

**RUFF**  
MEN FIND  
**D-TAR SOAP**  
EXCELLENT  
IT CLEANS THE  
SCALP, RELIEVES  
THE DRYNESS AND  
PREVENTS HAIR  
FALLING OUT.

Put up  
25¢

T. MINISTER."

wonder how much  
is to be kept up  
elections are over,  
ved the purpose for  
There are many  
this position of  
me of which I would

land, which is the  
Canadian and other  
mineral whom the  
insult on matters of  
s included the secre-  
different depart-  
ment of the govern-  
ment, the mem-  
ber of the privy coun-  
cil, a statesman wanted  
ade a privy coun-  
cil. It is almost essen-  
tially necessary. I  
met minister looking  
a constituency.  
Prior's status has  
those who ought to  
speak more candidly,  
e cannot sit in a cab-  
inet in office. It may  
at in a most momen-  
and's history, during  
the minister for war,  
sle, and his inferior  
herbert, sat in a Lord  
A more vulgar ob-  
rained. It has been  
with \$5,000 a year vote  
\$7,000? Could John  
y of Lancaster, with  
the Lord-Lieutenant,  
0,000 a year, or could  
t, often without office  
in any cabinet, as is  
?

berate and agree on  
but it cannot enforce  
through the officials of  
by legislation. That  
er of course from the  
of its deliberations is  
two instances only  
to the cabinet was al-  
was Lord Melbourne,  
new corn bill, putting  
door, saying: "Now  
e we go, is the bill  
price of corn or to  
way you please, but  
be same thing." The  
musing. The members  
administration called  
me day to consult him,  
n, but Lord and Lady  
in bed. "However,"  
Robert," said his Lady-  
mines wish to consult me  
day, they must consult  
me." The question will  
forth a member of the  
leave that to Mr.  
and the learning writ-  
se, to ponder and to de-  
CONSTITUTIONAL.

#### OTHERS TO KNOW.

Please state in your  
at if any sufferer from  
Lack of Enthusiasm,  
fanhood, etc., will write  
I will inform him by  
of charge, how to obtain a  
k for no money, having  
know how to sympathize  
and am only too glad  
them. I promise every-  
cy and as I do not, of  
pose myself either, I do  
oe. If you desire to get  
e address simply: P.O.  
Ont.

at Deseronto.  
nt, May 26.—Fire here  
oon and evening dis-  
nages, of which the far  
borne by the Rathbun  
lost a big flour mill,  
storehouses, an elevator  
the mill and shingle  
cks and lumber con-  
e cedar mill and the  
were saved. Rathbun's  
a quarter of a million.  
Roman Catholic Church  
f stores and residences  
and damaged.

Carter's Little Liver Pills  
biliousness or constipation,  
without them. They are  
small and easy to take.

#### DIED.

over, on the 26th inst.,  
e, relief of the late David  
e, aged 69 years.  
y on May 24, 1896, William  
e of Selkirkshire, Scotland,  
on the 26th inst., at the  
rmain Bennett, corner Oak  
nd avenues, James Burns, a  
claven, Perth, Scotland, aged

#### The Bridge Disaster.

ty on the 26th inst., Little  
beloved wife of Theodor  
velaud, Ohio, aged 38 years,  
ord, second daughter of Theo-  
e of Victoria, aged 16 years.  
I take place from the family  
lacona avenue, on Friday, the  
lock p.m.

nd May 26, William Arthur,  
only son of William Frank and  
on.

take place from the residence,  
ake and Clarke streets, on Fri-  
d from St. Barnabas church  
e accept this intimation.

and on May 26, Jesse B. Gordon,  
don, England, aged 45 years,  
e place from "Roccabella,"  
nt, at 10:30 a.m., and a few  
n St. Charles church.

the 26th inst., Minnie Victoria,  
er of W. A. Robertson,  
e take place from the residence,  
a street, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock  
e accept this intimation.

his city on the 26th inst.,  
son Patterson, drowned, ag-  
ake place from his late resi-  
street, at 3:30 on Friday.

