

**THE DAILY EXAMINER**

APRIL 18, 1898.

**SAFE.**

It is pleasing to note that amid all the din about "Scott Act" and "Prohibition," our Band of Hope and other total abstinence societies are continuing in their quiet way. The abstinence which comes from the personal resolution of the individual is much better than abstinence which is enforced by law. We have no disposition to disparage the usefulness of a judicious law vigorously enforced; but there can be no question that, whatever may be the law only the total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks is safe from the danger of falling into drunkenness.

**TOO SLOW.**

The Legislature has been in session all but three weeks and no legislative work has yet been accomplished. Last year's reports of the Provincial Auditor and other officials have not even yet been tabled, though the new year is well nigh four months gone. This is disgraceful. A committee of business men could easily and satisfactorily despatch all the business of the Provincial Legislature in the course of three weeks; and our City Clerk would, if given charge of the work and required to do so, have the Provincial Accounts ready to submit to the Public within a fortnight of the end of the year. Provincial affairs are evidently in a bad way; and they are not being bettered by our present Liberal administration.

**HISTORICAL SKETCH.**

We are in receipt of an "Historical Sketch of the Eastern Regions of new France, from the various dates of their discovery to the surrender of Louisbourg, 1758; also Prince Edward Island, Military and Civil," by James B. Pollard, Ex-Major of Volunteers and Militia. The book has been neatly printed by Mr. John Coombs. It is inscribed to the "officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file of Prince Edward Island patriotic Militia," of which service the author cherishes "a profound recollection," and "is intended to supply, to some extent, omissions of former narratives and exhibit in a form of easy reference the development and progress of the country by a review of the principal events as they occasioned during the past period of the Island's History." We have not yet had time to read the work Judging by a hasty glance through its pages it seems to be a compendium of the important and interesting facts which go to make up the history of this Province, and likely to meet with a ready sale.

**SENATE REFORM.**

The Guardian forgets, for the nonce, that we live under a "limited Monarchy" in which the various "Estates" act as checks one upon the other. It desires that the Senate may be so "reformed" that the House of Commons may have full swing—even to give away, without the consent of the people, four or five millions of acres of land at one slice! We need not say that The Guardian is wholly wrong, both as to the political constitution of this country and as to public opinion regarding the Senate. The people of this country have no desire to see the majority of the House of Commons placed in absolute control and authority over them and their property. When they gave the Liberals office and power they never contemplated the cession of four or five millions of acres of their most valuable mineral lands to Mann and McKenzie. They never authorized the giving away, to a firm of tramway contractors, of a territory four or five times larger than this Province; and they are thankful to the Senate for preventing such a "give away." The Senate has acted within its constitutional powers in regard both to the Drummond deal and the McKenzie-Mann deal. When the Senate refuses to permit a clear mandate of the people to be carried out, the Guardian may be approved in its cry for Senate reform. So far the Senate has done very well.

Talking about the Reform of the Senate—why don't the Liberals put a good man into the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Arsenault. Mr. Welsh is in Ottawa, Hon. David Laird is here and Messrs Jas. Rogers, Gaffney, Gallant, and others stand ready. Still the vacancy is unfilled though four months have passed since it was created.

The New York Post, representative of the best journalism of the United States, has remained a powerful friend of peace throughout these excited weeks. It has castigated the yellow journals without stint and has of course excited their hostility. As a rebuff the Journal declares that the Post's patriotism is submerged in its desire to serve Wall street and the capitalists.

**WAS IT A GOOD MEASURE.**

AMIDST the noise which the government press have raised over the rejection by the Senate of the Stickine-Teslin Railway Bill, the real points at issue are practically lost sight of. One would think that the first question requiring an answer would be, "was the measure a good one?" Yet this appears to be the last thing which the friends of the Government think it necessary to discuss.

A measure granting any portion of the public wealth, either in land or money, for the construction of a railway in the direction of the Yukon can only be defended by finding affirmative answers to the following propositions:

1. That it should furnish early and effective means for the transport of supplies for the Yukon population.
2. That it should secure for Canadian producers and manufacturers the greatest advantage in competing with foreigners for the trade of the Yukon District.
3. That the price to be paid for the proposed railway should bear a reasonable proportion to its cost and character.

