

# ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine  
**Carter's Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

*Wheat Food*

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents

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.

The best 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 Genuin.

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.

in particular claiming to be made by a 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 & McKEVIN**

WHOLESALE AGENT

## THE CITY LIGHTING.

Sir,—I regret the necessity of asking the privilege of your columns, but as there appears to be a determined attempt on the part of certain interested parties to misrepresent the action of the Council on the lighting contract, I feel that in justice to myself I should explain as clearly as I can my reason for supporting the resolution moved by Councillor Taylor, and which was adopted by the Council. The resolution appeared to me to be explicit enough and not to require any explanation. It reads as follows:—

Whereas the question of municipal ownership of electric lighting is receiving universal attention and the number of plants operated by municipalities is constantly increasing.

And Whereas His Worship the Mayor in his annual address at the commencement of this year strongly advocated the installing and operating of a plant by the City; and at a public meeting of citizens in the Market Hall in February last the Mayor's position on the question was endorsed by his receiving the unanimous nomination for a second term and he was subsequently elected without opposition.

And Whereas, the entering into a new contract at the present time may prejudice our position in the matter of municipal ownership.

Therefore Resolved, that a special committee be appointed to obtain full and complete data as to the cost of installing and operating an electric light plant by this city, and also what the existing plants can be purchased for, and that the matter be submitted to a vote of the electors in February next, and if approved of, the work be immediately undertaken. And further, that the said committee make arrangements in the meantime for the continuation of the present contract with the Prince Edward Island Electric Company.

I gave my vote for that resolution bona fide and with the determination that so far as I was concerned every sentence of it should be honestly and fairly carried out, and I believe all the other Councillors who supported the resolution voted and will act likewise.

Let us look at the past history of electric lighting in this city. The P. E. I. Electric Co. started business here in the fall of 1885, and obtained from the City a contract at \$100 per lamp per annum. This rate was paid until 1895. In the meantime, Geo. E. Full, Esq., installed a plant which is now operated as the Full Electric Company. In 1895, tenders for lighting the streets were called. The Full Company tendering at \$75 per lamp, and the P. E. I. Electric Company, represented by Mr. Waddell, at \$73; and the latter Company accordingly got the contract for three years; but before this last contract expired, namely, in the Fall of 1897, the term was extended for two years by resolution of the then Council, without any tenders being called for or without any new conditions, being attached to the contract. No public indignation was then raised on the matter, nor were the Councillors charged with improper motives or high crimes because they gave the contract to Mr. Waddell without asking for a tender. This happened only three years ago. Under this contract we pay, as I have stated, \$73 per light per annum for 66 lamps, and we have besides six additional lamps, which only cost the city at the rate of \$33.33 per lamp, so that the average annual cost to the City for each lamp at present, is about \$69, which is a most reasonable rate compared with the prices paid in other cities and without considering the many favors given freely by the manager, Mr. Waddell, for illumination and other public purposes. No one can successfully deny that Mr. Waddell has successfully carried out his contracts fairly and squarely with the citizens, but there is now a desire for an improved light. We have not enough lamps on our streets. No method of lighting would give more light than the present system with the same number of lamps. Experience has shown that the direct current lamp without shade gives 39 per cent more useful light than the alternating current lamp with shade. The enclosed arc lamp gives a steadier and probably a prettier light but does not diffuse the light so well as the class of lamp we now have in use. The enclosed arc lamp consumes within the inner globe considerable of its own illumination. An addition of 20 or 25 more lamps would make a vast improvement in our street lighting and give general satisfaction, but with our limited revenues we cannot afford to pay a company for those additional lamps, therefore to procure more lights with an up-to-date plant and without increasing our yearly expenditure there has grown a strong feeling in favor of the city owning and operating its own plant. The Mayor and every citizen is strong in favor of municipal lighting and I believe I voice the opinions of a large majority of citizens in saying that they heartily approve of the idea. If we only go in for street lighting then we can have \$100 lights for \$50 per lamp per annum or a less total than we are now paying for 72 lights, but if the citizens should also decide to install an incandescent plant and do commercial lighting the cost of the street lighting would be practically wiped out. Now, if we are correct in our belief that the citizens want municipal lighting, then I claim that the action of the Council has really safeguarded the rights of the taxpayers and has been taken in their best interests. Remember that the present contract does not expire until Dec. 19th next, we intend to submit the question of municipal lighting to the electors, on Feb. 13th, 1901, at the time of the Water Commissioners election, if approved of, we intend immediately to take steps to install a plant. The giving of a contract to the Full Electric Co. for one year would entail a necessary expenditure on their part for new plant of from \$8,000 to \$10,000. I appeal to the calm and sober thought of your readers if the giving of such a contract at the present time would not seriously prejudice our position in

