

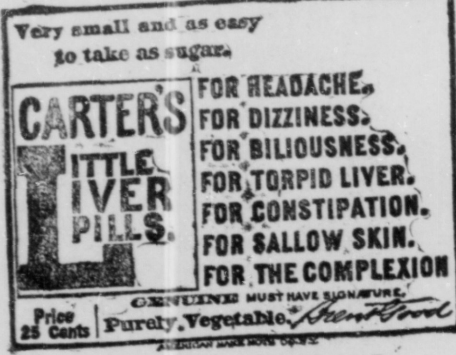
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Dr. J. C. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

WE WANT HOUSEKEEPERS



Come in and look over our groceries. 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 1 p. m., and from 3 to 5 p. m. daily 24 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

GILT 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 15, 1900.

THE EVIDENCE.

SOME days ago the Patriot published long extracts from speeches delivered by Sir Louis Davies, nearly three years ago, on another bill, to prove that the Knight had not attempted to destroy the secrecy of the ballot in passing the Dominion Election Act of 1900. The attempt to show that Sir Louis did not do something he was charged with doing in 1900, by quoting speeches of his made in 1898, is too clumsy a trick for even the Patriot. Here is what took place in Parliament on the subject in 1900, when the bill was passed,—see Hansard for 1900, page 9099:

"The Minister of Marine and Fisheries.—I call attention here to section 90, sub-section 5, which provides that no candidate, clerk, agent or other person shall communicate at any time, to any person any information as to the number on the back of any ballot paper. There are two sections of the act to which that must not apply because the number is put on the ballot paper in order that this information may be obtainable, as in Prince Edward Island, section 67, of the Local Act where a man's vote is objected to, and because of that a number is put on it corresponding with the number in the book. It is put on for the purpose of enabling the agent there to tell the candidate that number so and so was objected to. It is put on in order that he may be identified. This provision which prohibits any information being given must not extend to that section, otherwise the object would be defeated. There is another section, 74, regarding the case of an elector in whose name another person has previously voted. If some person has voted in my name already, and I come up and want to vote, I make an affidavit in form V that I am the person entitled to vote, whereupon a ballot is given to me and a number corresponding with the number is entered in the ballot book. It is necessary that information should be given in these two cases as to the number and I propose to add to sub-section 5 which prohibits any information being given—

But this provision shall not apply to any ballot marked under the 67th and 74th sections of this act."

Amendment agreed to.

The italics are ours.

Here we have Sir Louis Davies' solemn admission that the part of section 67, which provided for the numbering of the ballots of objected voters, and which appeared as "new matter" in the original Government bill of 1900, was put there in order that information could be given "to the candidate," and he naively adds that sub-section 5 of section 96, which prohibits any information being given, would "defeat that object." Yes, Sir Louis, you were quite right; your object would be defeated unless you could amend section 96. And you were defeated in amending that section. You carried your wily amendment in the Commons; but the Senate threw it out. Here is what took place in the Senate: "On clause 96, sub-section 5:— 5. No candidate, officer, agent or other person shall communicate, at any time to any person, any information as to the number on the back of the ballot paper given to any voter at a polling station, or attempt to ascertain at the counting of votes the number on the back of any ballot paper; but this provision shall not apply to ballots marked in accordance with section 67 or 74 of this act."

Hon. Mr. Ferguson.—"Why should this exception be made?"

Hon. Mr. Mills.—"You could not get on without it."

Hon. Mr. Power.—"Sub-clause six protects the voter in Prince Edward Island."

Hon. Mr. Ferguson.—"Why should the officer be at liberty to know how the voter has voted?"

Hon. Mr. Mills.—"We will meet the hon. gentleman's wishes if we stop at the words 'ballot paper,' and strike out the last two lines which contain the exception."

Hon. Mr. Ferguson.—"It is clear no body at the counting of votes has the right to ascertain the number on the ballot paper, but this is simply allowing them to do that in order to carry away information that will lead to the discovery of how the vote was polled. The same objection applied to clause 74. At the close of the poll no officer has a right to enquire into that number."

Hon. Mr. Mills.—"We will take these two lines out. I agree to let these lines go for this reason, that if sub-section 5 does not apply to sections 67 and 74 there are no other sections of the act to which it does apply. Instead of these two lines I propose to insert, after the words, polling station, the following: 'except to a court or judge lawfully requiring him to do so.'"

The sub-clause was amended and adopted.

So Sir Louis Davies' amendment was dropped with contempt by his own colleague, and his scheme to defeat the secrecy of the ballots was defeated.

