

THE DAILY EXAMINER

MAY 5, 1898.

CUBA.

Cuba, which is the storm centre, as it were, is only ninety-six miles from the coast of Florida and a hundred and five miles from Jamaica and fifty-five from Hayti. It is the largest of the group of islands called the West Indies. Its greatest length from East to West is 1128 miles and its entire coast line 1719 miles, while its greatest breadth in its eastern part is about 100 miles, its least 22 miles, and its average breadth 50 miles. Around the Island are innumerable islets greatly facilitating navigation for small vessels of little draught but rendering it, on the other hand, impossible in some places and extremely dangerous in others for vessels of great draught. A chain of mountains, like a backbone, traverses the Island from east to west. The rivers are navigable in the Eastern part of the Island only. They are for the most part of little length, but their abundant waters utilized for the irrigation of the fields are a source of incalculable wealth to the agriculture of the country. The subsoil of the land is formed of chalky rocks of primary formation, and these have the peculiarity of forming vast caverns which are counted among the natural wonders of the world.

The latest census of Cuba, taken in 1887, gave a total of 1,681,000 inhabitants, of whom 528,000 were blacks and 1,053,000 were whites. Probably the population of the Island is now close upon 2,000,000 of whom somewhat more than half live in the country and cultivate the land.

The richness and fertility of the soil of the island are universally known. Every kind of vegetation peculiar to the tropics grows there with extraordinary luxuriance. In Cuba there are canefields which for 20 years have yielded abundant crops yearly from the first seed planted. All kinds of roots and tubers grow to an extraordinary size. Many vegetables, such as corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, various oleaginous herbaceous plants produce two or three crops a year. The banana, in all its varieties, is an important article of domestic consumption and of export. During the past year its cultivation did not attain very large proportions, but there is no doubt, that with the United States for a market it would increase greatly. The number of agricultural products which could be cultivated with great profit in Cuba is so large that it would be a useless task to attempt their enumeration in this brief article. All the tropical products and many of the temperate zone may be profitably cultivated in Cuba. Sugar and tobacco are the chief elements of the agricultural wealth of the island. The sugar crop has reached a maximum of 1,800,000 tons. The wealth of the country in live stock was estimated in 1893 at 584,725 horses and mules, 2,500,000 head of cattle, 78,500 sheep, and 570,000 pigs.

Cuba is rich in mineral resources, which, however, remain but slightly developed, although the facilities for working the mines and for the transportation of their products are comparatively abundant. Copper abounds in the island, and several mines in the Province of Santiago de Cuba have been in operation for many years past. Iron abounds in Pinar del Rio, Bahia Honda, Jaruco, Santa Clara, Holguin, Santiago de Cuba and Baracoa; plumbago and manganese in Santiago de Cuba; antimony and lead in Holguin; asbestos, gypsum and whetstone in various localities; coal and asphalt in Consolacion del Sur, Mantua, Matanzas and other places; marble is to be found in several localities but the best is quarried in the Isle of Pines; magnetic iron in Guanabacoa, Trinidad and El Caney. The geology and mineralogy of the country generally, however, has been as yet but little studied.

Havana, the capital of the island, is a city of 220,000 inhabitants, with fine promenades, boulevards and streets, first-class hotels, with restaurants equal to those of New York, Paris, Buenos Ayres, etc.; three theatres, in which first-class companies perform, one of them, the Teatro Tacon, being considered one of the finest in the world; and many clubs and social and scientific institutions. In the Cathedral are buried the remains of Christopher Columbus and his son, Diego. Among several fine buildings are the palace of the Governor-General, the residence of the Bishop and the University. A few cigar factories are worthy of a visit. The city has also some fine promenades and public squares, and is lighted by electricity. The other cities of the island are of much less importance. The principal are Matanzas, Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba, with some 40,000 inhabitants each, and Cienfuegos with 25,000. All these towns have good hotels and rapid and easy means of com-

munication among themselves and with other countries. Public education is in charge of the rector of the University of Havana, and is divided into elementary, preparatory and higher education. Education is conducted in public schools, those for higher instruction being under the control of the State, those for preparatory instruction under the control of the Provincial Councils, and those for primary or elementary instruction under that of the municipalities. In addition to these there are in the island many private educational establishments.

