

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 2, 1898.

THE EXAMINER'S POSITION.

If the premise of our correspondent "One of Them" were right, his conclusion might not be wrong; but his premise being wrong, his conclusion is also wrong. The position taken by THE EXAMINER in respect to the corporation of Charlottetown may be illustrated by the practice of other corporations. A manufacturing corporation or a banking corporation, for instance, may make it a rule to promote to higher office or position those persons in its service who have done well in lower positions or have shown aptitude for the work to be performed in higher positions. But this rule does at all affect the right and liberty of members of the corporation to depart from the rule upon occasion for so doing, and to promote a candidate who knows nothing about the business in hand, if they see cause for so doing or choose to do so upon any sudden whim or notion. Under the rule they encourage those who are in their employ to serve them well and to promote their interests,—they encourage their employees to look forward to more lucrative and honorable positions. But their right, power, and liberty to do as they choose remains untouched. Not long since, the Merchants Bank of P. E. Island promoted one of its directors to be President and one of its employees to be Cashier. The bank corporation could, if it had chosen, have put any untried shareholder (who had a sufficient number of shares) into the position of President, or it could have gone outside for a cashier to place over the heads of the clerks and officials who had labored for it in the past. But it chose to follow the rule of all well managed business corporations, and the results have been satisfactory. In like manner, we hold, the corporation of Charlottetown ought, in its own interests, to encourage its councillors and officials to exert themselves "to do their best," for the city, by choosing for the higher positions in its gift those persons who have exhibited energy and care and good judgment in lower positions in the civic government, rather than persons who have never served them in such positions. The fact that City Councillors serve the city without payment is an additional reason why, in the case of the city corporation, its members should choose to elect a qualified and suitable gentleman, who has served the city well as a Councillor, to the office of Mayor. This is the practice in well-governed cities in Great Britain; it is not the practice in badly governed cities in America. But in both Great Britain and America the electors are at perfect liberty to elect whom they see fit to elect.

FOOD FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

LIEUT.-COLONEL DENISON, of Toronto, has written for the Nineteenth Century Magazine an article which must set the people of the Motherland thinking. Colonel Denison was in Great Britain for the Jubilee celebration, and remained there for some months after the splendid event in London. He noted particularly the great accumulated wealth of the country and the great aggregations of manufacturing establishments,—in which, he says, the sturdy manhood and military spirit of the British people is being sapped. Then he refers to the influence of Free Trade and the decay of agriculture. During the Napoleonic wars Great Britain was a self-supporting country. Now her people, with all their wealth, are living from hand to mouth with scarce two month's provisions in the land at any time. They are absolutely dependent upon foreign commerce for the food they eat,—chiefly upon Russia and the United States. Upon this point he remarks that the cultivation of wheat in England has decreased, through foreign competition, from 4,213,651 acres sown in 1859 to 1,456,200 acres sown in 1895-6 the sources of supply now are mainly confined to the United States and Russia, and countries under the control of Russia. According to the Corn Trade Year Book for 1896, the United Kingdom imported that year 23,431,000 quarters of breadstuffs, and produced for home consumption 4,325,000 quarters. Of these imports, Russia and the United States could control directly and indirectly, about 19,160,000 quarters, leaving only 4,291,000 quarters of her imports coming from countries free from the control of these two powers. For example England imported from France, in 1896, 564,000 quarters, and from Germany 308,000 quarters, but France imported that year 4,471,000 quarters and Germany 6,924,000 quarters. Would not an embargo at once cut off the bulk of French and German

