families. A switch in time saves nine.

It is the dairy enterprise and business the chief opening that can be recommended to help the farmers out of their difficulties? There is liberty and opportunity and judgment and plenty room for their expansion and development. The dairy industry has done a great deal to let the farmers know the benefit to be derived from giving a little attention to their cows and farm. You will hear some saying, "Will the cheese and butter business be a success? Yes, there are a number in this country who seem to be in great dread that the foreign markets will be glutted because they are giving 50 or 60 lbs. of milk daily to a factory. The foreign markets are never glutted by a superior

article of produce, and you will admit that the cheese and butter produced in P. E. I. are of a superior quality; therefore you have reason to be encouraged to go on vigorously. Even if the dairy industry would receive a check, our farmers need not be discouraged, for it will not take the ground from under their feet, nor destroy nor drive their cattle away.

They have to depend upon their farms and stock for their living. It is their interest to keep the best and improve them to their own advantage. Do their cows pay for their keeping? Many do not take the trouble to inquire. There is mixed farming and the proper course for the successful farmer is to make knowledge and science subservient to his own immediate purpose with good sense care and economy. He cannot be a successful farmer who gives his whole attention to grain growing, and keeps a few cattle just to consume the straw. There are some farmers who do not give the cows the chance to pay for the straw they eat. Their complaints about hard times, in the opinion of experienced men, may be regarded as excuses for want of energy and intelligence. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. No industry requires more judgment, thought, wisdom, and foresight than farming. Much useful information could be given on this.

How keep our young men on the farm? It is most desirable that we should do our very best to widen, spread far and near, and strengthen the inclination of our young men to stay on the farm. Yes, we should hold up agriculture as the farmer's occupation, "his work, his duty, the great importance of that calling, the ways and means that will open out a further knowledge of the many things connected therewith. In fact, we should hold them up in all their living, excellent and attractive forms, in order that young and old may love them, be drawn to them and keep solidly to them. Rather many of our young men are inclined to go to the United States and to government and railroad employment, thinking they will be successful in any other occupation but farming. Teach them the advantages of agriculture in all its branches and they will go to it earnestly.

Canada is home sweet home for us before any other place. We have as great, as good and as promising a country as there is on the face of this earth. The Maple Leaf, the Shamrock, the Rose, the Thistle, the Fleur de lis are all creatures of God, and one is as natural as the other. There is plenty room for them all in the Dominion of Canada. There is plenty rich soil and healthy atmosphere for worthy hearts and strong arms to make them brave and vigorous. We cheerfully and manfully give the preference to the Maple Leaf for it is the emblem of Canada, our own dear country. All the others are subject to her and worthy loyal subjects they are. The Maple Tree is plentiful. She grows high and points upward. Like a queen, and a mother, she extends her beautiful branches to shelter and protect all her faithful subjects. When we see the Maple Leaf in prominent places we gladly say, "There may it wave our boast and pride, and join to the other; the Thistle, Shamrock, Rose, entwine, the Maple Leaf forever."

"I am cured since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla," is what many thousands are saying. It gives renewed vitality and vigor.



Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Opals, Pearls, with their combinations set in the bright or colored gold, make beautiful goods for gifts.

E. W. TAYLOR, Cameron Block.

B. I. & W. The Strength Giver.

Beef, BEST MAKE. Iron, FULL SIZE. Wine, BOTTLE. \$1.00.

A. W. REDDIN, Phm. B., Central Drug Store, NORTH SIDE OF QUEEN SQUARE.

Annual Meeting.

The general Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hill-to-oid Skating Rink Company will be held at the office of M. & D. C. McLeod, in Charlottetown on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of October, instant, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

D. C. McLEOD, Sec'y-Treas.

YOU ARE ONE

of those, perhaps, who never bought from us. If so, you will never know how much you might have saved by letting us sell you your —GROCERIES— We keep all grades, can suit everybody—can suit you—in quality, and—here is the important item—price. Try us and see.

SANDERSON & CO., CASH GROCERS.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

A Sensational Suicide.

VIENNA, Oct. 22. A great sensation was caused here yesterday by the murder and suicide committed by an old soldier, who had a medal the Emperor and country with much distinction. The suicide was Lieutenant-General Gustav Dunst von Adelsheim, aged 72, who, in 1870, retired from the army; the murdered person was his wife, the Baroness Adelsheim, aged 50. Their bodies were found lying under a tree. Both had been shot with a revolver, which was found close to the general. Apparently the general despatched his wife and then killed himself. A note was found in one of his pockets reading, "We quit life voluntarily."

The Lobster Seizure Upheld.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22. The Fisheries Department has upheld the seizure of cases of lobsters, the property of Hon. B. Davies, Charlottetown. The department does not recognize the contention that because the lobsters were caught more than three miles from the shore, therefore they're beyond the jurisdiction of the Dominion. It is said that the waters of Northumberland Strait are strictly territorial waters. The department intends to enforce the law respecting the close season for lobsters to the fullest extent.

