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SUNNYSIDE.

CHARLOTTETOWN



1899.

Continued from page 2.

From the British point of view, the principle of international arbitration has been happily carried into effect in the satisfactory conclusion of the Venezuela boundary dispute. As a result of the arbitration in this case, British Guiana obtained all the land claimed by Great Britain, on her behalf, that she valued. Another dispute that might have ended in war was amicably settled by Germany, the United States and Great Britain, in regard to the Samoa Islands. While these nations were carrying on their negotiations, making arrangements in furtherance of their own interests, and strengthening the bonds of their friendship, France received a somewhat rude shock when she discovered in the conduct of Russia concerning the settlement of the Fashoda affair, good grounds for concluding that her powerful ally, upon whom she counted in case of need, cared only for "number one," and had all along been using her to promote his own bearish purposes.

"The Dreyfus Drama," which the shooting of Mr. Labori rendered almost a tragedy, ended in a farce. Dreyfus was convicted, sentenced to ten years imprisonment, and then set free! So the "honour of the army" was vindicated, while an innocent man who had been the victim of a scandalous military intrigue had suffered a horrible imprisonment on Devil's Island, was at length permitted to return to the bosom of his family.

In Austria there were election and Parliamentary riots, resulting from race animosity. Belgium had trouble with her subjects in the Congo States, but soon crushed the little rebellion. China, in her weakness, has had successive difficulties with the Russians, French and Italians—and has yet cause to be thankful that she has not, ere this, been cut up and divided among the nations.

The abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine and the adoption of the Policy of Expansion created a new relationship between the United States and other nations. Our southern neighbour is now one of the Great Powers of the world, and is to be reckoned with in the adjustment of international complications. A large standing army is therefore needed; and this year the President received authority to enlist 100,000 men. For this change the time was fully ripe. Great industries have been built up in the States, as a result of the application of a protective system; and for the products of these great industries foreign markets are needed. These markets are afforded most readily through the door that is ever held open by Great Britain. The British Islands, Canada, Australia, India and those parts of Africa and China in which Great Britain is paramount, are the largest and most profitable markets for the products of United States fields and factories. The interests of the British Empire and the United States are thus largely interdependent; and in the relations of the two powers there has lately and happily been a marked improvement. This has been promoted by the wise policy of Lord Salisbury on the one hand and President McKinley on the other. The United States felt the value of British friendship, in the crisis of their war with Spain, and Great Britain now sees clearly that the friendship of the kindred nation beyond the sea may be of incalculable advantage to her when

difficulties beset her people in their dealing with less enlightened lands. The rapprochement was very marked in the past year, and it is likely to become closer as the commerce of the United States enlarges and her foreign interests grow stronger.

But though the time was never more propitious for a settlement of the questions in dispute between the United States and Canada, a settlement has not yet been arrived at in respect to any one of them. The government of Canada practically lived at Washington for several months of the early part of the year. The Canadian commissioners proposed that all the questions at issue between the two countries should be included in one great and glorious settlement. So they hung about the skirts of the Washington politicians, representing, arguing, imploring, at times hoping and at times fearing, now operating singly and then bringing the full force of almost the whole personnel of the Government to bear upon the United States commissioners. All the while Sir Charles Tupper uttered no criticism. It was a time in which much party capital could have been easily made. But the interests of the people of Canada might, perhaps be prejudiced by agitation on the part of the opposition. So he gave the Government a free rein and a clear road. But the result of the Government's great effort was nil. Reciprocity, which the Government leaders were bound to promote, the fisheries question, the Berhing Sea matter, the Alaskan boundary matter, and all other matters, were left unsettled when the Ministers were forced to come home to attend an unusually late session of Parliament.

During the session much time was spent and little done. In the midst of the dog days the unfortunate members were compelled to discuss the provisions of a bill for the re-distribution of seats in the House of Commons, though the British North America Act expressly says that such a bill shall be passed immediately after the taking of each decennial census. Of course the Senate promptly threw it out as unconstitutional. An abridgement of the Drummond County railway deal, involving a saving to the country of about a million dollars, was passed. But a proposal that Provincial prohibition should be permitted was nipped in the bud. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper formulated a number of charges of corruption against Government officials in the Yukon, offering to resign his seat in Parliament, if he should fail to prove their truth before a judicial commission. But the Minister of the Interior, who was implicated, made a counter-statement; and the Liberal majority was called in to vote against the appointment of the commission demanded in that regard. Several electoral scandals were brought to light before the committee on elections; and the McNish expose let a flood of light upon the corrupt and illegal methods by which Liberal candidates were elected to the Legislature and to Parliament. Before Parliament rose, the unprecedented sum of \$60,000,000 had been voted for expenditure, within the year, by the great party of Economy and Reform, *per excellence*.