Sir Louis cannot get away from the consequences of his actions in 1900 by quoting irrelevant speeches which he made regarding some clauses of the Franchise Act in 1898, which have since been repealed.

Come, Sir Louis, your knightly honour is at stake. Own up to the whole indictment.

MR. FOSTER AT HALIFAX.

Exposes the Pretences Upon Which The New Liberals Claim Public Support.

Hon. Mr. Foster spoke at Halifax on Thursday evening. The Halifax Herald reports that the rain and the elements were against the Liberal-Conservative meeting, but public sentiment and the people were with it and the demonstration became a huge success.

In the course of his speech Mr Foster said:

"For Dr. Russell I had intended to say a few words, but thinking of the tribulations through which he has been passing, now his honest soul must be vexed that after his honest service and self-abnegation, he could be in the position of the old Englishman of some centuries ago, who was obliged to say, 'If I had served my God faithfully as I have served my King, it would have been better for me in these days of tribulation.' I refrain. (Laughter and applause.) No truer remark was ever made upon his platform by Mr. Borden than when he attempted to turn down Dr. Russell succeeded admirably in turning down the Administration which Dr. Russell supported; for if ever there was a faithful adherent and apologist for everything and anything that the government did at Ottawa, Dr. Russell was the man. Now the Halifax liberals, high and mighty and powerful, think that Dr. Russell is not the kind of liberal that ought to represent the liberal party in Halifax. If they think this, why do they think that he is the kind of liberal that should represent the liberal party in the county of Hants? Are the people of a different calibre in Hants from what they are in Halifax? Or are the party doctrines different in Hants from what they are in Halifax?"

Referring to Mr. Fielding's prosperity plea Mr. Foster said: I agree that the country was not as prosperous in 1896 as it is in 1900. I will go further, and I will concede that in the years 1892, 1893 and 1894 there was a period of great depression in this Dominion of Canada. But if Mr. Fielding were here to-night we might ask him whether he would not be open and frank enough to admit that in 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895 there was not a period of great depression all the world over, and whether, as a student of history the fact was not incontrovertible within the Dominion of Canada, for whatever reason, the period of depression from 1892 to 1895 was not so hardly felt and was not so marked as it was in the United States of America, and most of the great countries of the world? Now, as a student of public affairs, I will challenge this other statement. In 1895 the period of depression began to wear off. In 1896 there were increases and betterments shown all along the line in every line of business, showing every possible indication of returning and growing prosperity; so that when 1896 came in, the Dominion of Canada with all its various interests, was coming up from the period of depression to the period of good times that it has been enjoying ever since. Now I will put to every Grit and Tory in the audience a common sense question, and you can answer it in your hearts, because you would not like to answer it outright—the grits especially. Suppose in 1896 the Liberal-Conservative party had got into power and had remained in power down to 1900, honor bright, do you think we would not have exported as many bushels of grain? Do you think we would not have been as many cattle raised? Do you think there would not have been as much gold and silver taken out of the mines? Do you think there would not have been just as much healthy progress as there has been under the Liberals from 1896 to 1900? Honor bright, what would be your answer? You know in a moment what your answer is. Well, that is worth your remembering. Now, Mr. Fielding, when you say that in 1896 the country was not prosperous, and that in 1900 it is prosperous, and that you were the cause of it to a large extent, will you be kind enough to tell us what you did to bring this about? (Loud applause.) That is the point. Mr. Fielding, have you built and opened up a single important railway in the Dominion of Canada from 1896 to 1900 which has contributed in any special degree to the development and prosperity of the country? Not one. "Oh, but," he says, "yes, there was the Crow's Nest Pass railway." When did you begin that? When was it opened?

How much of the prosperity of the country from 1896 to 1900 is traceable to the fact of the opening of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway? It has only been opened for general traffic a little more than a year. But in 1897 before you struck a blow upon it, you declared that the country was prosperous. You had no railway then. And this is the only one you have opened since then. You have given money for the building of other roads, it is true; but they are not completed yet. Have you built or deepened a single canal from 1896 to 1900 which has contributed to this growth and prosperity? Come now, honor bright?

What does Mr. Fielding say? No, we have not. All the canals in all Canada were all built in exactly the same state of efficiency for the conduct of business that they are at this moment, because the extra deepening of the canals will not be finished until the end of this year, and consequently the extra heavy traffic will not be provided "for until that time; and if the canals were ready the heavier tonnage has not yet been built for the increased capacity of the canals. So that the prosperity of the country from 1896 to 1900 has not been contributed to by the extent of a single dollar's worth by the building or deepening of canals.