## OUR OTTAWA SPECIAL.

Heartfelt Sympathy Through East-  
ern Canada With the Sufferers  
by the Tramway Accident.

Conference of Conservative Candi-  
dates—Postal Union Adjustments  
—The Locomotive Engineers.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 27.—The Eastern press  
is full of expressions of sorrow at yes-  
terday's sad calamity at Victoria.

The Conservative candidates in East-  
ern Ontario had a satisfactory confer-  
ence with Hon. Messrs. Haggart, Mon-  
tagne and Wood to-day. The outlook  
for the Government in this district is  
most satisfactory.

The marine department has been noti-  
fied that the Norwegian bark Ordovene  
was wrecked on St. Paul's island this  
morning. Five of the crew were  
drowned.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The Canadian govern-  
ment has been invited, as customary  
since this country joined the interna-  
tional postal union to send representa-  
tives to the quinquennial conference of  
the union to be held in Wash-  
ington, D. C., next year. This  
will be the first time that  
the conference has met outside  
of Europe. In order that the Canadian  
delegates may be well fortified with sta-  
tistics as to the amount of mail matter  
passing through the country and to  
facilitate the adjusting of accounts  
between the Dominion and other  
countries, W. D. Lesueur, Secre-  
tary of the Post Office Depart-  
ment, has been engaged for some  
weeks visiting points along the line  
of the C. P. R. between Ottawa and  
Vancouver. During the conference the  
amount which the U. S. will have to  
pay to Canada on account of the excess  
quantity of mail matter carried on the  
China and Japan steamers will be de-  
termined, as well as other questions of  
a kindred nature.

H. Hay, secretary-treasurer of the  
locomotive engineers' insurance scheme,  
resigned to-day. He was asked to re-  
sign last Saturday, but refused, as his  
appointment was for two years longer.  
Finally the convention decided to give  
him one year's salary, \$3,000, and accord-  
ingly he stepped out.

#### THE LE ROI MINE.

A Rossland dispatch to the Spokane  
Spokesman-Review contains the fol-  
lowing:

"What is your opinion of the Le Roi  
mine?" was asked of J. E. Pritchard, the  
famous London expert, after an eight  
hours' examination of that mine this  
afternoon.  
"It is the biggest thing I ever saw in  
my life. It is a marvel; a wonder."  
"Yes, I have been engaged in examin-  
ing mines for 37 years, and with the ex-  
ception of Cripple Creek, have seen every  
large gold mining camp in the world. I  
have been in Ballarat, Bendigo, Castle-  
maine, California, Australia, and Les-  
neburg, but must confess that the Le  
Roi has the best showing of any mine I  
ever saw in my life. I was completely  
thrilled through the mine from top to bottom,  
climbed and crawled. As I was tired,  
but still never came to the end of that  
marvelous body of ore. You have  
asked my opinion of the Le Roi, and  
although I had made up my mind to  
give no opinion of what I saw until after  
I had left, I reiterated that it is the big-  
gest gold mine in the world."

"When I came out of the mine Judge  
Turner showed me the surface, and I  
would not have missed it for my life."  
"What do you think of the camp in  
general?" was asked.  
"Ah, that is a difficult proposition. I  
have only been here a week, and have  
not made any thorough examination of  
anything outside the Le Roi, and I think  
therefore, give no opinion. At the same  
time, however, I by no means condemn  
it. I will tell you later."

Mr. Pritchard is here with A. J. Mc-  
Millan, in the interest of a big London  
syndicate, and is said to be the first ex-  
pert in London. At any rate, he was  
consulting engineer for Cecil Rhodes  
and others of Johannesburg.  
Monte Cristo is looking well, and the  
width of the ore body recently uncov-  
ered in the shaft is somewhat prob-  
lematical. It extends the full width of  
the shaft, say five feet, and the present foot-  
wall itself is a solid mass of ore. This  
shaft is now down to 100 feet. A tunnel  
is started here, and also it is the inten-  
tion of the directors to put on a double  
shift in the face of the old tunnel. The  
work of cross-cutting and stripping con-  
tinues.

