

## SAVE MONEY ON YOUR SHOE BILLS.

By buying your Boots and Shoes at the big Sale.

## BARGAINS IN ALL LINES

Some lines Half Price. All goods must be sold.

STORE NEXT TO DRISCOLL & HORNSBY'S QUEEN STREET Opp. Prowse Bros

## Dentistry... BY SPECIALISTS

PAINLESS DENTISTRY by use of electricity or by the Berlin Method. MODERN DENTISTRY, crown and bridge work. (Both without pain.) ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—We make all kinds. Teeth extracted without pain.

## BERLIN DENTAL PARLORS

## Silver Spring Brewery, SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

S. C. NUTTER, Propr.



Ale and Porter of the above brewery are vastly superior to the goods produced by any other brewery in the Dominion, and in order to give everyone a chance to sample them, we beg to quote the following low prices for cash: Per hhd. \$16.50 Per half do. 8.20 Per quarter do. 4.20 Per dozen quarts. 1.50 Per dozen pints. 80 Delivered in any part of the city, steamers or trains.

## A. MACDONALD

Sole agent for P. E. I.

## IT'S OUT

THE NOVEMBER

## Prince Edward Island Magazine

A particularly good number. Some exceptionally interesting articles, and the cover picture, "A P. E. Island Road," and the frontispiece, "Marchbank's Mills," are with very pretty views. These are the contents.

Near Marchbank's Mills, Hampton, P. E. I.—Frontispiece, The Malpeque Oyster at Home, (illus.)—Rev. J. M. Withycombe. Wolves in Sheep's Clothing (illus.)—Lawrence W. Watson. Our Educational System. Charlottetown Fifty Years Ago. Aspen Poplars—J. S. B. A Journey from Port LaFolle to Trois Rivières—John Caven. The Ambitious Man—John McLaren. A True Fish Story—Carle. Two Dreams—H. Book Notes.

For sale at all the book-stores and newsstands. Five cents the copy. Subscription one year 50c; six months 25c.

THE P. E. I. MAGAZINE.

## Agents Wanted.

Good reliable men to sell The Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co's Fertilizers on commission. Apply to The Nova Scotia Fertilizer Co., HALIFAX, N. S.

## A Statement of Facts.

On July 9th, 1891, after the present government obtained office, the actual debt of the Province, according to a statement furnished by the Assistant Provincial Secretary, amounted to

**\$53,442.21**

Mr. Peters, then leader of the Government, declared that there-after revenue and expenditure would be made to meet—but there has never been a year since he made that statement without a deficit. Here they are:—

Deficit 1891	\$ 30,439.20
Deficit 1892	37,651.29
Deficit 1893	119,942.33
Deficit 1894	20,164.21
Deficit 1895	32,862.80
Deficit 1896	14,135.35
Deficit 1897	38,201.65
Deficit 1898	43,611.54
Deficit 1899	36,915.03

**Total, \$373,923.40**

The Conservatives imposed no TAXES. The present government collected the following taxes in six years:

1894—Taxes imposed	\$ 45,182.81
1895—	47,661.00
1896—	48,466.10
1897—	46,674.50
1898—	44,995.97
1899—	55,668.68

**\$288,649.06**

The present government claim credit for having made the following reduction in the expenditure:

In the abolition of the Legislative Council	\$5,000
In the administration of Justice	3,000
In the Public Lands Office	1,217
In printing, &c.	800
In abolition of the Reporter for the House	400

**\$10,417**

The average expenditure of the Conservatives for the twelve years they had the government, was \$278,959; and the above savings having been made, the average expenditure of the present government should have been \$268,542. But, as a fact, the average expenditure of the present government for the past nine years was \$304,511, or \$35,969 per year more than they claimed it should have been.

The Conservatives obtained an additional subsidy from the Dominion Government of \$20,000 per year. The present government obtained—NOTHING.

The last year the Conservatives were in power they paid for interest \$2,697.44.

The present government paid for interest last year **\$19,075.75.**

In other words, the ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY of \$20,000, obtained by the Conservatives, is now paid away by the present government for INTEREST on the DEBT created by them.

In a statement furnished by the Government on the 22nd May, 1900, the debt of the Province was made up as follows:—

Balance due Banks	\$159,365.63
Debentures 1891	185,000.00
Debentures 1898-1899	35,000.00
Deposits with the Government	152,435.77

**\$531,801.40**

If you add to this,

Debentures authorized last session	\$48,000.00
Sinking Fund used up	11,030.30
Amount due Winsloe estate	4,538.87

You have a total debt of **\$595,370.57**

On the 31st Dec. next there will be due:

Salary of Teachers	\$26,000.00
Year's interest	10,000.00

**\$36,000.00**

Making a total of **\$631,370.57**

as the debt of the Province.

The present government says it spends more for Education than the late government. Well, the Conservatives spent for the years 1879 to 1890 the average sum of \$104,181 yearly.

The present government's average expenditure on education from 1891 to 1899 was \$121,863 yearly, or \$17,682 more than the Conservatives. But they saved \$10,417 per year which the Conservatives had to pay, and they collected on an average \$48,108 per year IN TAXES, while the Conservatives had NO TAXES.

