THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 2. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1878. NO. 246.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

Is Published every Evening.

OFFICE:

INGS' BUILDING, CORNER OF WATER AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Six Months,	$2 50
Three Months,	1 25
One Month,	0 50
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 5. Express	No 7 Mixed
		P. M
GEORGETOWN	Dp. [illegible]	
Cardigan	" 9.02	
Mount Stewart Junction	Ar. 10.25	
	Dp. 10.35	
Royalty Junction	" 11.46	
	P. M.	P. M.
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 12.10	Dp. 2.40
	A. M.	
	Dp. 9.00	
Royalty Junctio	" 9.25	" 3.05
North Wiltshire	" 10.22	" 4.02
Hunter River	" 10.40	" 4.20
Bradalbane	" 11.18	" 5.00
County Line	" 11.28	" 5.10
	P. M.	
Kensington	" 12.07	" 5.50
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.45	
	Dp. 2.00	" 6.20
Wellington	" 2.45	
Port Hill	" 3.28	
O'Leary	" 4.43	
Alberton	" 5.45	
Tignish	" 6.35	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express	No. 4 Mixed.
	A. M.	
TIGNISH	Dp. 8.00	
ALBERTON	" 8.55	
O'Leary	" 9.52	
Port Hill	" 11.07	
Wellington	" 11.48	
	P. M.	A. M.
SUMMERSIDE	Ar. 12.35	
	Dp. 2.10	Dp. 8,35
Kensington	" 2.48	" 9,12
County Line	" 3.30	" 9.50
Brakalbane	" 3.40	" 10.10
Hunter River	" 4.20	" 10.40
North Wiltshire	" 4.35	" 10.58
Royalty Junction	" 5.30	" 11.56
CHARLOTTETOWN	Ar. 5.55	
	Dp. 2.05	" 12.20
Royalty Junction	" 2.30	
MT. STEWART Junc.	Ar. 3.40	
	Dp. 3.50	
Cardigan	" 5.12	
GEORGETOWN.	Ar. 5.40	

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. **Going East.**

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
	A. M.		P. M.
Souris	Dp. 7.30	Mt. St'w't Jc	Dp. 3.50
Harmony	" 7.55	Lot 40	" 4.26
St. Peter's	" 9.10	Morell	" 4.32
Morell	" 9.42	St. Peter's	" 5.05
Lot 40	" 9.48	Harmony	" 6.20
Mt St'w't Jnc	Ar. 10.25	Souris	Ar. 6.45

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.

W. McKECHNIE Sup't. P. E. I. Railway.

Notice to the Public!

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Horne, Corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.

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N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.

Nov. 30, 1877.

Bank of P. E. Island.

THE Annual Meeting the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in Charlottetown, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be laid before them.

Proxies for voting must be left with the Cashier at least one day previous to the meeting.

J. R. BRECKEN, Cashier.

Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1878—a rg dp

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Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1878—2 aw

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC

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we would inform them that we have now increased facilities for the production of first-class work, and are prepared to make PHOTOGRAPHS *of a Style and Quality that has never been before attempted in this City.*

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which we make. They possess a highly enamelled surface, and are practically indestructible, and will retain their freshness and beauty for any length of time. If they become soiled they can easily be cleaned, as they will not lose any of their beauty by being wet. This valuable quality, combined with their remarkable elegance, make them very suitable for presents; while the difficulty of their production will prevent them ever becoming so common as to lessen their value. Our patrons can have one or all of their Photos finished in this style—an advantage which cannot be obtained elsewhere.

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Sept. 19, 1877—3m eod

1878.

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—:o:—

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☞ ADDRESS,

W. L. COTTON,

Manager Examiner Printing and Publishing Company.

Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Parliamentary Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

No one could fail to observe that Mr. Cartwright felt that in presenting his budget he had an exceedingly difficult task to perform. To have to face Parliament with another large deficit—to have to do so after receiving from Parliament power to levy additional taxation to the amount of no less than $3,500,000; to have to do so after assuring Parliament that, if invested with such power, he would make both ends meet and would never again require an additional levy upon the resources of the country—to have to do this might well disturb the equanimity of a more hardened Grit than Mr. Cartwright. Had it not been for the sustaining influence of the Premier—who sat at his elbow and supplied him with cold collations of carefully prepared figures, I doubt very much if he could have borne up As it was, I am sure that Dr. Tupper rightly interpreted the feeling of the House, when on rising to review the budget speech, he said the Finance Minister might rest assured that, in his painful position, he "commanded the sympathy of every honorable gentleman." "For myself," Dr. Tupper said, "I feel that we are brought face to face with a question so important in regard to the condition of the country that I should not be discharging my duty to the House and the country if I were to allow any personal, political, or party consideration to enter into a discussion of this kind, on the present occasion."

DR. TUPPER CONTINUED:

I confess I was a good deal surprised to find the hon. gentleman laying claims, in the commencement of his speech, to his prophetic accuracy. He reminded the House of the time when, sitting on the Opposition benches, he indulged in certain gloomy forebodings that never came to pass; that, year after year, when the hon. gentleman predicted disaster, the Government of the day were ready to meet Parliament with evidences, not of disaster, which the hon. gentleman predicted, but with a condition of public affairs which that hon. gentleman, during the time he has held the high office he now fills, has never had the pleasure of presenting to the House, and I think the hon. gentleman's recollection of his own budget speeches ought to be sufficient, if there were nothing else, to prevent him from asking the consideration of the House to the accuracy of his prophecies, or to the fulfilment of those which he had ventured to make. I hold in my hand a speech of the hon. gentleman on the first occasion on which he brought down his budget to the House, and I find that he told us that if we would give him three millions, and pass three millions of additional taxation for which he asked the House, it would suffice for all his necessities. He was, at that time, fully possessed of information in regard to all the liabilities that rested on the Government and on the country. The House, very properly, gave the hon. gentleman all he asked. It voted the additional taxation he proposed, and hon. members were gratified to learn from one of his colleagues, at an early date subsequently, that that taxation was levied for the purpose of providing for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The latter liability, under the scheme proposed by the late Government, and the policy to which they were pledged, and by which they were bound, was proposed to be covered by an annual expenditure of $1,500,000. The House was glad to learn, when it had given the $3,000,000 to the Hon. the Finance Minister, that it was sufficient to meet all the necessities for the future, and prevent him ever coming back to ask for any additional taxation. Hon. gentlemen will feel, with that statement on record, he occupies a very untenable position to claim the confidence of the House in regard, either to any predictions made in the past or any calculations he may make in the future, I may direct the attention of the House, also, to the statement he made in the following year. And then, in the second budget speech he delivered, he again ventured on the dangerous ground of prophecy. He said, with regard to the statement made by himself, that if the House would consent to grant the surplus for which he asked, he did not think they would make additional taxation. Before the hon. gentleman had concluded his speech, he said the House will at once perceive that, so far from the hon. gentleman when believing, as he now leads the House to suppose he believed, that he had anticipated all the time, the depression and disaster, he led the House to believe then, February, 1875, he entertained the hope and opinion that the $3,000,000 would more than amply meet the necessities of the country, and that it would furnish him with a very considerable surplus to deal with, as occasion might require. The House must have been surprised when they found the hon. gentleman, in 1875 and 1876, came down with the confession that, instead of having the surplus which he had promised the House, he had to confess that he had a deficit amounting to $1,900,000 to meet. In his last budget speech there was no necessity to tax the prophetic powers of the hon. gentleman to any very great extent, because he was then dealing with the financial position of the country for the past year, with all the evidence that the experience of years in the high position which the hon. gentleman occupied gave him, and with all the means of judging of the commercial condition of the country indicated to anyone accustomed to feel the public pulse and watch the fluctuations of commerce. In that budget speech the hon. gentleman, on pages 2 and 3, said:—

