

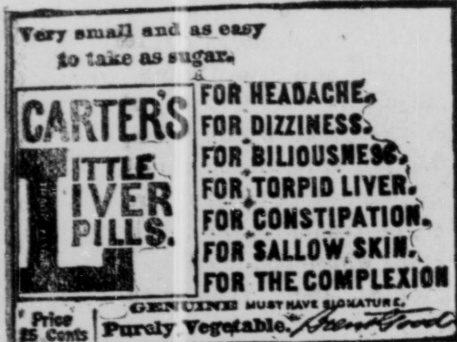
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WE WANT HOUSEKEEPERS

Come in and look over our series. Our stock is fine and fresh and guaranteed to be satisfactory. We keep everything in our line that is necessary

For Housekeeping

The prices, well, we want you to see them when you are looking at the goods. Their cheapness will surprise you.

Driscoll & Hornsby
QUEEN STREET.

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 3 p. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m. dy 2 4 6.

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

CILT EDGE SOAP

All first class grocers SELL it.

McKINNON & McNEVIN

WHOLESALE AGENTS

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

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENS

If Ch'town was OTTAWA to-day you would have been sorry you were not covered for a large amount.

I have good companies and can quote you low rates.

E. H. BEER

THE DAILY EXAMINER

OCTOBER 13, 1900.

1896 AND 1900.

In the election of 1896, Tarte, Sifton Blair and Fielding were in the woodpile. Mowat and Joly were brought to the front. Clean politicians were distinctly promised that the slightest hint of wrong-doing was to be followed by the instant ejection from the Cabinet of the evil Minister.

The first session of Parliament, that of 1896, was brief and uneventful. But the second, in 1897, produced the Drummond deal and the Crow's Nest scandal. Then did we begin to understand that instead of admitting the genuine Liberals to office, Canada had installed in power a plundering faction to use the name of Liberalism for the satisfaction of its own greed. There soon grew up a feeling of discontent among the Liberals on principle. The honest man looked askance at the party organ campaigning for "full pockets" for its syndicates, and getting them, too. The public conscience was disturbed. The protests against the hoodling came in as unpleasant reminders of the pledge of honesty that had previously been given.

In the midst of it all, Sir Cartwright was publicly represented as still alive, fighting within the Cabinet single-handed against the bad influences there, and ready as "the big Ontario policeman" that he was said to be, to pull the edifice down unless a reform were soon effected. This intimation spread alarm in the ranks of cupidity, and the chief party organ, laden with the precious spoils of its first great raid upon the public possessions at Crow's Nest, hastened to calm the troubled waters by explaining that owing to the corrupt character of our people it was foolish to be clean and honest. Said a writer in its columns:

"Efforts to appease the Opposition, carelessness to exhibit a less corrupt, or even an absolutely pure administration, compared with the past, will prove labour lost."

"The devotion to 'party' is far stronger than the devotion to country."

"There is only one omnipotent power over that margin of the electors whose 'yes' or 'nay' makes and unmakes a Government, viz., 'boodle.'"

"Let the Laurier Government stand by its platform—the platform of all the Liberals in Canada whose allegiance to the Liberal party is worth having."

"Let the Opposition press paint its sheets with double headers, 'job,' 'scandal,' 'chief,' in dismal black, occupying its main space—it will utterly fail to move the natural torpor so far as alleged corruption is concerned of the average manhood suffrage."

Thus it will be seen that public indifference, and the "natural torpor" of the voter were brazenly cited as conditions protective of the Government in whatsoever wrong it might do. The attempted Yukon swindle followed in all its richness for those who were in the swim, and a deliberate system of lying was pursued with a view to misleading the public and pushing the thing through. The theory of "torpor," so openly preached, had taken hold, and upon it the evil elements were thriving. Since then many wrongs have accumulated, until today we are paying for the "toll gate" and the "rake-off" and the "go-between" a volume of taxation unprecedented for its size in the history of Canada.

Consequently there is, today, unrest in the public mind. But the party organs offer again the consolation of the dead conscience and the torpid and corrupt electorate as an argument in defence of hoodling. Let Mr. Foster say what he will, let others protest as they may, "the country," we are told, "is diverted, but is not convinced." Canadians are so lost to honor, so steeped in immorality, that they actually laugh when dishonesty is condemned and rectitude is insisted upon. Can it be true that the great electorate of this country has reached this condition of absolute indifference, if not of rottenness? Is it possible that the British ideal of public honor is despised, and that there has been installed in its place a "devotion to party stronger than the devotion to country," and a conscience dead to duty, and ready to be influenced only by "boodle"? If so, we deserve all that we shall get. But we venture to hope, and indeed to believe, that the public morals are in a better state than the New Liberals suppose. To put the case on the lowest basis, self-interest ought to sustain the call for common honesty. What does the average elector gain from the scandals? Is not his share in these nefarious transactions, the unhappy privilege of paying the millions that are taken? How can the farmer who pays be indifferent to the system that is robbing him? If, again, the thing continue, where is it to end?