The Josie still presents a most satis-  
factory appearance, and it is said that  
the 1,000-ton ore contract recently made  
with the Tacoma Smelting Company will  
easily be filled within the specified time,  
thirty days. The new machinery is set  
up, and will be given its trial run in a  
day or two. About the first of June the  
"machine" drills will be put to work in  
the stopes, and the Josie will then be in  
a position to put out at least 50 tons a  
day.

Frank Loring, managing director of  
the Mayflower Gold Mining Company,  
is much pleased at the appearance of  
the mine, and says he will ship the first  
ore over the transway from the Trail  
Creek camp. Two shifts are still at work  
on the tunnel, while more men have  
been put to work uncovering the sur-  
face. In one place a streak of ore two  
feet wide is already exposed.

#### EDWARD BLAKE'S SUCCESSOR IN DURHAM.

Robert Beith, M.P. for Durham, Ont., is  
another who recommends Dr. Agnew's  
Catarrhal Powder.

The observing public are commencing to  
ask, "Who has not a good word to say for  
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder?" Certainly  
the best citizens the Dominion over are  
talking its praises, and not without cause.  
Mr. Robert Beith, member in the Commons  
for Durham, the old constituency of Hon.  
Edward Blake, is another addition to the  
prominent citizens who use the medicine,  
and from their own experience  
can say that for cold in the head, catarrh  
in its different phases, and hay fever,  
there is no remedy to equal this. It never  
fails to relieve in ten minutes.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

## THE GROWTH OF THE WEST.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

One of the Liberal assertions is that  
the protection tariff retards the growth  
of the Canadian West, both actually and  
in comparison with the adjoining parts  
of the United States. A census of Man-  
itoba is to be taken this year, which  
there is the best reason to think will  
show that there is even less in this as-  
sertion than there is in most of those  
put forth by the opposition with the in-  
tent of hurting the government by cre-  
ating a popular impression that Canada  
is a commercially and politically deca-  
dent land. Manitoba between 1881  
and 1891, the two census years,  
increased in population from  
62,260 to 152,506, or at  
rate of 145 per cent. There is reason to  
believe that the numerical growth since  
1891 has been at a great rate as be-  
tween 1881 and 1891. Mr. Greenway,  
the Liberal Premier, when discussing  
with the Dominion government the  
claims of the province, in September last  
year, asserted that the population was  
then 208,000, and he had reason, no  
doubt, for the ground he took. It is not  
his purpose to harm his province  
by minimising the extent of its  
progress, whatever his party associ-  
ates elsewhere may think they see  
a profit in. Aside from Mr. Green-  
way's claim, however, there is evidence  
of the growth of population in Manitoba  
in the Dominion voters' lists. In the  
revision of 1891 there were 56,641 names  
on these lists; in that of 1894 there were  
65,684. The increase was 16 per cent. in  
three years. The same rate of growth  
in general population would give the  
province at the end of 1894, the time  
the voters' lists were completed, a popu-  
lation of 175,000 and 180,000, and  
there is no reason to doubt that the pro-  
vince is now, as Mr. Greenway claims, well  
over the 200,000 mark. That is a good  
rate of progress. It compares well with  
the growth of the neighboring territory  
of the United States. The area of Man-  
itoba is 73,956 square miles, of which  
9,890 square miles is covered by water.  
The area of the state of North Dakota,  
lying immediately south of Manitoba, is  
70,166 square miles. The census popu-  
lation of North Dakota in 1890 was 182,  
719. In 1894, according to the estimate  
of the Governor, given in the World Al-  
manac, it was 200,000. In three years  
there was claimed for North Dakota an  
increase of barely eighteen thousand.  
Between the census year  
of 1891 and 1894 (also three years),  
the voters' lists indicated a growth  
in Manitoba's population of nearly 25,  
000, and Mr. Greenway for five years  
claimed a growth of fifty-six thousand.  
Montana, with an area of 145,310 square  
miles, twice that of Manitoba, had a  
population in 1890 of 132,269. Its  
census estimated its population in 1894 at  
160,000. It also has evidently grown  
much more slowly than Manitoba.  
These two states adjoin the territory of  
Canada; they have many features in  
common with Canada. North Dakota  
especially is better situated than Man-  
itoba, in that it has a larger home  
population to draw from, while  
Montana has a greater area to  
draw to. The estimates of their own  
authorities indicate that neither of them  
is progressing as rapidly as the Cana-  
dian province, which started later in the  
race, had a smaller home population to  
feed it, and had to overcome the attrac-  
tion of the larger and earlier adver-  
tised West of the United States, and  
not only on the people of the Republic  
but on those of Canada. There is every  
reason to expect, therefore, that the  
census of 1896 will tell a tale that Man-  
itoba and Canada will be highly satis-  
fied with. One thing is sure, there is not,  
either in the Dakotas or Montana, with  
all their earlier advantages, a city to  
compare with Winnipeg in population  
or business enterprise.

