

EASY CURE

What will you say to a cream that makes you digest your food so well that you lose your weakness and pain? It is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. Turns common food into nerve and bone and muscle and fat.

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. Apl 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 OCTOBER Prince Edward Island Magazine

Is out, and for sale at the book-stores and newsstands. An hours interesting reading. Some more views of Charlottetown in fifty years ago, and a photo—engraving of the Market Square. Following is the table of contents:—

Market Square, Charlottetown—Frontispiece A Journey from Fort LaJoie to St. Peters in 1751. John Caven Two Dreams—J. An Explanation of a Mystery—D. A. W. Why Does that Memory Stay (Poem)—N. W. M. Charlottetown Fifty Years Ago (Illustration)—E. L. M. The Ambitious Man—John MacLaren. The Storm (Poem)—J. S. B. Redeye and its People—V. L. U. Fowler. Life's Little Absurdities—Geo. McKenzie. The Dawning of Thought—Louise Laird.

HORSES ON FREIGHT TO WEST INDIES. The "B. C. Borden" 385 tons will lead early in November for Barbadoes and Demerara—and will carry horses on deck—applications for space should be made early. This vessel is excellently well adapted for safe and comfortable carrying. CARVELL BROS, Charlottetown, Oct. 13, 1900. 1w ecd.

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 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 of 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.

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 GROCERS

TO LET.

Suite of front offices in New Prowse Block Apply to Prowse Bros



Sheridan's Condition Powder. Once daily, in a hot mash. It assists in growing new plumage, gets them in condition to lay when eggs bring the highest prices.

Dancing AND Physical Culture

Miss H. C. Macdonald will re-open her classes in dancing and Physical Culture the 4th October. Those coming private classes a more 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 7 p. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m. on Oct 24 & 6.

A BOMBHELL IN THE MINISTERIAL CAMP

(Continued from page 2.)

not less than \$6,458,000. I take the figures from the statement of Sir Richard Cartwright.

"Can we, as a party, deny that in this matter of the public debt and public expenditure our pledges and promises have been broken: shamefully, disgracefully broken?"

"And remember that even while admitting that the public debt has been added to the Government claim that they have been in receipt of revenues exceeding those enjoyed by their predecessors by many millions of dollars. Here, again, are Sir Richard Cartwright's words:—'Our gross income for 1899 will be forty-six millions at least, as against thirty four millions in 1899. So that not only have the Government to confess that they have broken the party's pledge not to increase the public debt, but they have increased in spite of the fact that they were in receipt and enjoyment of enormously increased revenues. How can we, as a party, hope to ever again enjoy the confidence and respect of the people at large if we allow our leaders to thus brazenly break our solemn pledges and promises, without rebuke at our hands?'"

Let me again repeat, for it cannot be too often or too strongly insisted upon, that unless we of the rank and file of the party clear ourselves of complicity in their criminality by repudiating our forsworn leaders, we must be content to be held to be consenting parties to the shameful deception which has been practiced upon the people of Canada."

INCREASED THE TAXES PER HEAD.

Though pledged to reduce the taxation of the people, Mr. Cook shows the Government has increased it.

"During the last three years of Conservative rule the total customs and excise duties, i. e., the taxation of the people, amounted to \$81,598,953. During the three years of Liberal rule these taxes have totalled \$94,477,179, or an increase of \$12,878,227, instead of the promised reduction. An attempt has been made to explain this increase away by saying that the population has increased in the meantime, and that the increased total receipts from customs and excise is due to this. Unfortunately for this excuse, it is not borne out by the Government's own official returns. In the trade and navigation returns the percentage of taxation per head has increased since the present Government came into power. More than that, the figures show that, while under Conservative rule, between 1892 and 1896, the taxation in proportion to population had decreased by \$1.12 per head since the advent of the present Government instead of the promised reduction there has actually been an increase of \$1.16 per head, or \$5.80 per family."

THE TARIFF PLANK.

Mr. Cook's repeated utterances of several of the Liberal leaders in condemnation of protection and in favor of free trade. He quotes from the tariff plank in the platform of the Liberal convention of 1893 these words:—"We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people."

"No Liberal," says Mr. Cook, "who cares to preserve a decent reputation for candour and truthfulness will attempt to deny that our party, when appealing for the support of the electorate, made a solemn promise that, if entrusted with power, we would at once abolish the system of protection. I notice that the Premier is credited by the new-papers with having said, in the course of a recent address, that he and his party never promised free trade. I am not willing to believe that he has been reported with absolute accuracy, for such a statement by him would evidence a recklessness of utterance and a contempt for the understanding and intelligence of his audience such as I would not like to believe any public man could be guilty of and entertain. No statement could be plainer, no promises more explicit, than our pre-election ones on this question. Yet with shame and humiliation we must confess that they have been thrown to the winds."

DECEIVED THE PREFERENTIAL TRADERS

"Just before the last general election, speaking for the party as he had a right to do, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made a distinct statement of policy, looking to the securing of mutual preferential trade between Canada and Great Britain. He declared that the time was ripe to obtain this boon, that Mr. Chamberlain had come to the conclusion that the time had arrived when it

was possible for Great Britain to give to the colonies a preference for their products over the products of other nations. Sir Wilfrid made a solemn promise that if successful at the then approaching elections he would send commissioners to London to arrange for a basis of preferential trade. How has this promise been kept? Has any honest effort been made to redeem it? Why, one member of the Ministry, speaking for his colleagues, has declared that the very idea that such a preference could be obtained by us is 'arrant humbug.' A preferential advantage has been given the manufacturers of Great Britain in our markets, whether wisely or not I shall not argue. But this one-sided arrangement is not what Sir Wilfrid promised to endeavour to obtain; not what he pledged himself to send commissioners to London to arrange for.' * * * There has since been no change in the attitude of the Conservative party, and yet our leaders have led us into a position of positive hostility to what both parties favoured prior to the elections, and which our opponents still favour. They still stand for preferential treatment for our farmers in the British markets; our leaders declare such a proposal to be 'arrant humbug.' * * * What answer shall we make if we be asked concerning those commissioners that were to be sent to London? "Shall it be said of the rank and file of the Liberal party that they contentedly allowed their leaders to make of them a party that regards pre-election pledges as a joke and a permissible way of coaxing the electors?"

