

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS, AND HOW TO VOTE.

In electoral districts of this Province the voting takes place by ballot. There is no registration of voters here.

Every male British subject of the age of 21 years and upwards who has for six months previous to the 9th day of October, A. D., 1900, been in the possession either as owner, tenant or occupant of a house or piece of land of the yearly value of six dollars shall be entitled to vote.

IN ADDITION TO ABOVE.

In country districts every male British subject of the age of 21 years who being liable to perform Statute Labour, has performed such Statute Labour or or paid his commutation money for the year 1900 shall be entitled to vote, provided he has resided for twelve months in the electoral Division.

IN THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

If a person cannot qualify as a tenant or owner, he may vote on his poll tax,

IF

He has resided for twelve months previous to the 9th day of October, A. D., 1900 either east or west of Great George Street, and has paid his poll tax or 75cts of it for the year 1899. OR HE CAN VOTE ON HIS POLL TAX RECEIPT FOR THE PRESENT YEAR 1900. This tax may be paid at any time before the election, but not on election day.

Every resident voter must vote in the polling district where he is living on election day.

We warn poll tax electors to be prepared with their poll tax receipts, before they go into the polling booths. If you do not produce them, your votes will not be taken and you cannot again enter the booth. Tenants and owners do not require receipts.

LOUIS H. DAVIES,

1 of Charlottetown
Barrister-at-law

WILLIAM S. STEWART,

2 of Charlottetown
Barrister-at-law

ONLY MAKE A CROSS.

Mark your Ballot as above indicated. Simply place a X in the space containing the name of William S. Stewart, the people's candidate for West Queen's. Place no other mark upon the ballot.

The cross must be made with a BLACK lead pencil. No other kind will do.

Following Irregularities Held Fatal to Votes.

- 1.—A single stroke instead of a cross.
- 2.—A mark which in itself is a means of identification, such as initials or some other mark known as used by him.
- 3.—Two single strokes not crossing.

NO PERSON who has voted at the election shall in any legal proceeding be required to state for whom he voted.—See Sec. 97 of the Election Act.

The election law of the Dominion provides for perfect secrecy of the ballot, except in case of a scrutiny before two judges of the Supreme Court. Before a scrutiny can be held, the person desiring one must deposit in Court one thousand dollars as security that he will be successful. No ballot can be examined until it has been first proved that the voter has no vote, and no vote under any circumstances can be examined unless it has been marked objected to before the vote was given. No vote can be marked objected after the voter has received his ballot.

The ballots after being counted are sealed and sent to the Returning officer who without opening the packets or breaking the seals transmits them to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, and whilst in the custody of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery no person is allowed to inspect them.

Besides the polling officers and the agents of the candidates, only one elector may enter the polling booth at a time; he MUST mark his ballot in secret, he MUST hand his ballot folded to the polling officer, who MUST place it in the box without opening, and there is a penalty for displaying the ballot in any way that would afford a clue as to how the elector is voting.

The Whirl of Life.

Here is what caught a reporter's eye in a two minutes' study of the streets of New York on a down town corner.

On the sidewalk, three urchins, evil of face, industriously "shooting" craps. From the doorway of a frowsy saloon, ten yards away, a gray haired woman issuing with a jug of beer, though it was only 10 o'clock in the morning.

A burly leeman and a negro roustabout discussing, loudly and with much profanity, the advantages of each other's jobs. A whirl and rattle of wheels and an undertaker's wagon drives up to the door of a modest red brick tenement. A white coffin, three feet long, is brought out and received by a venerable old man, with a flowing white beard, who comes to the door coatless and in slippers. You then notice for the first time the knot of white ribbon on the door handle. The old man tucks the diminutive casket under his arm and retires within, followed by the undertaker's men. He is solemn, but fearless. There is a story there somewhere—the slipped patriarch in the final stage of life performing the last dolorous offices for one lost in its beginning.

