

THE BUDGET SPEECH IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 1)

was liable to be sold. In that way they took the property without representation, which was unconstitutional. That appeared to him a very grave injustice.

SLOW PROGRESS

They knew that reforms of this kind come very slowly. It was not so very long ago since married women were classed under the law with lunatics and infants—(Laughter)—who could not legally hold property. It was only after years of hard effort and agitation that they obtained a status under the Married Women's Property Act, making them independent of their husbands. In the incorporated town of Summerside about twenty years ago they passed an act giving widows and spinners the right to vote, provided they were assessed and paid their taxes. Some years afterwards when the act was amended they still included this provision. When the acts for the incorporation of Georgetown, Souris and Alberton were passed women there were recognized in the same way. The question naturally arises then, if these women had their rights respected and recognized in these incorporated towns, and retained when the acts were amended, showing that not only were they qualified to vote but exercised that vote to the advantage of the community, why, in a larger sphere where their influence could be similarly brought to bear in the elections of the legislature, were these people not considered capable of exercising a vote?

CAPABLE AND ABLE

It was as much an injustice to them to exclude them from a vote for the legislature as it would be for the incorporated towns. This principle was recognized by many countries, and in New Zealand the woman exercised the vote with general satisfaction. Similarly in the state of Wyoming and other states their status was recognized and acted upon. As showing that women are capable of carrying on the work of a community they had only to recall the many instances where they held prominent public positions. In Chicago, that city of enormous population, the educational system had at the head of it a woman. To whatever position they attained they had shown ability to discharge their duties. Whenever they had power and influence they had exercised it in favour of the home and the protection of the children. In England the suffragettes had gone to lengths which he did not altogether approve in their demand for the vote, but the circumstances here were different, and because they did not say the tactics of the suffragettes in England were right, that was not a sufficient reason why the system under which the women suffered an injustice here should be allowed to continue. They must remember in England each time women's suffrage came before the House of Commons it had passed its second reading by even increasing majorities. He felt it was an anomaly that while every male person who owned property was entitled to representation, widows and spinners who were similarly qualified should not have the right to vote.

THE CHAIRMAN put Mr. Jenkin's amendment which was carried, and then called for other amendments. THE SPEAKER pointed out that having passed from the first part of the motions to take the amendment of Mr. Jenkin's, it was not competent to go back.

So women are still disfranchised. Clause 23, providing for occasional absence of a voter qualified to vote in respect of the payment of his road tax or civic poll tax, was discussed at some length. The bill, as drafted, provided that an absence of three months would not disqualify. After discussion, participated in by Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Mr. John Richards, Mr. J. A. Dewar, Mr. J. H. Buntain, Mr. Speaker Wyatt, all of whom favored an extension, the clause was amended to read "four months."

Section 31 was amended by inserting after "real property," line 2 the words "within the electoral district in which he claims to have a vote."

The bill was considered to section 35 when at six o'clock the Chairman reported progress.

A number of bills were reported by the Private Bills Committee.

HON. W. S. STEWART presented a petition for the incorporation of the Souris Silver Fox Co. Ltd., also for the incorporation of the Island Blue Fox Co. Ltd. Bills read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

MR. A. A. McDONALD presented a bill for the incorporation of the Souris Electric Light Co. Bill read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourned at 8 o'clock.

THE BUDGET The Assembly Chamber was filled to capacity last night, when the Hon. J. A. Matheson, Premier, made his Budget Speech.

In the audience were many ladies many of whom were from out of town. Among the out-of-town gentlemen present were Rev. J. A. McDonald, P. F. Grand River, Mr. Thomas McNutt, Malpeque. Among the ladies were Mrs. J. A. Matheson, Mrs. S. R. Jenkins, Mrs. Chas. Dalton, The Misses Dalton, Mrs. P. M. N. Bealrose, Mrs. P. Conroy, Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. Bentley, Miss Jenkins, Miss Ross, P. E. Island Hospital.

read a second time to-morrow. On motion of Hon. J. A. McDonald, bill to incorporate The Taylor Black Fox Co. Ltd. was referred to the Private Bills Committee.