Since Parliament rose, the Conservative Leader has shown great activity and vigor in the criticism of those things which the Government have done and those that they have left undone, travelling from Halifax

to Victoria, organizing and inspiring his supporters and converting men to the Conservative faith. Sir Wilfred Laurier, too, has been active, though not as a leader. He was compelled, much against his will, to adopt Sir Charles Tupper's proposition and authorize the enrolment of a regiment of soldiers to assist our fellow colonists of Natal and Cape Colony in repelling the Boer invasion. Though he said that this could not be done, he has seen it accomplished, and has received credit and thanks on behalf of the people of Cape Colony as well as the British Government. Now a second contingent is being made ready.

The beginning of the great iron works at Sydney and the establishment and enlargement of many industries in British Columbia and other Provinces are events which augur prosperity in the future, while the continued maintenance of the National Policy is assured by the incoming of the Conservative Party, led by Sir Charles Tupper, of which indication is given by the result of the recent general election in Manitoba and the bye-elections in this Province.

Prince Edward Island readily sent the quota of gallant young men required of her, with Major Weeks at their head, and stands still ready to make yet greater sacrifices on behalf of the invaded colonies and the British Empire. But for these we hope and believe there will be no necessity. We trust that, peace being presently restored, our people will be able to devote their attention to those productive industries which result in prosperity. The gospel of big heads grain for seed and clover crops for manure as well as fodder, taught by Professor Robertson when he visited the Province last winter, ought to be adopted in the practice of our farmers; and we hope to see a still wider extension of the dairy industry from which our incomes of this year have been chiefly drawn. While our grain and root crops were excellent, prices were unusually low and not much money has been obtained by their sale, or by that of pork. But for our cheese and butter, our lambs and poultry, the people of this province would, like their Government, have great difficulty in making ends meet. Elections held in the Summerside district, in Tignish, in Belfast and Murray Harbor, all within the year, have gone against the Government;—but the Government still holds on to office. The last session of the Legislature was rendered notable by the advent of Mr. Fred Peters, Q. C., of British Columbia and by the passage of a license law for Charlottetown. A bill authorizing the construction of a combined railway and traffic bridge across the Hillsborough and the payment of \$12,000 a year to the Government of Canada was the only really important measure. The first step towards the construction of the Belfast and Murray Harbor railway was taken in the midst of election contests in Belfast and Murray Harbor.

After a long delay, Dr. McIntyre, of Souris, was appointed Lieutenant Governor of this Province in the room of the Hon. G. W. Howlan; and three months subsequent the death of Judge Alley the Hon. Hector McDonald was raised to the vacant position. Education is not likely to suffer as a result of the breeze over "cribbing," and we are not without some hope that our winter mail service will be as well maintained by the Mintoas by the Stanley. A special train to carry our mails instead of the one-horse sleigh that was put on the route between Cape Tormentine and the Intercolonial railway is still needed, but we shall probably have to wait for that improvement until there has been a change of the government at Ottawa.

Charlottetown has this year been improved by the erection of a new Prince of Wales College building, a new Prince Edward Island Hospital, a Condensed Milk Factory, and the extension of sewers throughout every street south of Euston. A large number of men were employed upon these works at good wages, and more money was in circulation than in ordinary years.

Among those who joined the Great Majority were Mr. Dingley, the Protectionist leader of the United States and a member of the International Commission; Father Chiquay, the leading French Canadian Protestant; John Hunter Duvar, the talented poet and literateur; Prince Albert, eldest son of the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, and grandson of our Queen; President Faure, of France, who was suddenly called home while preparing the way for the Dreyfus trial; R. W. Jamieson M. P., of Winnipeg, accidentally killed by a revolver shot; Archibald McNeill, well known throughout this Province as a friend of progress and reform; Judge Alley, a just judge; Frank Kennedy, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Montreal; John Andrew Macdonald, at one time a prominent merchant of Summerside;

John Gaffney, High Sheriff of Prince County; Mrs. Young, a popular citizen of Charlottetown, William Critchlow Harris, sen., an old and well-known gentleman, long resident here; the Duke of Westminster, reputed the wealthiest man in the world; Lady Salisbury, wife of Great Britain's Premier statesman; Hon. W. W. Ives, a prominent Canadian conservative and member of the Tupper administration, suddenly struck down; Hon. G. A. Geoffrion, a leading barrister of Montreal, and member of the Laurier government without office; Ingersoll, the Athlete; Sir James Edgar, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons; Rev. P. M. Morrison, a valued Minister of the Presbyterian Church; Father McPhee, a well known Catholic priest of this province; Simon Davies, an esteemed citizen; Reuben Tuplin, Esq., a prominent merchant of Prince County; Dwight Moody, the great Evangelist; Mr. James McLeod, a leading citizen of Summerside; Miss Goodwill, daughter of Rev. John Goodwill of this city; General Symons, who fell victorious at Glencoe; General Wauchope, the brave and honoured Highland leader, who poured out his life's blood at Magersfontein,—and many other heroic British soldiers, who died in the service of their Queen and country,—

"Who ventured life, and love, and youth For the great prize of death in battle."

