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General Agent
Charlottetown

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

NOVEMBER 8, 1897.

A LIGHTNING CHANGE ARTIST.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S habit of adapting himself to circumstances, of suiting his speeches to the audience addressed, has on more than one occasion been pointed out by THE EXAMINER and other journals. It seems that this habit has become so deep-rooted that it is difficult to abandon it, even if he were desirous of so doing. It will be remembered that during the late election campaign Sir Wilfrid's speeches were graded to suit the locality in which they were given, and that each was calculated to pull the wool over the eyes of his auditors. This bad habit still adheres to him, as is quite evident from the character of his remarks on preferential trade in England and Canada. It is well known that while he was in England Sir Wilfrid threw in his adhesion to free trade pure and simple and attacked preferential trade as a form of protection. "It was only, he pointed out, one aspect of that system which had been a curse to Canada and which would work irreparable injury to Great Britain if it were adopted. Upon Sir Wilfrid's return to Canada, however, he found that public opinion was not favorable to the stand he had taken, but was strongly in favor of an arrangement that would give the different parts of the empire more favorable entrance into the markets of other British countries than was permitted to foreigners. Sir Wilfrid at once saw that he had made a mistake, and set about squaring himself with public opinion. Consequently at the Board of Trade banquet in Toronto he repudiated his utterances in England and adopted the principle he had previously discountenanced and disapproved. "If I had thought," said he "that I could have obtained for the products of Canada preferential treatment in the markets of Great Britain, not only would I have been wanting in patriotism, but I would have been wanting in reason; I would have been simply an idiot if I had not obtained such preferment for the products of Canada." It is but a few days since Lord Rosebery took up the matter of preferential trade and quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier against the proposal. Lord Rosebery spoke of Sir Wilfrid as a very high authority in support of the view that it is free trade which has preserved and consolidated the British empire, and said he agreed with Sir Wilfrid that any deviation from absolute political and commercial freedom would weaken instead of strengthen the bonds that bind that empire together. But it would surprise no one to see Sir Wilfrid turn about again and repudiate his Toronto deliverance. However this may be, it is to be hoped, in view of what has transpired, that his post prandial remarks regarding idiots and that sort of thing will not find their way across the Atlantic.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—The Huntingdon Gleaner, the principal English Liberal paper in Quebec, is out again with a demand that Mr. Tarte be driven from the Cabinet. "Look at his conduct in any light you will," says the Gleaner, "the conclusion is inevitable that Mr. Tarte's ideas of right and wrong are such that he is no credit to any party, and unfit to hold the position in the service of the country he now occupies."

—According to the St. John Sun a peculiar state of things exists in Albert county, New Brunswick. Dr. Lewis, the member for the county, supports the Laurier-Tarte Government at Ottawa, and is always counted by the party organs as among the grit faithful, yet he is not allowed any say as to the disposal of the patronage in the county. That is looked after by Emmerson, the local member, and a committee of grit heeled. Friends of Dr. Lewis are being dismissed in spite of his assurances that they would not be disturbed, and men not recommended by him are being appointed to office. The question is how long Dr. Lewis proposes to submit to this kind of treatment.

THE CUBAN REBELLION.

Proclamation of Captain General Blanco to the Spanish Army in Cuba.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The government received a cable message from Marshal Blanco today, saying that "the autonomist party in Cuba is re-organizing" and that "several families who had been emigrating were returning to the islands."

HAVANA, Nov. 5.—The proclamation of Captain General Blanco to the Spanish army in Cuba, which will be soon issued, contains the usual exhortations to the troops in regard to maintaining discipline, etc., and adds that property should be respected and urges that the utmost energy be displayed during the fighting with the enemy and until victory is achieved, after which the orders are instructed to act with clemency towards the vanquished, taking care of and curing the wounded persons, who are to be delivered to the proper military authorities. The families needing assistance and unarmed people who offer no resistance are to be taken to the nearest village and are to receive help during a stated time according to orders previously issued.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Chickering hall was crowded tonight with enthusiastic Cubans, who applauded when the speaker declared that Cuba would never accept return from Spain, that peace can only come after the evacuation of the island by the Spanish army, and that the Cuban patriots will fight to the death for the independence. Senor Tomas Estrada Palma presided.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail, commenting on the difficulties that confront the Spanish government, says:

"General Weyler has a large enough following among officers of the army owing to promotion or for other reasons in sympathy with him, to make both the republican and Carlist parties endeavor to compromise with him in order to obtain his support. The government would be glad to give liberty of action to demonstrations in his favor, with a view to gauging the extent of his popularity, but it fears disturbances of the public peace."

