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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1892.

VOL. 29—NO. 254

Calendar for April, 1892

MOON'S CHANGES
First Quarter, 4th day 1:57 moon
Full Moon, 12th day 2:02 moon
Last Quarter, 20th day 1:36 after
New Moon, 28th day 5:22 moon
Ages, 11h 45m 8h after

Day of Month	Day of Week	High	Water
		Morn.	After
		h. m.	h. m.
1	Friday	0 50	1 13
2	Saturday	1 35	2 2
3	Sunday	2 20	3 2
4	Monday	3 5	4 18
5	Tuesday	5 1	5 6
6	Wednesday	6 22	6 57
7	Thursday	7 31	7 57
8	Friday	8 23	8 43
9	Saturday	9 3	9 22
10	Sunday	9 40	9 56
11	Monday	10 12	10 28
12	Tuesday	10 13	10 28
13	Wednesday	11 14	11 30
14	Thursday	11 46	11 59
15	Friday	0 2	0 19
16	Saturday	0 37	0 55
17	Sunday	1 12	1 31
18	Monday	1 55	2 21
19	Tuesday	2 48	3 15
20	Wednesday	3 48	4 24
21	Thursday	4 53	5 53
22	Friday	6 36	7 19
23	Saturday	7 54	8 29
24	Sunday	9 56	9 22
25	Monday	9 44	10 3
26	Tuesday	10 23	10 43
27	Wednesday	11 0	11 16
28	Thursday	11 37	11 57
29	Friday	0 17	0 17
30	Saturday	0 38	1 1

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CARPET SALE still going on, and selling at auction prices, so those who attended the recent sale tell us.

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Charlottetown, March 21, 1892—end & wky

OTTAWA LETTER

Remarks Upon the Budget Speech.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner)

Mr. Foster commenced his budget speech without any prefatory remarks. He began with the statement that the revenue, which last year amounted to \$38,679,310 fell short of his estimate by \$279,391, and was less than that of the previous year by \$1,320,625. The quantity of spirits taken from bond in 1890 was 3,574,799 gallons, and in 1891 2,708,841, and the decrease in duty was over \$1,000,000. All the other articles of excise showed an increase over the preceding year. But let not good people run away with the idea that less, or very much less, spirits was used last year than the year before, which was a phenomenal year. The large stock of liquors withdrawn from bond in 1889 and which caused a large expansion of excise revenue, was because the law which required spirits to be kept two years in tank for aging purposes came into effect on the 1st July, 1890, and a very large amount of spirits was withdrawn in anticipation of the duties on which swelled that year's receipts.

Still, however, there is consolation for the temperance man to be found in the following table showing the per capita consumption of liquors and tobacco.

	Spirits	Beer	Wine	Tobacco
	Gals	Gals	Gals	Lbs
Average from 1867-71	1.51	2.76	1.40	2.28
1880-90	.83	3.63	1.04	2.14
1890-91	.86	3.28	1.02	2.03

So the people are using 25 per cent. less spirits and wine and 30 per cent. more beer, while the tobacco has also decreased. This is much better than if the picture were reversed. The actual expenditure of the year was \$36,343,562, an increase of \$345,562 over the estimate, but \$374,267 less than that of 1888-89. The increase was very large in duty on the cost of taking the census, which was \$252,164. Notable decreases took place in the expenditure for interest on public debt, due to the retirement of stock bearing 6, 5 and 4 per cent. by money borrowed at about 3 1/2 per cent. The amount of this decrease is not large, being only \$72,705, but it is permanent. Deducting expenditure from revenue left a surplus of \$2,235,742, against which had to be placed expenditure on capital account of \$4,381,564. Allow- ing for the amount (nearly \$2,000,000) laid by last year to the credit of the sinking fund, which is practically a retention of the public debt, we had been able to provide for all our expenses and capital expenditures, including railway subsidies, with only a new addition to the debt of \$275,817. Had it not been for taking off the duties on raw sugar last year, by which the revenue lost \$3,000,000, we should have been able to come up to the end of 1892 without one dollar of increase of debt since 1889, and with half a million of our stated debt decreased from the consolidated revenue fund.

