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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1891.

VOL. 28.—NO. 49

## EXTRAORDINARY PURCHASES OF READYMADE CLOTHING!

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**James Paton & Co.'s**  
POPULAR  
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Gents' Black All-Wool Worsteds,  
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Fine Scotch Tweed Trousers,  
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Suits, every description, cheap.

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75 Plain Black, Brown and Fancy Tweed Waterproof Coats, cheap.

## JAMES PATON & CO.,

Charlottetown, June 6, 1891—cod wy

### CALENDAR FOR JULY, 1891.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
New Moon, 5th day, 1h., 46.4m. p. m., N., below horizon.  
First Quarter, 14th day, 1h., 16.4m. a. m., NW, below horizon.  
Full Moon, 21st day, 9h., 41.6m., a. m., N, below horizon.  
Third Quarter, 28th day, 0h., 20.2m., a. m., SE.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	High	Low
1 Wednesday	4	18	7	49	0	57	8	9	15	32
2 Thursday	18	49	1	22	9	0	31			
3 Friday	19	49	1	55	9	47	30			
4 Saturday	19	49	2	31	10	30	29			
5 Sunday	20	48	3	18	11	10	28			
6 Monday	21	48	4	16	11	49	27			
7 Tuesday	22	48	5	19	morn	26	25			
8 Wednesday	22	47	6	25	0	24	25			
9 Thursday	23	47	7	32	0	59	24			
10 Friday	24	46	8	37	1	34	22			
11 Saturday	25	45	9	41	2	11	20			
12 Sunday	26	45	10	39	2	50	19			
13 Monday	26	44	11	48	3	37	17			
14 Tuesday	27	44	12	50	4	35	16			
15 Wednesday	28	43	1	56	5	44	15			
16 Thursday	29	42	2	6	6	51	13			
17 Friday	30	41	3	17	8	0	11			
18 Saturday	31	41	5	27	8	55	9			
19 Sunday	32	40	6	36	9	46	7			
20 Monday	33	40	7	29	10	35	6			
21 Tuesday	34	39	8	24	11	29	4			
22 Wednesday	35	37	9	1	12	20	2			
23 Thursday	36	35	9	32	0	43	0			
24 Friday	37	35	9	56	1	26	14			
25 Saturday	39	34	10	19	2	10	55			
26 Sunday	41	33	10	39	2	58	53			
27 Monday	41	32	11	1	4	2	51			
28 Tuesday	42	31	11	25	5	18	49			
29 Wednesday	43	29	11	54	6	37	46			
30 Thursday	44	28	morn	7	5	41	41			
31 Friday	44	27	0	30	8	4	34			

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FRANCIS DRAKE'S

CELEBRATED  
Belfast Ginger Ale, Champagne Cider, Orange Phosphate,  
Cream Soda, Crab Apple Champagne Cider, Lemon-  
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July 13—1m cod

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July 11, 1891.

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Charlottetown, June 3, 1891. Merchant Tailors, Upper Queen St.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

#### DR. MONTAGUE'S ABLE SPEECH.

(Special Correspondence of The Examiner.)

Dr. Montague undertook to head Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Paterson Brant, and he did it ably. The grit, the doctor said, posed as the advocates of a free breakfast table, but when they were in power they taxed both tea and coffee (which are now absolutely free) and sugar and molasses two or three times as much as they pay at present. If the grit tariff of 1878, on tea, coffee and sugar, were in force to-day, the people would be paying more taxation by \$4,000,000. The doctor quoted against the opposition the testimony of two of their principal supporters in Parliament in 1876—Jones of Halifax and Workman of Montreal—as to the value of the sugar refining industry and the necessity of protecting it, and the statement of Mr. Workman that at that time from 15,000 to 30,000 people were directly or indirectly engaged in the work of sugar refining in Canada. Yet in the face of this testimony of two prominent grits, and in spite of the immense growth of the industry since 1876, the opposition affected to treat it with contempt as something of no consequence, which gave employment to only 800 persons. In contrast with the unity displayed by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Paterson in attacking the fiscal policy of the present administration, Dr. Montague presented the picture as it appears on the pages of Hansard of 1876, where Mr. Paterson, who is a large manufacturer, is strongly recommending Sir Richard (then Finance Minister) to increase the tariff for the protection of our industries. Said Mr. Paterson in 1876:

