

GRAND Patriotic Concert

Under Patronage of Ladies' Aid to the Red Cross.

PATRONESSES— Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Vail.

PART 1.
 Orchestra— Direction Prof. Vinnicombe.
 Grand Chorus— The National Anthem, Choir First Methodist Church.
 Chorus (a) "Red White and Blue," (b) "Valete."
 Tableau— Dir. Capt. Watts, (b) "Valete."
 Dance— The Canadian Dance, Miss Helen Warburton.
 Vocal Solo— The Englishman, Mr. Charles Earle.
 Drill— Sword Exercise, Sixteen Loyal Girls.
 Vocal Solo— Mr. Leslie Cook.
 Grand Chorus— Soldiers of the Queen, Direction Mrs. F. Mitchell.
 Orchestra—

INTERMISSION.
PART 2.
 Soli (Vocal)— The Absent Minded Beggar, Miss Earle.
 Tableau— Under direction of Mrs. Bartlett.
 Vocal Solo— The Union Jack of Old England, Mr. Edward Mitchell.
 Mandolins— The British Guardsmen, St. Cecilia Club.
 Vocal Solo— Mr. Massey.
 Vocal Quartette— Direction Prof. Earle.
 Orchestra— Direction Prof. Vinnicombe.
 Tableau— Of Full Company, G. D. SAVE THE QUEEN.

Choice home-made candy for sale during intermission.
 Tickets on sale at Dodé's and Rankin's Drug Stores, Tuesday the 20th at 10 a. m.
 Reserved seats 50c. Admission 35c.

Tenders.

Scaled tenders will be received at the office of the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, up to SATURDAY, MARCH 3rd noon, for the erection of a Junior's Cottage on Prince St. School grounds.
 Plans and Specification may be seen at the office of John P. Nicholson, Esq., Architect.
 The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
 E. STEWART,
 Sec'y Board School Trustees.
 Feb. 19—202427.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

FEBRUARY 22, 1900

THE NEWS OF TO-DAY.

The good news of the relief of Ladysmith and the hasty retreat of the Boers from all their fortified positions, is tempered, to-day, by the report that several Canadians have fallen in battle and that others are among the wounded. Two or three of the names on the list are those of the P. E. Island portion of the Canadian Contingent. Waye, who is reported wounded, is without doubt, an Islander, and the name "Laurie" in the telegram may be "Lane," of this Province. "Taylor" who is reported killed, is certainly the son of our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Mr. E. W. Taylor. We feel sure that Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will have the sincere sympathy of our community, as well as the consolation which comes from the knowledge that their son freely gave his life for his country and died gloriously in a successful struggle on behalf of the Empire. Never was a great victory gained without loss; and we have great cause for thankfulness that the relief of Kimberley has been accomplished so quickly and at such comparatively small cost of the lives of our soldiers.

The news of the relief of Ladysmith is from an unusual source, and needs confirmation.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

Now that the course of the war is in the right direction, thought is being given to the requisites of the soldier in modern warfare. The importance of having great commanders—men able to initiate and efficiently control the movements of an army—has been strikingly set forth by the recent events in South Africa. Men of genius to lead our armies are as essential to success now as they were in the days of Marlborough and Wellington. But the subaltern officer and common private soldier has ceased to be merely a brave man in battle carrying out the commands of his superior. This view is strongly maintained by the military writer of the London Times who says that "the importance of self-reliance and individual initiative in the officers commanding detachments, and even in each single private soldier, has been indefinitely enhanced. It is getting less and less possible for a general to control the details of a battle

once it has started. If he attempts to do so he runs the risk of leaving half his force inactive, while the other is struggling with a superior enemy, which has been the case with our troops in more than one instance in this war. The value of steadiness and intelligence in the individual soldier, is, perhaps, the most important lesson of this war. Modern fighting demands not only men who can obey a word of command promptly, but self-reliant men, men able to grasp the general idea of a battle, to remember instructions and carry them out faithfully to the intention rather than to the letter in which they are given. Such men are to be found by the score in every Boer commando. In this respect the whole of our military system will want most radical modification before it is properly adapted to modern conditions." These remarks ought to be weighed and remembered not alone by the organizers of the British army but by those who control the militia forces in Canada and other parts of our widespread British Empire.