#### "A CURIOUS MELANGE."

(From the Mail and Empire.)

At Westmount, near Montreal, the  
other day, Mr. Laurier declared that as  
soon as he reached office he would de-  
state his position on England to get  
preferential trade. Speaking at a  
layfield two weeks before this the hon.  
gentleman asserted that what he is after  
is unrestricted reciprocity, and that im-  
mediately he becomes Premier he will  
send a commission to Washington to get  
it. When at Winnipeg Mr. Laurier  
announced that free trade is his  
goal. He is going to give cheaper  
manufactures, and to tax raw material  
so as to raise a revenue. Dealing with  
the tariff issue at Montreal soon after  
this, the leader asserted that he would  
do no harm to industry. On the con-  
trary, he proposed to do good. A mod-  
erate protection would be given under a  
revenue tariff, and raw material such as  
coal and iron, would be made free.

Mr. Longley, one of the Nova Scotia  
ministers, has been talking at Stellat-  
ton, N. S., a coal mining centre. He  
says he is to continue the protection  
list. Mr. Martin declares that coal oil  
is to be made free, but Mr. Fraser and  
Mr. Lister in Lambton, say that coal oil  
is to be protected. Sir Richard Car-  
wright asserts that we are to have free  
trade, and no "half measure." He  
would be "sorry to see the issue reviv-  
ed down to a mere question of revenue  
tariff." Sir Oliver Wowat has read all  
the various statements, and he tells Mr.  
Laurier that, of course, protection is  
wrong, but he is glad to know that that  
gentleman is not going to be revolution-  
ary in his fiscal reforms. Everything is  
to be done gradually until finally the  
goal is reached, raw material, which, as  
we know, comes largely from the United  
States, being relieved of taxation as a  
preliminary move.

Mr. G. W. Ross asserts that we already  
get too many free goods from the United  
States, and that we discriminate against  
the Mother Country. Mr. Ross is hostile  
to Sir Oliver; Sir Oliver to Sir Rich-  
ard; Sir Richard to Mr. Laurier and Mr.  
Laurier to him. As a matter of fact,  
the doctors who are prescribing do not  
know "where they are at." They are  
offering every possible policy they can  
imagine, and if there is anything they  
do not want to see, it is the issue of  
tariff, why it is not to be solved. But  
what a terrible and, indeed, ridicu-  
lous spectacle we should have if these  
gentlemen were honest in their propo-  
sitions, and were to try to carry them  
out. Sir Oliver would have a revenue  
tariff in the Senate and Sir Richard  
free trade in the Commons, while Mr.  
Laurier's brace of commissions would  
be arranging, the one at Washington  
for discriminating against Great Britain,  
and the other at London for dis-  
crimination against the United States.

