

# THE CAMPAIGN.

## GOVERNMENT'S RECORD.

"They promised to greatly reduce the public expenditure. They have largely increased it.

"In the strongest language they condemned a provincial debt. In five years they have added over a quarter of a million of dollars to our debt.

"They solemnly professed that they could manage our affairs without taxation. In three years they have taken from the people over one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars in taxes.

"They protested against the practice of borrowing money at the banks. There has scarcely been a year since they attained power, that the Province has not owed very large amounts to one or more of the banks.

"They pledged themselves not to impose taxation without consulting the people. No sooner was the promise made than it was shamelessly broken by the introduction and passage into law of four separate tax acts.

"They seriously engaged, in 1891, to devote about 15,000 dollars of the money to be raised by debentures to the repair of the Provincial building. This has not been done. The building has received no repairs.

"They loudly proclaimed, in opposition, that there was no necessity for a Commissioner of Public Lands. That official still exists, although they have been in power for over six years.

"They denounced, with one voice, Provincial deficits. There has not been a single year of their administration that there has not been a large deficit, - their deficits aggregate over \$255,000, and if the taxes they collected be added, the astounding result of over \$393,000 will be reached."

## PEOPLES' PARTY'S MOTTO: VICTORY WITH HONOR.

### Peoples' Party's Platform

"The Provincial executive will be reduced from nine to seven."

"No public money will be expended in excess of legislative appropriations, unless in case of unavoidable necessity, such as caused by flood or sudden disaster."

"Provision will be made for a quarterly publication of revenue and expenditure."

"The office of Commissioner of Public Lands will be abolished and the duties assigned to the Attorney General."

"The present ferry system will be reformed with a view to greater economy of expenditure without diminishing efficiency of accommodation."

"A reform in the administration of the Surrogate and Probate court will be effected."

"A radical change will be made in the administration of the Public Works department, so that the money now wasted can be saved to the Province."

"The present system of taxation will be so changed that it will operate with even-handed justice, and not bear oppressively and unfairly on any class of taxpayers."

"Economy will be practised in every department, and taxation will be kept down to the lowest possible limit."

"The efficiency of the Public Service will be maintained, and revenue and expenditure will be made to square as nearly as possible."

"No further increase of the public debt will be permitted."

"There will be considerable reductions in the expenditure of the public money, and the resources of the Province will be safeguarded and husbanded by every legitimate means that can be devised."

### Peoples' Party's Candidates.

- QUEEN'S COUNTY.
- CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY: - PATRICK BLAKE AND JAMES PATON.
- SECOND DISTRICT: - ALEXANDER HORNE AND RONALD McMILLAN.
- THIRD DISTRICT: - PETER McCOURT AND THOMAS A. McLEAN.
- FOURTH DISTRICT: - A. A. McLEAN AND HENRY WOOD.
- KING'S COUNTY.
- GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY: - HON. DANIEL GORDON AND HON. A. J. McDONALD.
- SECOND DISTRICT: - MORSON AND McISAAC.
- THIRD DISTRICT: - PROWSE AND McKINNON.
- PRINCE COUNTY.
- SUMMERSIDE AND LOT 17: - GILBERT DESROCHES AND A. A. LEFURGEY.

--AT THE--

## DENTAL PARLORS

North Side Queen Square.

You can have your teeth extracted free of pain by the means of either general or local anaesthesia. All kinds of work done satisfactorily.

## DR. J. H. AYERS

WANTED. - A male teacher of the first or second class, for Plisquad East School. Apply to James A. McDonald, Sec'y dyt wkyl

## SOME TRADE POINTERS.

Take forty million dollars out of five hundred and seventy-seven million dollars, and what is left? Five hundred and thirty-seven millions. Double your forty millions and that makes eighty; double your eighty and that makes one hundred and sixty; keep on doubling and you have three hundred and twenty millions, and are still 257 millions short of the 577 millions of dollars. The forty millions of dollars represent the total value of food products bought of Canada by Great Britain in 1895. The 577 millions represent the total value of food products bought by Great Britain of all other countries in 1895, and this total grew to upwards of 600 millions in 1896. The full returns of British imports from Canada are not yet obtainable. The figures quoted refer to the various kinds of food products imported by Great Britain that are grown in Canada, and do not include anything of a description that is not grown in Canada.