"There is much discontent also among officers at home, owing to the remarked official favoritism towards officers who have returned from Cuba and the Philippines. A hundred or more officers met here secretly the other day at the military club to discuss the subject. The minister of war, hearing of the meeting, threatened to court martial the participants if that should be necessary to enforce the discipline, and instructed colonels to warn them personally. The officers promised not to repeat the offence, but it is believed they will continue to hold secret meetings. Similar meetings have been held at Toledo, Barcelona, Vittoria, Saragossa, and Logrono. The Correspondencia Militar published the facts and advised the officers to mutiny if their grievances were not redressed. The editors of three newspapers which printed the news of the meetings have been arrested and will be tried. The Madrid papers got warning and remained quiet."

—Montreal Witness: To find relatives of a deceased wealthy person prepared to dispute the interpretation of even his pressed testamentary bequeaths is common enough. It is therefore a refreshing variation to meet with an instance where these functionaries voluntarily take the initiative in distributing large sums for charitable purposes, on the ground that it is within their knowledge that an intestate had intended to make some such arrangement. This is the line of action pursued by Messrs. Barnato brothers in administering the estate of the late Mr. B. I. (Barney) Barnato, and they have by this liberal proceeding benefitted various charitable institutions to the amount of over eighty thousand dollars. This is as it should be, and it may be hoped that the example is one that will be widely followed, not merely in the case of charities, but also where less fortunate relatives are concerned. It only too frequently happens that verbally expressed wishes in favor of relatives are disregarded by a strict adherence to the law governing the interpretation of wills.

—Sackville Post: Exhibitions this year do not seem to have been a success. Charlottetown did not pay expenses; St. John sunk \$4,445, while Halifax is said to be \$10,000 behind. The fact is there are too many exhibitions; it is next to impossible for St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown to hold a successful exhibition every fall. If the three cities were to enter into an agreement to hold one every third year, the public would take a greater interest in them and they would be a financial success.

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GREATER NEW YORK.

The New City That Has Just Elected Judge Van Wyck Its First Mayor.

The territory of the consolidated city of New York embraces what is known as the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queen's and Richmond. It is 196, 800 acres in extent; has a population of 3,204,330; assessed value of its real estate is \$1,367,659,607; ditto of its personal property, \$404,001,063; bonded debt, \$212,923,116, and the number of votes cast in 1896 was 537,774. It has 61 state assembly districts, 20 state senate districts, 16 congressional districts, 25 members of the city council and 61 aldermen. Instead of several mayors there is one, and so with several of the other municipal officers.

The commission which drafted the charter believed in concentrating power in the hands of the mayor, and this naturally forces the choice for the office of mayor of a man of the highest standing. From the mayor springs the appointment, more or less directly, of thousands of men who will fill various positions under the city government. The following are some of the important positions which the mayor will have at his disposal:

One city chamberlain, at a salary of \$12,000.

One corporation counsel, \$15,000.
Four police commissioners, \$5,000 each.

One president of the board of public improvements, \$8,000.
Six commissioners of improvements, \$7,500 each.

Three park commissioners, \$5,000 each.
Two building commissioners, \$7,000 each.

One building commissioner, \$3,500.
Two charities commissioners, \$7,500 each.

One charities commissioner, \$2,500.
One corrections commissioner, \$7,500.
One dock commissioner, \$6,000.

Two dock commissioners, \$5,000 each.
One tax commissioner, \$8,000.
Four tax commissioners, \$6,000.

One health commissioner, \$7,500.
Two health commissioners, \$6,000 each.
Two municipal court justices, \$6,000 each.

Five municipal court justices, \$5,000 each.
Fifteen city magistrates, \$6,000 each.
Five city magistrates, \$5,000 each.

Ten special sessions justices, \$6,000 each.
Two commissioners of accounts, \$5,000 each.

One chief of bureau statistics, \$3,500 each.