Public instruction is free, and students who desire to obtain a degree, may present themselves for examination for that purpose before the faculties of the institutes, the normal schools, or the university of the island, which are all authorized to confer degrees in the humanities and to give professional diplomas. For elementary instruction there are in the island 773 public schools, distributed thus: Province of Pinar del Rio, 136; Havana, 190; Matanzas, 174; Santa Clara, 135; Puerto Principe, 31, and Santiago de Cuba, 107. There are, in addition to the public institutes, 560 private schools, besides institutes, authorized to confer the degree of bachelor of arts in the several capitals of the provinces and special schools incorporated with these institutes in all towns of any importance. In Havana there are The University where courses are followed in law, mathematics, philosophy, the natural sciences, medicine and pharmacy, and which is authorized to confer the degree of doctor; professional schools for the study of agronomy, chemistry, mechanics, surveying, construction and pilotage; a school of dentistry and a school of arts and trades, in which instruction in industrial arts and processes is given. The total attendance in the school 83,000, and 35 per cent. of the inhabitants of the country can read and write. The principal difficulty in the way of diffusing education in Cuba is that the great mass of the agricultural population live isolated in the fields, and that the children are made to work from a very tender age in spite of the fines imposed for this practice upon the parents. Notwithstanding this, relative backwardness, Cuba occupies the third place in education among all the Latin-American countries, for in each 100 inhabitants 8 could read in Uruguay, 6 in Argentina, 5 in Cuba, 4.7 in Mexico, 4.4 in Venezuela, 4.2 in Chili, 2.1 in Brazil 5 and still fewer in the others.

There are in Cuba upwards of 1000 miles of railway and several steamship lines ply between the island Spain and the United States. The telegraph system in Cuba is in the hands of the Government. There are wires connecting all the principal towns and villages in the island. Commercial activity has greatly declined since the beginning of the insurrection which, fomented by influential United States citizens, has resulted in the United States going to war to re-establish peace.

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE

The Guardian is in error if it imagines that the Examiner is opposed to night telegrams. Our contention merely is that any additional public money devoted to the telegraph service of this Province ought to be applied to a reduction of rates, which the commercial community sorely needs, rather than to the supply of night telegrams, which are not particularly needed or generally desired by the public at large.

A perplexing problem is the shoeing of the children. You must study comfort appearance and durability. The shoes fit the feet, please the mind and fit the pocket book. A look through our stock will satisfy all this. J. B. Macdonald & Co.



An Auxiliary Force.
WASHINGTON, May 4.—The administration measures for the creation of an auxiliary naval force for coast defence and for the organization of a naval hospital corps were favorably reported to the house yesterday from the committee on naval affairs. They will be called up at the earliest possible opportunity. The auxiliary fleet resolution appropriates \$4,000,000 for the purchase or hire of vessels for the patrol of the coast and creates a volunteer organization for coast defence.

—Customs receipts in Montreal decreased \$138,000 in March, and \$87,000 in April, and the Montreal Gazette says: "The prospects of Mr. Fielding's surplus calculations being borne out look somewhat shadowy over this state of affairs."

Montreal Gazette: In the eyes of the Laurier Government, the Auditor-General has become an official partizan, and Sir Louis Davies openly says so. Luckily for the official, long experience has shown the public that the severity of the attack upon him is generally proportionate to the size of the job he exposes. The Government just now is very severe.

It is remarked that the supply of genuine Havanas is likely to be considerably curtailed during the war. The other kind however, seldom shows any decrease, and the smoker will probably never know the difference.

Strawberries and Cream at—W. F. Carter's.

Opening of straw matting at Paton & Co's.

New English walking hats, Tam O'Shanter.—Paton & Co.

Wanted a boy about 16 years of age to learn the baking. Apply to the Eclipse Bakery.

Big bargains in all kinds of Boots & Shoes during this month at J. B. Macdonald's, Market Square.

We have the best crockery store in the city. A very nice new lot of dinner sets, tea sets, chamber sets, cheaper than can be bought anywhere on P. E. Island.—W. P. Colwill. 2 wk dy & wy.

Oysters on the Half Shell at Joy's Magazines FOR MAY

Cosmopolitan, Munsey, Argosy, Ladies' Home Journal, Puritan. HAZARD & MOORE

We Were Fortunate

enough to secure a few lines of Market Basket at away down prices, and are selling them at a small charge over cost. See our window for samples.

SANDERSON & CO

Baby Carriages Different designs at all prices, from the cheapest to the most expensive.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd HOME MAKERS.