ALONG CANADA'S SOUTHERN BORDER.

The fact that by far the greater part of this balance of 537 millions worth of food products of the kinds grown in Canada, is brought from the northern tier chiefly of the United States of America, is suggestive. If there is any difference in the conditions under which these classes of food products are raised, it is in favor of Canada. If there is any difference under which these classes of food products can be carried to the seaports, loaded on steamers and landed at the British markets, it is in favour of Canada. There is nothing material that is not in favour of Canada's successful competition for this business. What is there to prevent Canada capturing the bulk of this enormous trade? Given the will to do so, nothing.

WORTH TRYING FOR.

Is it worth putting forth an effort to capture this business? Canada's trade returns supply the answer. The entire trade of the Dominion with all the world, exports and imports added together, in the last ten years for which the figures are available, average a little over 182 million dollars a year. The amount Great Britain yearly pays out to her colonies and foreign countries for her food stuffs alone, as above, consequently averages three times as much as the entire trade of Canada with Great Britain, the United States and all the rest of the world put together.

Here's another way of getting at it. If Canada, as the result of the bid for better trade relations with Great Britain, and the cold storage system about to be put into operation, increases in five years her sales of food products to Great Britain, only one fourteenth of the British purchases of such products as are grown in Canada alone, it would lift Canada's average aggregate trade from 182 millions to 222 millions a year. A similar increase in another five years would raise our trade from 182 to 262 millions a year, and so on, quinquennially to 302 millions and 342 millions, leaving out increased imports. All experience teaches that the increased exports bring correspondingly increased imports. In that case, our aggregate trade at the close of the fourth quinquennial period should be somewhere about 502 million dollars a year, compared with our present 182 millions!

ONLY A LITTLE SLICE OF IT.

Canada would still be a very long way from capturing the bulk of this trade - only four fourteenths, 160 million dollars' worth captured, out of 577 millions' worth - and ten fourteenths, 417 million dollars' worth, still going yearly to the United States and other countries!

In the matter of butter alone, Canada in 1896 gained about one and a quarter million dollars over the preceding two years in her shipments to Great Britain. Discussing the details of these exports in his address to the Agricultural Committee of Parliament, Professor Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying of Canada, gave the following interesting information: -

"I will call attention to two matters. In the very large items of \$114,109,534 in 1895 for dressed meats, the share of Canada was a comparatively small one. Nearly the whole of that supplied by Canada was in the form of hams and bacon and not in the form of fresh dressed meats. In the article of cheese, out of an importation of \$22,752,299 worth in 1892, Canada supplied \$14,220,505 worth, whereas, in 1895 out of an importation of butter by Great Britain of \$69,326,786 worth, Canada supplied only \$536,797 worth. To my mind the reason - not perhaps the sole reason but the chief reason - why we supplied so little butter and so much cheese, is because cheese does not get injured in being carried at an ordinary atmospheric temperature. It can be carried all the way without being spoiled whereas butter has been spoiled."

WHERE COLD STORAGE COMES IN.

"There is nothing in the climate, the grass, or the people that is more favourable to cheese than butter, and there is just as much skill in Canada to make butter as there is to make cheese. But until 1895 there was no means whereby butter that was made in Canada could be sent safely to Great Britain. It arrived there in a deteriorated condition, and therefore got us a low grade of customers and a low grade of prices. We had a small chance on the market. We have gained a good deal in butter from the figures of 1895: and we will go on increasing in much larger quantities during these coming years."

