

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

is issued every Friday morning. It is made up of matter which has appeared in the Daily, and is a first-class newspaper, containing all the latest news. Subscription \$1.00 a year.

THE MODERN Foundry and Machine Shop

We would call special attention to our "New Foundry Department" which we have provided to be a decided success. We have spared no expense in fitting up this department. Having imported from the United States a special "grade of sand" and employing one of the best moulders in Canada, we are now in a position to meet the long desired needs of the people. Our Machine Shop Dept which is equipped with the best modern machinery and experienced workmen, is capable of turning out work in a strictly first class manner. To those in need of anything in our line we invite them to call and be thoroughly convinced that we do work in an A1 style.

BRUCE STEWART & CO'Y,
"THE MODERN"
Founders, Engineers & Machinists, S. Nav. Co's Wharf, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Phone 125

Canada Province of Prince Edward Island In Chancery Before the Vice Chancery

In the matter of the "Charlottetown Gas Light Company" and the distribution of its assets among shareholders. Pursuant to the decree of the Court of Chancery, made in this matter, on the tenth day of September instant, notice is hereby given, that all creditors having claims against the "Charlottetown Gas Light Company" do come in and prove their accounts before me, at the Prothonotary's office, in the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on or before the 10th day of October next, otherwise such claims will be barred.

Dated this twelfth day of September, A. D., 1898.

WILLIAM A. WEEKS,
Registra

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Shingles at 98c
SHINGLES AT \$1.10
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SHINGLES AT \$1.25
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Charlottetown Soap Works.

THE FINANCIAL RETURNS.

(Montreal Gazette.)

The revised statement of the revenue and expenditure of Canada for 1897-98 is out. It covers the second period of twelve months for which the Laurier Government is responsible. It shows the receipts from taxes to have been among the highest in the history of Canada. It shows the expenditure for the ordinary administrative services of the Government to have been the highest in the record, and the total to have been exceeded but once, in the year 1885-86, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier's adored friend, Biel, raised a rebellion on the Saskatchewan and necessitated the sending up of a military expedition to suppress him. And in this excessive expenditure, and this greater taxation, in the second year of the Liberal Government, it is only fulfilling the promise of its first year, continuing in the path it entered on with willing feet, in the first day of its existence.

The statements show the expenditure last year and the five preceding years to have been as follows:—

1892-93.....	\$36,814,053
1893-94.....	37,585,026
1894-95.....	38,135,005
1895-96.....	36,949,142
1896-97.....	38,350,086
1897-98.....	38,699,823

Twice only in its record of eighteen years did the expenditure of the late Conservative Government exceed thirty-eight millions, and then it was to draw from the leaders of the present Government expressions of horror and prophesies that the country would speedily be ruined unless a change was made, and the economical Liberal party given control of affairs. The Liberal party was given control of affairs, and it at once established the ordinary expenditure on a higher level than it had ever reached. It glaringly broke, not only the frequent pledges it had made in Parliament and on the election stump, but also those it had put out as its platform in the convention of 1893 at Ottawa.

The same broken faith is shown in a study of the revenue. The resolutions of the Ottawa convention viewed with alarm the undue taxation of the people under the Conservative Government. Here is the record of taxation revenue—customs and excise—for five years back:—

1897-98.....	\$29,602,798
1896-97.....	28,649,604
1895-96.....	27,759,285
1894-95.....	25,446,199
1893-94.....	27,579,203

The taxation levied on the people last year was almost a million higher than that of 1896-97, the first year of the Laurier Government. It was almost two millions higher than that of the last year of the Conservative Government. It was fully two millions higher than that of the year 1893-94, just previous to which the Liberal party had promulgated, through its convention, its demand for economy, and a lessening of the public burdens.

The total revenue, including receipts from the operation of the Government rail, ways, the post office, public works, etc., was \$40,275,704, compared with \$37,809-348, in 1896-97, and \$36,618,591 in 1895-96. There were, as compared with 1896-97, increase of \$300,000 in the post office receipts, and of an equal sum in the public works and railways returns, but a falling off of \$90,000 in the miscellaneous receipts. Between the net increase of half a million thus shown, and the large customs and inland revenue receipts the Government was able to provide for the higher expenditure it incurred, and to have one and a half millions over. This, under the system followed in Canada, is called a surplus, though supported by old usage. There was spent in twelve months of 1897-89, in addition to the sum mentioned above, which only covered the regular running expenses of the Government, a further sum of \$5,342,838, "on capital account," as it is called, that is of borrowed money. It went for public works, care of Dominion land, railway subsidies and military supplies, the latter a legacy of President Cleveland's Venezuela outbreak. It is represented, less the amount of the "surplus," as an addition to the net public debt, the increase in which, when they were in opposition, was also a subject of worry and condemnation by the Liberal chiefs.

As a result of two years' administration therefore, it is found that under Sir Wilfrid Laurier the weight of federal taxation has not been lessened, but increased; the expenditure has not been reduced, but added to; the debt has not been curtailed, but expanded. There has never been in Canada a Liberal Government, federal or provincial, that has not increased the taxes, added to the expenditure, and augmented the debt. It seems safe to say, almost, that there never will be.

Hood's Pills

Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Shaw & Beirsto

The Practical Plumbers
Are prepared to do all kinds of jobbing and will be pleased to furnish estimates on all branches of the trade. If you are building it would be well to get their prices. They are the practical plumbers.

DIRECTION OF PROGRESS.