imports, and thereby stop all exports? Would any nation, either to make money or to help a billigerent, allow the export of food with the certain result of bringing on a famine amongst its own people? Self-preservation is a law of nature, and if Russia and the United States withheld food products from all the world, the importing nations, such as France and Germany, would be forced to prohibit exports of food to prevent famine and revolution at home. The 4,271,000 quarters which England might be able to get from Canada, Argentina, India, Chili the Persian Gulf and sundry other places, necessitating in order to obtain them the command of a number of divergent sea routes of immense distances. Our Empire is, therefore, as Lieut. Colonel Denison maintains, leaving it in power of two not over-friendly nations to combine, and by putting an embargo upon all food products, to be able, possibly to starve England into submission; and this they might do without capturing a gunboat without winning a battle, without firing a shot. The sea routes may be kept open in every direction, but as the nations other than Russia and the United States, which alone could supply food, only send her now 4,271,000 quarters, which presumably is the greater portion of their surplus, they certainly could not supply, in addition, more than a very small fraction of the 19,160,000 quarters which the United Kingdom would require to feed her people. The Mother Country is, to-day, as a nation in a position as it were, of an impregnable fortress, which has been armed with the finest artillery, supplied with munitions of war and military material without limit, garrisoned beyond its need, and stored with water for years, but in which no provision has been made for a secure supply of food, without which all the other precautions are absolutely useless. The great lesson to us all is that every effort should be made by all parts of the Empire to have this evil remedied and the food supply made safe in order that we may be self-dependent and self-sustaining in every particular. The food to feed the British people should be grown upon British soil, under the flag of the Empire, where it could be secured in case of war, and where it could be among people ready to fight for it and guard it for the common cause. The English people seem to think that they are all right so long as they command the sea. But in this Colonel Denison contends they are mistaken; for the food may not be permitted to be shipped; and it is impossible, strong as they are upon the ocean that they can, in case of war, keep open all the sea routes by which Great Britain receives her food supplies. The Colonel points out that there are several ways in which matters might be improved. National granaries is one suggestion for which much can be said, and if adopted would make the Empire safer; but it would be a very costly method, and would be a greater burden in money than a duty on foreign corn, which might be imposed in place of duty on tea, tobacco, and some other articles in common use by the people. Granaries, while adding to the safety, would add nothing to the wealth, progress or stability of the Empire; but preferential tariffs would strengthen the colonies immensely in population and wealth, would in end strengthen and increase the trade of England and would bind all parts of the Empire in the bonds of a common interest. If the preference was greater in favor of the home farmer, it would, revive agriculture and give employment to hundreds of thousands of men who are competing with the factory hands and tending to reduce wages. A sufficient duty and it need not be large, would insure within the British Isles the growth of

15,000,000 quarters of wheat, instead of five or six millions as at present. A small preference of two or three shillings a quarter against the foreigner would increase the Canadian production by leaps and bounds. We have in Canada fertile wheat-bearing land, capable of producing the finest wheat in the world, in quantities far more than sufficient to feed Great Britain; and a slight preference would send emigration to fill up our fields and strengthen a portion of the Empire, instead of fostering and encouraging and building up foreign countries, which may at any time be hostile. The sea route from Canada to England from the Straits of Belle Isle to the north of Ireland is almost a British route. It has no foreign naval stations to the north, and it is guarded by our stations at Halifax and St. John's on the west, and Portsmouth, Plymouth, Milford Haven and Bear Haven on the east. It is, without any doubt, the safest and most easily defended sea route from England in any direction. The objection to this suggestion is that it would aid Canada. If it is not more important for England, and more advantageous to her ten times over than to Canada, it is not worth discussing. Canada is getting on all right. If her progress is not very fast, it is sure and on solid ground. We are not afraid of being starved into submission, and believe we can hold our freedom as a people, if it comes to straight fighting, as our father did in 1812, 1813 and 1814, against odds many times greater than we are likely to have to encounter now. But the British Empire is our empire, as it is the empire of every part, and we are as much interested in the safety of the heart of it as is any portion, and we have the right to urge that England shall take steps to make her condition safe.

Captain Bernier, of the Quebec jail, the latest aspirant for Arctic honors, in ends to leave his ship north of Siberia, and with eight men, fifty dogs, fifty reindeer, and 36,000 pounds of provisions, make his way northward to the Pole. If he comes back he will probably write a book, and like Nansen, clear \$20,000 on it. If he does not come back—well, he will find it lonely out there, unless he happens across Andree.

AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea.—Is pleasant to the taste. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Its value is incalculable. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

Today you will witness the greatest slaughter of black dress goods ever seen in the city. See our black serge all wool for 18c.—Prowse Bros 27 21.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK.

