

"Catarrh"

was my great affliction for a number of years. Doctors did not help me. By a friend's advice I began using your medicines, and was perfectly cured after taking three bottles of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

J. MURPHY, 173 Mulberry St., Newark, N.J.

Klondike.

Start from Vancouver Because

1. VANCOUVER is the best outfitting point on the coast, goods being considerably cheaper than in the United States.
2. VANCOUVER is the nearest port of departure to the Yukon district.
3. VANCOUVER is the terminus of the C. P. Railway, whose steamers will start from VANCOUVER this spring.
4. All north-bound steamers call at VANCOUVER.
5. Direct steamers to Yukon ports have now commenced to run from VANCOUVER.
6. VANCOUVER is the only Canadian port where passengers transfer direct from train to steamer.
7. KLONDYKE is in Canada, outfit in VANCOUVER, and save 30 per cent. Custom Duty.

W. GODFREY,
Trade, Vancouver, B.C.

Launched on the Sea of Uncertainty.

Our accounts for 1897 are out. Yours may not be among the uncertain ones. Likely not.

We Don't Want To Be In The Dry Dock.

You pay us. We pay others. You can't pay all at once, p some. If you can't pay any all tell us. Come and see us any way. Yours with a large stock of lumber.

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of mens light Dongola laced boots, suitable for wearing under rubbers and overshoes.

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for your choice of a lot of ladies' and girls fine boots.

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Lots of ladies' slippers, Moosehide Moccasins, from 50c a pair up.

R. K. Jost

Stamper's Corner.

The Question

Now is where can we get a suitable Xmas present for the least money. Below will be found a list of a few of our cut prices for the Holiday Season only, which will enable you to decide at once, as the time is now short

- Eight day, half hour, cathedral gong, striking Clocks, for \$3.50
- Silver Cake Baskets, (quadruple plate), 2.75
- Napkin Rings, 50c up
- Spoon Holders and Pickle Dishes, 1.50
- A Waltham Watch with Chain (good timekeepers) 7.50
- Ladies' Genuine Gold Filled Waltham Watch, 15.00
- Ladies' Long Chains, warranted five years, 3.00
- Ladies' Solid Gold Gem Rings, (heavy) 3.00
- Brooches, Cuff Buttons, Stick Pins, Chains, Charms, etc, at extraordinary low prices. Repairing promptly attended to by a competent person. Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

C. C. JURY

THE DAILY EXAMINER

JANUARY 31, 1898.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

A correspondent points out that a paragraph in Thursday's EXAMINER stating that "it is so hard to find men for the British Army that a bounty of £2 has to be paid," is apt to convey a wrong impression. We gladly take the opportunity of throwing light on the subject of the British Army system, which has been so heavily assailed of late by sections of the British press, the London Times in the lead. The present system, which, from its inception by Lord Cadwell has always had many enemies, has, it is now claimed by its opponents, completely broken down. Mr. Arnold-Foster, a leader in the attacks upon the system, in a series of letters to the Times during November and December last, succeeded in arousing public opinion to a sense of the danger that the nation is in by reason of trusting to the returns of the War Office, which have been proven beyond defence to be wholly misleading in their general terms. As a result of the agitation, Parliament will this session take the whole question into consideration, and, it is probable, now the gravity of the situation is realized, that something will be done to overcome the defects that have been clearly shown to exist.

The conditions of the present system are: short service; linked battalions; the use of the home battalion as a depot for the battalion abroad; the existence of a regimental depot apart from the battalions (note this clause); the formation of a reserve; the system of deferred pay. The short service means seven or eight years with the colors. A recruit enlists at 18. At 25 he is discharged, with £20 if he has been well behaved. He is now a member of the Army Reserve and gets sixpence a day. For the majority, this 6d a day is all they can look for; for a man in the Reserve finds it almost impossible to find employment after he leaves the barracks gates. He is without a trade, and, in the prime of his life, he becomes one of the great army of unemployed. The evil of this reserve-making condition of the system is apparent.

