

**THE DAILY EXAMINER**

MARCH 18, 1899

**BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.**

The sensation in Great Britain during the past week has been the naval estimates lately tabled by Mr. Goschen. Considering the fact that after the regular ship-building programme of last year the Government introduced a supplementary scheme for the construction of four more more battleships and four cruisers, few people expected that the naval budget this year would show an increase of nearly £8,000,000. But Mr. Goschen's explanation is considered adequate. He based the demand for new ships on the ground of the further increase of foreign navies, especially that of Russia. The most striking feature of Mr. Goschen's speech was the direct challenge, and invitation, to Russia which it embodied. The First Lord of the Admiralty did not attempt to conceal the fact that the large additions to British naval construction since last year's shipbuilding programme was drafted had been due mainly to the measures taken by the Czar's Government for the augmentation of the Russian fleet during the next few years. It is the avowed design of Lord Salisbury, and his colleagues to meet every attempt of rival powers to add to their naval forces by an immediate counter-move, so as to demonstrate the eventual hopelessness of such an attempt. It is true that the match which is being played is rationally costly; but at any rate, Great Britain can better afford to pay it than countries whose debts are piling up at such an enormous rate as those of France and Russia. British public men are, however, anxious to reduce the burden of armaments, and though nobody expects much from the Czar's peace conference, which is to meet at the Hague in May, the Government would be very glad to come to a real understanding with Russia on the subject if it should be possible. The First Lord of the Admiralty stated that Great Britain was prepared to modify her ship building programme, if Russia would abandon a portion of her great scheme of new naval construction inaugurated last year. This brings the matter to a direct issue, and tests the sincerity of the Russian disarmament proposals. Moreover, it really leaves the determination of the matter, to a large extent, in the hands of the St. Petersburg statesmen.

It is well understood that there are two opposing tendencies now operating to control Russian international policy. M. Dewitte, the finance minister, like his Imperial master, is sincerely anxious to keep the empire at peace, perhaps because he realizes that it is in no condition at present to incur the financial strain of a great war. So far from wishing to inflame rivalry with England over the far East to a dangerous point, M. Dewitte and those who share his views, would prefer to seek a frank understanding with her. But the old aggressive "forward" party is still powerful in the Foreign Office, and its most ardent champions are Count Muraviev, the foreign minister, and M. de Giers.

In Great Britain, on the other hand, it is now a fixed article of policy that the British fleets must be at least equal to those of the two next naval powers, and any ministry that can show that this principle is being maintained can obtain practically what sums it thinks necessary to ask for on this point. There is, also,

substantial agreement among influential men of all parties as to the great effect produced on the public mind by Mr. Goschen's statement of the naval mobilization, last autumn, during the crisis with France over Fashoda. This took place without involving any extraordinary expenditure or exertions whatever. Much was said at the time in continental newspapers about the enormous sums lavished by England on war preparations. The first Lord of the Admiralty is able to show that nothing of the sort happened. There was no occasion to hurry forward the completion of ships, no frantic haste to buy ammunition or stores at panic prices, or to enlist men, ships, sailors, stores and complements. All were ready, and it was only necessary to move the vessels to their appointed stations, draft full crews aboard from the reserve and guardships, and fill up the magazines and bunkers. The entire expense was less than that involved in the manoeuvres and partial mobilization which normally take place every autumn. The whole episode was a most valuable lesson to Englishmen of the priceless benefit of maintaining their maritime insurance at its fullest efficiency, and there is no doubt that it has been fully appreciated. The nation is determined to retain its superiority at sea at any cost. The price, which has to be paid in money and men, is of course enormous. The personnel of the British navy next year will amount to 111,000; in 1886 it was only 58,000. The naval estimates which for 1899-1900 amount to between £26,000,000 and £27,000,000, were well under £14,000,000 in 1890. The expenditure on the maritime services also has as tearfully as possible doubled in ten years, and there has been an enormous increase in the cost of the army as well.