Britain Protects Them All.

And All go to Paton & Co's For

MEN'S HATS

Good felt, 25c, 50c, 75c, and \$1. The newest styles, best makes and guaranteed not to turn green, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50.

Best Hat In the City, \$3.00

GOLFER'S SWEATERS

JERSEYS 35c, 55c, 75c, 95c and \$1.25 White and all the leading colors.

Business Coats and Vests

Made from good Worsted, \$4.00, \$4.50, 5.00 and 6.50. See our all wool \$5 Suit. See our all wool \$6 Suit. See our all wool \$7 Suit. All's well that ends well. But you must begin well. So start spring by patronizing at Paton's For your well Business Suit, Sacks, 3-button Checks, Plaids, Overplaids, in Browns and Blues, and other new shades, at \$10.00, worth up to \$14.00.

We are Agents for Shorey's Guaranteed Clothing in Charlottetown

Men's Pants 75c, \$1.00, 1.25. Better grade, \$1.50 2.00 and 2.50, odd coats \$2.50 & 3.00

100 pairs of Boys' All Wool Knee Pants—in choice colors and patterns—all sizes from 3 to 14 years—stylish, substantial, thoroughly well made Knee Pants that are actually worth 75 and 85c. We will place on sale to-day at—not over two pairs to anyone person—at a price that will be the marvel of Charlottetown, 65c. 14S Suits, Youths, all wool, \$6 and \$8 kind for \$3.75 and \$5.00. 36 single and double breasted suits, Eng-Serge, \$1.50 to \$8.00. Yours for \$3. to \$4.50.

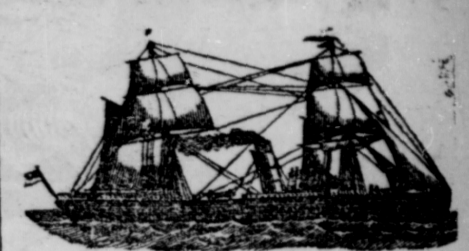
All odd lots goods at sweeping reductions. All our Readymade Clothing is guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

Hats, Clothing Caps

Boys' Caps, 10c, 12c and 15c, Men's Caps, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c. Men's Golf Caps, like cut, 15c, 20c, 25 and 35c. All wool serge Cap, silk lined, like Cut, for 35c. Best cap in the city for the money. American Caps, with leather peake, 35c, 45c and 75c.

J. PATON & CO

DOBELL LINE



S. S. ACADIAN, sailing from Montreal, 6th inst, will be due here Monday, 9th inst, and sails for St. John's Nfld via Sydney and North Sydney, carrying live stock on deck and produce under deck, at low rates. For further information as to freight or passage apply to N. RATTENBURY, Agent.

CHEAP RAISINS

We have a few boxes of cheap cooking raisins on hand which we want to clear out quick, and in order to do so we have mrrked them down to 5 cents per lb, 6 pounds for 25 cents.

BEER & GOFF

MEN'S BICYCLE BOOTS

Just received, bicycle boots in

Chocolate and Black

Just the thing for wheeling. Call and see them.

R. K. JOST Stampers' Corner.

Two Kinds Of Men

I mean business men, the light kind and the wrong kind, the kind that sells you right merchandise, and the kind that does not. I am the right kind because I always sell you the right goods for a less price than the wrong kind of business men. I give greater value for your money. I don't sell goods on speculation, I sell it for an every day honest living. Try me for

Men's Underwear, Ladies' Underwear, Ready Made Clothing, Shirts, - Braces, - Socks Skirts. PHILIP GOODMAN, New York Cheap Store. CAPT. MAY'S OLD STAND, GRAFTON ST.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY SIDMOUNT

For Sale By Auction

I have received instructions to sell by Auction, at the premises, on Wednesday, the 18th day of May next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The beautiful residence of the Hon. F. Peters, "Sidmount."

This property comprises 20 of acres excellent land, with large and commodious dwelling house and out buildings.

The house is fitted with modern improvements, having hot and cold baths, heated with hot water, and lighted with electric lights.

The grounds are beautifully laid out and planted with ornamental trees. Terms easy and made known at sale.

H. DEARISTO, Auctioneer

NOTICE Having leased the privilege of fishing trout on the stream known as Sherry's Creek, to parties in Charlottetown you will please take notice that no person will be allowed to fish but them. P. & T. SHERRY.