AN OLD FRIEND

"The Sun" of Colchester, published at Truro, by Mr. W. B. Alley, contains a paragraph concerning an old citizen of Charlottetown, which we very gladly reproduce. It refers to the late Mr. Thomas Burris. Mr. Alley says that:

"The man of these lately departed types, who calls up to us earliest reminiscences in 'the art preservative of all arts,' was Mr. Thomas Burris, who died at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on the 1st of January, 1900, who, had he lived a few weeks longer, would have seen the end of his 88th year, but, as the old man used to say, not his birthday, as, being born on the 29th of February, 1812, he had probably seen only twenty-one of these dates. This was one of his very full vocabulary of jokes. He appreciated good jokes or stories and, although of a somewhat retiring disposition, could tell them among his intimate friends in good style. Knowing most of the older citizens of Charlottetown, and many in other parts of his island home, his reminiscences concerning them were accurate and interesting. He went to the 'printer's case' when a mere lad, with but very little education, and in early manhood he was considered a well read man and highly intelligent, such a scholarly man as R. B. Irving, father of the present popular 'O. C. at Halifax, and others of that ilk, deferring to his good judgment in matters of punctuation and the construction of sentences. He could and did write pungent and incisive articles, when the occasion offered, especially of a satirical nature, and sometimes in rhyme, some of which appeared over the signature of 'Bodkin B.' During his long experience as a practical printer, he but once attempted to run a journal, and that was short-lived, as he was never keen for business on his own account, always contending that the life of a publisher in small communities with so many conflicting influences, was not congenial to him. He was always kind and courteous to his fellow-workmen, and some of them owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his kindly instructions. The writer saw him in October, 1899, when he was 'wearin' awa,' and heard from him the old time kindly expressions concerning his friends, but more especially about his wife and daughter, regarding whose kindly attention he spoke feelingly. It did us good to hear the old typo thus lay down 'the stick,' and we have thought it well to say these few words in memoriam."

A False Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A special from Madrid saying that Premier Silveira recently declared in the Senate that previous to the war with the United States the British government consented to let Spain have 8,500 shells which were being manufactured for her at the Maxim factory at Placentia, meets with vigorous denial in London. Albert Vickers, head of the Vicker's Maxim firm, said, Senor Silveira lied. The factory at Placentia is a branch of our concern under the Spanish government's control and there never was a shell manufactured there for sale in any country except Spain, where a law against the exportation of ammunition exists."

Hurray up if you want any of that 28c sheeting we are selling at 16c, or that 14c print cotton we are selling at 8c, it won't stay here at these prices. Prowse Bros.

At Macdonald's Drug Store
 Old Family Recipes
 Knox's Cough Mixture, Shaw's Medicine.
 Cattle Medicines, Dr. Leckie's Condition Powders. New remedy for Farcy or Stocking in horses.
 Large assortment of Patent Medicines.

Personal attention to filling prescriptions DAY or NIGHT.
 NOTE—Expected daily shipments of Toilet Soaps (something new) and Oxygenator.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is stated that Andrew Carnegie's net income amounts to \$26,000,000 a year. He makes it out of iron.

That was a good motto exhibited at the Elder-Dempster dinner in Halifax under the folds of the Union Jack: "One flag, one cause, India, Africa, Australia, Canada."

The relief of Kimberley called forth special rejoicings in Montreal, Toronto and other large towns in Canada. In Montreal the Chorus of St. James the Apostle rang out peals of rejoicing.

