

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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VOL 36

CHARLOTTETOWN P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY JULY 4, 1899

NO 155

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ANOTHER STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD.

May Rival that of Years Ago.

20,000 MEN HAVE GONE OUT ON STRIKE.

The Company Will not yield to the Demands.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

PITTSBURG, July 4.—A strike was inaugurated today at the Homestead works which may rival the famous battle between capital and labour which was fought on that famous spot seven years ago.

Fifteen men at Blout were discharged recently, because of their affiliation with a newly formed lodge of the Amalgamated Association.

A committee of nine men sought the reinstatement of the discharged men and were also discharged.

Superintendent Corny informed the men that no organized men would be retained, though it became necessary to close down the entire plant.

The result of this was that late last night according to the president of the Amalgamated Association at Homestead, 20,000 men have quit and all departments are more or less crippled.

By noon to day, said the President, the big works will be closed as tight as in 1892.

The Supplementary Estimates.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

QUEBEC, July 4.—Le Soile, the Government organ here announces that the supplementary estimates at Ottawa will reach \$7,000,000, nearly four times the usual amount and are to include \$1,000,000 for Quebec bridges. This looks like a general election.

Fatal Fire in Chicago

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

CHICAGO, July 4.—One hundred frenzied women and twenty men rushed panic-stricken from the three story factory of the Weslin Paper Stock Company, Fourteenth street and Indiana Avenue, to escape being burned to death yesterday.

Eight women were injured in leaping from the windows and many more jumped in safety.

NOTES FROM CAMP BRIGHTON.

Last evening all the Artillery companies paraded at Victoria Park for drill under the command of Lieut-Col Longworth.

Sergts Brewer and Byers are instructing the Engineers in the evenings. We congratulate the Engineers upon securing the services of two such efficient instructors.

The annual business meeting of the officers of the 82nd Battalion was adjourned from last evening until Wednesday the 5th inst.

We would call the attention of the Militia Department to the fact that our Surgeon-Major cannot possibly be in Camp Brighton and at Kensington Rifle Range at one and the same time. What would be the result if an accident occurred at the Range and our Medical Officer in Camp? Would not the Department be in a very serious position?

Bugler Wakefield, of No. 3 Co., 82nd Battalion, is perhaps the youngest real bugler in Canada, he being able to sound all the calls in the camp. Tip is only about 12 years of age.

Lieut Lorne Stewart, of No 3 Company, 82nd Battalion, has received a captain's certificate from the Military School at Fredericton. His examination was an excellent one. Lieut Stewart has our congratulations.

The first boat will leave ferry wharf for Baptist Picnic at 9 30 a. m. to-morrow; not at 10 o'clock as announced. Second boat at 11 a. m.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG

Sues the United States for Infringing Patent.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Sir William G. Armstrong, of Armstrong Whitworth, & Co., Limited Newcastle on Tyne, well known makers of English ordnance, to-day filed two suits at law against the United States Naval Ordnance officers for an aggregate of \$30,000 damages for an alleged infringement of patent on trunnion bearing for heavy guns.

Admiral Charles O'Neil, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of Navy Department, Captain Alexander McCormack, Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, Commandant Edwin C Pendleton, Superintendent of the Navy gun shop of the yard of this city, are named defendants.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN MINERS

Are in Trouble With John D. Rockefeller.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

NEW YORK, July 4.—Ex Grandmaster Workman James R. Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, yesterday visited the Central Federated Union and stirred up excitement among delegates on the action of General Merriam in Moseu, Dalenes district.

He said that he had come 2,800 miles as the representative of the organized miners of the Rocky Mountain mines.

Mr. Sovereign, placed responsibility for all the troubles in that mining district upon John D. Rockefeller, who, he said, owned the Banker Hill company and controlled other mines.

Lavigne Defeated.

[SPECIAL TO THE EXAMINER.]

BUFFALO, July 4.—Kid Lavigne was defeated by Frank Erne last night in a 20 round contest at this place.

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TELEPHONE 67....

CAMP BRIGHTON.

Sir.—Any person interested in the welfare of our fertile Canada will find food for thought by a look in at Camp Brighton. Whether it be right or wrong a country's greatness is measured by its army and navy. A country which cannot maintain a well fed and well equipped army is nowhere in the race for supremacy among the nations of the earth.