"The Finance Minister should ascertain, if possible, what articles are being slaughtered in our markets, what industries are being crushed out in our midst, what enterprises could be successfully fostered in this country, and then should frame a tariff that would be defensive in its nature. He being a champion of our interests should use, not offensively but defensively, that weapon which has been placed in his hands in order to prevent the life-blood of this country being drawn from it." And what did Sir Richard Cartwright tell the farmers of Ontario that he said to the manufacturers when they came asking him for protection, "I told them to go to the father of lies." Mr. Paterson, said the Doctor, can draw his own inference. What does he want the Government to do—to take off the duties and allow the Americans to slaughter in our markets again? Mr. Paterson has said the Government should suggest a scheme for the amelioration of the farmer's condition, but Sir Richard had done that in 1878, when, confronted with tumbling interests and bankrupt manufacturers and impoverished farmers on every side, he had told the farmers from his place in the House: "You must be more frugal; you must work harder and eat less." Was Sir Richard's prescription for the farmers the same now?

The Doctor then sailed in for Cartwright and, to use a vulgar expression, which used to be very common in the Island Legislature some years ago, he skinned him. He rallied him upon the different class of budget speeches which Conservative Finance Ministers were in the habit of delivering, from that which he used to make annually to Parliament. When the present Finance Minister could announce a surplus and a reduction of taxation of \$3,500,000, Sir Richard must have recalled his statement to the House of deficit after deficit and of ton increased upon ton. Nor had Sir Richard ever been able to tell the House anything about the prosperity of the country. In 1875 he came to the House and prophesied that there was likely to be an era of hard times, that a storm would probably arise on the political horizon. In 1876 he said that we were undoubtedly in the storm. In 1877 he said that we were drawing moderately close to clear water, and in 1878 he said that the storm was nearly over, but that the country was still suffering from the ground swell. Instead of the ground swell, in that year he had felt what was very much like a cyclone from which he and his friends had not yet recovered. The hon. gentleman was not only not able to congratulate the House on the prosperity of the country, but he made predictions which were not fulfilled, while the present Minister of Finance was able to come here and show that every prediction that he had made was fulfilled, and that every prophecy had been proved by the results. Let the hon. gentleman go back and trace the results of what he will find recorded in the walls of his memory, and see how he panned out as a prophet. In 1876 he said we would have a reasonable surplus, but it resulted in a deficit of \$1,900,788. In 1877 he said the reason for the deficit was abnormal and that it would not occur again, but the next year he came down with his usual smiling face and showed the usual result of a deficit of \$1,460,027. In 1877 he said it was very likely that we should have a surplus in the next year, but in 1878 he had to report a deficit of \$1,128,147. Once more he ventured to prophesy for the next year, but he was not here and his successor was compelled to come down with a deficit of \$1,937,999. Sir Richard had attacked the public works of the Dominion, and used the argument that they did not pay. Said the Doctor:

"If in any township council a councillor used the argument against the construction of a macadamized road that it would not pay, he would be laughed out of the council and out of the county. We did not expect, when we commenced to build our harbors and our lighthouses to provide for the safety of our people, when we under-

took to construct the finest system of canals the world has ever seen, that we were going in that way to bring dollars into the public treasury, and no one knows that better than the hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman went once to the money markets of the old world, unfortunately for this country, and he issued a prospectus in which he said:—'The whole of the debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility. The indirect advantage from these public works has already been found in the remarkable rapidity with which the commerce and the material prosperity of the Dominion have been developed; while a substantial increase in the direct returns may fairly be expected from the improvements now in progress, and to follow the steady progress of population and trade.'

He did not wish to say that Sir Richard was inconsistent, but he preferred to take him when his mind was at ease and his spirit happy, and to accept his judgment in that happier mood, rather than his wild declamations after long continued disappointment in politics. Sir Richard was perfectly right when he had said that Canada would secure indirect returns. "Does he know," said the Doctor, "that by the construction of the C. P. R. from the town of Pembroke to the sea, 300 towns have sprung up, and that the assessment of these towns, far below their actual value, is to-day no less than \$125,000,000? Does he know that we are to-day getting our freight carried for a little more than one-third of what it was some years ago? Does he know that, by the returns brought down to this House, we have six times as much mileage, we have carried five times as much freight we have five times as many passengers as the railways in 1867, and the income of those roads is four times as much? To quote Sir Richard in 1875, 'We have chosen to take upon ourselves a truly imperial task, a greater task than that which was ever undertaken by any nation of our age and our resources, that of colonizing and developing an enormous extent of territory, not so much for our own benefit, but for the benefit of the generations yet to come.' We have built those harbors, we have dredged our rivers, we have constructed our public works, we have built the Intercolonial and the C. P. R., and after all this has been done we find that we are leaving a burden of only 6 cents more per head of public debt than we did in 1879. The Opposition had said that the C. P. R. would not pay for grease for the wheels, but Bradstreet shows that that road between May, 1890, and May, 1891, had increased its income to \$285,000, and in that increase stands \$161,000 more than any trunk line upon the continent of America to-day."