GOOD FOR FOOD, GOOD FOR SETTLEMENT

Not the least important feature of this trade question is the influence it must have on the settlement of our millions of acres of fertile lands awaiting occupiers and owners in the great North-west. It is self-evident that a climate and soil producing in such abundance the food products required for the sustenance of the people of Great Britain, must be well fitted for man and beast to thrive on. The more widely our food products become known in Great Britain the more widely will become known the advantages Canada has to offer as a field for settlement and investment. The settlement of the United States has from the beginning kept pace with her exports of food products to European countries. It will be the same in Canada. A good start is now being made in the establishment of better trade relations with the Motherland. Satisfactory results cannot fail to follow. The future is bright with promise of active trading development in the right directions.

## Hood's Pills

Are gaining favor rapidly. Business men and travellers carry them in vest pockets, ladies carry them in purses, housekeepers keep them in medicine closets, friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

## GRIDLEY'S CHOICE.

IT WAS A WISE ONE, AS SUBSEQUENT EVENTS PROVED.

The Law and the Condemned Murderer Made a Combination That Became the Cause of Sheriff Hartwenter's Destruction as an Official.

San Pete county is located in Utah, and Utah is the state where they sometimes shoot murderers instead of hanging them. But, although custom supports death by the bullet, there was a time when the territorial laws were more liberal. They offered a condemned man a full menu of death. One sentenced to give up the ghost for a capital offense was allowed to choose between hanging, shooting and decapitation. At least so it was written in the leather backed books. But only one man is known to have chosen the slicing process, and it is of him that this story is written.

Gridley, who had no first name, and whose surname was a matter of convenience according to the part of the country in which he was residing, had injudiciously killed a man who was contracting to bring an irrigation ditch into the San Pete country and to spend some money among the people. Previously Gridley had assassinated a few odds and ends of superfluous men, and little had been thought of it, but on this occasion the disappointment of the people, thus suddenly and wickedly deprived of their ditch and the prosperity which its construction would bring, surmounted custom, and Gridley was arrested, and to his intense surprise locked up, tried and convicted of murder. The district judge came down one day when he had nothing better to do, and calling the convict Gridley before him, told him that according to law he could elect either to be made into a target, to be bisected at the end of a rope, or to be hanged in the neighborhood of the neck.

"Well, judge," said Gridley, "if it's all the same to you, I've always kind of hankered to have my head chopped off. It seems such a first class a notion way of shuffling off. Most any fellow can go over into Colorado or Nevada and be tied to a beam, but this here looks like a sort of exclusive thing. Choppin' it is."

Everybody in the courtroom was surprised and many were eminently displeased. "The Gridley hangin'" had been talked of for two weeks and several excursions from outside camps had been arranged for, and it was a serious question with the reception committee whether or not anything but hanging would suit the tastes of the expected guests. Especially was James B. Hartwenter, the sheriff, disturbed by Gridley's decision. Hartwenter was a humane man, and he had been putting in several days of practicing a crew of marksmen and a gang of snuff experts with the view of making Gridley's exit as comfortable and expeditious as possible when it came to the day of the passing out. Hartwenter himself had no liking for the business of methodically killing men by programme, but he felt that with a lot of unknown riflemen aiming at a culprit's heart there could be no after remorse, because nobody would ever know whose bullet had killed, and to some extent the same conditions prevailed in a hanging where the cord was cut by a man unknown to those present. But a decapitation! There was no fashion of concealing identity in such a case - no comfortable way of believing that nobody knew just who had done the killing. And as he, the sheriff, was the official directed to perform on the slaughtering day, he felt intensely worried. He went to Gridley in his cell.

"Look here," he said, "What kind of a fool notion is this of yours? Don't you know you'll spill your clothes an' waller around in a disgusting way analogous to a chicken killed for dinner? What sort of a dignity is there to the demise of a man abbreviated by use of a butcher's cleaver?"