THE BUDGET SPEECH

THE PREMIER, who rose at a quarter past eight, was received with applause. He said it would be remembered that the period covered by the public accounts to December 31 was fifteen months, two months and two days of which the Palmer government was in power. The balance of 13 months except two days the present government was in power. The public accounts to December 31 showed the financial position of the province for part of which they were responsible and part for which they were not. They would perhaps have seen a statement made by the Premier, which was just as responsible as a whole dozen of others emanating from the same source, that the present government was responsible for an increase of indebtedness. They would see how far true that statement was from the figures he would submit. On the 2nd December when they took over from the Palmer Government they found that in the two months and two days that their predecessors had been in office they had succeeded in running up a deficit of \$33,000. How did that accord with the statement in the Patriot? That fact was suppressed and the false statement made that the Government had run up a debt. Was that all they had to face? In addition to the \$33,000 of a deficit there was a further liability of \$84,969. That, too, they had to deal with, and that had been very busily engaged in discharging those liabilities handed over to them. The total amount of that liability was \$167,000.

THE NET DEFICIT

At the close of last year, viz., at December 31, there was again a deficit of \$108,500 but against that they had reduced the sinking fund by \$18,000 leaving an actual net deficit of \$89,000. Now although their policy was as far as possible to pay every dollar they owed up to the end of the financial year, yet there were still a number of outstanding accounts for various reasons such as uncompleted contracts, and accounts in dispute, still unpaid. The total of these unpaid bills was \$32,000, and adding that to the total of \$89,000, gave a total of \$122,000. That was, on December 31 the whole amount of their indebtedness was \$122,000 for the fifteen months covered by the public accounts. Now they must remember when the present Government came into office they were faced with a deficit of \$83,000 and liabilities of \$84,969, a total of \$167,969. They had reduced that total of liabilities to \$122,000, which meant a net reduction of \$45,000. (Applause.)

INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION.

Had they any verification of that statement? Realizing the difficulty they had experienced for many years of ever getting a true statement of the unpaid liabilities of their predecessors at the end of each financial year, the Government engaged two independent accountants, Mr. Rossborough and Mr. Dench, bankers of recognized ability and standing, and asked them to get up exactly what their position was at December 31, 1911, and again at December 31, 1912. Now the Premier stated that these experts had only given part of the story, that they had been asked to give only what suited the Government. That statement was not according to fact; there was no truth in it, as anyone could find for themselves by referring to the published instructions given these special auditors which was to find out the exact state of the Government's liabilities up to December 31. Each of the queries put to the auditors was intended to help the other to find out how things stood, and to prob the financial position to the bottom. They did sift to the bottom, and with what result? They found that at December 31, 1911, the debt was \$904,000. Adding to this the deficit of \$83,000 and the liabilities of \$84,961 incurred by the Palmer Government, they found the total indebtedness to be \$1,072,000. Now they adopted the same procedure with regard to accounts for the past financial year, the independent audit being undertaken by Mr. Rossborough alone. Mr. Dench having been meanwhile transferred to another province, and what was the result? During the first period covered by the audit the indebtedness was found to be \$1,072,000, and in the second \$1,027,000, or a total reduction of \$45,000. (Applause.) Now that statement stands on the reputation of two skilled accountants and bankers whose reputation, which is their capital, is at stake on the reputation of the Government who are willing to have them verified by any authority who cares to take the trouble to go into the matter for themselves. Yet they had in that newspaper, which once had a reputation for truthfulness, (it is true a long time ago) stating that this independent verification was nothing less than a false witness, stating that these men of unblemished reputation were not free and independent auditors. There was not a single man in the province who knew anything about finance and auditing but knew that that report was true and set forth the real facts about the financial position of the province. (Applause.) Did that tell the whole story? Did the present Government claim the whole credit for the improvement? Here was a qualification. The order-in-council to the auditors invited them to show, in addition to the previous liabilities also any uncollected taxes, and these they found to amount to \$84,000. Deducting this from the \$1,072,000 left a balance of \$1,038,000. On Dec. 31, 1912 there was still \$83,000 of uncollected taxes, and this from the \$1,038,000 left a balance of \$1,004,000, or a net reduction in favour of the present Government of \$4,000. (Applause.) So that if they cut off the two financial periods, and showed exactly the posi-

