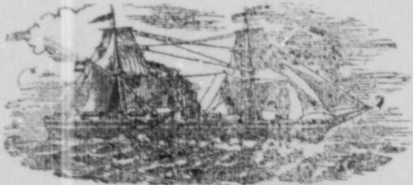


Charters!

I have several new schooners seeking produce charters from Island Ports to Nova Scotia, United States or West Indies.

DENNIS MURPHY,
Broker and Commission Merchant.
P. O. Box, No. 8—dy tf.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE



The S. S. Bonavista sailing from Montreal Tuesday morning Oct. 2nd will be due at Charlottetown Friday morning Oct. 5th and sails for St. John's Hill, via North Sydney, carrying horses, cattle and sheep on deck and produce under deck at lowest possible rates.

For further particulars as to freight and passage apply to
PEAKE BROS & CO.,
Agents.
Ch'town, Oct. 1st, 1900.

Dancing AND Physical Culture

Miss H. C. Macdonald will re-open her classes in dancing and Physical Culture the 4th October. Those forming private classes among friends should apply at once, in order to have choice of time for class. Miss Macdonald will be at home to intending pupils at her room on Kent Street from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m. dy 2 4 6.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

and Steamship lines to Boston via Yarmouth.
The Popular Fast Line between Nova Scotia and Boston via Windsor Junction and Halifax

EXPRESS TRAINS leave Halifax daily (except Sunday) at 6.30 a. m., for Digby and Yarmouth, making connection Wednesday and Saturdays at Yarmouth for Boston.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "PRINCE GEORGE"

2400 Gross Tonnage. 7000 Horse Power, the fastest and finest steamer plying between the Maritime Provinces and Boston.

Leave Yarmouth Wednesday and Saturdays for Boston on arrival of Express Train from Halifax. Returning leaves Boston Tuesday and day at 4 p. m.

Passengers arriving in Halifax next day p. m. by Express Train.
For all information, guide book, folders, etc. which will be sent free, write to F. H. Armstrong, general passenger Agent, Kentville N. S.

P. GIFFKINS,
Gen. Manager
Kentville N. S., May 23rd, 1900

Farm For Sale

At Anbury, Lot 36.

This farm, the property of the late Patrick Tynan, contains 80 acres of valuable land, 50 being under cultivation, and the balance is covered with an excellent growth of hardwood and rails. There are on the premises besides a comfortable dwelling house, a large new barn and a coach house, also a fine thriving young orchard, while a never-failing stream of water flows through the centre of the farm.

The place is nicely situated in a prosperous community, and is also convenient to churches, schools and other practical requirements. Any person wanting a comfortable and attractive home would do well to purchase; and, moreover, it has the advantage of being ready for occupancy at any time. The best of terms will be given. For further particulars apply at the office of D. C. McLeod, Charlottetown, or to Miss P. F. Tynan, 13 North Union St. Scitoville, Mass. wk. 4 in

SUNNYSIDE DENTISTRY,

Office in New Prowse Block first door to the right up stairs.

Telephone connection.

DR. AYER'S

A. A. McLean Q. C.

Barriester etc., Brown's Block Charlottetown.

Money to Loan.

TO LET.

A blacksmith's shop, with complete set of tools, centrally situated at the junction of the streets and Covehead Roads. For further particulars apply to JOHN T. McFARLANE, Stratfield, Queen's C. O. Tel. 1412—wz 2123p.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

OCTOBER 2 1 1900

THE EXHIBITION AND ITS LESSONS.

The show of roots and vegetables was not, upon the whole, up to the mark of previous years. There were a few good exhibits. But these served to bring into bolder relief the few inferior samples and the bare boards in this department of the P. E. Island Exhibition of 1900. The falling off in this regard was, without doubt, due in part to a regulation which shut out of the competition those who did not cultivate an acre and upwards of such things as are ordinarily grown upon the farm. The gardeners about Charlotte town were not in it;—and the farmers of the country did not take the trouble to bring in samples of their produce. Many of them, in point of fact, "never thought of the exhibition" until the season was so far advanced that it was impossible for them to produce anything which they deemed worthy of exhibition. Two rather important lessons may be learned in view of these facts, (1) that if it is desirable to have a creditable exhibition of roots and vegetables it is not wise to shut out gardeners and intensive farmers; and (2) that farmers and others are very apt to relax their efforts and to become careless in their methods if the exhibitions are not maintained, successively year after year.

But if the exhibition of roots and vegetables was upon the whole disgraceful to Prince Edward Island, the exhibition of fruit was, upon the whole, highly creditable. It was large, and the fruit was of excellent quality. There was in this department competition from Nova Scotia; and it is pleasing to note that a Nova Scotian being the judge—Prince Edward Island apples of several varieties were adjudged superior to those grown in the famed Valley of the Annapolis. Altogether the fruit on exhibition this year impressed visitors to the exhibition very favorably; and this fact must encourage our Horticultural Society and fruit-growers throughout the province to persevere in their efforts to improve and to reach perfection.