## Piling and Piling

all kinds of Lumber daily. Everything new and good. Shingles in Cedar and Spruce - all classes;

## We Want You

to see us before you build or repair. New customers come again and bring others. It will mean money in your pocket if you give us a call. Lumber of all kinds in stock

JAMES BARRETT, Telephone 181. Connolly's Whar

## KOKANIE CREEK SHARES

NO FAKE. But legitimate mining. FOUR CLAIMS. One being on the famous Molly Gibson vein. Two above Enterprise, which sold \$300,000 cash, and another one half mile from Slocan River. High grade ore out cropping on three. Well defined ledges on all. Capital only \$250,000 in 25 cent shares. First issue for development 3 cents, non assessable. Next issue not less than 10 cents. Reliable management. Nothing less than 500 shares sold. Order through bank.

GEO. D. SCOTT Agent 42, Fort St. Victoria, B. C.

What you want to do is to get the swan a scoundrel like a man with some idea of etiquette and be swung off like the Swan Creek people expect you to."

Gridley fired up. "Who is furnishin' the goods for this here entertainment," he demanded, "me or Swan Creek? The judge passed the thing up to me, an' I made my bet, an' it was for the cuttin'."

"But, doggone it all, don't you see I'm an interested party? I don't want to have to stand out there in the sun an' chop at you like a man workin on stove wood. I ain't used to it, an' moreover, you ain't used to it, an' we'll make a blamed botch of it."

Gridley leaned back independently and puffed twice at his cigar. "Jim," he said, "I voted for you, an' I'd do most any reasonable thing for you. But look here! This matter of your desires ain't nothin' to me. This is a paymount case. I ain't makin' no klick on the killin, but bein the star boarder, so to speak, I demand my rights. Look here! Who was shot last month? Hunko Pado, a blamed Mexican that you an me wouldn't recognize socially. An who was hung in June? Old Bill Grason, a miserable critter without lineage nor posterity. An that's the way it's been since I been here. Not a decent, high toned gentleman has ever been hung or shot. Do you think I'm goin to start it? No, sir. There's somethin renowned an blood stirrin an dignified in bein beheaded, an them's my choosins. Why, they'll telegraph about it all over the east, an I'll be notorious like the president of the United States, an so on. It's the greatest moment of my life. 'There is a tide in the affairs of men,' you know, an this is my tide. Who remembers Hunko Pado or Grason today? No one. But for years this ramp'll talk about how Gridley stood up an took his killin like a man in a pictur, an you'll none of you fergit me."

Hartwenter was sad and gloomy. He had no taste for his forthcoming job, and he argued and entreated Gridley to be obliging, but Gridley would not. It was the chance of his lifetime, and he did not mean to throw it away. Hartwenter offered to paint the gallows in three colors and have some flowers for distribution as souvenirs. In vain. The heartsick sheriff on the night before the day set for the execution visited Gridley for the last time with his final appeal. But Gridley, growling eloquent concerning the unique character of his impending demise, positively refused all proffers of rope or bullets. Hartwenter eyed him for a few minutes, and then, with a sigh, he said: "All right, Gridley. They's only one thing for me to do."

And he went out and seemingly forgot to lock the door.

The Swan Creek people came near making a demonstration with a rope in connection with the sheriff when they arrived in town the next morning and found that Gridley had escaped. But wiser counsel prevailed, and they evened it up by burying Hartwenter under an avalanche of votes at the next election, his successful competitor being a redheaded butcher who had no fine feelings about decapitation or murder of any kind. - Chicago Record.

## Tea Party

A GRAND TEA PARTY in aid of the Funds of St. Margaret's Church will be held on the Church Grounds at

St. Margaret's, Tuesday, July 6, 1897

The Managing Committee are endeavoring to surpass all their previous successes in tea party making, and are desirous to make this the undisputed Tea of the season.

A well furnished Saloon and all the amusements usual on such occasions, together with several new attractions will be provided.

Teams will meet the morning train from Souris, to convey passengers to the Tea Grounds free of charge.

Should the weather prove unfavorable on that day the Tea will be held on the first fine day following.

A hearty invitation is extended to all come and enjoy a splendid day's outing in the seaside.