Sensational Developments Expected.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22. Mrs. Eliza Colt, wife of Col. Samuel P. Colt, has filed a petition asking for a legal separation from her husband, and the care of two minor children and suitable annuity. She claimed that the cause for the petition was adultery committed by her husband. The co-respondent was not named. Later Col. Colt caused a writ of arrest to be issued against James J. Van Alan, a well known Newport society man. He charges Van Alan with alienating his wife's affections, and places damages at \$200,000.

Late News From Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22. At yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet W. B. Scarth was appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture in succession to John Lowe, superannuated. The appointment takes effect on Nov. 1. Hon. G. B. Baker is here. It is practically settled that he is to be Solicitor-General. The appointment of Customs Collector at the port of Montreal was under the consideration of the Cabinet, but no appointment was made.

The Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Off.

HOT SPRINGS, Oct. 22. The Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight has been declared "off" by the Florida Athletic Club. Corbett and Brady were willing to postpone the fight to November, but Julian, Fitz's manager, was not. The negotiations were not conducted in the best temper. Each side charged the other with an attempt either to get the best of the bargain or kill the fight.

Canadian Horses Attacked.

LONDON, Oct. 22. The Post makes a vicious attack on the quality of the Canadian horses recently imported into England.

Prompt & Liberal.

The response to our Saturday's advertisement was prompt and liberal—in fact, the Big Bookstore was full of customers all the evening and the clerks busy selling Literature, Japanese Ware, Bells, Toys, etc. Our Store is a good deal of a Bazaar (it ought to be, since we bought out the "Bazaar Store") and few people in the city but can find something they need there every week. We aim to keep everything in our line and sell at popular prices.

Just now we are to the front with Japanese Goods, Bells, Souvenirs, Cheap Books, and 5 and 10 cent Toy Tables. The great bargain in BIBLES still continues. Call early and often at the popular Bookstore.

GEO. CARTER & CO., BOOKSELLERS, &c.

A Snap in Sponges!

One Case of nice Sponges bought at a bargain. Our price, 2 cents each.

OCTOBER!

The month to plant BULBS. We keep only the best quality and sell them at low prices.

HASZARD & MOORE, BOOKSELLERS.

Charlottetown, Oct. 10, 1895.

THE BEST DRUG STORE

Must be reliable in all it says and does. Must handle everything that belongs to a Drug Store. Must sell nothing but the best and purest drugs. Must make the very lowest prices. That's what this store does. That's what makes it the Best Drug Store.

REDDIN BROS.

Opposite Post Office, Victoria Row.

EXCELSIOR!

WE LEAD IN Readymade Clothing, Ladies' Jackets and Fur Goods.

HONEST PRICES ON HONEST GOODS.

JAMES PATON & CO.

Laughter and Tears! S. M. SPEDON, (OF NEW YORK), Lecturer and Cartoonist.

E. R. BROW GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT, CHARLOTTETOWN. OFFICE—BROWN'S BLOCK.

MR. SPEDON is sort of Platform Editor of Puck, Judge, Harper's Weekly, and other Illustrated New York papers. His Entertainment consists of Lecture, Caricature, Cartoon and Landscape Drawing. He draws faces from the audience, prominent people, etc., and talks while he draws. Popular prices, 25 and 25 cents. Plan of Hall at Dobb's and Rankin's on Monday, 21st inst. guar part—oct16

"It's None of Your Business"

if you never want any Lumber. But if you require any at any time MAKE IT YOUR BUSINESS to see our excellent stock and get our low prices. DO IT NOW! JAMES BARRET, Connolly's Wharf.

ALL STYLES. ALL PRICES. RUBBERS.

Wholesale and Retail. J. M. McLEOD & CO. Charlottetown, October 14, 1895.

Three Tenement House.

By Auction, THURSDAY next, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises— That Three-tenement House situate on Kent Street East, close by the railway crossing. As this property must change hands, a bargain is sure. Good title—Terms Cash.

A. McNEILL & CO., Auctioneers. Oct. 19, 1895—4i

CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

JUST RECEIVED AT WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Breakfast Foods!

PETTJOHN'S BEST is made from the best Pacific Coast White Wheat, and is one of the most wholesome and nutritious Foods made. Once on your breakfast table you will not be without it. BREAKFAST HOMINY is prepared from the choicest White Corn, thoroughly cleaned and desiccated. SELF-RISING BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is coming into use more generally every day. With it you can make delicious Griddle Cakes in two minutes' time. For use on the above we have Golden Syrup and choice Demarara Molasses. BEER & GOFF.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES Ladies' Night Dresses.

Frilled Fronts and Neck, assorted patterns, sizes 54, 56 and 58 inch, 50c each. Roll Collars, broad frilled fronts, and collar, deep yoke, all sizes, 80c each. Heavy twill, deep yoke, double frilled front and cuffs, all sizes, 90c each.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

Drawers.

Assorted patterns and sizes, cotton bands, frilled, 35c per pair. Assorted patterns, deep, white cotton yoke, frilled, 50c per pair. Heavy twilled, deep yoke, trimmed embroidery, 65c per pair. Grey Twilled Flannel, deep yoke, all sizes, 80c per pair.

STANLEY BROTHERS.

GENTLEMEN'S FLANNELETTE NIGHT SHIRTS

Assorted Patterns, only 70c. each.

STANLEY BROTHERS.