From the contemplation of fruit to that of flowers and fancy work and art—those things which show the standard of taste, sentiment, culture in a community—is but an easy stage. Here, again, there is matter for cogitation. The flowers made a very beautiful show. Without prejudice to those whose exhibits were small and good—and there were many such—we might compliment Mr. G. H. Hazard on the number and excellence of his exhibit of flowers. Mr. Hazard has done much for the floriculture of Charlottetown and the province at large; and we have no doubt that, besides the pleasure he has in his work, he will receive the reward of public appreciation which is his due. Mr. Tait, did not, we believe, enter into the competition; but the fine collection of flowers exhibited by him in the gallery of the Exhibition Building was noticed and admired by all visitors of good taste.

The ladies' department—the fancy work, embroidery, etc.—contained many exceedingly fine examples of good taste and skill. The judges in this department had a very difficult task to perform. Besides awarding the prizes, the names of the winners of which have been published, the very honorable mention of many exhibitors;—indeed, there were but few of the exhibitors of whom "honorable mention" might not have been made.

The pictures in the art department were shown, as usual, in a bad light. But by careful observation and examination many meritorious works were found; and we think that the art exhibit, as a whole, reflects credit upon this small community. It is pleasing to know that there are in

Summerside such leaders and teachers in art as Mrs. Bearstie, and in Charlottetown, Mrs. McNutt and Miss Temple. Several of the young lady exhibitors in this department have evinced a decided talent, worthy of high cultivation. Miss Massey, of Summerside, and Miss Hazel Andrew, of St. Eleanors, Miss Miriam Norton and Miss Kitty Peters, of Charlottetown, exhibited, as the first-fruits of their artistic skill, paintings that were well drawn and colored and in respect of which they have our hearty congratulations.

Other and older exhibitors deserve notice. But this article is long enough. We can only add the hope that the lessons of this year's exhibition will be borne in mind.

MR. CHARLTON'S "BREAK."

In the course of an article by Mr. John Charlton, one of the most prominent of the Liberals who have heretofore supported the Government—the man who was specially selected to aid the Government in the International Commission—le argues that Canada is not likely now, or will be for years to come, prepared to accept the suggestion of an Imperial Zollverein embracing the admission of British imports free of duty. The loss of revenue, he claims, would be greater than this country could afford, "and the manufacturing interests, which are of considerable moment, and have been largely developed by a moderate system of protection, would be severely injured by such a policy, and would probably command a sufficient amount of influence to defeat the party proposing it." When he comes to write of the effect produced by the Canadian preferential tariff in favor of British imports, Mr. Charlton flatly contradicts what Mr. Fielding, the Minister of Finance, said when he was here. "The result thus far," he writes, "has been a disappointment to those who anticipated a large increase, on the one hand, of the importation of British manufactures, and a decrease, on the other hand, of the importation of manufactures from the United States. Two full financial years have elapsed since the differential rate was made 25 per cent, it having been 12 1/2 per cent. in the year previous. In spite of this change of policy, the importation from the United States has increased rapidly, and the state of trade at the close of the year 1899 showed large importations from United States, a large free list applicable to those importations, and a larger balance of trade in favor of that country than in any previous year."

He then gives interesting tables of imports and exports in substantiation of this statement. He shows, or the figures show, that the export trade of Canada is not increasing so far as the United States is concerned, the value of our exports to that country in 1899 being \$45,130,000, an increase over 1896 of about a million dollars, and less than in 1897, when it was \$49,373,000. During the same years the exports to Great Britain showed a fair increase, being, \$99,091,000 in 1899 as compared with \$77,227,060 in 1897. On the other hand the imports from the United States have increased enormously under the Liberal tariff, rising from \$58,574,690, in 1896, to \$93,007,000 in 1899; while the imports from Great Britain only increase five millions in the same period; and indeed the value of our imports from the Mother Country in 1899 were not up to those of many of the years preceding 1895, when there was no preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain! The closing paragraphs of Mr. Charlton's article should be read by every Liberal elector in Canada:

"As regards the preferential treatment accorded by Canada to Great Britain, the results under the application of the 25 per cent. reductions for the year 1899, as relating to the United States, are that the increase of total imports from the United States over the previous year was 18 0/7

per cent.; that the increase in the importation of manufactures from the United States over the previous year was 19.63 per cent.; that the balance of trade against Canada on total exports and imports was \$56,509,000; that Canadian farm products were well-nigh shut out of the United States by duty rates ranging from 25 to 100 per cent.; and that out of a total of \$64,618,000 of free goods imported into Canada for consumption, the United States furnished \$48,535,000, or 75.11 per cent. This is a condition of trade matters that ought to be satisfactory to the United States. It can hardly be said to be satisfactory to Canada, chiefly for the reason that while she purchased 62 1/2 per cent of her total imports from the United States, the tariff of that country seems to have been arranged with the purpose of preventing the sale of any of her products in exchange. Her scale of duties upon the total imports from the United States is 12 5/2 per cent, and upon dutiable imports for consumption 24 1/4 per cent, while the general rate of the United States upon total imports is 24 1/2 per cent, and upon dutiable imports 49 1/2 per cent.