As to the territorial system, it is a farce. A regiment, if it succeeds in enlisting its full strength in its own county, is forbidden to take any more recruits into its ranks; and the "rookies" are turned over to other battalions. This ridiculous plan shows what a misnomer the term is, and will give our readers an idea of how Cockneys and Welshmen and Irishmen come to be incorporated in a Highland regiment. Since the introduction of the system many of the Highlander battalions have been increased, but men cannot be got for them from their own districts.

In these circumstances, it has been found altogether impossible to enlist sufficient able-bodied men to supply the needs of the army. According to the system half the army should be in service abroad and half at home. According to Mr. Arnold-Foster—and his figures are uncontradicted—of the Artillery, 20,423 men out of a total of 36,646 are abroad; of the cavalry, 7,824 out of 11,897 are abroad; of the infantry 764 battalions are abroad and 644 at home, and since that date, more battalions still have been sent on foreign service.

Now these home battalions have to do the work of the depots; for it has been found impossible to maintain the latter according to the scheme of the system. It follows, therefore, that the home battalions become feeders for the battalion abroad; and that the officers, as soon as they become familiar with their men, are compelled to part with them to supply the demand for foreign efficient. The only battalions worthy of being put in the fighting line are all abroad, the home battalions are mostly a sham, and to make things worse the regiments on foreign service having at last become a strong fighting unit are sent home in their prime to be disbanded.

From the difficulty of securing men, have risen several pernicious practices in enlisting. "Specials," really boys of 16 and 17 who swear that they are 18, are taken under measure in the hope that they will develop. Mr. Arnold-Foster in his letter calls them "children," and he is not far astray, considering that they cannot raise themselves to the height of 5 feet 3 1/2 inches or expand their little chests to 33 inches. The effect of these methods is this: out of three battalions analyzed, it is stated that one was 172 men short and 365 disqualified for Indian service. It wanted 344 men from the reserve to complete its strength. The second battalion wanted 688 and the third battalion 711 men to bring them up to their efficient strength. Such being the state of affairs, what a dwindling in the members of the Reserve there would be if the battalions were required to assume their proper standing.

Of the cavalry regiments at home there is said to be only one horse for every two men, while the artillery is in a deplorable condition.

The blame for the state of affairs is placed solely upon the War Office. It is charged with being an effete, unprogressive institution, totally unfit to have charge of the army. Strangely enough, Lord Lansdowne, the present Secretary of State for War tacitly admits many of the charges made. Some persons may say in defence of the system, that too many men are required abroad, in order to carry on the wars England is always engaged in. Certainly that calls the battalions away and the war office knows of these ceaseless wars and yet makes no effort to increase the strength of the army so as to put it in a condition to undertake any extra and perhaps more serious work that it may, at any unfortunate, but unforeseen moment, be called upon to do.

Among the reforms suggested are: A long service and a short service army—the former to provide men for India, the latter to provide a Reserve. Men from the short service battalions to be allowed to re-engage for nine years with the colours, if possible. Restoring the old regimental numbers, the taking away of which was deeply resented. A system of large depots. Abolish deferred pay. Making recruiting more attractive by endeavoring to provide employment for Reservists. Enlist boys as boys only. Bring regiments home to their own territorial barracks.

The present system has been tried for twenty-five years. It has evidently, weighing the mass of evidence pro and con, proved a failure; and as such it seems to be regarded just now by the majority of people at home.

As something in a lighter vein, but bearing on one objectionable phase of the system, we direct attention to the subjoined verses by the soldiers' poet, Rudyard Kipling. They describe a Reserve man who is driven by necessity to change his name and enlist again in another regiment. This sort of thing is found to be of frequent occurrence:

BACK TO THE ARMY AGAIN.

I'm 'ere in a ticky ulster an' a broken billycock 'at,
A layin' on to the Sergeant I don't know a guano bat;
My shirt's doin' duty for jacket, my sock's stickin' out o' my boots,
An' I'm learnin' the damned old goose-step along o' the new recruits!