tion of the liabilities then and now they showed a reduction in round figures of \$4,000—the exact amount being \$4,712. Now those figures could not be regained. They were, as he had said, open for the inspection of the highest authorities they could obtain to examine and pass the accounts of the province. (Applause.)

NEWSPAPER INACCURACIES

When they saw it stated otherwise in The Patriot they would know that that paper was not speaking the truth. But if they wished to see the inaccuracy of that paper they had but to refer to a statement made by it that evening—a statement not one it made in criticizing the Government. It stated that Mr. Bentley had been paid \$200 as law clerk to the Government. That statement did not surprise him; it was on a par with everything it had to say about the transactions of the Government, and he would not trouble to refer to it, were it not that Mr. Bentley was not a member of that House and so was unable to defend himself there. The statement simply was not true. Mr. Bentley did not receive \$200 for being law clerk. It was similar to the paper's statement about the deficits. At one date it was given as \$90,000, at another \$108,000, at another \$154,000—jumping from total to total in a manner sufficient to make a dancing dervish puzzled to follow its financial juggling with the figures. (Laughter.)

ESTIMATES AND ACTUALITIES

Proceeding the Premier said that last year he estimated the total deficit at \$115,246, while the actual deficit was \$108,669. The result had been better by \$6,577 than they had anticipated. In the fifteen months covered by the accounts they had received only four quarters Dominion subsidies, while they had five quarters' expenditure except for teachers' salaries of which they had six. In the thirteen months they had been in power they had paid \$27,000 more to the teachers than had been estimated for. For many years the practice had been to drag into the next financial year as many of the unpaid bills as possible. This they had put a stop to, and their object had been to pay everything that was due to the end of the financial year, and this they had been able to do with the exception of unfinished contracts and accounts about which there was any doubt. Their policy had been and would be to discharge all their liabilities with the close of each year, and to bring the amount of unpaid liabilities such as he had mentioned, down in a special account showing the true indebtedness of the province.

THE OLD POLICY.

That was a complete new departure so far as the Government of this Province was concerned. How much could one tell of the financial condition of the Province by taking up the accounts of 1911? He was safe in saying that they could not have any idea how they stood by referring to these accounts as their true liabilities were not shown. In order to have a correct idea of how any business stood they must not only know what was paid out and what was received, but also how much there was still to pay. Any business man looking over his paid bills and receipts might think he was in a flourishing condition, but were he to take into account his unpaid bills he would probably discover he was a bankrupt. That was the system their predecessors had pursued, and while the present Government was in opposition for ten years they had been endeavoring to get the amount of unpaid debts at the end of each financial year but they never succeeded. Now that they were in office they had determined to do as they had urged their predecessors to do. They realized they would be in a worse position than their predecessors if they failed to do what they had contended that their predecessors ought to have done.

AN EXCELLENT STAFF.

As he had stated they had done \$6,577 better than they had estimated they would do, and in that connection he would like to say that they were greatly indebted to the Government staff for the able assistance they had given them in the work. They had a magnificent staff of officials who worked with the greatest zeal and aided the Government in every way. Without that assistance the Government could not have done so well as they had.

SUBSIDIES.