The people may ask where the additional expenditure goes. Well, the answer may in part be found in the fact that more is spent upon the roads—BUT ONLY IN ELECTION YEARS.

In 1893 they spent on roads \$50,178.

In 1897 they spent on roads \$28,190.

In 1899, when there was NO ELECTION, they spent only \$14,913.

In 1893 and 1897 there were elections.

This year, as there are two elections, the expenditure will probably reach, if not exceed, that of 1893.

The government are spending about \$50,000 per year more than the revenue, and are now collecting \$55,000 per year in taxes.

The debt of the Province is over \$600,000, and if the present state of affairs continues the debt will soon be so great that no more money can be borrowed. Then will come TAXATION with a vengeance.

The electors have now the opportunity of stopping this reckless expenditure, by voting the present incapable and extravagant party out power on the 12th December.

## City Hardware Store

BUILDERS', FARMERS' MECHANICS'

..HARDWARE..

Paints, Oils, Glass, Carpenters' Tools

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH

The Celebrated Norton Machine Oil.

R. B. NORTON & CO., Limited.

## HOWARD VINCENT'S PLAN.

Canada has unhappily declared against British inter-continental trade. But the friends of that policy in Great Britain favour it as strongly as ever, and are advocating its adoption on all possible occasion, as Sir Howard Vincent proves. It was said during the recent contest that the British workman would not tolerate the trade preference within the Empire, because it would have the effect of taxing his food. The argument was not conclusive for the reason that food is taxed to-day in Britain, tea, coffee, and other supplies not producible within the United Kingdom being subject to heavy imposts. In order to give the preference it is not at all necessary to collect more taxes from food. The tea and coffee taxes could be remitted, and the small levies upon foodstuffs of foreign growth, such as the colonies can produce, would yield just such a revenue as is derived to-day from the articles now subject to duty.

On the food of the workman, therefore, there would be no new imposts. But a condition has arisen within the past few years which, far from making the British workman hostile to a preference, tends to make him exceedingly anxious to secure it. Our neighbours boast that they are making great progress in the British market as well as in the Canadian market with manufactures. As a matter of fact, their exports of manufactures, not to Britain only, but to the world's markets, aggregate a million dollars per day and the tendency is upwards. What ever Britain takes, and her importations from the United States are growing enormously, displaces British good and British labour. Everything goes into the British market free. When, however, British labour seeks to compete with the labour of the United States in its home field, the process is handicapped by a tariff which lays a duty of from forty to fifty per cent upon the goods that are sold. Thus it happens that while the sales of the United States to Britain are swelling those of Britain to the United States are declining, and very rapidly at that. The situation is a remarkable commentary upon the respective merits of protection and free trade. Here is the country with the protective policy that is alleged to be destructive of foreign business competing with the free trader in his very household. Here, too, is the free trade country whose policy was to capture foreign markets attacked by the protectionist nation in the foreign market, and in the home market as well. The condition is an absolute contradiction of the economic philosophy of the Cobden school. If the thing continue the result will be a transference of the industrial supremacy from one side of the Atlantic to the other, unless, indeed, labour in Britain be persuaded to drop to the competitive level. That labour will voluntarily bear the burden of a principle which, however excellent it may be, according to the sage, is destructive in practice, we are inclined to doubt. More likely is it that the workman will insist upon redress. Nor in demanding that justice be done need he discuss the merits or demerits of protection or free trade. The whole issue is a question of fair play. If Britain gives so great a market to the United States why should not the United States reciprocate? If the United States declines to reciprocate as it will and as it does, why should not Britain look after her own interests? The issue points directly to a preferential system within the Empire—a system of concession for concession under the flag. It joins to the agriculturists of Britain and those of the colonies who desire a preference the great industrial masses, who have been represented as hostile to any change.

True, a body of public opinion in Britain is opposed to the step. True, Canada has been induced to render a judgment which negatives the proposition and invites Britain not to consider it seriously or with any hope that we will accede to it. But antagonistic opinion in Britain and an antagonistic verdict in Canada do not settle the question. At all events the friends of progress on the other side of the water are active and will continue their work, which in due season will bear fruit. What we have to do in the meantime is to see that no action offering a permanent obstacle to inter-continental trade is taken by Canada. We must not permit ourselves to be committed in the other direction if by any means we can prevent it.—Mail and Empire

English mince meat for sale by the pound and in tins at Beer & Goff's.

Sultana raisins, cooking figs, seeded raisins, and cleaned currants at Beer & Goff's. 230, 21.