Back to the Army again, Sergeant,
Back to the Army again;
Don't look so 'ard, for I 'aven't no card,
I'm back to the Army again!

I done my six years' service.—'Er Majesty sez: "Good-day,—
You'll please to come when you're rung for, an' 'ere's your 'ole back-pay;
An' fourpence a day for backy—an' bloomin' generous too;
An' now you can make your fortune—the same as your officers do."

Back to the Army again, Sergeant,
Back to the Army again;
'Ow did I learn to do right-about turn?
I'm back to the Army again!

A man o' four an' twenty that 'asn't learned of a trade—
Besides "Reserve" agin' him—'e'd better be never made.
I tried my luck for a quarter, an' that was enough for me,
An' I thought of 'Er Majesty's barracks, an' I thought I'd go an' see.

Back to the Army again, Sergeant,
Back to the Army again;
'Oo would ha' thought I could carry an' port?
I'm back to the Army again!

The Sergeant arst no questions, but 'e winked the other eye,
An' sez to me, "Shup," an' I shunted, the same as in days gone by;
For 'e saw the set o' my shoulders' an' I couldn't 'elp 'oldin' straight
When me an' the other rookies come under the barrick gate,

Back to the Army again, Sergeant,
Back to the Army again;
'Tisn't my fault if I dress when I 'alt—
I'm back to the Army again!

I took my bath, an' I wallered—an', Gawd, I needed it so!
I smelt the smell o' the barracks, I 'eard the bugles go,
I 'eard the feet on the gravel—the feet o' the men what drill—
Ah! I sez to my flutterin' 'eart-strings, I sez to 'em, "Peace, be still!"

Back to the Army again, Sergeant,
Back to the Army again;
'Oo said I knew when the 'Junner' was due?
I'm back to the Army again.

I carried my slops to the tailor; I sez to 'im, "None o' your lip,
You tight 'em over the shoulders an' loose 'em over the lip,
For the set o' the tunic's 'orrid'; an' 'e sez to me, "Strike me dead,
But I thought you was only a rookie!" an' so 'e done what I said.

Back to the Army again, Sergeant,
Back to the Army again;
Rather too free with my fancies?—Wot? Me!
I'm back to the Army again!

Next week I'll 'ave 'em fitted, I'll buy me a walkin'-cane;
They'll let me free o' the barracks to walk on the Hoe again
In the name o' William Parsons that used to be Edward Clay,
An'—any pore beggar that wants it can draw my fourpence a day!

Back to the Army again, Sergeant,
Back to the Army again,
Out o' the cold an' the rain, Sergeant,
Out o' the cold an' the rain.

'Oo's there?

A man that's too good to be lost you,
A man that is 'andled an' made—
In learnin' the others their trade—parade!
You're droppin' the pick o' the Army
Because you don't 'elp 'em remain,
But drives 'em to 'cheat to get out o' the street
An' back to the Army again!

*The Indian troop-ship *Junna*.

Ratcliffe, the actor, whose abuse of his wife led to his conviction and condemnation in the New York courts, and who is now accused of having committed bigamy, was a special favorite of that development of modern social life, the matinee girl. He was handsome of figure, aristocratic in face, and pleasant of voice; and the butterflies of fashionable life judged him from the outside only. They are seeing underneath the mask now.

In the twenty-three libraries of Berlin which are either public or belong to official bodies there are over 2,000,000 volumes. The Royal library contains over 1,900,000 volumes, the University library 158,000 that of the Royal Statistical Bureau 136,000. The War Academy collection consists of 88,000 volumes, that of the General Staff of 69,700, and that of the Royal Chancery of 72,600 volumes. The twenty-seven city libraries have only 76,000 volume between them.

Corea's Emperor, now that he has buried the ashes of his late consort, is looking about for a new wife. The Corean people do not care whom he selects, but wish him to marry soon, so that they may have lawful marriages again, all marrying and giving in marriage throughout the country having come to an end, according to custom, the moment the late Queen was murdered, more than two years ago.

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Cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache, sour stomach, indigestion, constipation. They act easily, without pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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