Proceeding to refer to the revenue the Premier said in the matter of subsidies from the Dominion Government, it was an old story that the Provincial Government had received a grant of \$100,000. They received also for agriculture \$26,000. Delegates from this Government represented to the Dominion Government that a division of the agricultural grant on a basis of population would not be an equitable one. In this Province the larger proportion of the population live in the country. In other Provinces the cities carry the bulk of the population so that in the latter, on a basis of population, a large part of the agricultural grant would be on account of the city population.

PROVINCE SOLVENT

During the past year the province was on a solvent basis financially for the first time in 40 years. The period of thirteen months deferred to was the first time in 40 years in which an actual reduction was made in the debt of the province.

OYSTER INDUSTRY

During this same period the Government had entered into an arrangement with the Dominion Government with respect to oyster areas. He believed that from the development of

this industry a great revenue would be derived within the next few years. Fourteen years ago the oyster fisheries in Rhode Island yielded a revenue of \$6,000. Last year the revenue had increased to \$33,000 and the area under cultivation was less than that available in Richmond Bay alone. In this industry the province has a source of wealth unequalled in any other province in Canada.

FALCONWOOD HOSPITAL

The expenditure on Falconwood Hospital had increased and the Government was making preparation for even greater expenditure this year. As the province grows in wealth it should grow in charity. Those in a position to help their fellowmen ought to see that the aged and the infirm should not suffer. The province had in Dr. Goodwill rare man, the result of his application, his diligence and his constant watchfulness was simply marvellous. The Premier instanced a recent visit to the Hospital when he had occasion to see the influence exerted by him over the patients. On his rounds the patients welcomed the doctor and in many ways showed their faith and confidence in him. He had seen Dr. Goodwill experiment with a class of patients, one of whom acted as teacher demonstrating some mathematical problems on a blackboard. The exercise seemed to divert their attention from the mental troubles, and he believed, in at least some cases, directed them towards sanity. He wished he could induce the editor of The Patriot to join the class. (Laughter.)

FULFILLING PROMISES

The Government had made some promises previous to election. These were now endeavoring to fulfil. In the matter of education they had made some changes which already had proved beneficial. They had increased the salaries of the teachers by a bonus system, and they were arranging for a further increase this year. Every teacher regardless of class shall receive one dollar per head for every pupil in attendance provided the average attendance is not less than 60 per cent of the pupils in the district and that the amount does not exceed \$25. It was hoped that this would result in better attendance as well as in increased salaries for the teachers. The bonus to teachers had fallen, under the late Government to \$400. The present Government had increased it to \$1,500. They had provided for better inspection of schools so that young teachers would have the benefit of the experience of men of known qualification. Mr. Crockett, who had for some time been a successful teacher in the Hillsboro Consolidated School had been engaged as an inspector and there would be five inspectors in all, all of them tried, proved and capable men. Ninety schools would be allotted to each and this, together with the special aid given to teachers, he had no doubt, would provide a revival in education. The Government has taken the first step towards providing a pension for aged teachers. It was only a first step however and the matter is still under consideration and it is hoped that more liberal provision for this worthy object will be the result. The schools had been depleted, many of the best teachers had left the Province, but even in the past year the tide had turned and, it was hoped, that ere long many who had gone elsewhere would be induced to return to take up the profession in their native land.

ANOTHER WANT.

Another want was a hospital for contagious diseases, as at present the want of such an institution entails serious loss especially on hotels and boarding houses. Students also have been subjected to much inconvenience and loss of time as well as financial loss because they happened to be boarders where such diseases had broken out and were consequently isolated. Throughout the whole Province the loss through segregation not to speak of injury to health was very serious. This is an institution that should be provided for.

A GREAT FUTURE.