obtaining municipal lighting. We would then be justly accused of sacrificing the citizens' interests in favor of a few local capitalists. I have not the slightest doubt that if such a contract was given and entered into at the present time we could not get authority from the Legislature to issue debentures for the purpose of installing our plant without a provision being inserted in the Act compelling the city to buy out the Full Co. plant. There is a precedent for such legislation in Ontario. The Legislature would rightly say that the City Council consented—in fact authorized—the Full Electric Co. to expend their private capital in installing a new plant to light the city, and it will not be just to now allow the city to put in another plant and thus jeopardise or absolutely ruin the private enterprise. Before proceeding you must buy out the existing plant at a fair valuation. If municipal lighting is really desired, I would not consent to have the electors handicapped in the matter, and that is my reason for supporting the resolution adopted by the Council. The statement that the P. E. I. Electric Co's tender at \$78 per lamp was accepted, or that that company got any contract at such a figure, is without the slightest foundation. It was never intended or hinted that we should pay more than the present rates, and that only for a few months, and the probabilities are, we may arrange for a much cheaper rate. In any event, the present contract would only be continued from month to month, until a decision as to municipal lighting is arrived at. This will entail no serious loss on the City revenue; and the assertions that we are throwing away \$1500, is simply absurd. I firmly believe that, notwithstanding the mean insinuations and malicious misrepresentations and falsehoods of some interested parties, every unprejudiced taxpayer will see that the action of the Council was really in their best interest.

JOHN F. WHEAR.

Aug. 23, 1900

## WHERE THE MONEY GOES

(Montreal Star)

When the elector considers the amazing fact that the Laurier Government have increased the total annual expenditure more during their short term of office than the Conservatives did in eighteen years, he finds it difficult to understand where all the money has gone, in view of the fact that the Liberal Government have undertaken no great national enterprises such as those which characterized the Conservative regime. But when he reflects upon Liberal methods as exemplified in a number of cases to which public attention has been drawn he no longer wonders that the total expenditure is so great.

For instance, he remembers that the Government paid two dollars per pound for bogus emergency rations made up of broken biscuits ground into powder and packed into tin cans, whereas the British Government buys genuine emergency rations for the army at from fifty to seventy-five cents per pound. He remembers that all the members of the Government except Mr. Mills justified this as perfectly proper, and he concludes that it is considered quite the thing for members of the Government to pay high prices for everything they buy. The total amount involved in this case was less than \$5,000, but every one who has kept accounts knows that a large number of small items count up to a big total, and if the same principle of paying double prices was adopted in all small transactions by the Government it would make an enormous difference in the total expenditure.

But the elector knows that it is no only in small transactions that the Government are extravagant. He remembers how the Conservative Minister of Railways and Canals, having arranged to purchase oil for the Intercolonial Railway, the Liberals came into power before the contract was signed, and Mr. Blair, refusing to carry out the arrangement made by the Conservative Government, made a new contract with the Galena Oil Company. The elector compares the price per gallon which Mr. Blair agreed to pay with the price that the Conservative Government were to pay, and extravagance seems too mild a word to characterize Mr. Blair's method of doing business. The figures are truly amazing:

	By Con. Prices per gal.	By Lib. Prices per gal.
Cylinder oil.....	.30	.63
Engine oil, summer... .	.20	.39
Engine oil, winter.....	.21½	.39
Car oil, summer.....	.08½	.27
Car oil, winter.....	.09½	.35
Coach oil, summer....	.19	.45
Signal and lamp oil.....	.37½	.46 1-5.

The elector smiles at Mr. Blair's explanation that the Galena Oil Company guaranteed that if they were allowed to supervise the work of oiling they would prevent waste of oil, and so save more than the extra price of the oil, for he knows that this part of the contract was not strictly carried out. As hundreds of thousands of dollars are involved in this transaction the elector reasons that the Laurier Government adopt much the same business methods in big transactions as they do in little ones. This opinion is strengthened when he remembers the details of the Drummond County railway deal, by which the Government arranged to pay \$2,094,192 for a useless little railway, although a prominent Liberal who owned about one-third of the stock paid only \$24,000 for it.

Then the elector remembers how Mr. Tarte gave out dredging contracts at enormous prices, without tender, to relatives and friends who knew nothing about dredging, and they arranged to have the work done by others, making huge profits

themselves. These transactions and many others come to mind when the elector thinks the matter over, and he is not at all surprised that the expenditures have increased.

The people of Canada are not parsimonious; they do not want a stingy policy; they approve of large expenditures when necessary to carry out great national projects; but they will not endorse the reckless extravagance of any government.

