

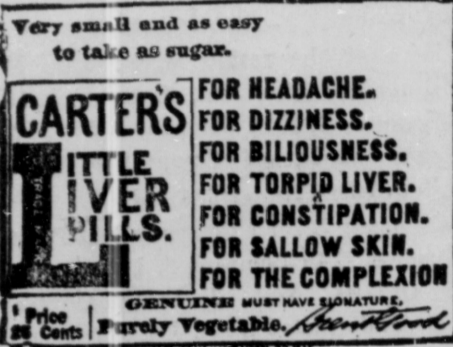
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Hillsborough

Bridge

The New Bridge is coming and so are the dry streets and roads. Then you will need something nice in footwear.

We have a fine Selection Selling Very Low

J. H. BELL

The Bargain Boot and Shoe Store.

IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY."

Be the proof that

MINARD'S LINIMENT

has extraordinary merits, and is in good repute with the public, is that IT IS EXTENSIVELY IMITATED. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance only. They lack the general excellence of Genuine.

This notice is necessary, as injurious and dangerous imitations, called WHITE LINIMENT, &c., liable to produce chronic inflammation of the skin, are often substituted for MINARD'S LINIMENT by Dealers, because they pay a larger profit.

They all Sell on the Merits and Advertising of MINARD'S.

It is in particular claiming to be made by the proprietor of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie.

INSIST UPON HAVING

MINARD'S LINIMENT

MADE BY

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,

Yarmouth, N. S.

The Relief

—OF—

Lady Smith,

of South Africa, was nothing compared to the relief that is felt by Mrs. SMITH, and hundreds of other women of P. E. Island, on wash day since they have started using

GILT EDGE SOAP

All first class grocers SELL it.

McKINNON & McBRIN

WHOLESALE AGENT

TWO GOVERNMENTS ARE CONTRASTED

By the Conservative Chieftain.

LIBERALS STEAL THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY

And Are Strutting About in Borrowed Feathers.

When the Liberal party undertook to govern this country from 1873 to 1878, said Sir Charles Tupper at Amherst the other day, they found Canada united from sea to sea, the confederation of British North America as complete as it is today, only wanting—as I hope it will not long want—Newfoundland brought within the folds of this confederation. But let them turn their attention to that period and what will they find? The policy adopted by the Liberal party when they came into power proved that which I say stands against the party today more, in my judgment, than anything else whatever, that is utter incapacity to govern. Tell me, do you want the proof of that? Let me give it to you. They said: Sir John Macdonald and the Liberal-Conservative party have got along very well with a very low tariff from 1867, when confederation commenced, down to 1873. Why should they increase it? They did not seem to understand that during that period of low tariff Canada enjoyed the greatest protection it ever enjoyed. The terrible war which was being waged between the two sections of the United States, north and south, was in progress; industries were paralyzed; men were drawn to the field of battle. The result was that complete protection was afforded Canada from which they were compelled to draw a large quantity of supplies. Peace was restored, but our friends the Liberals and Mr. Mackenzie who came into power, did not seem to think that amounted to anything. We said: Peace is restored; the industries of the United States put under a high protective tariff in active operation they will not only manufacture all they want for themselves, but they will make it slaughter market of Canada, thus breaking down any industries in Canada. What was the result? We implored Mr. Mackenzie to take heed. The Liberal-Conservative, and I say it to their honor, have always maintained that it was their principle and their policy to sustain any government in anything that would produce the good of the country, and when we found the country sinking in ruin, we implored the finance minister, Sir Richard Cartwright, to come to the rescue of the people and to adopt a policy that would protect Canadian industries. He refused. He said, "You don't know anything about it." And that is one great difficulty with the Liberals, you cannot teach them anything. (Laughter)

He said: "You must not tell me how to govern this country." He said: "I tell you the acts of parliament cannot do anything. The government is only a fly on the wheel, it cannot turn the wheel, and when a body of his own supporters went and begged him for God's sake to change his policy and adopt that which we were proposing, he said, "It is all nonsense, the people and country cannot be improved by acts of Parliament. What you have got to do is to work harder and be more economical, that is, work harder and eat less. That is the cold comfort he gave them. The country sank day by day. He could not get revenue out of the country; the industries of the country became paralyzed; Boston and New York became the commercial centres of Canada. What happened? When the means of supporting labor fail, labor follows it, and when labor goes the money of the people has to go, and that impoverished condition of Canada was brought about by the administration of Mr. McKenzie, and I may tell you that the present Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was a member of that administration, and was a member when it fell, and I think he will get a second lesson in that direction before very long.

