

**THE DAILY EXAMINER**

MARCH 30, 1898.

**THE EXAMINER AND PROHIBITION.**

The Guardian defends the intimated action of the Government in respect to the Prohibition Plebiscite by attacking The Examiner and asking questions about its record on the temperance question and its zeal, etc. In reply, we have simply to say that, whatever the faults and shortcomings of The Examiner may be, its chief editor and representative was never sent to a "jambouré" at The Club, to assist in a high-toned revel over The Club's "best in stock."

The Patriot goes one better than The Guardian and, besides wanting to know what The Examiner is going to do about it, expresses doubt about The Examiner's statement that the government promised an unconditional plebiscite. It is well remembered that previous to the election, the Leader of the government upon several occasions, referred to the Prohibition question; but it is not remembered that he ever gave expression to one word indicating that the promised prohibition plebiscite would be accompanied by a vote as to the willingness of the people to bear additional taxation. The announcement of this latter came as a surprise, after the election, to every temperance man in the land. Besides, the Liberal party, as The Patriot admits, passed the following resolution at its notable convention, held in the city of Ottawa, in 1893:

"That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of Prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite."

There is not one word in this resolution about "New Taxation" or any other incident of prohibition—not the faintest intimation that the Plebiscite would be taken upon any other question than that of the simple one, "Are you for" (or "against") prohibition?" Let the organs of the government argue and explain, and "squirm round" as they only can, the fact remains that the government is morally guilty of a breach of faith with the temperance men of this country.

The Premier is reported as having said, a few days ago, that "every incident to the issue must go in" to the plebiscite vote. In this saying the Premier is, however false to his former promise, perfectly consistent with the new position that he has taken. If the question of "new taxation" is to go in, so also may the question of compensation to liquor manufacturers and dealers, so also may the question of the limitation of prohibition, and other questions which will certainly come up in the course of a discussion of prohibition, and which will have to be grappled with if a majority of the people decide and vote in favor of prohibition. These questions must and will, of course, be considered by the intelligent voter when making up his mind whether to vote for or against prohibition. But there is no necessity whatever for involving them all in the proposed plebiscite vote, mixing the matter up, and scaring all the weak-kneed and doubtful electors, as the Government now propose; and the fact that the Government intend to do so, shows that they intend to shirk and get rid of the promised prohibition, if it is possible to do so.

As to the course The Examiner will pursue in respect to Prohibition, The Patriot, at least, ought not to need information. The Examiner has for many years been upon record as favorable to a fair and reasonable measure of prohibition,—a measure which will make the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic liquors illegal for beverage purposes, and will yet place alcoholic stimulants within easy reach, at a reasonable price, of the sick and infirm and old or those who desire it for mechanical and sacramental purposes. To the trial of such a measure as that, The Examiner stands committed and for such a measure as that we shall strive. But we shall at the same time, as in respect to the Scott, Act permit a free expression of opinion and a fair discussion of the whole question—and not merely one side of it—when the time for discussion shall come.

—Hackett was "acquitted" of all but "one" "trivial" and "unimportant" charge. Put him back into his seat again. The government will be no worse off than they were after the general election; and the House of Commons will have gained an able and experienced member who will do the country good service.

**THE VOTER'S PROTECTION.**

Judging by the reports we hear, the Liberals imagine that the poll in West Prince on the 13th of April is to be for a buy (!) election. Those who are striving to keep Mr. Hackett out of the seat he won at the general election by electing Mr. B. D. McLellan, seem to think that the electors of West Prince can be bought like so many sheep. They have the money, and though the people think that Mr. Hackett ought to have the seat, they boast that Mr. McLellan is so certain of election that Mr. Hackett will be constrained to back out and allow the champion Liberal of the West to go in by acclamation. To this end the Government have put into their estimates \$15,400 to be expended in West Prince next year; to this end the Government has sent Dr. Delaney into the district with his travelling bag; and to this end Mr. Yeo is exerting his influence among the electors. If the question were one of purchase and sale, the Government would have some reason to anticipate success. But it is not a question of purchase and sale. It is a question whether or not the electors would rather elect Mr. Hackett than Mr. B. D. McLellan; it is a question whether the electors approve the falsehood and deceit of the Government party in respect to their pre-election pledges; it is a question whether or not the electors approve of such corrupt and scandalous deals as those which the Government has attempted to consummate in respect to the Drummond railway and the little tramway on the way to Klondike; it is a question whether the electors of West Prince approve of adding continually to the annual expenditures, the permanent debt and the heavy taxation of the country. These are the points upon which the electors of West Prince are in duty bound to express an opinion,—and we feel sure that they will do so in spite of the scarcely concealed attempts of the Government party to buy their votes by wholesale and retail. One sure protection the electors—even the poorest—have, viz., the ballot. With the ballot in the elector's hands no one need know for whom he may vote. Whether the X's are placed opposite Mr. Hackett's name or Mr. McLellan's, the electors may be sure that neither Mr. Yeo nor Dr. Delaney nor any other man will know anything about the matter. Therefore they need fear nothing when they put their ballot into the box for the man of their choice,—the man who was deprived of his seat by reason of a mere "trivial" and "unimportant" offence—all the principal charges made against him having been disproved or withdrawn—the man whom they know will fill the seat creditably and who ought to have it restored to him—MR. HACKETT. The protection of the voter is the ballot.