And over on the dock are the hue and bustle, the scurry and scamper incidental to the getting to sea of the great ship. Sharp are the contrasts of a town.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD HAVE IT IN THE HOUSE

For common ailments which may occur in every family. She can trust what time indorses. For Internal as much as External use. Dropped on sugar it is pleasant to take for colds, coughs, croup, colic, cramps and pains. I have used your Anodyne Liniment in treating my infant (only six months old) for colic, and our little three year old daughter for summer complaint and bowel disease, generally, and found it to be excellent. JOHN L. INGALLS, American, Ga.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Relieves Every Form of Inflammation. Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. No remedy has the confidence of the public to a greater extent. Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Parsons' Pills

"Best Liver Pill made." Positively cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, all Liver and Bowel complaints. They expel the poisons from the blood. Beware of cheap imitations. Price 25c. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BOY WANTED.

As apprentice. Apply at THE EXAMINER office.

A BOMBSHELL IN THE MINISTERIAL CAMP

H. H. Cook, Ex-M. P., an Old-Line Liberal, Arraigns the Laurier Government on its Record—False to Its Pledges to the Principles of the Party, and Should be Punished at the Polls.

A profound sensation has been created in political circles by an address that has been issued to the Liberals of Canada by Mr. H. H. Cook, ex-M. P. Mr. Cook needs no introduction to the Canadian public. He is well and widely known as a thorough-going party man, who for years has been a zealous worker in the cause of Liberalism. In the last general election he unsuccessfully contested East Simcoe in the Liberal interest. He had been returned for that constituency in the general elections of 1882 and 1887, and throughout the period he represented it he was a prominent and influential member of the Liberal Opposition. He remains an unswerving adherent of Liberal principles. As we might expect from a strong and disciplined partisan, he was not hasty to judge the Government for its departure from these principles. That Government is made up of persons with whom Mr. Cook had for years been accustomed to co-operate in the most loyal manner. This connection and his strong party feeling long restrained him from protesting in the name of true liberalism against the course pursued by the Government. But the multiplication of broken pledges, the accumulation of scandals, the riots of extravagance, jobbery, and corruption proved too much for him. He felt that his duty to his party and to his country required that he should speak out. And he has spoken out the burning indignation, not of one Liberal, but of the mass of Liberals of the Alexander Mackenzie school. It would scarcely seem possible to compress into four short years such a record of profligacy as that he surveys. It is one from which every honest member of the Liberal party should wish to dissociate himself. Mr. Cook's address will scatter consternation in the ranks of the Ministerialists. The infatuated politicians at Ottawa have never counted on such a thing as shocked Liberal virtue. They have continued in their carnival as if there were no Liberal morality to be reckoned with. Mr. Cook's letter will open their eyes, as it speaks the sense of thousands of the most respected members of the Liberal party.

Mr. Cook charges and proves that the Government has grossly violated the following pledges:

- To maintain the independence of Parliament.
- To make Parliament the judge in all cases where Ministers are accused of misconduct.
- To reduce the expenditure.
- To reduce the debt.
- To reduce the taxes.
- To abolish protection.
- To get a preference for Canadian products in the British market.
- To prohibit the liquor traffic if so directed by a plebiscite.
- To diminish the Cabinet.
- To lower the outlay on superannuation account.
- To abolish the Department of Trade and Commerce.
- To abolish the Senate.

Below we give, with a few brief and less material omissions, his address to the Liberals of Canada.

HAVE BROKEN FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE.

"It is, then, with a full sense of my personal responsibility and with a deep consciousness of the gravity of the charge I am about to make that I state it as my deliberately formed opinion that the present leaders of the Liberal party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues in the Cabinet (or at least such of them as were members of the Liberal party when in Opposition), have betrayed the principles of our party, been false to their pledges, and broken faith with the people of Canada.

"I reject, I make this charge with a full consciousness of its seriousness and of the personal responsibility I assume in making it; but I make it, believing that, as one whose efforts, however feeble and humble they may have been, were exerted four years ago, towards putting these men in the positions they occupy and have disgraced, I can only escape from sharing their guilt by thus publicly denouncing and repudiating them.