We brought down the policy of protecting the native industries and protecting Canadian labor with the result that the whole condition of Canada changed almost as by magic. We had an abundant revenue; we had means of carrying on all public enterprises; we were able to grapple with that gigantic work, the construction of the C. P. R., getting communication throughout the whole Dominion with success. There, I say, is the proof that we were right and they were wrong. They were all wrong in the matter of confederation, but the manner in which they allude to it now and claim the enormous good that confederation has accomplished as their own work, they do it with a degree of modesty I cannot appreciate. So with reference to the National Policy. When the men who denounced that policy of protecting Canadian industries for 18 years got into power by a fluke, because it was something else but a fluke, in 1896, they were face to face with their own solemn declaration, reiterated for eighteen years, that if they got into power they would cut off the head and tail of protection and trample on the body. When they looked the thing in the face they found they were

going to cut off their own heads; then the knives became blunt and the heads were not taken off. The policy they had denounced for eighteen long years—I will do them the credit to say they believed what they professed; I am not accusing them of raising this cry knowing it was a fallacy and a delusion. I believe they were under the illusion they were right—but when they came face to face with power what did they do? They came to the conclusion that we had been all right and we were all wrong, and they not only maintained the protective policy initiated, but they gradually increased protection in various ways in reference to a large number of products with which I need not detain you tonight. But when we went to a cabinet they had reduced the tariff, examining it thoroughly and carefully, we found that it was a small fraction of one per cent. Now I ask you with such evidence as this in reference to confederation, the inter-oceanic line of railway, in reference to the policy of protecting Canadian industries, when I am able to prove out of their own mouths that we were right and they were wrong and the history and record of your country prove clearly to every man able to look at these facts and figure in a dispassionate manner, who they may most safely trust in the administration of public affairs in Canada.

A government is very much like an individual, and I want to ask you what test you have of the character of your neighbor. Living alongside of a man, you have an opportunity of seeing him and studying his character, and suppose you find, after four years of experience, you cannot believe a word he says, (laughter), don't you come to the conclusion that the less you have to do with that neighbor the better. If when he says a thing you know the very reverse will be done, I think you come to the conclusion that he is not entitled to your confidence and support. Does not that apply to a government?

Now, I stand in the face of an intelligent electorate as exists in any country of the world—that of the Dominion of Canada—and I challenge any friend of the present Government, and there are many who have been deluded into the belief that they are friends of the government, as I have challenged Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all his colleagues again and again in the presence of my friend who sits beside me, to put his finger upon one single act initiated and carried out by the present government which has contributed to the prosperity of the country. I say, "you went to the country and you were very liberal with promises. You told the people what you would do and you reiterated that again and again for many long years. You, therefore, came into power pledged in the most solemn manner to the electors of this country to carry out those pledges. What did you do after you got power? I challenge you to lay a finger on one single promise which you have in the last four years redeemed. We consider ourselves bound to reply to certain things and don't you think it a little strange if, in the face of a challenge of that kind, they are dumb? They are unable to reply. They have never given an answer in which they could point out or put their finger on one single thing they had pledged to the country and which they had fairly and honestly redeemed. I am open here for any friend of the government to name anything they promised to the people when receiving power at their hands that they have carried out and accomplished. If that be the case, then I say don't trust a government that tells you one thing and does the reverse. One of two things must be the case—either they are foolishly ignorant of the promises they were making, which is about the greatest censure you can place upon a government, or they must have been absolutely dishonest in pledging and promising one thing and doing another. There is only one act for which I give them credit, and that is that when they found themselves charged with the responsibility of administering public affairs, and they found they had to choose between the absolute destruction of Canada or eating everything they had said for twenty years, they had the moral or immoral courage to give the lie to all they had said for twenty years and adopt a policy they had been denouncing all that time. (Applause.) I don't bring this as an accusation against them at all. They found they had committed themselves to a pledge that, if they carried out Canada would be destroyed, and they had to choose between adopting the conservative national policy or of ruining Canada, and they let their character for truthfulness and statesmanship go to the winds and maintained the national policy. (Applause) Tell me they kept their promises, tell me they reduced the tariff, that they carried out their policy of free trade to which they stood pledged.

Why, ladies and gentlemen, I don't suppose in this enlightened and advanced portion of Canada you know anything about horse racing, but there is such a thing as trying the mettle of different steeds to see which is the fastest and which is the best. Well, suppose Sir Wilfrid Laurier and I had agreed to settle this question between free trade and protection by a horse race, and the assembled electorate were on the grandstand and everything ready, the course clear, and I go to my stable, where I expect to have the groom lead out my steed. I find the stable empty, no horse there; I rush out a little excited, although very far from being an excitable individual; I rush out a little bewildered to find my horse gone, some one had stolen it, and there I find Sir Wilfrid Laurier in all his jockey colors, sitting astride of my horse. (Applause)

But, they say, what do you say to the state of trade? Was it ever more flourishing? Was there ever greater trade in Canada than there is today? We say, thank God that it is so. We thank God from our hearts that the country under the sun is more prosperous than Canada is today. You have this advantage, and let me

Rugs Rugs Rugs Rugs Rugs

Steamer Rugs.