The mayor also appoints a commissioner or jurors for the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, whose salary is not fixed by the charter, but which will not be less than \$5,000. He also appoints 63 marshals, besides inspectors of weights and measures and 84 non-salaried school commissioners, 6 non-salaried art commissioners and 6 non-salaried civil service commissioners.

In some departments there will be at least five deputies, one for each borough, and in the law department there will doubtless be 30 or more assistant corporation counsel drawing salaries running from \$2,500 to 8,000 or \$10,000.

The power of the mayor is not limited to appointing heads of departments and vetoing resolutions of the municipal assembly. The charter has made him responsible for the organization of the executive force, and it has provided for the continuance of his influence over all the departments of the city government by putting into his hands the keys to the treasury.

Medical men say rheumatism is a forerunner of heart disease Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by its action on the blood.

THINK OF THE WINDSOR FIRE

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PHOENIX of Hartford.
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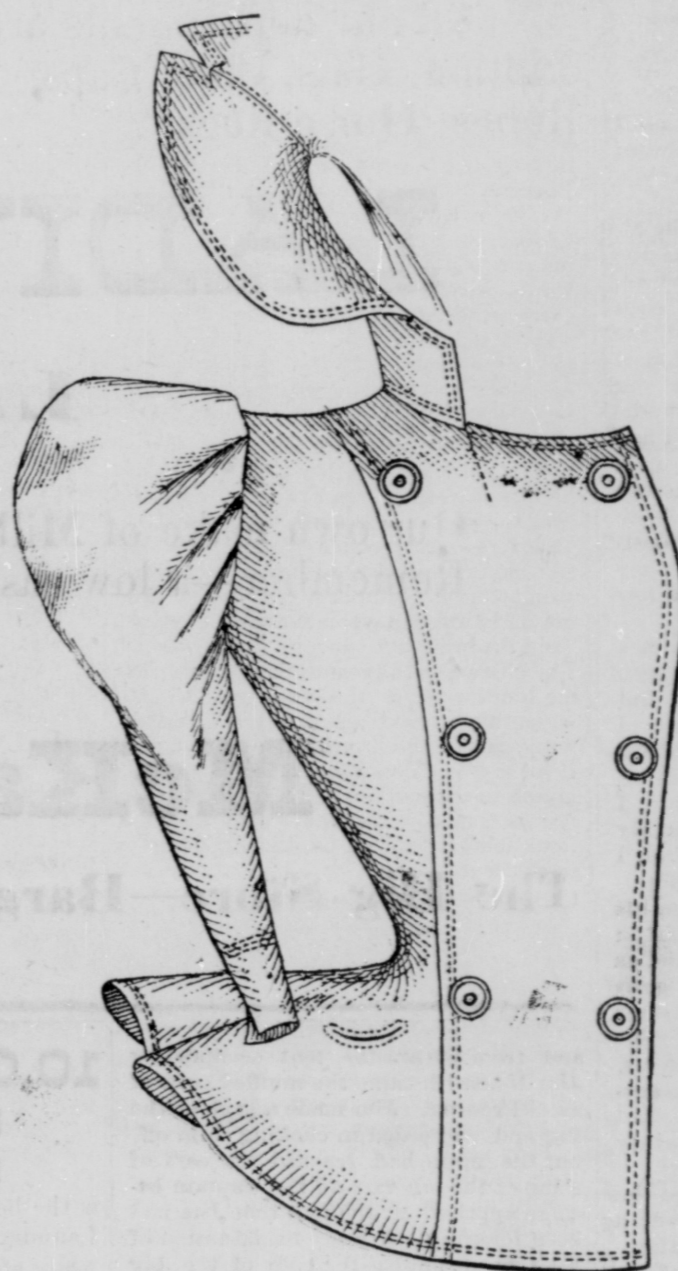
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20 to 25 per cent off for Spot Cash

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There is nothing the matter with the Jackets—we have by far too many in stock—result of the mild weather. Buyers get the benefit.

Reductions that reduce. Fawn, tan, brown, green, blue, and 5 different shades of fawn in 9 shapes; tight fitting, loose fitting, box front, reefer front, at

\$12.00 for \$ 9.00—all sizes.

13.50 for 10.00—all sizes.

15.00 for 11.50—all sizes.

31 black beaver Jackets, only one of a kind, and only Women's sizes, \$14.00 to \$18.00, at 25 per cent. off.

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Womens Oil Pebble Boots	1.25
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