Now let us ask Mr. Fielding another question. Have you contributed to the prosperity of the country, from 1896 to 1900

by establishing a single great line of steamships to help in the carriage and transport of the goods of the country? Not the first line! Do you know what has been the fate of the bottle-necked steamships? Mr. Dobell for four years was travelling back and forth across the Atlantic engaged in discussing with Peterson, Tait & Co. and others, and finally he brought over a model of one of these bottle-necked steamships and gave it as a present to the board of trade of Montreal; and the last thing I heard of it was that they had dressed it in crape and sent it back to Mr. Dobell for proper interment. The list of vessels which run from Vancouver and Victoria, to China and Australia, were at work when you went into power, and not one other is now at work because you have been in power. What is more, you opposed those steamships on the Pacific, and you voted against them going on the Pacific, and they would not have been there to-day if you and your party had had your will. Every line of steamships from the maritime province ports to the West Indies was in existence before you were politically born into the parliament of Canada, and you have not put on any great facilities. If Mr. Jones, who was then in parliament, and who, I am glad to know, is now your lieutenant-governor—if he and the members of the liberal party had had their will in parliament when the Liberal-Conservative party proposed putting on these steamships, they would not have been put on down to the bottom. If you take up question after question in this way you find out that these men have done absolutely nothing to contribute to the prosperity of the country. For when we ask what have you done, Mr. Fielding, he replies: "What have we done? We have revised the tariff, we have given a preference to Great Britain and Scotland, that is what only have done; and the woe of Mr. Peterson is that on account of the revision of the tariff a general treatment of Great Britain a great wave of prosperity is now washing through the month and year by year. Now, Mr. Fielding, will you not be honest with the people and tell them that this is what was not due to any inspirations on your part, but that you stumbled into it, that you fell into it neck and ears; that you did not intend to go into it and you fell into it and you lodged in it because you had no other place to lodge. (Laughter.)

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 OVERCOAT 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 \$26 coats.

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

PROWSE BROS.

The Champion Clothiers.

Am I right or wrong? Go to 1897. Mr. Fielding had a good deal to say about Sir Charles Tupper's horse. Sir Charles Tupper told a story in the west about Sir Wilfrid having stolen his National Policy, and Mr. Fielding, in the spirit of a jockey, attempted to have some fun about his horse. A jockey does not care what horse he rides. He cares nothing about its lineage or its blood. He will ride any horse that he is paid to ride. Mr. Foster continued in the same vein, and did not stop until one by one he had torn away every one of the pretences upon which our New Liberals claim a second term of office, with its opportunities for the bootlers.

THE FARMERS DISSATISFIED.

The Farmer's Sun, the organ of the Ontario farmers, has lost faith in the government's promises to aid the farmers. It says:

"It requires 50 per cent. more wheat to buy a stove than it did in 1896."

"It requires 20 bushels more corn to buy a wagon than it did in 1896."

"It requires 100 per cent. more corn or wheat to buy a copper kettle than in 1896."

"It requires twice as much corn to buy a coil of rope as in 1896."

"It requires 40 per cent. more grain to buy a hoe, a rake, or a shovel, than in 1896."

"A set of common wheels that cost \$7 in 1896 now cost \$12."

"The price of coal, oil, lumber, tools and hardware has gone up proportionately."

"Galvanized barbed wire cost from \$4 to \$4.50 per hundred more than in 1896."

"It requires 40 per cent. more corn or wheat to buy a pound of sugar than in 1896."

"You have to pay 40 per cent. more for goods than in 1896."

"The price of coal, oil, lumber, tools and hardware has gone up from 40 to 100 per cent."

And the Liberals who promised us cheaper things are in power.

AMERICA'S Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it possesses unequalled curative powers and its record of cures is GREATEST.

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 editor; good pay to the right party. Nearly 100 full-page engravings, so numerous paper, illuminated covers and binding; over 200 golden lines in the Morocco bindings; nearly 50 golden roses in the cloth bindings. Sell 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 among 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.

Praised by Buller

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Sir Redvers Buller, while passing through Machadoodorp bidding farewell to the troops, said he should be greatly pleased to tell Lord Strathcona of the magnificent work of his troops.

Gentlemen.—While driving down a very steep hill last August my horse stumbled and fell, cutting himself fearfully 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. C. McLeod. W. E. BENTLEY, lately of the firm of Matheson & Bentley. OFFICES—Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown. Sept 29th dy times wy tl.