If the Stickine-Teslin Railway scheme fairly complied with these propositions the Senate did wrong in rejecting the Government bill; otherwise that bill has been properly defeated.

In regard to the first proposition: The Teslin Railway, even if completed at the time specified in the contract, could carry little, if any, supplies even as far as Teslin Lake (600 miles from Dawson) before the winter of 1898-99. At the best the waterways from the inner end of the Teslin Railway to Dawson City could not be depended on for open navigation after the 1st of October. Even if the bill had passed, it is extremely doubtful if the Railway would be in operation by the 1st of September next. This was evidently anticipated by Mann & McKenzie as they had the contract so worded that no forfeiture of their deposit would occur if the line was not completed at the time specified. Therefore there was in this bill no guarantee, or even probability, of early relief to the population of the Yukon. When it is remembered that the distance from the ocean to Dawson City by the proposed route is over 900 miles, only 150 of which would be by rail—the remaining 750 miles being watercourses of doubtful navigability and certainly frozen for over seven months in every year, the conclusion is inevitable that this scheme could not furnish either effectual or early means of supplying the wants of the Yukon.

Regarding the second proposition: It is certain that no route from the Pacific Ocean will afford advantage to the Canadian manufacturer and producer in competing with foreigners for the trade of the Yukon. Canada has no manufactures or agriculture on the Pacific coast which could furnish products for his trade, while the United States have both in the adjoining states of California, Oregon and Washington. The advantage of proximity would be overwhelmingly in favour of the Americans, in competing with the producers of Eastern or Central Canada for the Yukon trade by the Stickine-Teslin route. If by failing to open the Edmonton route, we decide to rule Eastern Canada out of the competition for this trade, then out of consideration for Canadians who are in there, let us allow private enterprise to open the Lynn Canal route, which is admittedly the best commercial route from the Pacific. Open ports all the year round in the Lynn Canal are nearer Dawson City than the inner end of the proposed Teslin Railway. What good would it do Canadians to punish themselves and all the inhabitants of the Yukon, by forcing the use of the circuitous and imperfect route via the Stickine and Teslin Lake when it is certain that nine-tenths of the supplies to go in that way would be American anyway? The mouth of the Stickine River being

admittedly in American territory, a transshipment from ocean crafts being made imperative by the shallowness of the river, that route would be subject to equally as great international difficulties as present themselves at the Lynn Canal.

If it be admitted that the Stickine-Teslin Railway could not furnish early or effective means for supplying the wants of the Yukon population and that it would not secure for the Canadian producer and manufacturer advantages over foreigners in supplying these wants, then it is needless to discuss the third proposition as to the reasonableness of the price proposed to be paid for the construction of this 150 miles of tramway. Suffice it to say, however, that even if the first two propositions were settled in favor of the scheme, the enormity of the consideration ought to condemn it most emphatically. The absolute giving away of the royal metals, gold and silver, is unprecedented in the legislation of civilized countries. But coupled as such concession is, in this case, with a power of selection which would allow Mann and McKenzie to appropriate for their own benefit the discoveries of private prospectors, and to practically monopolize the placer mines to be discovered between the 141st meridian and the McKenzie River, for the next six years, and all this for 150 miles of a very narrow gauge railway of doubtful utility, is a proposition which only requires to be stated—to be instantly and emphatically condemned.

The Teslin Railway scheme was conceived in haste and ignorance; and its rejection will entrench the Senate in the confidence of the people of Canada.

**ESTEEMED EXCHANGES.**

Montreal Star: "As the Ministry proceeds blithely from measure to measure, one would fancy that it had never so much as heard of the platform laid down by the great Ottawa convention, over which Sir Oliver Mowat presided, or of the resonant pledges of reforms without number with which the Liberals burdened the air when in Opposition."

Mail and Empire: Both in Ontario and Quebec the Liberals, those who are not on "the make," find themselves in a false position. They fought for reform all along the line. What they now have is a procession of extraordinary and indefensible schemes, with new taxes, increased debt, and heavier expenditure.