Sir Richard had charged that agricultural ruin prevailed through Ontario. The Doctor admitted that in Canada, as in other portions of the empire and of the civilized world, a depression hung over the science and art of agriculture. He then referred to the state of affairs in Belgium and Germany; to France, where three million of the eight million land owners have actually become subjects of public and private charity; to Italy, where no less than 150,000 of its agricultural laborers are annually leaving to seek homes elsewhere. Then coming to the United States he enquired as to the standing of the agricultural population there. Canadian farmers had been asked to form a business partnership with their brethren across the border, and as business men their very first action should be to enquire as to the condition of the other party with whom they are asked to form a partnership. The Doctor declared, and he challenged contradiction, that nowhere on the face of the earth are farmers more prosperous than in Ontario to-day. He then proceeded to read extracts from reports and statistics as to the state of agriculture in the United States. Mr. G. A. Gilbert, Secretary of Agriculture for the State of Maine, in his report for 1890 says: "There is undoubtedly much discouragement amongst our farmers, depreciation in farm values has gone on very rapidly for some time and has now reached a stage which is truly alarming, reaching in many cases 55, 35 and even 50 per cent., and the end is not yet. So much is this depreciation the case that farms have scarcely a selling value, and if by any uncontrollable circumstances any considerable number of farms were to be placed upon the markets, it is doubtful whether purchasers could be found."

In New Hampshire the same condition of things existed, and in Vermont, where the report says "Our lands are not worn out but abandoned, because there is no good market for the products of this State." The Bureau of Agriculture for the State of New York, in 1888, reported:—"On the whole, New York farmers are more in debt than they were ten years ago. There are a large number of farms which were purchased a few years ago and mortgaged, which now would not sell for more than the face of the mortgages, owing to the depreciation of the farming lands, which, on an average, is fully 33 per cent. in ten years. Probably one-third of the farms in the State would not sell for more than the cost of the buildings and other improvements owing to the shrinkage."

The State Assessors, Messrs. Wood, Ellis and Williams, in 1890, say:—"We find a general depreciation in the value of farm lands. We have visited fourteen counties and in all saw the same condition of affairs. Farming property is growing less and less valuable. No one wants to buy lands. The reasons for this are many. In the first place, the farmer here cannot compete with the western farmer. There is for this cause very little grain now raised within our borders. Potatoes bring no price. Butter is selling in the dairy districts at 14 cents and other products are equally low. In a few years you will see most of our present owners tenants. Everywhere we are confronted with the statement that farm lands are depreciating, that sales are infrequent and the industry continually growing less profitable. In many instances mortgage liens upon farms represent their full value, and unencumbered farms are

annual and exceptional. In one of the first agricultural counties we noted forty-six mortgages resting upon farms in five of its principal farming towns. The assessed value of the farms was 75 per cent. of their full value, and the encumbrances aggregated nearly their assessments for purposes of taxation."

Governor Hill, of the State of New York, in his inaugural address, had said:

"It seems to be conceded that farming lands during recent years have largely decreased in value, and that the occupation of farming is gradually becoming less profitable than formerly; that the prices for farm products have been greatly and ruinously reduced; that wider and better markets, although much needed, are not forthcoming; that taxes are numerous and oppressive as well as unequally distributed, and that a general depression seems to pervade nearly every agricultural interest."

As for Connecticut, Sir Richard himself had made this statement:

"That the average annual reward of the farm proprietor of that State for his expenditure of muscle and brain was \$181.31, while the annual wages of the ordinary hired man is \$386.35."

And in regard to New Jersey, it is stated in the official report: "No one will lend money upon the farms of New Jersey, so poor have they become." In Illinois there are farm mortgages to the amount of \$416,000,000, on which there is overdue interest to the amount of \$14,242,754. Mr. Dryden, the Ontario Minister of Agriculture, had stated that in 28 counties of Ontario, the chattel mortgages amounted to \$2,046,345. Upon the same basis we would have for 45 counties \$3,288,773. Twelve mills on the dollar would give a rate for Ontario of \$1.50 per head as the amount of chattel mortgage.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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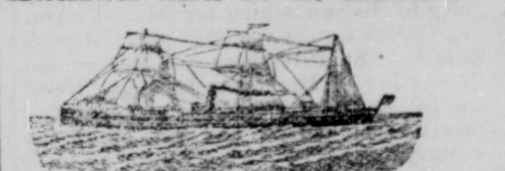
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Charlottetown, June 20, 1891—dy

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