#### SOLID BUSINESS REASONS.

Mr. J. Y. Griffin, of the firm of Win-  
nipeg pork packers of that name, has  
been spending several days in Victoria.  
Like nearly all the business men of the  
East, he strongly favors the National  
Policy of protection, and he thus speaks  
of the results in his own line of business:  
"As to the pork industry in Mani-  
toba," he says, "it is increasing fast,  
so much so that our firm have found  
such a demand for cured meats as to  
make it necessary to enlarge our prem-  
ises. We have now in course of con-  
struction additions to our present plant  
that will double our capacity."

"Since my last visit here two years  
ago I cannot help but notice the progress  
made by Victoria, notwithstanding the  
general depression that has prevailed.  
Your magnificent holiday celebrations  
have certainly been a great success and  
so they should be as your citizens have  
spared no pains nor expense.  
And their remarkable hospitality ex-  
tended to visitors was much appreciated."

"As to politics, I may say that  
strange as it may seem I have heard  
more of the school question out here  
than even in Manitoba. It should  
never have been an issue of the cam-  
paign, and I think before June 23  
will, at least, drift into insignificance  
in Manitoba, more especially on ac-  
count of the recent speeches of Mr.  
Laurier in Quebec."

"With the advent of Sir Charles  
Tupper to power and his pro-  
gressive railway policy Manitobans  
look for the rapid development of the  
entire western country from Lake Su-  
perior to the Pacific coast. Regarding  
Sir Charles' reception in Winnipeg, it  
was there acknowledged by both sides  
to have been one of the grandest recep-  
tions ever held in the city. As for Hon.  
Hugh J. Macdonald's chances, his elec-  
tion I regard as a foregone conclusion,  
and by a very large majority, the feel-  
ing is so general in his favor."

#### LIGHTNING CHANGE POLITICIANS.

(From the Ottawa Citizen.)

At Guelph Mr. Foster spoke of the  
camelion-like changes in the Liberal  
trade policy to which the public has  
been treated for years. The series of  
dissolving views is not by any means  
complete until it goes on from day to day.  
At Westmount Mr. Madore said: "The  
Liberal party was not seeking to make  
any radical change in the tariff, but  
simply wished for a readjustment of the  
duties on a more equitable basis—a  
tariff which would assist the manufactur-  
er and at the same time would not  
press too heavily on the consumer."

Compare this statement with the lan-  
guage of his leader at Waterloo, Ont.,  
last year: "When we are in power we

will relieve the people of protection,  
which is a fraud, a delusion, and a rob-  
bery." And again, at Winnipeg: "I  
come before you to-night to preach to  
you the gospel of free trade. I denounce  
to you the policy of protection as being  
age. Yes, bondage, and I refer to bond-  
age in the same manner in which Ameri-  
can slavery was bondage."

Now, listen to him speaking at Oak-  
ville in January, 1894: "Gentlemen,  
the only way in which Quebec can re-  
cover its old-time prosperity as a mar-  
time city is by adopting the policy of  
freedom of trade as it exists in the  
mother country, old England." At Mon-  
treal, in 1895, he said: "The Liberal  
party believe in free trade on the broad  
lines of a free trade in Great Britain.  
And at Winnipeg: "Sir, our policy is  
freedom of trade such as exists in Eng-  
land, such as is practised in Great Brit-  
ain. I propose that we should follow  
England's example and open our ports  
to the products of the world."

#### THOUSANDS OF DEAD.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

The City of St. Louis and Sur-  
rounding Country Overwhelmed  
by a Cyclone.  
Mississippi Steamers Sink With All  
on Board—A Terrible  
Story.