A. J. McCORMACK, Sec'y. June 25-

## GRAND Tea Party AT WINSLOE

A tea party will be held at Winsloe Road near the Methodist Brick Church, on the 7th of July next. Proceeds in aid of the repairs lately made to the parsonage. Tea on the tables at 1 o'clock p. m. Tickets for adults, 25c; children under 12 years 15c. Should the day prove unfavorable the tea will be held on the first fine day following.

The 82nd Batt. Band is expected to be in attendance, swings and all other amusements will be on the grounds.

By order of Committee. ISSAC HOLMAN Secretary.

## Farm For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE. - The subscriber offers for sale her farm of 69 acres, in West Royalty, 4 miles from the city, fronting on the North River with good buildings thereon. Apply on the premises. Jane Fleagher. d&w-tt

## Masonic Temple Co

The Annual Meeting of the Masonic Temple Company, will be held in the Masonic Temple, on Wednesday, 14th day of July, 1897, at 8 o'clock; p. m. for the election of Directors and general business. By order, D. MacLEAN June 28-d3i, wli

# A Mighty Midsummer sale

## Weeks Big 10 Days Clearance Dress Goods, Capes, Millinery

The Jubilee is over. The superabundance of loyalty sentiment has spent itself. Queen Victoria has lived through it and so have we. We come back to every day business again with more vim than ever to serve you to our mutual interest

Commencing Friday, July 2nd, this big midsummer sale begins.

35c for Dress Goods worth up to ..... 80c  
50c for Dress Goods worth up to ..... 1.00

At 35c we offer three thousand two hundred and fifty yards of all kinds of dress goods - black and colored cashmere, serges, fancies, plain, bought from very best English and French makers, at this big midsummer sale 35c for goods worth up to 80c. Includes evening dress goods, light colored cashmeres, crepons, etc.

At 50c, worth up to \$1, the choicest dress goods in our stock, nearly all this season's importation. Plain, fancy, and light colored goods. This is one of the rarest offers we have ever made to the buying public.

## LADIES' STRAWS AND MILLINERY

10c for hats worth up to ..... 40c  
25c for hats worth up to ..... 60c  
50c for hats worth up to ..... 1.20

All shapes - Sailors, Flaps, Black and Colored fancies - all must go.

## Black and Colored Capes, Velvet and Lace Capes, EVERY CAPING 3 5 NEW THIS SPRING

At \$2.00 worth up to ..... \$4.15  
2.75 worth up to ..... 5.25  
At 4.00 best, worth up to ..... 8.25

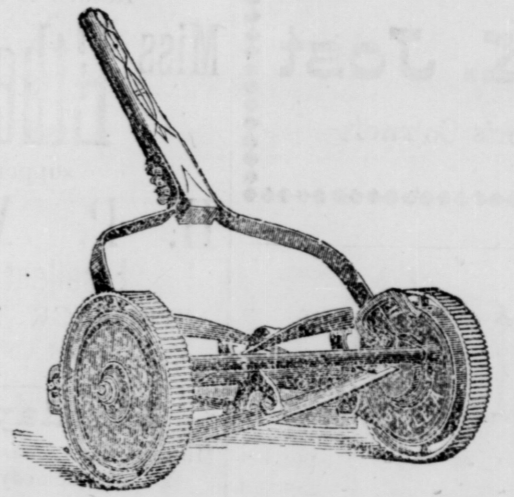
LADIES' WATERPROOFS. - Best English make. 20 per cent. discount off every garment;

Our big sale of Ladies' Blouses will still continue. Blouses from 25c up. Discount on all high priced Blouses.

Big midsummer Sale from July 2nd to 12th.

# W. A. WEEKS & CO.

The People's Store - Wholesale & Retail.



# CLEAN CUT.

Lawn Mowers from \$5 upwards. Screen Wire from 10c yard. Rubber Hose Nozzles, etc.

## Dodd & Rogers,

Wholesale & Retail.