As one enters the main gate to Victoria Barracks he finds the main guard tent at the entrance and the ever watchful centry pacing backward and forward, night as well as day to see that no harm befall the camp. This is military. On the right as you enter you find a single story building and on enquiry you find this is the cook kitchen of the officers mess. This is not military. Then you pass the marquee where the officers mess, the recreation tent, the canteen and the officers quarters all posted in front. This, too, is not military. Farther to the rear you find rows of tents closely packed, yes too closely packed together, with the men's kitchens and other camp requisites in the rear. On this piece of ground there is encamped the 82nd Battalion (full strength) as well as the Brigade staff, for it must be remembered this is a brigade camp. Then, across the road, some 600 yards away, the balance of the camp is to be found. Scarcely set down in the midst of a grove of fir trees are three companies of the 4th regiment as well as the regimental staff officers. I am not writing to find fault with the general layout of the camp, or saying whether or not, it is in accordance with the Queen's regulation or the regulations and orders for the militia. That can safely be left to the General when he arrives.

On my first visit to that portion of the camp where the Camp Commandant had had his tent pitched, I asked to be shown the quarters of the officers commanding the Battalion. It was pointed out to me some fifty yards from the main entrance; but horror of horrors, it was raining and the grass was ankle deep and I had no rubbers! Had there been a door anywhere near I would have banged the door and gone home. I went home without banging the door, but not without first finding out that there was an appropriation for the purpose of having the grass cut,—but the work was not done. There is no blame to be attached to the militia department or to the District Officer Commanding for not making provision for the camp in this respect. In fact I am aware that the appropriation has already passed through the hands of the District Paymaster. But it must be charged straight home on the shoulders of the Camp Commandant for not seeing that moneys which passed through his hands are expended for the purposes for which they were intended. How can it be expected that men can rise in the morning and wade through long wet grass to their regimental parade ground and feel well for the hard day's work that had been mapped out for them? At the artillery quarters it is different. The grass is cut short, and in this respect everything looks as if the officers had some regard for the health of the camp.

In speaking with one of the company officers the conversation turned on recruits. On being asked why there are so many recruits in camp, he replied that the men do not like the treatment they receive in camp. They don't like having to eat and sleep and live in the same quarters. Sitting down on one's bed and eating pea soup and "bully-beef," as the war correspondent Stevens would put it, is revolting to men possessed of any degree of 19th century refinement. The matter of eating is the most perplexing one that the militia of Canada have to meet, and better arrangements should be made, at once or, the Young Canadian will throw patriotism to the dogs and eat his food in decency in his own dining-rooms.

Some fourteen years ago, the then arms of the service belonging to the Province were ordered to drill at "Camp Hunter's River." The Charlottetown Engineers were there and enjoyed the roughing of camp life without a murmur excepting the food question. They found they could not keep their tents as clean as they wished so long as they ate in the same place in which they slept. The commandant of the camp, Lt.-Col. Beer was applied to, and he granted permission to the Engineers to erect a booth in which they might mess apart from their sleeping tents, providing their doing so did not interfere with the regular parades. Axes, bill hooks and garrison knives were soon brought into service. The booth was put together with rope lashings and withes and with a rough deal table and seats around made from boards carried from the "wind mill" near by, the "gallant forty" were enabled to eat there meals like human beings. The suggestion for this convenience came from (if I remember rightly) that sterling young officer, Major Davison, of the 4th regiment, who was then a non-com. in the engineers, and was readily seconded by that best of all commanding officers, Major George Dagherty. Is there any wonder that Major Davison to-day commands the best artillery company in Canada and is easily the most popular company officer in the province? Year after year this officer finds it unnecessary to enrol recruits, even death itself seemed loath to separate the officer from his men or the men from their officer.

Now the men of "Camp Brighton" in the year of grace, 1899, are as good as any

in the province, which is saying much, of splendid physique, educated and intelligent,—but when meal-time comes round they sigh for the table on which to spread their humble meal. The more intelligent they are the more they are, the more they long for this small part of the Christian's heritage. As soon as their term of service is ended they will shake their fists in the face of the hard usage they received in camp and return to it no more. Who can blame them? This is one great reason why the National Army of Canada, as General Hutton is pleased to call it, finds itself largely made up of recruits.

Do not let it be understood that the writer expects the officers to put their hands into their private purses and provide eating compartments for the men. The officers put their hands in often enough in providing themselves with uniforms and equipment, etc. If it is worth having a military force in Canada, the Government should pay more attention to its well-being when in camp, and make the life of the young soldier a little pleasanter.

It may be said that the soldier should be taught in times of peace how to live on the battle-field in sight of the enemy. This is quite true. But it does not take a life time to learn that, or we should never allow our soldiers to sit at table in barracks. Then there is another truth that must not be lost sight of, viz: That a soldier who is not treated as a rational being in times of peace will be the most likely to behave irrationally and unsoldierly in time of war.

EWEN MACDOUGALL.

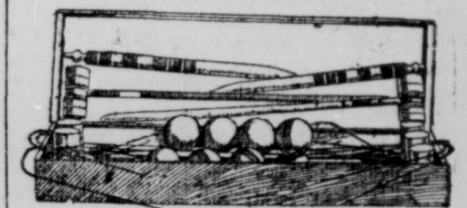
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