A correspondent in South Africa writes: "To any Englishman who has not been home in two decades, the pounds, shillings and pence, the bantam strut of the podgy, red-faced station master, the hedious peak caps worn by the guards and other railway officials recalls types of other days. The stations are simply reproductions of those. As an Englishman long away from home, the contact with old associations does not affect me at all; indeed, compared with our Transatlantic institutions, all sizes seem pigmy and unpretentious. Dead conservatism enshrouds everything, compelling those of us who have been driven across the Atlantic to seek our fortune, to acknowledge with much inward thanksgiving that the change was decidedly one for the better."

Fear in High Places.

A famous steeple climber was asked if he ever felt fear in his business. "Of course I feel fear at times," he answered. "Fear is common to all mankind. Not to feel fear is not courage. To overcome fear is the true quality of courage. I divide the nerve force of a man into two parts—the impelling force and the restraining force—the same impelling force that causes a body of recruits at first to run under fire and the restraining force that causes them to overcome for various reasons the first natural fear. So, in climbing, one unused to it is by the natural impelling force of his nervous system afraid, afraid that his legs, his arms, his support, will give way and plunge him down. Shakespeare, who touched on all human emotions, touched on this feeling of fear in high places when in 'King Lear' he pictured Edward at the cliffs of Dover. "The one way to get over the natural fear is by some restraining force from either within or without. I remember once when a new boy at sea was ordered aloft by the mate he trembled with fear and begged to be let out of it. 'Upon my soul, sir, I can't go up there.' This was his first impelling impulse. But when the mate touched him up with a rope's end he was at the top of the mast so quick that the mate could not follow him. The pain on his outer nerves brought him to his senses and made him exert his restraining force. So if you happen to be with any one who shows signs of fear in a high place a few smart slaps on the face will bring him to himself. The right medicine for unconquerable fear in a high place is immediate pain on the outside nerves."—Boston Transcript.

An Iron Czar.

In the "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by Prince Kropotkin, the author says that Alexander II himself, for all he was willing to emancipate the serfs, was a man capable of singular harshness and even brutality. When Kropotkin was promoted and was called with other officers to the side of the czar, the latter congratulated them quietly, speaking about military duty and loyalty. "But if any of you," he went on, distinctly shouting out every word, his face suddenly contorted with anger—"but if any of you—which God preserve you from—should under any circumstances prove disloyal to the czar, the throne and the fatherland, take heed of what I say, he will be treated with all the severity of the laws, without the slightest commiseration."

"His voice failed," says the author. "His face was peevish, full of that rage which I saw in my childhood on the faces of landlords when they threatened to skin their serfs 'under the rods.' He violently spurred his horse and rode out of our circle. Next morning, the 14th of June, by his orders, three officers were shot at Modlin, in Poland, and one soldier, Szur by name, was killed under the rods."

Swept Away by Plagues.

Italy once had a plague that killed 10,000 persons daily. Five hundred a day died in Rome. In one year 200,000 citizens of Constantinople died. The epidemic of 1347-9 was the worst ever visited on man. In Asia 23,000,000 perished by it and in Europe 25,000,000. In London 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse yards. It was called "black death." The plague in England in 1471 destroyed more people than the continual wars for the 15 preceding years. "Sweating sickness," prevailing in England for three years, killed half the population of all the capital towns and depopulated Oxford. It was mortal in three hours. The great plague of London in 1664 carried off 100,000 people. A transport with soldiers on board, from Sardinia to Naples, brought a plague that destroyed 400,000. An epidemic started in Marseilles by a ship from the Levant killed over 60,000.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM CROUP is the most deadly of all diseases of children. It gives very little time in which to seek remedies. A little tiredness—a cough—feverishness—stifled coughing—weakened voice—feeble pulse—delirium—convulsions—and even at this critical period **LIFE IS SAVED** if this wonderful balsam is administered. It should be always on hand and given at the first symptom but it will nearly perform miracles whenever used.
 25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

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 all styles and sizes suitable for fall and winter wear for the lowest possible prices, at
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