SOMEBODY SAYS NEVER GIVE ADVICE

If a person has sense enough to take it they don't want it, and if they have no there is no use in offering it. In the face of this, however we would advise you to try here for Furniture, as we know it will pay you to do so.

Mark Wright & Co., Ltd HOME MAKERS.

ENGLAND'S ANSWER TO THE COLONIES.

(Rudyard Kipling.) Truly ye come of the blood; slower to bless than to ban; Little use to lie down to the bidding of any man. Flesh of the flesh that I bred, bred of the bone that I bare, Stark as your sons shall be—stern as your fathers were. Deeper than speech our love, stronger than life our tether, But we do not fall on the neck nor kiss when we come together. My arm is nothing weak, my strength is not gone by; Sons, I have borne many sons, but my dogs are not yet dry. Look, I have made ye a place and opened wide the doors, That ye may talk together, your barons and councillors— Wards of the outer march, lords of the lower seas, Ay, talk of your grey mother that bore you all on her knees!— That ye may talk together, brother to brother's face— Thus for the good of your people—thus for the pride of the race. Also we will make promise. So long as the blood endures. I shall know that your good is mine; ye shall feel that my strength is yours, In the days of Armageddon, at the last great fight of all, That our house may stand together; and the pillars do not fall, Draw now the three-fold knot upon the nine-fold bands, And the law that ye made shall be law after the rule of your lands. This for the noble leaf, and that for the southern broom, The law that ye make shall be law and I do not press my will, Because ye are sons of the blood and call me mother still. Now must ye speak to your kinsmen, and they must speak to you, After the use of the English, in straight-flung words and few. Go to your work and be strong, halting not in your ways, Baulking the end half-won for an instant dote of praise. Stand to your work and be wise—certain of sword and pen, Who are neither children nor Gods, but men in a world of men.

EXCITES THE HEPATIC FUNCTION.

If your liver is out of order you are likely to be in a languid, cross and irritable condition, entirely unfitted for active work. The following extract from the Canadian Lancet dwells particularly on the value of a standard English preparation in the treatment of affections of the liver: "One of the chief points of Abbey's Effervescent Salt is its superiority as an aperient—taking the place of nauseating mineral waters. It is particularly useful in cases of obstinate constipation, without being attended with debility of the stomach and bowels not having the reactionary effect peculiar to most aperients and cathartics. It also directly excites the hepatic function, making it invaluable in chronic liver affections." The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health. Sold by all druggists at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.

White Goods—Ladies' Underclothing, one case just opened; new fresh goods direct from the makers.—T. J. Harris, London House.

OAT CAKE.

- Pasty Pies Seed Patties Currant Patties Currant Buns Cream Tartar Buns Wine Cakes Jelly Rolls Jelly Squares all made to day, and selling cheap at—

JOHN QUIRK, CITY BAKERY, Grafton Street.

LEGAL CARD WARBURTON & McKINNON Barristers, Attorney's, Notarys Public.

OFFICES Cameron Block, Charlottetown Broun Building, Summerside 1 Kent Street, Georgetown.

A. A. McLEAN, Q. C. Barrister, Etc., Brown's Block, Charlottetown

25c Dress Goods

We're busy—always busy yet never too busy to talk for a moment concerning any goods you may like to enquire about, see our 25c Dress Goods. J. P. & Co.

If we succeed in pleasing you, we please ourselves even more. See our 25c dress goods. J. P. & Co.

25c. Not only fit to wear, but fit to be seen, good to look at; as well as good to wear; fast color, sure dye, uncommon goods, at common prices. Only 25c Dress Goods. J. P. & Co.

25c. 28c, 30, 35c, 40 and 45c Dress Goods for

25c. per yard. They are 40 inches wide, light in color. One reason for selling them for 25c a yard is we want unload before receiving our spring stock

25c. Transient trade is all right, but steady custom is the foundation of a business, that's what we have worked for. See our 25c Dress Goods, J. P. & Co.

25c. Our prices are cheap only in the sense that the goods are excellent value for the money. See our 25c Dress Goods. J. P. & Co.