Some of our readers are inclined to shake their heads over the increase of debt to which Mr. Foster acknowledges, and the increase of expenditure over what he had estimated, just let them bear in mind that he swept away by one stroke last session, \$3,000,000 of revenue which he could have had from sugar duties, and that this \$3,000,000 is in the pockets of the people of Canada. They know it. The net debt is now \$27,809,030, and the net interest thereon \$3,506,908, having decreased in the last four years by about \$400,000. The revenue for 1892-93, Mr. Foster estimated, would be \$36,500,000, and our expenditure would have to be kept within that amount. Temporary loans had been made of \$9,753,333 to meet the redemption of the debt, consequent partly upon the withdrawal of deposits in the savings banks, and for redemption of the public debt. To show that the withdrawal of savings banks deposits was not due to a diminution in the savings of the people, he tabled a statement showing that the deposits in the various chartered and savings banks on the 31st May, 1890, were \$176,703,258; on 31st May, 1891, \$190,441,759; and on 29th February, 1892, \$203,968,719—or an increase of over twenty-seven million of dollars in less than two years. Whether it would be better to continue the temporary loans, or to open the market for a permanent loan, depended upon the state of the money markets. Happily, the credit of Canada stood well, in spite of the attacks of enemies within her walls. And here Mr. Foster said into Sir Richard Cartwright for his recent letter to the London Economist, and gave him a skinning such as he must have felt, notwithstanding his sphinx-like impassiveness. Everyone who has heard the Minister of Finance knows that he has an admirable command of language, and it was used with telling effect upon this occasion. He told Cartwright and his base treacherous letter into shreds and patches amid the applause of the House and the rapture of the crowded galleries, who would have applauded had they dared. He read sentence after sentence of that infamous letter, and while he held forth the statements continued to the scorn of the House, he gave them an emphatic denial. I trust your space will allow you to reproduce a few extracts from Mr. Foster's speech. He said: "Sir, the time of the attack was a peculiarly opportune one for the enemy to have winged his arrow at a vital point in Canadian reputation and Canadian credit. It was a time when the money market in Great Britain was particularly sensitive. It had for two years been standing the strain of losses and liquidations in South America and of liquidation at home, and was agitated by the possibilities and premonitions of financial hardships and perhaps financial disaster in different parts of Europe. It was a time when criticism of colonial finance is much the fashion in Great Britain and is somewhat unfavorable owing to the attempts which have been made, not always successful, by the Australian colonies to float loans on the London money market which have in most cases resulted disastrously to these colonies. It was a time when Canada herself had temporary loans amounting to ten millions of dollars which had to be renewed in one form or other. It was a time when many enterprises were in hand, the results of which, if these enterprises materialized, would tend to the development of the resources of Canada in a marked degree. It was a time when, owing to the abundant harvests of last year, emigrants from the various centres of Great Britain were being led to look to Canada, and our Northwest particularly, as a future home for themselves and their families. It was a time at which a friend of Canada, if he had nothing good to say, would have held his peace—who, if he could have presented a single truth, to have bought up and sustained the position of Canada, would have thought it his duty to do so. It was a time when the enemy would have dipped his arrow in poison, and winged it straight as he could to the vital part of Canadian credit and Canada's reputation in the old country—and it was done. What vehicle did the enemy of Canada take to achieve this ignoble object? The vehicle used was a financial one, the first in Great Britain, one which circulates extensively amongst the money-lenders, and through its utterances and representations has great influence in determining the minds of money-lenders towards any country or any enterprise, which is studied as well by influential factors and moors in emigration from that country to this. And, sir, I hold in my hand the document which at this peculiar time, and by this peculiar vehicle, has been not only sent broadcast in The Economist through Great Britain to do its work, but has actually been printed, probably by the writer himself—and if not by him, at least by one who is no greater friend of Canada than he—and, as a campaign document, has been circulated from one end of Great Britain to the other. "I suppose the House knows to whom I refer—the writer of these statements. He sits opposite to me to-day. (Cries of "Sham.") He was formerly Finance Minister in the Liberal regime. He is today the financial officer of the Liberal party. His party, his statement may be read by any hon. gentleman who chooses to do so, but I have half a dozen of them here, and I will give them in a sort of crescendo, keeping the worst until the last. The hon. gentleman to whom I refer, sir, declares in that document that in 13 years Canada has trebled her taxation. That is not true. He declares that there exists a tremendous and a very great depression in the farm lands. That is an exaggeration, and what there is true is made all the more mischievous because he puts no facts by comparison along with the statement that he makes. He declares that there has been an immense increase in the aggregate indebtedness of this country. The immense increase consists in this, he is speaking of federal matters, and I suppose he means the federal indebtedness. In 1878 the amount per head paid to the federal indebtedness was \$1.53; in 1891 it was \$1.76, an immense increase of just 18 cents per head in the period from 1878 to 1891. That document also states that the great mass of the