Professor Robertson declares that the revenue and profits from farmers labours may be greatly increased:

[1] By larger crops from the same amount of labour and area of land, through the use of selected varieties of seeds; [one variety of oats may yield ten bushels per acre more than another variety under similar circumstances.]

[2] By improvements in the methods of cultivation in the fields; [A crop of Indian corn under one method of cultivation may yield four tons of fodder per acre more than it would yield under another method in the same field during the same season.]

[3] In conserving the fertility of the soil by growing such crops as clover, peas, horse beans and others which seem to gather plant food from the free nitrogen of the atmosphere; [the roots of the clover plant when ploughed up and under, and the manure from the other crops on which animals have been fed, add much to the fertility of farms.]

[4] By making one kind of live stock, suited to their taste, their farm and markets, the special stock of the farm with several other kinds subordinate to it. [Cattle should be the live stock on most farms, with swine, poultry, horses and sheep, of relative importance in the order named. On other farms each of the other kinds may be the special one.]

[5] By the selection, breeding, feeding and management of the various breeds of animals in such a way as to obtain the largest value in product per head; [the profit making performance of each individual should be watched as far as practicable.]

[6] By adding to the number and variety of products which they have to sell, and by having these for sale at the seasons of the year most advantageous for selling at comparatively good prices;

[7] By further improvements in the quality and condition of all they have to sell; [In cereals, plumpness and cleanness add to the value per bushel, and in all animal products, such as milk, butter, cheese, beef, pork, poultry, eggs, mutton, lamb and wool, the best quality in the best condition will fetch about one hundred per cent more per pound than poor quality in barely saleable condition. The same is true of fruits.]

[8] By the use of means for protection against injury from insects and fungous disease; and

[9] By the use of old storage for all perishable food products, so that they may be delivered to the ultimate consumer in a state of perfect preservation. [The market value of all fine goods depends chiefly upon their condition, and their production is not and cannot be made profitable unless such means are taken for their preservation that the consumers, no matter where they live, will get them without being spoiled.]

In these and other parts of our working the Department has been endeavouring to help the farmers with information and illustrations.

DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT.

What's the good building fences. It would keep strange cattle out. I build a strong fence half way round my farm and the tenation beasts come in the back way the same as ever. I don't believe fences are any good. Ninety-nine out of a hundred would pronounce this farmer a fool and yet many of them put on the back those who use this identical argument against prohibition.

They cite the Maine Liquor Law (see Citizen's letter). This law prohibits the manufacture of liquors within the state. They do not claim that manufacture is not as effectively shut off as the newly fenced portion of the man's farm. It prohibits the open sale of liquors. It is not pretended that this feature is violated. The citizen of means is legally allowed to import liquor and legally allowed to drink it and give it to his friends, and because he does this which the law allows him to do prohibition is at once pronounced a failure. What logic! What nonsense to try and cram down the throats of sensible people! Tell the farmer to continue the strong fence all around the farm and the cattle will be kept out; and tell the elector that we want to build the prohibition fence all around Canada and we are going to keep the liquor traffic out of the back door as well as the front. We are going to stop the manufacture, stop the sale, and, more important than all, stop the importation of everything that intoxicates. A whole measure of prohibition embracing these three important features has never yet been tried in any country. Total prohibition never having been tried, cannot be pronounced a failure. Murder is totally prohibited, yet murders are committed; but to what extent? Smuggling is prohibited, yet goods are smuggled; but to what extent? Burglary is prohibited, yet houses are broken open; but to what extent? So with prohibition of the liquor traffic. Violations will become the exception while a prosperous temperance will become the rule. The citizens of Canada who are honest in purpose will vote to build the fence all around the farm before declaring it ineffective, and will vote for total prohibition before condemning it because of partially tried systems.

ALL HEADACHES
from whatever cause cured in half an hour by
HOPKINS' HEADACHE POWDERS
10 cents and 25 cents at all druggists.

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W. P. Colwill.

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Castoria. "Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
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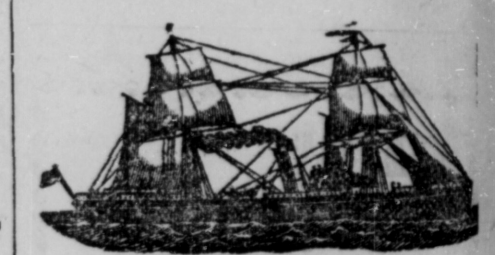
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Calling at Summerside, Perce Gaspé, Mal Bay and Father Point. Delightful summer trip for tourists. Passenger accommodation unsurpassed. Freight carried at competition rates. Eggs handled with great care.
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S. S. CITY OF GHENT will sail from Charlottetown every Friday at 10 a. m., during the season of 1898, for Halifax, calling at Summerside, Port Hastings, Port Hawkesbury, Arichat, Gasco, Isaac Harbor, Salmon River, Sheet Harbor; returning will leave Halifax every Tuesday at 6 p. m., making same calls. The steamer has excellent passenger accommodation. Saloon amidehips. Special freights will be given this season. For further information apply to W. W. CLARKE, Agent
Ch'town, May 13, 1898

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CHARLOTTETOWN and LIVERPOOL

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It is proposed to sail the Steamship "LAKE WINNEPEG", 3500 tons
From Charlottetown Sept. 27 Oct. 4 Oct. 20 Nov. 26
From Liverpool Oct. 4 Oct. 11 Nov. 18
The above steamer is fitted with cold storage, and has modern improvements for carrying live stock. Excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight, passage, state-rooms, and other information apply at the office of N. RATTENBURY, Agent

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