He might say much more. If he had succeeded in showing what had been done in the past by his Government and had given a correct forecast of what he hoped would yet be done the people would take a more optimistic view of the Province than he had done in many years. He hoped that the appeal made on behalf of the charitable institutions of the Province and the noble example set by the Hon. Chas. Dalton, would be the means of opening wider the doors through which the unfortunate and the sick could be benefited. No part of Canada is better fitted for a profitable and pleasant living than Prince Edward Island. The outlook was bright and he hoped that the children would be taught to estimate their advantages at their true value. With every advance made by the Province our people at home would be encouraged to remain and our friends who had gone abroad encouraged to return. He hoped to see in the not distant future every section of the country enjoying equal privileges with the cities and that prosperity would continue to abound. This would be advancement and he looked forward with hope and confidence believing that the results of the present year would be an earnest of greater things yet to be. (Great applause.)

NATURE STUDY

In connection with the Department of Agriculture it was proposed to give a short course in Nature Study similar to that recently given in Agriculture. Teachers would be given the privilege of attending a course of lectures in Prince of Wales College where certificates would be granted. The salaries of teachers securing these certificates would be increased. It was hoped that by this means the education imparted in the schools would be made more suitable to the requirements of the province. The Government was also arranging for a better system of Normal training, which was one of the weaknesses of the former system, and he believed that a plan now under consideration would meet the requirements most satisfactorily.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

It was proposed to spend for Public Works about \$50,000, the same as last year. It would be remembered that last year \$10,000 was expended on creosoted lumber. Half of this lumber was used, the remainder being still on hand and representing now a much greater value than when purchased as the price of lumber had greatly increased.

THE SURPLUS.

In estimating the surplus for the fifteen months he reminded the House that they had, in addition \$5,000 worth of lumber, had paid \$2,000 in

trains of Government he was himself more lavish and more extravagant than his opponents. His promise that taxation would be done away with and that deficits would cease had not been fulfilled as clearly indicated by the reports just tabled and after the many pledges given by him throughout the country he and his followers will be in a false position when they again face the country if they ever will.

LOOKING FORWARD.

"This year," said the Premier, "is our own. Unlike the past fifteen months when we had the honor of sharing our indebtedness with our predecessors, we shall assume full responsibility for revenue and expenditure."

For the first time in the history of the Province the estimated expenditure exceeds half a million. In discussing the needs of the Province some years ago, with a gentleman in this House, he asked his friend how much, in his opinion, would be required to supply the actual needs. His friend said "half a million at least," and he wondered if the time would ever come when this amount would be available. This time has now arrived. The estimated revenue is \$501,776 and he counted confidently on a reduction of \$16,000 in the debt and the absolute wiping off of the debt which has been the curse of the Province for many years. And now what is there to look forward to? The Province is in a position of solvency. The revenue is expanding in many lines. There are many things that the maine body have forgotten. The magnificent gift made by the Honorable Charles Dalton, meant for the relief of one of these classes, would be an incentive to other wealthy men to make similar provision for other needs. The Government has placed in the estimates a sum sufficient to assist the Tuberculosis Sanitarium made possible by the munificence of Mr. Dalton but there with Dr. Goodwill the requirements of the Province with respect to the doctor expressed the opinion that one great need was an institution for the treatment of nervous diseases. By taking hold of these cases in their earlier stages he believed that much of the insanity now prevalent in the Province would be prevented. One of the reasons attributed by Dr. Goodwill for the number of patients in Falconwood was the reluctance of friends to send their patients to the hospital while they were home. The number of weak-minded and defective as shown by the report of Falconwood Hospital, while appalling, indicates not so much that insanity is on the increase but that practically all the mentally afflicted are now being cared for. Dr. Goodwill, when asked as to whether insanity was on the increase, as indicated by the hospital returns, replied that he had grave doubts about it.

THE PREMIER—"Will we last forever?" MR. RICHARDS—"No, but you will not have the courage to face the people." The Premier had called attention to the fact that the late Government's accounts had been reported upon by external auditors. Whether the methods adopted by these auditors was suggested by the Government or not he did not know but there are many methods of making out accounts. His friend, the Premier, had been looking at the accounts incorrectly. A gentleman in this House some years ago had preached the doctrine that debt was a credit to the Government.