25c. Quality before cheapness, that's our plan. The plan we like best, and our customers approve most. It applies to every department of this store. We don't handle goods that are simply "cheap." We buy the best goods and ask only a reasonable advance on cost. Jas. Paton & Co.

25c. Jas Paton & Co

WE WANT PHOTOGRAPHS

Artistic views of Prince Edward Island Scenery farm and village views, and all other kindred subjects, similar to those used in "Prince Edward Island Illustrated." Any reasonable price will be paid for suitable pictures. Let us see them anyway ADDRESS:— The Examiner Publishing Coy, CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. I.

MISS LEFURGEY (Graduate of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston.) Will be at home to a limited number of pupils in physical culture and oratory. Apply to Miss Lefurgey at W. Sentner's, Weymouth Street. Jan 14—1898

CIVIC ELECTION

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the fifty-first year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, Chap. 12, intitled "The City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act," and of the Act amending the same, in the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act, I do hereby give Public Notice that an election of a Mayor for the said City, and for the person to serve as a Common Councillor, in the City Council for each of the wards numbered 1, 2 and 3 of said City, and of two persons to serve as Common Councillors in the said City, and for the person to serve as a Common Councillor in the said Council for Ward No. 4, in said City, being in and representing the City as follows:—

- For Ward Number One... One Councillor, " " " " Two... One Councillor, " " " " Three... One Councillor, " " " " Four... Two Councillors, " " " " Five... Three Councillors,

WILL BE HELD ON Wednesday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1898,

At the several places, that is to say: In Ward 1, at or near the office of Mr. John MacEachern, Queen Street. In Ward 2, at or near the house of Mr. Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Hearty's Warehouse, Sydney Street, between Great George and Prince Streets. In Ward 3, at or near the Market House, corner of Kent and Queen Streets. In Ward 4, at or near the carriage shop of Philip Large & Son, on Great George Street.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS. Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY. WEDNESDAY, February 2nd, A. D. 1898, from the hour of Twelve at noon until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. For qualification of Electors, see above Act 51 Victoria, Cap. 13, sections 24 to 29. [L. S.] W. E. DAWSON, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Charlottetown, Jan. 20, 1898. Jan 20—1898.

Election of a Water Commissioner.

In pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this Island, made and passed in the 50th year of the reign of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "Charlottetown Water Works Act 1887," I do hereby give Public Notice that an Election for a Water Commissioner for the City of Charlottetown, in the place of PETER HALLORAN, retired, will be held on Wednesday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1898,

at the several places, that is to say: In Ward No. 1, at or near the office of Mr. John MacEachern, Queen Street. In Ward No. 2, at or near the house of Thomas Connolly, opposite Mr. R. Hearty's Warehouse, Sydney St, between Great George and Prince Streets. In Ward No. 3, at or near the Market House, corner of Kent and Queen Streets. In Ward No. 4, at or near the carriage shop of Philip Large & Son, Gr at George Street. And at the said Election the Poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

DESCRIPTION OF WARDS. Number One shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Dorchester Street, and the parcel of land formerly known as the Military Barrack Ground. Number Two shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Richmond Street and north of Dorchester Street. Number Three shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Grafton Street and north of Richmond Street. Number Four shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies south of Fitzroy Street and north of Grafton Street. Number Five shall comprise all that part of Charlottetown which lies north of Fitzroy Street, including the Common of the said Town.

NOMINATION DAY. WEDNESDAY, February 2nd, A. D. 1898, from the hour of Twelve at noon until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. For qualification of Electors, see Act 50 Victoria, intitled "Charlottetown Water Works Act, 1887," also 51 Victoria, Cap. 13, sec. 24 to 29. [L. S.] W. E. DAWSON, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, Charlottetown, Jan 21, 1898. Jan 21, 1898.

VOTE FOR HUGHES

THE PEOPLES' CANDIDATE FOR THE MAYORALTY. BUTTER TUBS. 1,500 in stock—Indian manufacture. New and well made. CALVEL BROS. Ch'town, Jan 6—2aw 2w.