"I take this means of doing what I consider my duty because it affords

me an opportunity to ask my fellow Liberals whether they can reconcile a further support of men who have betrayed them and deceived the country with their own convictions of what is due to the principles of Liberalism? "I might leave the subject here and ask my fellow Liberals to consider the charge I have made and weigh it against their own knowledge of the political history of the Dominion since the Liberal leaders assumed office. They are intelligent men and reading men, and cannot fail to know that not one principle for which the party stood under the leadership of Brown, Mackenzie and Blake, is now guiding the present leaders of the party.

"Neither can they fail to know that no honest effort has been made to fulfil the pledges and promises made by these men when asking the support of the electorate. But I feel that the gravity of the charge I make and the personal responsibility attaching to one who undertakes to publicly make such a charge, requires that I adduce proofs in support of the accusation. I am the more convinced that I ought to do this because one of the members of the Cabinet has recently had the temerity to claim, publicly, that every pledge and promise made by them prior to the last general election has been redeemed."

OFFICES FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

One of the political principles which has been most dear to Liberals is that the independence of Parliament should be scrupulously guarded. As a party we have maintained that it is inimical to honest legislation and fatal to all individual independence among members of Parliament that the Government of the day should be allowed to give or promise offices of emolument to give support in the future, Mr. Blake voiced the views of the party on this, and in the very best session of the last Parliament the present Postmaster-General with the support of the representatives of the party in the House, embodied the principle in a measure which he offered for the acceptance of Parliament. This bill provided that no member should be eligible for any office or position of emolument in the gift of the Crown during the existence of the Parliament of which he was a member, or until one year after the dissolution of the House. Speaking in support of his measure, Mr. Mulock indulged in strong condemnation of the Conservative Government for having taken members from their places in Parliament and put them in positions of emolument. Speaking generally of the viciousness of the practice he condemned

If a woman is physically miserable and mentally unhappy, the child she bears will, in face and form, as well as in disposition, reflect her own condition. Every woman who anticipates motherhood ought to think of this and be a fair godmother to her own child, endowing it with health, beauty, and a happy disposition.

The mental misery of the prospective mother is in general the result of her physical condition. She is nervous, her appetite fails, she cannot sleep. Restore her appetite, quiet her nerves and give her sleep and she becomes a new woman.

"It has made a new woman of me," is the constant testimony of women who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces refreshing sleep. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"During the first month, when I looked forward to maternity, I could not keep anything on my stomach," writes Mrs. H. C. Anderson, of South Britain, New Haven Co., Conn. "Was so weak that I went to bed on the 23rd of June and never got up till the first of August. I tried different doctors, but with little benefit. I read about many being helped by using your medicine, so I thought I would give it a trial. I began to take your 'Favorite Prescription' in November, and I had a nice little baby girl in eight pounds. My baby weighed over and got along nicely during confinement. Was up and dressed on the eighth day. I never had the doctor with me at all, just the nurse and one or two friends. My friends thought I was sick a very short time. This makes my second child. With the first one I did not take 'Favorite Prescription.' The little one lived just about two months, and she was sick all the time. This last baby is as plump and healthy as any mother could wish."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

ed, and to put an end to which measure was designed, Mr. Mulock said—See Hansard, 1896, page 2,375.—"If the Government can dangle public officers before their followers and induce a few, perhaps an increasing number, to a party to these positions instead of representing their constituents here, and exercising an unbiased judgment and a wholesome influence upon the Administration of the day, they become mere parasites upon the Administration, and cease to voice the opinion of their constituents; not only that, but moving among their colleagues, they become corrupting agencies within their own ranks." He declared the practice to be disgraceful, and calculated to lower the tone of public life, and to fill it with office-seekers and place-hunters. All the Liberal leaders and members supported Mr. Mulock, and strong speeches were made in advocacy of his measure. This was as it should have been, for the measure was an embodiment of one of the most cherished principles of liberalism. It was one of the principles to which the party was pledged, which the people had a right to expect us to stand by, and to carry out which they entrusted us with the reins of government. How have our leaders fulfilled this promise to the electorate?