**A GOOD SUGGESTION.**

The Montreal Witness suggests that congregational and other meetings be held and resolutions passed in some such form as this:

"Resolved, that the congregation of ——— has learned with pain of the determination of the Government to ignore the mandate of the recent plebiscite and hereby makes petition to His Excellency the Governor-General, to the Senate and to the House of Commons for legislation that will adequately carry out the will and convictions of the people as then expressed. Signed on behalf of the Congregation,

Or it might begin formally with: The petition of the ——— congregation, or of the undersigned members of the ——— congregation humbly sheweth, etc., and end with: And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

As the petition of the congregation as a whole—which is the stronger form—it might, the Witness suggests, be signed by the pastor or any official member or members on behalf of the congregation. Such a formal petition would be made out in triplicate, and a copy each be sent to the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons.

This suggestion might well be adopted by all congregations of which pastor and people practically agree upon the question. In other cases, public meetings had better be held, and resolutions of like tenor passed. The influence and pressure of the temperance men of Canada should be brought to bear heavily upon the Federal Government.

**Cure a Cold in a Day**

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to relieve. 5c.

**SCANDALOUS AND OUTRAGEOUS APPOINTMENT.**

We learn, with amazement, that a bonded warehouse has been established at Cardigan on the premises of Mr. John G. Scrimgeour. This man has been fined again and again for violation of the Scott Act. Yet he has been selected by the Federal Government of Canada to be surveyor of shipping, agent for the payment of fishing bounties, and, most remarkable of all, bonded warehouse keeper, to have and to hold in his possession a store of liquors from which to draw as required the material for his illegal traffic. We ask the independent Liberals of Canada what they think of this latest appointment of the Tarte-Laurier-Davies Administration? Not satisfied with an absolute refusal to consider the request of the plebiscite majority, they must needs insult the temperance sentiment of the country by appointing Scott Act violators to be bonded warehouse keepers.

On enquiry at the Custom House, since the above was written, we learn that the appointment was made some time ago. But those who usually make announcements on behalf of the government—The Patriot and The Guardian—have been silent about it. Now that their secret is out, what have they to say about the matter?

**NOTES AND COMMENTS.**

—Queen Victoria was particularly well received in France this year.

—The appropriations by the present Congress have been set down at the enormous sum of \$1,566,890,016. Of this amount \$482,562,082 have gone for the war with Spain.

—Our latest St. John, Halifax, and Truro dates to hand this morning are those of March 14th; we have the same dates from Toronto. Teaming is slow and hard work when roads are bad.

—Dr. Rainford, a prominent New York clergyman, has been widely quoted as saying that no newspaper of considerable circulation cares for anything except making money, and that morals have no place in the work of such a newspaper. Any man who makes such a statement as that doesn't know what he is talking about, to say the least. Coming from a clergyman it is inexcusable, for he should know better. "Of course," as the Boston Advertiser says in comment thereon, "newspapers are conducted to make money. There is not a business in existence in which men do not try to make a living unless they are fortunately beyond the reach of want. Even clergymen have been known to change their parishes and their incomes at the same time. But if newspapers are simply and solely money-making machines, with no regard for moral considerations, it is certainly strange that any newspaper will undertake to expose the dishonesty of a large corporation which would willingly pay out heavy bribes for silence; or that so much newspaper space is given up to notices of religious and charitable work without a cent return in the shape of payments for the general advertising."

Save money on your purchases tonight—now? Come and see us; we shall tell you. R. K. Jost.

**How it Was Discovered!**

Soap made after old methods, looses dirt but slowly, and Women used to rub clothes briskly between the hands or on a board. This process went on till one day somebody estimated that clothes received more wear on wash day than on every other day of the week. Then our soapmaker went to work and after patient study, the richest and best material known in the science of soap making were ingeniously combined, to which was skillfully added a new scientific discovery of marvellous cleansing properties and

**ROYAL OAK SOAP**

was evolved. The cheapest, the safest, and purest soap now on the market. No effort or expense has been spared to make it the best.