**ESTEEMED EXCHANGES.**

Mail and Empire: The Senate, by earning the displeasure of the Government, will earn the gratitude of the people.

Mail and Empire: For clean government, the people of Canada must look to the Senate.

St. John Sun: On the whole the Dominion estimates show no signs of economy but there is one exceptional item, interests on savings bank deposits is cut down another half per cent. to two and a half.

—Shendi, captured by the Egyptians, is a deserted town of Nubia on the East bank of the Nile, ninety miles north-east of the junction of its two great armies at Khartoum. Near it the finest sena is abundant. The town has been ruined by war and mal-administration. When the British and Egyptians get full possession of the country round about it will probably flourish again.

**Carter's for Wall Paper**

**A HOT LINE**

WITH MORE TO FOLLOW

1898 Massey Harris,  
1898 Gendron,  
1898 Rambler,  
1898 Reliance,  
1898 deal Bicycles. rices from \$30 to \$85. Also a few good second hand wheels for sale cheap. Repair shop in connection. Re-enameling by the "Stearns" baking process.

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HOME MAKERS.

**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**

—The official intimation that Great Britain has not severed from her policy of maintaining an open door in China is what we expected.

—One of the strange and deep-seated delusions of this world has been, and apparently still is, that war promotes prosperity and increases wealth. History has taught differently and reasons shows the contrary. As well might a community be rendered prosperous by a general conflagration. War produces nothing; its only mission is to destroy, and even where wages rise, the cost of living advances out of proportion. A few become rich but at the cost of the many. There is no way that it could be otherwise. It is common today to hear such expressions as that a war would be a good thing, that business would be better, and the like, but there could be no greater delusion so far as the welfare of the great body of the people is concerned. If war produced wealth, this would be a rich old world indeed by this time, for there have been wars enough in times past to have made all men living millionaires, if war could have done it.

—The cordial feelings expressed both in the United States and in England in favor of an Anglo-American alliance are most gratifying. Mr. Bryce, the historian, declares his belief in the existence of a deep and strong sympathy as well as an essential sense of unity between the two peoples. An English diplomatist is reported as saying: "It is not any stretch of imagination to say that such a union has been longed for by the best men in Great Britain for many years, not only because of the genuine wish for closer bonds of friendship, but because it is a known fact that all the statesmen of Europe realize that a close alliance between America and Great Britain would afford proof that the reign of law and individual liberty is to be extended for the benefit of mankind." The speaker declares it to be the noblest object to which the statesmen of both countries can devote their energies. "What we do wish," he continues, "and what wise men on both sides must earnestly desire, is that each nation shall feel that it has in the other a friend and a brother on whose sympathy it can rely in time of need."

—Few Westerners are aware of the immense educational work now carried on in China. The feeling is gaining ground among the Chinese that Western knowledge is essential to the progress of China, and this is leading to a demand for Western education. The result is that the various colleges and schools established by the missionaries have applications for admission far beyond their capacity to receive the applicants. Some of the most interesting educational movements are among the natives themselves. Leading Government officials have instituted a college at Shanghai in which Western sciences are to be taught. They have secured the services of an American missionary as President and have given him full power as to the erection of buildings, the establishment of course of study, and the employment of instructors. One hundred and fifty pupils are enrolled already, and they are entirely under the instruction of Christian teachers. This is but one example out of not a few that might be cited.