Surely nobody supposes that public wrongs will fail to bring their punishments. Corruption and breach of trust in high places have reduced great empires. Last year they laid Spain at the feet of the United States. This year they have wiped out the Transvaal Republic. If tolerated in Canada they must produce their logical results. It is the duty of the patriotic citizen to shake off the indifference upon which the New Liberals presume, and to show that there is an active public conscience in Canada. Not for the present moment alone is this duty pressing. The man who feels that he is a sharer in Canada's destiny, and in that of the Empire as well, must strike a blow for honesty as a notification to all public men, and to all parties by whatever name they may be called, that this country is not to be debased as the evil factions declare, and that wrong-doing will not pay.

MODEL FARMS—DAIRY COMMISSIONERS.

In the course of his last letter, Sir Charles reminds our farmers that it was the Conservative party and a Conservative Minister of Agriculture who commenced the first Agriculture College and Model Farm; and it was the Conservative Government that first established Experimental Farms and conducted experiments in seed testing for the benefit of Canadian Farmers. By the appointment of dairy commissioners and in other ways, they endeavoured, with gratifying success, to promote the dairy interests of the Dominion, encouraging cheese factories and establishing and managing creameries, and marketing their products. No better evidence of the wisdom of this policy and of the splendid success which attended it, is needed than the following extract from a circular issued by the United States Department of Agriculture:

"The Department believes the dairy industry of the United States should receive immediate attention, and efforts should be made to improve its condition by collecting and distributing information on this subject, and in that manner educating the dairymen. The results in Canada in this direction are very interesting and instructive. It is not many years ago that the dairy produce of the United States were preferred to Canadian products abroad and brought a higher price. The Canadian Government, however, began a systematic effort to educate the dairymen of the country, printed information was distributed, practical men were sent to demonstrate improved methods, and the importance of making a higher grade of products was constantly taught. The result of these systematic and persistent efforts has wrought such an improvement that Canadians have much enlarged their foreign market and secured better prices for their products."

Knowing that the permanent advancement and continued prosperity of the agricultural interests require that not only must the home market be secured to our farmers, but that other markets must be found and cultivated, the Conservative party has exerted itself in this direction.

PORK INDUSTRY.

Sir Charles Tupper points out that "an example of how our farmers may be benefited by wise legislation and by judicious governmental assistance is afforded by the history of the Canadian pork industry. By applying the protective tariff, the home market was secured to our farmers to such an extent that, whereas in 1890 thirty-three million pounds of bacon were imported, in 1896 only five million pounds were brought in,—thus preserving to the farmers a home market of twenty-five million pounds. At the same time, our exports of these meats had risen from eight millions to thirty-five million pounds. That is, by the effect of the policy of the Conservative party, which was vehemently opposed by the Liberal politicians, the Canadian farmers had been given an additional yearly market for their hog products of seventy-two million pounds. Encouraged by the success which had attended their efforts in this direction, the Conservative Government proposed in 1896 to open up depots in Britain and Ireland, to advertise Canadian farm products there and spend money in an effort to secure for our farmers that best of markets. Unfortunately, the Liberal leaders were able by a resort to obstruction, to prevent the money placed in the estimates for the purpose being voted, and so succeeded in defeating the plan. Needless to say, they have made no effort along the same or similar lines."

GOOD NEWS comes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, dyspepsia and rheumatism. Reports agree that HOOD'S CURE

There's a Certain Look of Newness

About the suits we're showing—good reason too—THEY ARE NEW—fresh from the manufacturers—as pretty a lot as you want to see.

Tell you some NEW prices on some of our NEW SUITS.

NEW all wool D B or S B Tweed Suits—new price \$5.00.

NEW worsted suits, also cheviot suits—an elegant line well made up—new price \$10. NEW suits of all descriptions, sacks and frocks black and colored, in worsted, chevots and cassimeres—new prices ranging from \$12 to \$18.

NEW OVERCOATS of cheviot, beaver, melton, and nappy cloth, new price on all our coats. That coat called the "Regent" price \$10 is the best we've seen for ten.

OUR \$12 and \$15 Overcoats are just as well made and of just as good cloth as the tailors \$20 coats.

When you see our styles and hear our prices you'll admit this.

PROWSE BROS.

The Champion Clothiers.

A LIBERAL'S DENUNCIATION.