SOME HONORABLE MEMBER—"That was Capt. Read." MR. RICHARDS, continuing, said, "The author of that idea must have been a follower of the present Premier." The auditors were asked to ascertain the debts of the late Government up to December 31, 1911, and also to ascertain the liabilities. Nothing was said about the assets of the Province. To find the true standing of the Province at that time it was necessary to ascertain the assets as well as the liabilities. As a matter of fact there was at that time \$890,000 to the credit of the Province at Ottawa. The public works of the Province were in excellent condition and everything in good shape to meet the needs of the people. The auditors had they so chosen could have shown this as a result of twenty-one years of Liberal rule. The Liberals had come into power with numerous bills unpaid and public works in a state of ruin, an heirloom from their Conservative predecessors. But intelligent people of today are far more concerned with what the Government is doing than with what their predecessors have done in the past. What was the Government doing? As disclosed in the public accounts submitted the debt of the Province was on December 31, 1911, \$904,000 and on December 31, 1912, \$994,000, an increase of practically \$90,000.

This was the biggest increase in debt in the history of the Province. His friend, the Premier, was great on increases. He had increased the taxes, increased the debt and increased the deficits. Here Mr. Richards reviewed the accounts stating that in the year covered by the present Government no credit was given for \$62,000 taxes collected and claiming that the late Government should be credited with at least three-quarters of this or \$48,000, which would reduce the alleged deficit by this much. The amount of Dominion subsidy due, he claimed, was not properly a liability and should not have been so credited. The Liberals last year increased the debt by only \$26,000. The present Government had taken out of the people in taxes over \$112,000, not including many receipts such as road, land and income taxes. They had also received a subsidy of \$126,000. With this amount one would suppose that they could have made ends meet. Then there was the dog tax, amounting to \$6,000, which was supposed to have been spent upon the roads. When the Government passed this act they claimed it was with the object of ridding the country of curs. He claimed that sufficient notice had been given and that as a result many had been obliged to pay taxes on dogs whose lives had been sacrificed, but which, unfortunately, had been in the flesh on the 15th of March last, although notice of the dog tax had not been given until after that date. In connection with the dog tax he noticed a great discrepancy in some districts, one district paying only \$2.00 when others had paid as much as \$30 and \$40. He hoped that some honorable member would explain this. He had previously intimated that in other countries the dog tax had been put into a fund to recoup those who lost sheep by the ravages of dogs, but was met with the statement that these countries had municipal government. He could not see how this would affect the question. One member of the Government had objected to this fund on the ground that it would enable dishonest farmers to collect compensation for old and decrepit sheep dying by the roadside and which they would arrange to have been bitten by dogs. This member would have a fearful account to give to his constituents and he feared he would be politically hanged. He would advise him to stick to his guns, however, as he might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb. It was suggested at the beginning of the present regime that if the Government be given sufficient rope they would do the rest themselves. They are doing it. He would like to ask in what department the economy practice had been observed. The administration of justice, one of the largest spending departments, shows a large increase. The Premier, when in opposition, used to make much noise of the extravagance of Government, but today it is more extravagant than ever. There are, it is true, many prosecutions—perhaps owing to the change of Government. The executive council shows an increase of \$2,500 more than under the late Government. The charges for mileage are very much greater although the miles are no longer than under the former Government.

He was pleased to see that the Dominion Government was following the example set by the late Liberal Government in extending aid to agriculture. All the Provinces are participating in this, each receiving its share of the \$10,000,000. It is no sense a subsidy and the share secured by this Province should not have been so credited. The expenditure in education is always large. When in opposition the present Government condemned the existing system as all wrong but when they came into power they left it severely alone. The increase given to teachers of which much had been said was not as large as it had been pictured and amounts to about \$12 per head. This year the appropriation is substantially increased. Whether the increase will satisfy the teachers when they figure on the \$100,000 of Ottawa remained to be seen. He had read with much interest the report of the Superintendent of Education and was much pleased with his suggestion about consolidation. He believed this could be carried out successfully. It was following out the line recommended by the education commission appointed by the late Government.