—The farmers in the eastern townships of Quebec, in despair at the prospect before them, are forwarding petitions to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in which after showing that the agricultural industry is far from progressing, they declare:

"That instead of, as we fondly hoped would be the case, the debt being reduced, or at least kept at a standstill, under your administration, it has risen from 326 million dollars to 340 million;

"That, having regard to their own solvency and the future of their children, your petitioners regard it as imperatively necessary that there be no more loans;

"That, if it be urged that putting a end to borrowing would stop the development of Canada, we would remind you that no interests can be of more importance to the welfare of the Dominion than those of its farmers, and that a suspension of subsidies to railways and the extension of public works would be less injurious to the general weal than the continued decay of the farming industry;

"Therefore, we pray that no further additions be made to the debt of the Dominion, and that money needed for extraordinary expenditure be found by reducing the public establishment to a standard in keeping with the means of its laboring classes, of which the farmers form the most important part."

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We sell a surprising number of them, selling choice kinds from \$1.50 to 2.00 at less prices—sell more \$5 Mackintoshes than any other price—almost as many as all others put together, and the range runs from \$2 to \$15.

The \$5 ones are made of blue and black serge, plaid lined, velvet collar, one cape or two capes as you prefer.

Noty onl fine, but shapely, stylish cut and perfectly waterproof.

The \$2 Mackintoshes are neat, checked and striped material, single cape.

Men's from \$4.50, youths from \$3.00.

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**The... Diamond Jubilee**

On Tuesday Evening, April 12th, 1898,

IN KINDERGARTEN HALL,

Surgeon-Major Warburton, of the 82nd Battalion, will deliver a lecture on the Queen's Jubilee, including the various functions at London, Windsor, Aldershot, Spithead, etc. As Surgeon-Major Warburton was one of the staff accompanying Premier Laurier, he had exceptional chance of seeing all the events connected with the Jubilee. Parts of the Jubilee procession will be shown by the aid of stereopticon slides. Surgeon Major Warburton has kindly consented to deliver this lecture in aid of the funds of the Artillery Orderly Room. Doors open at 7.30 o'clock. Lecture at 8 p. m. Admission 25c. Tickets for sale at Dodd's, Rankin's and A. W. Reddin's Drug Stores.

LIEUT.-COL. J. A. LONGWORTH,  
LIEUT. A. G. PEAKE,  
LIEUT. A. A. BARTLETT,  
Committee.

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are those new shoes we are after opening. Dongola Shoes for ladies, fro n

\$1.00 UP

Our \$1.85 Dongola Blucher Shoe has no superior as regards fit and wear. If you want comfort wear those shoes.

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Stamper's Corner.

TO LET.—That comfortable and pleasantly situated house on upper Queen St., being the southern half of the residence of the late Chief Justice Palmer, now in occupation of Commander Cheyne. Hot and cold water in bath, rent moderate, possession given 1st May next. Apply to H. JAMES PALMER, Ch'town, 65

WANTED—A cook, no wa-hing. Apply to Mrs John A. Longworth, 76 St.

WANTED—A competent girl for general house work. Apply to Mrs Arthur Newbery, 75

**SECOND WEEK**

OF THE GREAT

**Sample Shoe Sale**

Last week they took like wildfire, fully one quarter of them sold. You should take advantage of this great opportunity to buy first-class goods AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

**WE CANNOT FIT EVERYONE**

As they are made in medium sizes only. That is the reason we bought them so cheap, and the reason we sell them so cheap.

**TOO MANY OF ONE SIZE**

Women's Samples are all size, 4 and 4½.  
Men's samples are all size 7 and 8.  
Boys' samples are all size 4.  
Small Boys' samples are all 12 and 13.  
Girl's samples are all size 18.  
Child's samples are all size 6, 7, 9 and 10.

The goods are nicely made in fashionable shayes and colors, of selected stock.

**All Marked Low**

With 20 Per Cent. Extra Discounts This Week

**ALLEY & CO.**

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**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Finished Monuments**

and Headstones to be cleared out quick, at greatly reduced prices.

Agents will tell you they can sell as cheap as you can buy from the manufacturer.

Buy from us direct, and we will convince you that this is told to effect a sale and make something out of you.

We employ no agents, as we prefer to make all sales right in our shop, where customers can see what they are buying.

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**Hats, Hats and Hat.**

Hard Hats, Soft Hats, Good Hats, Latest Styles and Colors.

No manufacturer has a monopoly of making the best hats. Our hats give satisfaction. We think we give as good a hat for the price, as is to be had.

This season we are prepared to do better than ever for our customers.

Don't buy your spring hats or caps, till you have seen our styles and prices.

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