## WANTED—A BOY.

There is a constantly increasing demand for good boys for the store, office, or bank. We are constantly hearing of openings for the right kind of boys. The following is clipped from an exchange, and while the list looks long and some of the items call for extraordinary abilities, any boy who makes a good, honest "try" to meet these requirements need have no fear of failing to get a place in almost any line of business he desires:—

- A jolly boy.
- A boy full of vim.
- A boy who is square.
- A boy who scorns a lie.
- A boy who hates deceit.
- A boy who can say "No."
- A boy who despises slang.
- A boy who is above board.
- A boy who will never smoke.
- A boy who saves his pennies.
- A boy with some "stick to it."
- A boy with shoes always black.
- A boy who takes to the bath-tub.
- A boy who is proud of his big sister.
- A boy who has forgotten how to whine.
- A boy who thinks hard work no disgrace.
- A boy who stands at the head of his class.
- A boy who does chores without grumbling.
- A boy who believes an education is worth while.
- A boy who is a stranger to the street corners at night.
- A boy who listens not to unclean stories from any one.
- A boy who plays with all his might during playing hours.
- A boy who thinks his mother, above all mothers, is the model.
- A boy who does not know more than all the rest of the house.
- A boy who does not wait to be called a second time in the morning.

## A Tax on Children.

A tax which lasted thirteen years was actually levied in England on births in the year 1695. Every person not in receipt of alms was required to pay two shillings for every little stranger added to his family. The nobility and gentry were subjected to a heavier payment in addition, ranging from thirty pounds for the eldest son of a duke down to ten shillings for a person having real estate worth fifty pounds per annum or personal estate of six hundred pounds or upwards.

## Chronic Bronchitis

Mr. Wm. Davidson, St. Andrews, Que., states:—"Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has cured me of bronchitis. I have, without success, tried many remedies for the past six years. Last winter when I had a severe attack and was unable to work I procured a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and am happy to state that the third bottle made me a well man."

Mr. W. R. Alger, Insurance Agent, Halifax, N.S., says:—"I used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for a severe attack of bronchitis. Permit me to testify to its splendid curative properties. I got better from the time of taking the first dose. Having a family of young children, my doctors' bills have annually come to a considerable sum. I believe a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup occasionally will add me in reducing them very materially." 25 cents a bottle, all dealers.

## Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

## Fall Time Table, Rocky Point Ferry, 1900.

Commencing Monday, October 1st the steamer Elfin will run as follows for the balance of the season.

Will leave Prince Street Wharf	Will leave Rocky Point
At 7:00 a. m.	At 8:00 a. m.
At 8:30 a. m.	At 9:00 a. m.
At 9:30 a. m.	At 10:00 a. m.
At 11:00 a. m.	At 11:30 a. m.
At 1:00 p. m.	At 1:30 p. m.
At 2:00 p. m.	At 3:00 p. m.
At 4:00 p. m.	At 4:30 p. m.

## SUNDAYS.

At 9:00 a. m.	At 10:00 p. m.
At 12:45 p. m.	At 1:15 p. m.
At 2:00 p. m.	At 3:00 p. m.
At 4:00 p. m.	At 4:30 p. m.

JAMES J. WISNER, Manager.

Ch'town, Sept. 2, 1900.

## TO LET.

That centrally situated one tenement house on Prince St., next to the late Thos. Alley's, containing eight large rooms, with stable and coal house, at present occupied by Rev. H. B. Morris, who is removing from the Island. Possession given the 23rd inst. Apply to THOMAS McQUAID, Lower Queen Street.



## He ran a mile,

and so would many a young lady, rather than take a bath without the "Albert"

## Baby's Own Soap.

It leaves the skin wonderfully soft and fresh, and its faint fragrance is extremely pleasing.

Beware of imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. MONTREAL.

## Empire Tablets

Just what you want. Crossed flags, Canadian ensign and Union Jack, nicely printed in colors at top of each sheet. Can be had in both note and letter sizes.

## MITCHELL'S BOOKSTORE

Queen St. Opp. Prowse Bros.

## Celery

FOR WINTER USE

We are making a special offer for this month before packing away in green house, and it will be to the advantage of our customers requiring a supply of celery to secure it before the price goes up. The same celery cannot be bought later on for anything less than 50 per cent more. We have it bleached for present use or green for winter keeping. Our price for November month only—\$2.00 per barrel, or three barrels for \$5.00. We also have roots for \$1.10 per barrel; carrots, \$1.15; parsnips, \$1.25 per barrel; onions, \$2.50 of 100 lbs in barrel; turnips, 65¢ per bar of cabbage, 9¢ per large sugar variety.

J. J. GAY & SON, Charlottetown.

## A CHANGE OF A ...LIFETIME

To secure one of the finest properties in P. E. I.

This farm contains 130 acres of excellent land, 80 acres cleared and in prime condition. There is a fine belt of hard and soft wood (which is very valuable, now that coal is so high) oyster mud within a few rods of the shore, abundance of marsh mud, well watered, two mills near the house, good buildings, basement stable, 6 miles from town, one mile from Pownal village, school next the farm, three churches within a radius of 1 1/2 miles, cheese and butter factory in rear of farm, a large and heavy bearing orchard of best varieties of apples and plum trees, raspberries, strawberries, etc. For location and beauty of scenery this property is unsurpassed by any on the Island. It is a daisy of a place, but there is not a daisy on it. Only reason for selling—going into business in the Northwest with my sons. Sold with or without crop, stock, and implements. Terms on application to my solicitor, A. A. McLean, Barrister, Charlottetown, or to the owner,

A. A. MOORE.

15-42; & w.