CHICAGO, May 27.—One of the great-  
est disasters of recent years overwhelm-  
ed the city of St. Louis to-night in the  
shape of a cyclone which began shortly  
after five o'clock and for thirty minutes  
tore in an awful way through the city at  
the rate of over eighty miles an hour.  
Although reports from there are very  
meagre, on account of the almost total  
destruction of the telegraph wires, it  
seems certain that the number  
of dead and wounded will be  
fully one thousand, and the dam-  
age amount to millions of dollars.  
The city hospital, which fortunately sur-  
vived the storm, is filled to overflowing  
with mangled men, women and chil-  
dren, and the morgue within two hours  
after the end of the storm was so full of  
corpses that it was necessary to pro-  
vide other quarters for the recep-  
tion of the dead. In addition to  
those who were killed in their houses  
and in the streets, hundreds of the dead  
are beneath the waters of the Missis-  
sippi river. Of all the steamers on the  
levee when the storm broke out, but one  
is now afloat. All the others have gone  
down, in many instances every soul  
on board being lost, and in  
others not over two or three  
being able to reach a place  
of safety. Among the boats destroyed  
is the excursion steamer Great Repub-  
lic, one of the largest steamers on the  
lower river. Not a man escaped from  
her, and it is said she was crowded with  
excursionists when the storm came.

#### REVENUE AND TAXATION.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

One of the favorite devices of the Op-  
position advocates in the present campaign  
is to point to the fact that the ordinary  
expenditure in 1878 was \$23,500,000,  
while last year it was \$38,000,000 and to  
claim the increase as an evidence of  
Conservative extravagance. There has  
been an increase in the expenditure  
under the Conservative government. The  
Liberals failed in their plan of getting the  
Canadian Pacific Railway built. The  
Conservatives had to complete the work.  
The Conservative party, represented by  
the government and its parliamentary  
majority, has also devoted much money  
to the purpose of aiding in the construc-  
tion of public works, canals, channel  
deepening, etc., and in aid of railway  
lines. The result is that Canada, in pro-  
portion to her population, is one of the  
best served countries in the world in re-  
gard to rail communication.

The Intercolonial railway has also been  
greatly extended since the Liberals went  
out of power. All that, of course, in-  
volved expenditure, of which, it may be  
added, the great majority of the people  
have repeatedly expressed their ap-  
proval. The increase of expenditure  
does not, however, imply a correspond-  
ing increase in taxation. The total  
revenue of 1894-5, the last fiscal  
year, was \$38,759,229. This only  
\$25,448,198 was raised by taxation, that  
is by customs and excise duties. The  
rest came from the operation of govern-  
ment railways, the post office, revenue  
from public works, etc. It was simply  
pay for services rendered to individuals,  
and is no more a tax on the people than  
are the telegraph tolls or the railway  
fares they pay when they communicate  
with their friends.

#### AFRAID OF HIS "FRIENDS."

MONTRÉAL, May 27.—(Special)—It was  
heralded throughout Quebec that Sir  
Oliver Mowat, as champion of the On-  
tario Catholics, would stand side by side  
with the Liberal leader, Mr. Laurier,  
and his benchmen, last Friday, at a  
meeting to-day in Beauharnois. It will  
be remembered that this is the meeting  
to which the Liberals were thinking of  
inviting Archbishop Langevin. Sir  
Oliver, however, has changed the pro-  
gramme somewhat, for he declined to  
attend the meeting. It is generally ad-  
mitted that this is an awful blow to Mr.  
Laurier in Quebec.

Toronto, May 27.—(Special)—Sir  
Oliver Mowat has decided not to go to  
Quebec to take part in the campaign.  
His first appearance with Mr. Laurier  
will be in London, Ont., on June 3.

A World dispatch from Montreal says  
that Mr. Tarte explains that Sir Oliver  
Mowat objects to out-door meetings, but  
he will be in Quebec after June 8.

#### RECEIVED 800 WORTH OF GOOD FROM EACH BOTTLE.

The Words of the Rev. James Maycock, of  
St. John, N. B., Concerning South Amer-  
ican Kidney Cure.