It was proposed to increase the salary of the Commissioner of Public Works. He did not begrudge his friend the increase although the Premier when in opposition had found fault with a grant of \$300 for travelling expenses for the former incumbent.

THE PREMIER interjected, "I did not object to the \$300 for travelling expenses. What I objected to was drawing the \$300 without travelling." MR. RICHARDS, continuing, complimented the Government on following the example set by their predecessors with reference to steel bridges but thought the picture of the North River Bridge with the present Commissioner in the foreground would not be complete without adding that of the late Commissioner, as it was during his regime that the plans of the bridge were made and the contract let.

He believed the present road system would never be satisfactory. A similar system was in vogue in New Brunswick and that Province had the worst roads in Canada. There are too many officials, many of them incompetent. The roads at present are the worst in the history of the Province and he was informed that it would require \$50,000 to \$75,000 to repair damage done by the recent freshets. The system is not working satisfactorily and is more expensive by \$20,000 than the former system.

The Premier promised a surplus at the end of the present year. If it materializes it will be a matter of satisfaction to the people. He trusted that the public service would be kept up. It should not be difficult starting out with a subsidy of \$372,000, besides increases in taxes to make ends meet. If there is no surplus it will indicate poor management on the part of the Government. It was one thing to predict and another to bring to pass.

He quite agreed with what the Premier had said with regard to the prosperity of Canada and the Province. There never was more optimism in the history of the Province than now.

The lure of the West which had unfortunately taken so many of our young people away is fading out and our people are looking more to our own land and to its possibilities than ever before. (Applause.)

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON ETC. (Special to The Guardian) TORONTO, April 9.—Northern winds. Fair and not much change in temperature. The temperature at three o'clock this morning by the Rexall Store Tested Thermometer with a northern exposure was twenty-four degrees above zero and with a southern exposure twenty-two above. THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was cloudy with westerly winds and light snow showers, clearing at night. The lowest temperature recorded yesterday was twenty-nine degrees above zero and the highest was thirty-five above. The lowest the previous night was twenty-two above. At nine a. m. it was thirty above, and at nine p. m. twenty-nine above. The tide will be high this afternoon at 12:27 and tomorrow at 12:54; it will be high tomorrow morning at 2 and Saturday at 2:47. The sun sets this evening at 6:41 and tomorrow at 6:42; it rises tomorrow at 5:18, and Saturday morning at 5:20 and Saturday night at 5:20. There was a new moon on Sunday, April 6th at 1:48 p. m. The first quarter of the moon will be on Monday, April 14th at 1:39 p. m. The length of today will be thirteen hours and eighteen minutes. See lots for sale on McGill Ave., adjoining the residence of Mr. Edward Carson. (From Yesterday's Evening Guardian) The temperature at 3:30 o'clock this morning by the Rexall Store Tested Thermometer with a northern exposure was thirty-five degrees above zero. THREE VOLCANOS ACTIVE. ROME, April 8.—Mount Etna, Vesuvius and Stromboli have all become active at the same time. This is something that has never before been recorded. Blood Tablets are favored by those who wish a tonic in tablet form. They purify the blood, strengthen the system, increase weight and strength, and are easy to take, and in a short time a gratifying improvement can be observed. These tablets are guaranteed to make you feel better. 50c a box, 3 guaranteed. Price \$1.25 a box, 3 guaranteed. Price \$2.50 a box, 3 guaranteed. MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mt. Rexall Rubber Goods comprising air cushions, enemas, combination hot water bottles, ice caps, fountain syringes, etc., are the best to be had. They are the most durable and each one bears the Rexall Guarantee, money back if dissatisfied. The MacKinnon Drug Co., The Rexall Store, Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mt. Buntain, Bell & Co., for best coal, 9-23Mt.