"The record of our party while it has been in power under its present leader is one long, shameful story of promises unfulfilled and pledges broken, of reckless extravagance, of jobbery, corruption and of utterly disgraceful betrayal of every principle for which as a party we stood. For the purpose of securing themselves in office the men who have been entrusted with positions of leadership have brought disgrace upon our party and dishonor upon the name of Liberalism."

This striking condemnation of the policy of the Laurier-Tarte government is from the pen of H. H. Cook, who has long been recognized as one of the stalwarts of liberalism in Ontario, and who represented East Simcoe as liberal member from 1882 to 1891. He is everywhere regarded as one of the most prominent liberals of the Mackenzie period.

Mr. Cook's manifesto, just issued, is entitled, "Views of a Liberal." As a life-long Liberal who has in the past given of his efforts and means, he claims the right to speak to liberals, and proceeds to do so in language most plain, revealing and very strongly condemning the record of broken promises and jobbery of the Liberal government.

Mr. Cook says that which a great many Liberals think. He will vote as he says. We trust that all the old Liberals who think as he says will vote as they think.

THEORIES ABOUT CATARRH.

Peculiar Ideas Regarding a Common Disease

Mark Twain's cure for a cold in the head was simple, but he claims very effective in his own case; his plan was to eat nothing whatever for twenty-four hours or presumably until the trouble had disappeared.

Although not able to speak from personal experience as to the effectiveness of this treatment, it certainly has the merit

of extreme economy, but it occurs to us that the application of it to a case of nasal catarrh might be attended with difficulties.

Catarrh, as everyone knows, is a chronic cold in the head, and Mr. Twain's treatment, if it should become a fad, would make of us a nation of fasters; an army emulating the example of the immortal Tanager who achieved world-wide fame by fasting forty days.

Catarrh is certainly becoming a national disease, and there is little doubt but that errors in diet, particularly after eating is a very common cause.

Most people, however, are more interested in the cure of the trouble than in the cause, and modern medical science has produced more effective and less heroic remedies than Mr. Twain's.

Guaicol is a new remedy, very effective in some forms of Catarrh. Eucalyptol is another, which on account of its antiseptic properties is very valuable, while in many severe cases of Chronic Catarrh have been entirely cured by the sanguinaria or extract of Blood Root alone.

Within a year an enterprising chemist has combined all of those remedies in tablet form, palatable and convenient and the superiority of this tablet over other catarrh remedies is so apparent that all druggists now carry them in stock to supply the popular demand.

They are called Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and it is doubtful if any medicine has achieved a national popularity in so short a time as this.

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are used by thousands of travelling men because they can be carried in the pocket and used any time and in any quantity being free from Cocaine, opiates or any poisonous drug.

They clear the head and throat from the disgusting secretions of catarrh, very often in a few hours time.

For nasal catarrh they are far superior to any wash, lotion or ointment the use of which is as often inconvenient and annoying as the disease itself.

For coughs, colds, bronchial catarrh and catarrh of the stomach these tablets give immediate relief and a permanent cure where lotions, douches and inhalers make no impression whatever.

This preparation is a boon to catarrh sufferers, and any druggist will tell you that Stuart's Catarrh Tablets is a remedy that has come to stay.

A GORGEOUSLY BOUND

Work of art has just been issued at an outlay of \$100,000, for which the publishers desire a manager in this country, also a good solicitor; good pay to the right party. Nearly 100 full-page engravings, superb paper, illuminated covers and binding; over 200 golden lines in the Morocco bindings; nearly 50 golden roses in the cloth bindings. Sells at sight; presses running day and night; great is the sale. Christian men and women making fortunes taking orders. Rapid promotion. One Christian woman made clear \$500 in four weeks taking orders from her church acquaintances and friends. Write us. It may lead to a permanent position to manage our business and look after our large correspondence, which you can attend to right at your home. Address J. A. Knight, Secretary, Corcoran Building, opposite United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

—Hon. Mr. Tarte has decided not to run in St. John's and Irberville, but in St. Mary's division, Montreal—which at the last election gave a Liberal majority of 1363! Like other boasting politicians that we know, Mr. Tarte takes care to run for what he considers a safe seat.

Gentlemen,—While driving down a very steep hill last August my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fully about the head and body. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT freely on him and in a few days he was as well as ever.
J. B. A. BEAUCHEMIN,
Sberbrooke.

McLEOD AND BENTLEY.

Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors &c.
D. C. McLEOD,
lately of the firm of M. & D. G. McLeod.
W. E. BENTLEY,
lately of the firm of Mathieson & Bentley.
OFFICES—Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown.
Sept 29th dy 3mos wy 11.