**Booked for Situations.**

Six more members of Parliament are, according to La Presse, booked for situations at the end of the session:

- The gentlemen in question are the following: Mr. Britton, M P, Senator.
- Mr. Guay, M P, quarantine officer at Grosse Isle.
- Mr. Choquette, M P, judge.
- Mr. Carroll, M P, judge.
- Mr. D C Fraser, M P, Chief Justice of British Columbia.
- Mr. M C Cameron, M P, Governor of the North West Territories.

We trust these statesmen will vote straight in the meantime.

It would be a tremendous shock to the principle of Parliamentary independence if, with the places dangling before them, they were to vote Tory.

The New York Post finds a difficulty before the United States. It appears, says the Post, that the militia could not be called into service to invade Cuba or Spain, but only to repel the invasion of some foreign power. It may be supposed that Congress can change the law on this subject, and authorize the president to call out the militia for aggressive purposes. Nothing of the kind. The constitution forbids it. Article 1, sec. 8, clause 14, gives Congress power "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." No authority here to send the militia outside the United States. "Expressio unius, exclusio alterius." So it appears that for the purpose of foreign war we have 26,010 soldiers and no more, and no lawful way of obtaining more." And again, after further reference to the rejection of the army bill as above mentioned, The Post says: "So our forces for invading Spain and Cuba are just what they were before, viz., 26,010 men, from which must be deducted the number needed to man the guns on the coast defences."



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The Big Store is First House in P. E. I. for Millinery.

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DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT being under the charge of Experienced Fitters, perfect satisfaction is assured, both in regard to style and Finish. Miss Seilars has charge.

**James Paton & Co.**

**DUNDAS NOTES.**

The travelling is very bad in this part of the country; but the farmers are looking forward to an early spring.

Our school is closed on account of the serious illness of the teacher, Mr. Timothy McDonald.

The corner grocer, Mr. J. K. McLean, is running a brisk business.

We are pleased to see Dr. W. O. Peake out again after his attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. (Dr.) Morris, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned home.

**TENDERS.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for plank" will be received at this office until noon on Friday, April 22nd, from any person or persons willing to supply the City of Charlottetown with:

- 5000 feet Juniper—3x6 inch, in 6, 8, or 12 feet lengths.
- 30,000 Spruce Batts, 2 1/2 inches thick, in 12, 14, or 16 feet lengths, in equal quantities of 7, 8, or 9 inches wide.
- 20,000 feet 3 inch Merchantable Hemlock Plank.
- 10,000 feet 2 inch Merchantable Hemlock Plank.

One half of each description of plank to be delivered on any of the wharves in Charlottetown, on or before the 10th of May next; and the balance on or before the first day of July next, (free of all charges, including wharfage and survey.)

Tenders must specify price per thousand feet, plank measurement.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order

H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, City Hall, April 12, '98 85 31 eod

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**\$3.00 BOOT**

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**FRED. P. NEWSON, Agent**  
Ride "the go lightly kind."

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Finesse of fit and finish, and natural as life are the qualities of our Artificial Teeth.

Having the best fitted Dental Mechanical Department east of Boston, fitted with all the latest and best improvements, and under personal supervision of a specialist in that line of work is the reason why our Artificial Teeth are such a success.

During the past year we have made 257 Sets of Artificial Teeth for patients from all parts of P. E. I., and we pride ourselves that satisfaction is given in every case:

**You can eat with them**  
**You can talk with them**  
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You forget that they are Artificial, and no person can distinguish them from natural teeth.

You can call in in the morning and have your teeth same day. Person from a distance will find this a great advantage, as they do not have to lose time by waiting, and our facilities for quick work is the reason of our low prices.

We make Artificial teeth without plates.

We put Gold Fillings in Artificial Teeth.

We use best materials.

We carry 300 sets to choose from.

We guarantee satisfaction or no money. Teeth extracted FREE when new teeth are ordered. PAINLESS DENTISTRY by use of our famous BERLIN METHOD, or by Electricity; you have your choice. Warranted work, low prices. Inspection invited. Examination free. Open evenings 7 to 8.

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