"The action of the Canadian Government in advancing the differential rate to 33 1/2 per cent is probably a mistake. The step meets with the general disapproval of the Canadian manufacturers, and there is force in the Conservative objection that the action is purely sentimental, as the British tariff presents no features applicable to ourselves that do not apply to all other nations. It is not at all improbable that in the event of Conservative success at the general election, now but a few months distant, the entire system of preferential duties will be swept away, unless Great Britain should reciprocate by granting preferential treatment for Canadian products in her markets.

"In the meantime it is gradually dawning upon the Canadian mind that there is a more direct road to securing a remedy for the great disparity existing between the volume of exports of the United States and of imports from that country than preferential duties in favor of Great Britain. As the fact becomes known that while we buy \$48,000,000 of manufactures from the United States, we are only permitted to sell \$60,000,000 of our farm products in return, this query is naturally suggested: If the American tariff continues to bar our farm products from the markets of that country in exchange for the goods we buy, why not put our duties up to the American standard of 50 per cent, and commence feeding the operatives that produce the goods by securing the production of the latter in our country? Upon the action of the United States will probably rest, in the near future, the form of answer to this question."

There is in this extract much that Liberal-Conservatives cannot approve. But it sets forth one or two important facts in opposition to Mr. Fielding's argument at Charlottetown; and it shows that Mr. Charlton refuses to be made a party to the deception of the people in regard to the results of "jog-handled preferential trade."

DEFICITS AND SURPLUSES.

In large letters the following announcement is made:

Total deficit for three years of Conservative rule, 1893-1896 \$ 5,694,759
Total surplus for three years of Liberal rule, 1897-1900... \$14,500,835
Without discussing the correctness of the figures, let us go a little further.

For example:
Total taxes for three years of Conservative rule, 1893-1896 \$ 80,748,686
Total taxes for three years of Liberal rule, 1897-1900... \$102,776,746

The new Liberals took \$20,000,000 more from the pockets of the people and from the tills of the merchants than the Conservatives did in the three years. Surely they ought to have something left.

But where is the \$14,500,000 of surplus? There is no such sum in existence. The money has been spent and with it \$7,000,000 more, which sum appears as an addition to our national debt.—Mail and Empire.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—One of our exchanges asks: Is there any sporting Liberal in this country so "game" that he would bet \$10 on the sole strength of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's knightly word? He would be a very new Liberal, indeed who would not be too old to be caught with that proposition.

—Several counts of the carriages at the funeral of the late Mr. Cyrus Shaw were made—some of less than three hundred and some upwards of three hundred. At any rate it may with truth be said that the funeral was one of the largest and most representative ever held in Prince Edward Island. Alberton and Souris and the country between these two distant points, were represented at it by leading citizens. It appears that some changes were made in respect to the pall-bearers, who were Messrs. James E. McDonald, D. C. Morson, Alexander Hamilton, William Cain, Thomas Lannan and George A. Thompson. Mr. D. L. McKinnon, of Montague Bridge, was the undertaker.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Quick Sellers For To-day

- A plum in Ladies' Felt Hats at 25c.
- A \$5.00 Wrap for Golf Cape for \$3.50
- A \$12.00 Rainproof Coat, size 56 and 58 in Men's \$8.00.
- A lot of Men's Rainproofs bought at half, going that way.
- 385 Ulsters worth double \$3.75.
- 80 Boy's Reefers 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
- 300 Boy's Suits \$1.35, \$1.50 and \$2.00.
- Special prices in Underwear.
- Fine Scotch Llama Underwear. Stanfields Underwear.
- Men's Furnishings, 389 Scarfs for 16c.
- Feather Boas, 50 at 1/2 off.
- Dress Good Bargains \$1.25 for 75c.
- Golf Cape, \$5.00.
- Golf Shawls \$5.00 for \$3.50. See window.
- Special Driving Gloves \$1.25.
- Men's Sox, Braces, Hats, Collars, Cuffs and Scarfs.
- Men's Hats and Caps.
- Men's Special in Underwear.
- Ladies' Hats by the 100.
- 50 Ladies' Trimmed Hats.
- Special Lined Gloves 75c.
- 89 Men's Caps worth up to 85c.
- Men's Working Caps for 25c.

Jas. Paton & Co.



There's many reasons why we do the largest Dress Goods business in Charlottetown. One fact alone covers all, and that is we've every kind of dress material you want and at prices much cheaper than any other store in town. Each and every line of goods in this stock are specially chosen to the requirements of the trade we know so well and the greatest care is used to serve our customers with all the attention due them.

By the way come in and see our Fall Millinery. No trouble for us to show our goods.

F. Perkins & Co.,

The Millinery Leaders.

CITY HARDWARE STORE

For--

Builders, Farmers, Mechanics,
---HARDWARE---
Paints, oils, glass, carpenters tools, all cheap

FOR CASH.

The celebrated Norton Machine Oil.

TERMS CASH.

R. B. NORTON & CO., LIMITED

TRY

Our BICYCLE LIVERY All new whees.
Look at our assortment of

NEW BICYCLES.

We have all world Leaders.

BRING

Your Bicycle to our repair shop for satisfactory repairs.

MARK WRIGHT & CO., LTD