TRAFFIC IN OFFICES.

"During the many years that the Conservative party was in power, and up to the time when Mr. Mulock introduced his measure, up to the time when he and others made their strongly-condemnatory speeches, 17 members of Parliament had been appointed to office.

"During the four years the present Government has been in power, thirteen members have been so appointed to offices, with salaries aggregating \$30,000 per year.

"So great was the indecent haste of the present Premier to give the lie to his previous professions and to stultify his party on this principle of the independence of Parliament, that on the 8th July, 1796, he wrote to Mr. Francois Langelier, the member for Quebec, these shameless words:—"This is what I propose,—The position of Lieutenant-Governor will be at our disposal at the end of 1897, and if from now till that time you are not appointed judge, I propose to place the Lieutenant-Governorship at your disposal." Later, he wrote to Mr. Langelier's brother, asking him to tell Francois that "I do not wish there should be any misunderstanding; I wish that my promise may be considered sacred." Mr. Langelier sat and voted in Parliament for two sessions with this promise in his pocket, "a mere parasite upon the Administration," moving about among his colleagues, a corrupting agency within their own ranks, to use the fearfully descriptive language of Mr. Mulock. At the end of that time, Sir Wilfrid's "sacred promise" was fulfilled and Mr. Langelier became a judge with a salary of \$5,000 per year. So debasing has been the Government's attitude and example in this matter that recently one of their supporters, in a letter addressed to the Liberal Association of his constituency, brazenly told them in effect, that should they renounce him he would, if re-elected, look upon his seat in Parliament as a stepping-stone to an office of emolument, only stipulating that the office should carry with it "an adequate salary." Surely Mr. Mulock was prophetic when he said that "the electorate, noticing these things, are coming to the conclusion that that the high-staim a man can have in seeing public life is that he may, through Parliament, find his way into a comfortable position for life."

(Continued on 8th page)

ECONOMY

IF a person can make a small saving each day, it means considerable in a year.

We sell a large tin, 3 lb, Baked Beans for 10 cents a can

YOU can make quite a saving each and every day by dealing with us.

SANDERSON & CO.,

VICTORIA ROW GROCERIES

THIN CHILD

If a child is thin, let him take a little of Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. Some children like it too well; begin with a little. A half- or quarter-teaspoonful is enough at first, if the stomach is weak; but increase, as you find the stomach will bear. The effect is: the little one takes on strength; gets hungry; eats and is happy; gets fat—he ought to be fat—and gets healthy.

We'll send you a little to try if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Plant Line TO BOSTON TO BOSTON

Commencing Oct. 16th 1900 S. S. Halifax

Will leave Charlottetown at NOON on TUESDAY.

Passengers leaving Charlottetown on Wednesday mornings make close connection at Halifax for Boston.

AUTUMN EXCURSIONS.

Special Return Tickets now being issued at Reduced Rates. For tickets, rates and all information apply to

W. W. CLARKE, Agent Charlottetown.

H. L. CHIPMAN, Manager, Apt 24th.



Sight Restored

Science points out the way to the restoration of sight.

If your vision is defective we can by scientific methods measure the defect and supply the necessary glasses to restore it.

G. F. HUTCHESON.

Watchmaker & Jeweler.



The "Albert" Toilet Soap Co's Baby's Own Soap makes youngsters, clean, sweet, and fresh.

It keeps their delicate skins in good order.

Made entirely from vegetable fats, it is an emollient as well as a cleanser, and is as useful on a lady's toilet as in the nursery.

Faintly but exquisitely aromatic.

Beware of Imitations.

FOR SALE.

Barred Plymouth Rocks, 25 Pullets and 10 Cockerels, all from prize winning stock. For price write to K. WILLIAM O'ARK, No. 14 Wiltsh'rs. dy li w. ft.