THE PLEBISCITE FRAUD.

"There could hardly be a more flagrant case of deliberate deception than the action of our present leaders upon the prohibition plebiscite.

"At the convention of 1893 a resolution in favor of a prohibitory liquor law was offered by Mr. F. S. Spence. Speaking upon this question, and upon what ought to be the attitude of the Liberal party toward it, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the ground that no definite policy could well or properly be declared until the Royal Commission, then investigating the subject, had completed its work, and made its report. The convention, however, took the view that the wish of the people should be ascertained by means of a plebiscite, and the following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas, public attention is at present much directed to a consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite."

"I do not think there is a single intelligent man who will think, or an honest man who will say, that the plain meaning of this resolution, the meaning that it was intended and expected that the electorate would attach to it, was neither more or less than this: That if the plebiscite should show a clear majority of the votes polled in favor of prohibition, then we pledged

The Weak Spot.

If you are sitting in a restaurant where waitresses are in attendance, you will note now and again some young woman put her hand to her back, and straighten herself up, while her lips are tightened as if by pain. It's backache. Yet all day long she must be on her feet, lifting, carrying, hurrying. That weak spot, the back, can be made strong by the use of Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It cures the womanly diseases which cause headache, backache, side-ache, nervousness and sleeplessness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. "I wrote you for advice February 4th, 1896," writes Mrs. Loma Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat. Ind., "I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit up for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz., Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman, and have not had the back-ache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work." Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

STARTS WITH A COLD.

Catarrh is a Lingering Cold Refuses to Yield to Ordinary Treatment.

Catarrh usually starts with a cold in the head and if left unchecked in this climate, rarely gets well of itself. A fresh cold taken the disease spreads, getting deeper and deeper, creeping along the mucous membrane from nose to throat, from throat to windpipe, from windpipe to bronchial tubes and from bronchial tubes to lung cells.

The mucous membrane all comes from one with another. Hence it is easy to spread from one part to another lined with this same membrane. This is why catarrh in the head soon affects the throat and finally the stomach itself, bringing on chronic catarrh of the stomach, which is a most obstinate form of dyspepsia.

Everybody is now well agreed that catarrh is a blood disease and not a local one, and an attempt to cure by local applications simply gives temporary relief from the purely local symptoms without the remedial effect in staying the progress of the disease. There is a new preparation recently offered to the public that is apparently destined to do away with every other form of catarrh treatment.

This new remedy is not a secret patent medicine, but it is a large, pleasant-tasting tablet composed of Sanguinaria, Eucalyptol, Guaiacol, Hydrastin and other valuable and harmless specifics, which are taken internally and seem to have a remarkably beneficial effect upon the blood and mucous membrane, apparently eliminating the catarrhal poison from the whole system.

In so tablets while being pleasant, convenient and absolutely safe to use have made cures in long standing cases of catarrh that are little short of marvellous. They are sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and any catarrh sufferer who has tried balms, lotions, ointments, salves, etc., and realized their inconvenience and uselessness, will fully appreciate the difference between a mere palliative and a permanent cure after giving Stuart's Catarrh Tablets an impartial trial.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full sized package and no matter where the catarrh is located, in the head, throat, lungs or stomach, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will surprise you with the effective results of even a few days use.

ourselves to introduce and carry a prohibitory liquor law. As the report of the convention shows, this was the meaning attached to it by Hon. T. W. Anglin, who himself opposed to prohibition, argued against the adoption of the resolution, because as he contended, it there should be a majority for prohibition when the vote was taken, 'the friends of prohibition will be in a position to call upon the Liberal party to follow up this resolution logically by assisting in the passage and enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law.' As the Globe's report shows, 'the resolution was put and carried, with a mighty shout of "aye" against a few feeble "noes." During the campaign which preceded the last general election our leaders appealed for, and, as a matter of fact, received a large measure of temperance support on the ground that the Liberal party were taking a 'practical step, the first serious step that is to be taken if prohibition is to become law,' to use the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The vote was taken at a great direct expense to the country, and perhaps at a much greater expense to those who supported and opposed what both sides were led to believe, and assuredly did believe, to be the initial step towards the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law. The majority throughout the Dominion was over twelve thousand; yet, instead of carrying out their promise the Ministry took refuge behind a plea that it was necessary that there should be a majority, not of the votes polled, but of the whole electorate.

"Worse still, the Premier was so lost to shame as to admit that there had been a secret (he calls it an 'implied') agreement among the opponents and supporters in the convention to this effect."

"This statement can only be believed by those who are prepared to think that the temperance leaders within the party, including the present Minister of Agriculture and Premier of Ontario, were consenting parties to one of the most despicable pieces of trickery that ever disgraced politics. If any such agreement was made, it involves this: that the temperance people were to do what had never been done by a political party, a thing practically impossible, poll a majority of the whole electorate. For the temperance leaders to agree to such a proposition would be to get a majority of the whole electorate on any proposition. Certainly the opponents of prohibition had no knowledge of any such agreement, and they would not have taken the trouble

[Continued on 8th page.]