As the year closes, there are mourning and anxious hearts in the Mother land and throughout the Empire. But for these there is consolation in the thought that their loved ones are fighting in the cause of progress and righteousness. There is, too, good hope for the future. And so we wish all readers of THE EXAMINER A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

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Church Services.

METHODIST
Prince St.—Prayer and Praise meeting at 10. Rev. Geo. Ross at 11, and Rev J J Teasdale at 7. Sunday School at 2.30. Bible Class at 2.30. Evangelistic Service at 8.15. Monday evening 8.15. Junior League Wednesday evening 7.30. Epworth League; Friday evening, 7.30. Prayer and Praise Service. Cordial invitation to strangers.

Grace Church.—Prayer meeting at 10. Rev J J Teasdale at 11 and Rev Geo Ross at 7. Strangers cordially invited. Seats provided for strangers. Sunday School at 2.15. E. Lot CE at close of Sunday School. Evangelistic meeting at close of evening service.

PRESBYTERIAN
Zion.—Prayer meeting at 10. Rev. Edwin Smith at 11 and 7. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30.

St. James.—Prayer meeting at 10. Rev Mr. Fauser at 11 and 7. Sunday School and Bible class at 2.30.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
St. Paul's.—Morning prayer at 11 a. m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30. Evening prayer at 7. All seats free and unappropriated. Everybody welcome.

St. Peter's Cathedral.—Holy Communion at 8 and 11 a. m. Matins at 10.15 a. m. Song at 7. Childrens Catechising and Bible Class at 2.30. Evensong at 7 p. m. All seats free and unappropriated.

BAPTIST.
Prayer meeting at 10.30. Rev G P Raymond at 11 and 7. Sunday school and Pastors Bible class at 2.30. Strangers welcome and provided with comfortable seats.

CENTRAL CARLEMAN CHURCH.
Rev Rob F Whiston at 11 and 7. All welcome. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2.30.

CHURCH OF CHRIST
Services at 11 and 7. Morning subject: "I will not leave you comfortless, I will come to you" John 14-18. Evening theme, "They shall see the glory of the Lord and the excellency of our Lord" Isaiah 52. Y P S C H Wednesday night at 7.30. All welcome.

ST DUNSTAN'S CATHEDRAL
Low Mass at 7.30 a m Childrens Mass at 9. High Mass and sermon at 10.30. Vespers and Benediction at 7 p m.

SALVATION ARMY.
Sunday Services at 7.11, 3, and at 8 p m. Week night Services—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 p m.

GOSPEL MEETING.
GOSPEL MEETING.—Remember the Gospel Meeting in Prowess. New Block, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Strangers always welcome. Lesson, Hebrews 11-21 "By Faith."

A NIGHT WITH THE MUSICIANS.

MR. S. N. EARLE'S GRAND CONCERT

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—ON— Tuesday Evening, Jan. 2nd

Under the Distinguished Patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McIntyre His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Warburton, and His Lordship, the Bishop.

PART I.

1. Orchestra.....
2. Grand Chorus from Opera Semer.....
3. Piano Quartette, Grand Valtz, Strauss The Misses Horasby, Handrahan and Misses Carroll
4. Comic Vocal Duett.....Mazinghi Miss Earle and Mr. Chas Earle.
5. Dance.....Sailor's Hornpipe..... Master Arthur Warburton
6. Violin Solo.....Hungarian Fantasia..... Mr. Vinnicombe
7. Vocal Solo.....Patriotic Song..... Miss Florence Earle
8. String Quartette.....Leslie Mandolins, Miss E. Murphy and Miss Hogar; Banjo, Miss Murphy; Guitar, Miss J. Hornsby.
9. Semi-Chorus—Merrily Goes our Bark..... Miss Gillis
10. Piano Quartette [a] Final 3rd..... [b] Symphony Haydn [c] Grand Galop.....Smith
11. Sword Dance.....Miss Gillis
12. I'm a Philosopher...From Opera... Belle of New York..... Mr. Chas Earle
13. Orchestra.....

PART II.

A Dress Rehearsal or Burlesque on Opera Cinderella

CHARACTERS

- Miss Jones, Principal of Grove House Academy..... Miss Florence Earle
Mademoiselle Epinard, French Governess Miss Lillian Collings
Amy Fibbs...Afterwards Cinderella..... Miss May Stewart
Clara Wilkins...Afterwards the Prince... Mr. E. Mitchell
Mrs. Jarvey...Elocution Mistress..... Miss Amy Earle
Josa Jennings...Afterwards Fairy Godmother... Miss Winnie Collings
Martha Higgins...Afterwards Spiteful Harry Jackson... Sisters
Miss M. Earle and Miss Nettie Ross
Sophonisva Spivia...The Romantic Girl
Miss Louise Bremner
Miss Prudence Pinchback..... Miss Gertrude Ross
Sarah Ann...The Greedy Girl..... Miss M. Irwin
Servant..... Miss Daisy Douce

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