## The Races in Africa

Mr. Nevinson, a Cape Town correspondent of the London Chronicle, draws a gloomy picture of the social condition of Cape Colony, which he describes as divided by a race hostility of the bitterest kind. The Boer sees in the Englishman "a man who is bent upon thrusting out the quiet Dutchman from his farm and crowding the lonely land with a black-guard crew of Peruvians and other 'mongrels.'" The English colonial can see nothing in the Boer but a cunning and deceitful peasant, little higher than the brutes. To him the Boers in the mass are dirty, ignorant and incapable of progress. He thinks that on the whole the war has brought about a better feeling between the Boer and the Briton from England. They have met on the field, have fought bravely, and have learned to respect one another. "But between the Dutch and the English colonials the hatred seems for the present to be only intensified. Here they stand, as I said, in parallel lines, and spit lies at each other, imputing only all that is base. In South Africa, the lie, like the swindle, flourishes exceedingly well. I don't know whether it is due to the blazing sun, as in the south of France, or too long association with natives, or to the whiskey which townspeople begin to drink soon after sunrise and continue to drink without haste and without rest till night has come. Anyway, there it is. Milner himself speaks of the 'bacillus of lying' which infests the country, and it is something of this sort which inspired Sir Evelyn Wood's famous saying that 'You cannot remain three years in South Africa and remain gentleman.'"

## Spain to Change Her Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—Vice Consul Reed, at Madrid, has informed the State Department that by a decree time in Spain is hereafter to be counted from 1 to 24 hours, the order to go into effect January 1, 1901, the day to begin at midnight.

## Water Famine in Yukon

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 22.—The steamer Cutch arrived from Skagway yesterday, bringing the news that owing to a water famine, mining is seriously impeded, and the gold output will be greatly affected. Unless rain comes before winter only 50 per cent. of the contemplated output will be realized.

Klondyke is experiencing another series of earthquakes. The earth has been trembling for three days. It is said that a mountain sixteen miles north of Dawson has been split in two, and a mountain stream is pouring through the ravine.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave \$5,000 to his Institute, so that people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address 222nd, The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury London, W. Th. wk.

## The Examiner Calendar ...FOR AUGUST....

MOON'S CHANGES.  
First Quarter, 3rd.  
Full Moon, 10th.  
Last Quarter, 17th.  
New Moon, 24th.

D of Day of Week	High Water		Sun	
	Morn	Aft'n	Rises.	Sets.
1 Wednesday	1 42	2 34	51	7 20
2 Thursday	2 16	2 38	52	19
3 Friday	2 57	3 20	53	18
4 Saturday	3 57	4 21	55	16
5 Sunday	5 4	5 30	56	15
6 Monday	6 32	6 39	57	13
7 Tuesday	7 47	8 15	58	13
8 Wednesday	8 45	9 14	0	12
9 Thursday	40	0 9	1	10
10 Friday	10 25	10 53	2	9
11 Saturday	11 12	11 35	3	7
12 Sunday	11 34	0 1	5	5
13 Monday	0 3	0 30	6	3
14 Tuesday	0 4	1 16	7	1
15 Wednesday	1 39	1 59	9	6 59
16 Thursday	2 22	2 52	10	57
17 Friday	3 27	3 55	11	55
18 Saturday	4 54	5 22	12	53
19 Sunday	6 24	6 49	13	51
20 Monday	7 32	8 0	15	50
21 Tuesday	8 55	8 50	16	48
22 Wednesday	9 15	9 39	17	46
23 Thursday	9 25	10 24	18	45
24 Friday	0 25	10 59	20	43
25 Saturday	10 58	11 3	21	41
26 Sunday	11 16	11 41	22	39
27 Monday	11 44	12 5	23	37
28 Tuesday	0 2	0 23	25	35
29 Wednesday	0 33	0 55	26	34
30 Thursday	1 9	1 31	27	32
31 Friday	1 42	2 65	28	6 30



# Tumble to The Fact

That during the month of August we are selling Men's and Boy's clothing at the

## Tiniest of Prices

ever seen for our class of goods.

All our Summer Suits for Men.  
All our Summer Suits for Boys.  
All our Summer Trousers for both.  
Must be cleared out during this month. The prices are "mere remnants" of the marked figures.

# Ladies - Tailored - Suits

Are good stock to get clear of this time of year and no one knows that fact better than we do ourselves. Hence the prices are where a ladder is not needed to reach them, all skirts and summer suits at about

## Half Price

while they last,

Crash Caps, Crash Hats,  
Crash Tams, Crash Skirts,  
Crash Shirts, and Crash Itself.

# PROWSE BROS.

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