people, and probably the farmers of Canada, are distinctly poorer than 13 years ago. What a statement for my hon. friend to spread broadcast through Great Britain, from which we get the greater part, and I might add the better part, of the emigration that comes to this country. He declares the census shows that Canada has lost during the last ten years 1 1/2 millions of people. The census shows no such thing, but still such a slight thing as that does not affect my hon. friend, he makes his statement all the same. He declares that the agriculturists of this country have been simply bled white. He says that \$60,000,000 is taken annually out of the pockets of the people. That, in connection with the statement that in thirteen years Canada has trebled her taxation, is probably the greatest of the many exaggerations that the hon. gentleman in the last five years has been guilty of. He declares that bribery is a pure matter of business. The hon. gentleman may have found out something from his own experience—I will not contradict that—but if he means that assertion to apply to the Canadian government as at present constituted, or as it has been constituted since 1878 I give it my emphatic denial. He says that public life in Canada is disgraced by intolerable and organized corruption unknown to the people of England since the days of Walsley or of Charles II., and he winds up by declaring that it is utterly impossible for Canada to prosper under present conditions; that if there is no change Confederation must perish, rotten before it has had time even to become half ripe, as the result of the vice and the folly with which its affairs have been administered. That, sir, is the hon. gentleman's contribution. Now, sir, I say that the hon. gentleman could have but one motive in penning that letter and publishing it, as he has published it. "His presumed motive for taking his case before the British public was that he might explain to the British people what he meant by this policy which for the last five years he has been endeavoring to foist upon the people of Canada, and which was as intolerable to the thinking British public as it was to the thinking Canadian public. That might, sir, have been some valid excuse for the hon. gentleman to have explained his policy, but it was no excuse for him for taking up more than that in his vilification and unwarranted abuse of the public, of the politics, of the reputation, and of the credit of Canada. That motive was carried on Operations began and were carried on during the last five years in fruitless fields comparatively on this side were taken over to the other side, where we draw our sympathy, where we look for large capital to develop this country, and where the credit and reputation of Canada amounts to a great factor in her future progress and in her future development. These same things the hon. gentleman has brought before the electorate of Canada time and again for the last five or six years. He has given that forth almost every hustling in the country. Wherever he has gone in these later days the people have repudiated him and his party. He has been disappointed and balked in his programme of velle annexation on this side. I quote the words, if not the words, the exact meaning of the gentleman whom he owned as his leader for six or seven years in this House. Foiled, balked and disappointed in that, he has nothing better to do than to go to the mother country and give one final stab as strong as he can at the credit, at the reputation and stability of this country in the mother land. (Cries of "Shame, shame.") I have called the attention of this House and of the country to this point. I brand the action as an unprecedented one, as an uncalled-for one, as an unjustifiable one, as a most unpatriotic one, and from a party point of view, in addressing hon. gentlemen opposite, I wish to make this single remark that so long as they retain their affiliations with the hon. gentleman in politics, a gentleman who takes that method, just so long will they not get to seek far and wide for reasons why they are defeated by the people. "Mr. Foster then dropped Cartwright and took up the trade of the country which he proceeded to show was progressing most satisfactorily notwithstanding the operations of the McKimley Bill. On the Pacific coast and the West Indian steamship line there had been a constant increase both in the passengers carried and the freight delivered, and the steamship service to the West Indies had developed a large increase of trade between our country and those islands. Mr. Foster then proceeded to give an account of what passed between Mr. Blaine and the Canadian delegates at the recent Washington conference the result of which may be briefly summed up thus: The United States would make no treaty with Canada which did not give their manufactures preferential treatment and consequent discrimination against foreign countries and especially against Great Britain. That there must be a uniform tariff and that most practically be the tariff of the United States. While he regretted that no means could be found by which profitable trade relations could be established with the United States, he was not at all afraid to face the future. A large and profitable market awaited them in Great Britain, which was practically uninterfered with by home competition, and which had no variation or fluctuation in the way of tariff imports. When Mr. Foster sat down, Sir Richard Cartwright rose to reply. It was easily seen that he was very mad, and being put on the defensive, his speech was far from being effective. Of course he stood by everything contained in his letter. The chief point he had upon was the census and the National Policy. When Sir Richard sat down, Mr. Tupper took him in hand, and if there is anything which calls the Knight of Blue Rain, it is to have young Tupper—that "pass" as he called him—reply to him. Mr. Tupper's speech was a remarkably able one, and it was listened to attentively by the crowded galleries who were scarcely restrained from frequently bursting into applause. I wish that every young man and old man too on the Island, could read it.

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