In many beautiful Tartan Plaids. Just opened, the color blending in these goods is a work of art, only to be performed by the best artists in the world to-day.

Surely in the goods we bought they have excelled themselves. The colorings are simply beautiful.

If you want a rug for travelling, or one for that new cape of yours, or one for the carriage,

Why, Get it Here

Hundreds to choose from and every one select. The prices are very small for the much beauty and wear combined.

Every Rug guaranteed pure wool.

Prices start at \$2.00 and end at \$12.50.

PROWSE BROS.

What trade we have we'll hold, and what we haven't we're after.

Rugs Rugs Rugs Rugs Rugs

say, in reference to that or any other question of public policy wherever the interests of Canada come into play, we are ready to join you in procuring the interests of the country. Did you do that? You denounced even the country itself in order to prevent the progress and advancement which you seem to look upon now with so much favor.

I put it to the intelligent electors of this country with these evidences of the policy and the principles of the two parties and what have you to say? I ask you, which party has the right to claim that they have made Canada a nation?

GRANVILLE ITEMS.

The weather has been very dull for the past few days, and is going to make the harvest late. Some have already commenced. The root and grain crops are very good.

The school under the management of Mr. Wright is progressing very well.

Miss L. A. Corbett who went through an operation for appendicitis some time ago is able to be out again.

Mrs. J. H. Haslam and son are staying at C. W. Morris'.

Mr. Richard Taylor has commenced the erection of a dwelling house on the McKay property. When finished it will be a fine residence.

Mrs. John H. Henry, of Newfoundland, who has been visiting friends here, left for her home on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. George Turner, of Winslow, paid her old home a flying visit on Saturday last.

Miss Blanch Taylor, of DeBert, N. S., is visiting friends here. She is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Henry.

Aug. 29, 1900

Leyds and Nicholas.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Dr. Leyds interview with the Emperor Nicholas, says a despatch to the Mail from St. Petersburg, lasted barely five minutes. The Czar said he was sorry that he could do nothing for the Transvaal except to urge it to make peace, as he hated all war.

Care of Milk.

Sir,—It is surprising, in the face of all that has been said and written against the slothful habit of leaving the milk cans remain all day, and often till after dark, full of the putrid factory whey, how many still continue to do so. And these very patrons are the first to complain and want to know why their milk has been rejected by the maker. I feel satisfied it would be in the interest of every company to pass a by-law that where any patron was known to persist in the practice day after day to prohibit them from sending their milk to the factory, or in the event of their not being able to do this, to at least authorize the maker to change the conductor from the receiving vat to the gutter. The profit realized both in quantity and quality will more than remunerate them for the loss in weight. For there is no disputing that one poor can of milk will injure the whole vat. The cans should be washed out, immediately after being returned, with luke warm water, and then thoroughly scalded and left to air. This is the most reliable and practical means of destroying the germs contained in the whey, and until every patron realizes the necessity of taking these simple and necessary precautions just so long may we be prepared to meet the old whey flavor in our cheese. A little thought and method along this line will not necessarily add anything to the cost of production but will insure a better demand for our cheese and naturally increase our net returns.

M.

United States Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—There is no doubt that General Chaffee will be appointed brigadier-general in the regular army upon the retirement of General Jos. Wheeler. It is stated at the war department that the distinguished service which General Chaffee has rendered in China entitled him to this consideration. General Wheeler will retire on Sept. 3. General Chaffee will continue to hold the rank of major-general of volunteers while in command of the troops in China.

Remember this: No other medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla. When you want a good medicine, get Hood's.

DIAMOND DYES

Will Dye Any Article of Clothing From Feathers to Stockings.

The Only Package Dyes That Make Fast and Unfading Colors.

Feathers, ribbons, silk ties, dress silks, shirt waists, dresses, costumes, capes, jackets and shawls can be dyed at home with Diamond Dyes so that they will look like new. Try a package of the Diamond Dyes, and see what a bright, beautiful, non-fading color it will make, with but little trouble.

Diamond Dyes are the greatest money savers of the age, as many a woman with one or two ten cent packages of these dyes have dyed her old dress a lovely and fashionable color so as to save the expense of a new one. Partly worn clothing can be made over for the little ones, and by dying it with Diamond Dyes no one would recognize that the dresses and suits were not new.

Diamond Dyes are adopted to many uses besides simply dyeing old clothing. Diamond Dyes gives new life and usefulness to curtains, furniture coverings, draperies, carpets, etc. Beware of imitation and common package dyes; ask for the "Diamond" and see that you get them.

KINDERGARTEN

AN ENGLISH LADY (experienced teacher) who has taught Kindergartens for several years in England wishes to obtain pupils. Lessons given at pupils' homes. A course of lessons would be given to teachers or others desiring to be trained in the Kindergarten system. Thoroughly competent and reliable. Good references. Apply to

MRS. L. J. MALONE,
P. O. Box 462.