This clergyman never spoke truer words.  
He had suffered for a long time from kid-  
ney trouble, and, as he said, "I had to this  
will certainly become the case if a remedy  
is not secured that he was fated to die  
of kidney disease."  
The manufacturers of South American Kid-  
ney Cure, with septicemia, perhaps, had  
he tried the medicine, and felt much bene-  
fited within two days, and using his own  
language: "I have taken in all four  
bottles and consider that I have received  
\$100 worth of good from each bottle. My  
figure is not nearly so bad as it was, when  
kidney disease is not stayed, death quickly  
follows."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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with mangled men, women and chil-  
dren, and the morgue within two hours  
after the end of the storm was so full of  
corpses that it was necessary to pro-  
vide other quarters for the recep-  
tion of the dead. In addition to  
those who were killed in their houses  
and in the streets, hundreds of the dead  
are beneath the waters of the Missis-  
sippi river. Of all the steamers on the  
levee when the storm broke out, but one  
is now afloat. All the others have gone  
down, in many instances every soul  
on board being lost, and in  
others not over two or three  
being able to reach a place  
of safety. Among the boats destroyed  
is the excursion steamer Great Repub-  
lic, one of the largest steamers on the  
lower river. Not a man escaped from  
her, and it is said she was crowded with  
excursionists when the storm came.

#### REVENUE AND TAXATION.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

One of the favorite devices of the Op-  
position advocates in the present campaign  
is to point to the fact that the ordinary  
expenditure in 1878 was \$23,500,000,  
while last year it was \$38,000,000 and to  
claim the increase as an evidence of  
Conservative extravagance. There has  
been an increase in the expenditure  
under the Conservative government. The  
Liberals failed in their plan of getting the  
Canadian Pacific Railway built. The  
Conservatives had to complete the work.  
The Conservative party, represented by  
the government and its parliamentary  
majority, has also devoted much money  
to the purpose of aiding in the construc-  
tion of public works, canals, channel  
deepening, etc., and in aid of railway  
lines. The result is that Canada, in pro-  
portion to her population, is one of the  
best served countries in the world in re-  
gard to rail communication.

The Intercolonial railway has also been  
greatly extended since the Liberals went  
out of power. All that, of course, in-  
volved expenditure, of which, it may be  
added, the great majority of the people  
have repeatedly expressed their ap-  
proval. The increase of expenditure  
does not, however, imply a correspond-  
ing increase in taxation. The total  
revenue of 1894-5, the last fiscal  
year, was \$38,759,229. This only  
\$25,448,198 was raised by taxation, that  
is by customs and excise duties. The  
rest came from the operation of govern-  
ment railways, the post office, revenue  
from public works, etc. It was simply  
pay for services rendered to individuals,  
and is no more a tax on the people than  
are the telegraph tolls or the railway  
fares they pay when they communicate  
with their friends.

The revenue outside of the taxation  
has more than doubled under Conser-  
vative administration. In 1878-9 it was  
only \$4,040,000. Last year it was  
\$8,551,000. In 1878 the postal receipts  
were \$1,172,418. In 1895 they were  
\$2,792,789. They more than doubled  
under the Conservative government,  
indicating a large increase in the  
business of the country. The re-  
venue from public works, including gov-  
ernment railways, was \$1,835,149 in  
1878. In 1895 it was \$3,845,666. It was  
more than doubled during the Conserva-  
tive rule, and this in spite of the fact  
that canal tolls have been greatly re-  
duced since Mr. Mackenzie's time.  
Neither of these increases represented a  
cent of additional taxation of the peo-  
ple. They involved, however, an in-  
crease in the expenditure, represented  
on the other side of the account by an  
addition to the income.

It is not to be expected that a railway  
which earns \$3,000,000 a year can be  
operated as cheaply as a railway that  
only earns \$1,500,000. A postal depart-  
ment with over 8,000 offices to serve can-  
not be run as cheaply as one which  
manages only five thousand. But the  
larger outgo brings in larger  
receipts, and, in the case of  
the government railways, a Conser-  
vative minister has brought the Inter-  
colonial from a condition of continuous  
deficits to a state that it no longer in-  
volves any charge on the revenue to  
operate it.

When the increase in the receipts  
from the post office, public works and  
railways are taken into consideration,

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