It Loosens Dirt  
It Saves Labor  
It Makes Linen as White as Snow, & Woolen as soft as New Mown Hay.

**P. E. Island Railway**

**Easter Holidays CHEAP EXCURSIONS**

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS at One First class Fare will be issued March 20th to April 3rd, 1899, both inclusive to and from all stations, good to return up to and including April 14th, 1899. Tickets are not good for going journey after date of issue.

**Special Cheap Rates.**

Tickets will be issued on all trains SATURDAY, 1st April, good to return same day, at the following low rates:—

Tignish to Charlottetown	1.25
Aberton	1.25
Bloomfield	1.15
Pop Hill	1.15
Wellington	.85
Misconche	.85
Summerside	.75
Keensington	.75
Princeown	.75
Emerald	.60
Cape Traverse	.75
Bradabane	.60
St. Peter's River	.45
N. Wiltshire	.45
Charlottetown	.45
Souris	.85
St. Peter's	.75
Georgetown	.75
Cardigan	.75
St. John's	.85
St. Siewart	.45
Tignish to Summerside	1.50
Alberton	.85
Bloomfield	.75
Pop Hill	.75
Wellington	.45
Misconche	.55
Keensington	.35
Freelton	.35
Emerald	.45
Cape Traverse	.65
Bradabane	.60
St. Peter's River	.60
N. Wiltshire	.60
Charlottetown	.75

Intermediate Stations at proportionate rates. A Special Passenger Train will leave Tignish at 5 a. m. April 1st; arrive at Charlottetown about 10.10 a. m. Leave Charlottetown at 3.30 p. m. Summerside at 5.45 p. m. arrive at Tignish about 9.00 p. m.; thus allowing people west of Summerside an opportunity of coming to Summerside and Charlottetown, doing their business and returning the same day. G. A. SHARP, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, I. P. E. mar 4-34w

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And sell at the lowest possible prices.



We are prepared to fit any kind of head at THE HEAD HAT STORE.

**J. PATON & CO**  
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Have it built to live in. Our business is to build houses to live in. If it's not a house you want, we can build anything from a fence to a brick block—and we do it as it should be done.

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**BECAUSE** We purchase our lumber in the best and lowest priced markets, and transform it ourselves into the finished work, thus saving middle profits, and reducing the actual cost of building; we are the people to do the work. If you have any idea of putting up a new building of any kind, let us figure on it for you.

**Best work at ordinary prices.**

**WM. W. HARPER,**  
Manufacturing Contractor, Fitzroy Street.

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You may crush it to earth, but it will rise again sure. The truth is that the in

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—IS EMBODIED—

**The perfection of Piano making**

We want you to know all about the Pianos we are selling, and the good values we are giving for the money. No Piano made in Canada has ever received so many flattering endorsements from the Worlds Greatest Artists when touring through Canada and none other has been so exclusively used by them as the

**Heintzman Piano has** latest designs and finishes just to hand by S. S. Stanley. It will pay you to call and examine them before purchasing.

**MILLER BROTHERS.**

The P. E. Island Music House  
Connolly Building Queen St.

We have a Beautiful line of goods to show you this season in

- Diamond Rings
- Gipsy Rings
- Chain Bracelets
- Ornette Chains
- Gents Chains
- Brooches
- etc. etc. etc

We are giving special value in Watches and Clocks until Xmas. It will give us pleasure to show them to you.

**W. N. TANTON**  
Great George St.

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**Stylish, Graceful, Washable, Inexpensive.**

The latest novelty Net Curtains.

**Bobbinet Ruffled Curtains**

They are beauties. Come in and see them.

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Window Shades complete—Curtain Poles and fixtures—Lowest prices in the city.

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