"Now, if hon. gentlemen having the public accounts in their hands will do me the favor to refer to the various items making up this deficit they will find that a very large proportion of this $1,000,000 is composed of items precisely of the character to which I have alluded. In the first place some $134,000 are charged on account of the expenses of the boundary surveys between ourselves and the United States, which expenditure was actually incurred prior to the close of the year 1873-74, and which, perhaps, as a matter of book keeping even, ought to have been charged to the expenditure of that particular year. They will find also that no less than $210,000 is charged for special services for the Philadelphia Exhibition, for the loan to the Mennonite settlers, and for the relief granted to the distressd settlers in Manitoba, all of which are clearly, extraordinary, and exceptional charges. Now, the House will recollect, with respect to another large entry in the Public Accounts, that the policy of the present Government has always been to close at as early a period as possible the great expenditure which was going on upon what are generally known as Minor Public Works, *i. e.*, buildings and improvements of various kinds in different parts of the country; and they will also remember that this expenditure was largely in excess of the amount which, in our judgment, ought to be properly set apart for this service, at least, under the present circumstances of the country, and that of the total sum so charged $1,980,000 in round numbers), $980,000 may be fairly treated as exceptional and extraordinary expenditure, incurred for extraordinary purposes, the accounts for which are closed and which need not recur again."

And the hon. gentleman stated, however, that this was due to extraordinary and abnormal expenditure. The hon. gentleman pointed out what some of these expenditures were, and he referred to this matter as follows:—

"Had there not been an unusual and extraordinary deficiency in the harvest throughout many portions of the country, the calculations on which the Government rested last year would have been completely verified, and not only would the deficit have been greatly reduced, but I have no manner of doubt that I would have been able to state to the House. it would have been absolutely extinguished by the end of the current financial year without further exertion on our part."

The hon. gentleman, however, found, sir, that from these causes, exceptional and extraordinary as they were, he had reached a deficit of $1,901,000; and he again asked the House to submit to the not very agreeable process of submitting to further taxation. The hon. gentleman received the taxes for which he asked. He asked for some $500,000 of additional taxation, and he stated to the House that his last deficit was due to abnormal expenditure which would not occur again, and that all was to be made serene by giving him $500,000 of additional taxation. Well, the House is always anxious to meet the necessities of gentlemen in his position, and accordingly it granted him readily—too readily I think—the additional taxation for which the hon. gentleman asked. But, sir, they did it with the assurance that this was to be the end of the taxation, he was likely to require, and in fact upon the assuraunce that if it were granted no further demands would be made upon the country. If this statement had been well founded, the hon. gentleman would not have been in the position of having to bring down a budget showing a deficit instead of a surplus. But what is the result, sir? Why, it is found that the hon. gentleman has discovered a still lower depth than that into which he had sunk before; and notwithstanding his additional taxation, we have now another deficit amounting in round numbers to one and a half million of dollars, or to $1,460,000 at the close of the financial year, on the 1st July last.

THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION.

We have had added to the debt of this country, over and above all the revenue that the country has afforded him, nearly three and a half millions—$3,360,000. Well, sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. gentleman to another fact. It is true that the tone of the hon. gentleman's address to-night was very different to that which the House has been accustomed to listen to. It was very different from the tone of his speech last year, but was in still greater contrast with that of the year before; but, sir, he does not, I am afraid, appreciate—as far as I can gather from the language he used in his address to the House to-night—the gravity of the situation, and perhaps there are no means by which I can impress on the hon. gentleman the gravity of the position in which he has brought the financial affairs of this country, more than by quoting to that hon. gentleman the highest authority he recognises, and that is, his own. He drew the attention of the House, on the 16th of February, 1875, to the great importance of the great services he had performed for his country by avoiding a deficit. He drew the attention of the House to the enormous disaster it was to Canada that a deficit should present itself. He pointed out the fact that we were a borrowing country, that we were carrying on large public works; that the progess and advancement of our country depended upon our ability to obtain money from abroad, and that it was important as a borrowing country that the credit of the country should be maintained, and he justified himself for having brought