

THE BUDGET.

Hon. Mr. Sullivan's Financial Review.

(Summary report of the Budget Speech delivered last evening)

HON. MR. SULLIVAN desired, before the House went into Committee of Supply, to offer a few observations on the financial state of the Province. The present Government has been in power nearly eight years, having entered office on the 11th of March, 1879, in succession to an administration which held the reins of power but little more than two years. In the last seven years a great many changes have taken place; and as there must soon again be an appeal to the people, a brief financial review may on this occasion be admissible. During the administration of the Davies Government—and especially during the last six months of that administration—an extraordinary political excitement prevailed throughout the Island. But since the present government came into power quiet and contentment have been the order of the day. Some fears have lately been entertained lest the Government, having saved the people from taxation, had planned the Province deeply into debt. But honorable members of the Opposition, particularly, must have been relieved when they saw in the public accounts how comparatively tiding the indebtedness of the Province really is. Fault has been found because the estimates have not in all cases, been borne out by the facts. But it must be remembered that estimates are at the best but estimates, and that the expenditures and receipts of the Government are necessarily controlled to some extent by circumstances which cannot be foreseen. It is a fact, nevertheless—as the figures show—that no estimates of any government have proved more correct than those of the present administration, and this fact is the more striking when a comparison in this respect is instituted between the present Government and the Davies Government. The estimates of last year were: Receipts, \$280,907.31; expenditures, \$252,556.32; and the actual receipts amounted to \$248,222.14, while the actual expenditures were \$266,317.75, or a shortage of receipts amounting to about \$11,000, and an excess of expenditure amounting to about \$13,000. We can easily account for the shortage in receipts by the epidemic of smallpox, which the business of the Island was prostrated in the fall of last year. The falling off in the receipts of the Public Lands office on this account was from \$50,000, as estimated, to \$33,000, or to the extent of about \$17,000. The Government could not be blamed for that. The Government cannot be charged with being directly or indirectly responsible for the smallpox visitation. Every honorable member is aware that all kinds of business experienced a very considerable depression and shrinkage because of the epidemic of last year. Then, on the other hand, the public works had to be kept up, and in respect to the expenditure on education, it is a matter of utter impossibility to estimate accurately what the public schools will cost. Since the present Government came into power, the expenditure on education has been continually increasing, till last year it reached the enormous sum of \$109,000,—out of a total revenue of \$248,000,—an increase of \$5000 over that of the previous year, and nearly twice the amount paid for the same purpose by the Davies Government. This expenditure is entirely beyond the control of the Government, arising as it does from the higher class of a large proportion of the teachers, and the operation of the supplementary clause. If it were not for this increased, but uncontrollable, cost of education, the Province would be financially in a very different position from what it is to-day.

Now, it may be well to show briefly what the present Government have, during their term of office, saved to the taxpayers of this Province. The expenditure under the Davies Government was:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. In 1877: \$31,632.13; In 1878: \$31,132.29; Total for the two years: \$62,764.42; Average per year: \$31,382.21.

In six years the present Government have expended the sum of \$1,581,433.60, or at the average per year of \$263,572.26, a difference in the average annual expenditure of \$69,310.45. If the Davies Government had remained in power until now, the total excess would be \$415,862.70. But the present Government have paid on the average \$27,786.53 cents more per year for education than the Davies Government did. This sum added to their average expenditure would raise it to \$260,669.24 per year, or nearly \$100,000 a year more than the average expenditure of the present Government. But it must be remembered that there was also a very great difference between the receipts of the two Governments. If the late Government had remained in power until now and had levied taxes at the rate they did when in office, they would have wrung from the people in the last six years no less than \$181,590.12, or \$123,879.11 more than the present Government levied in taxes. Instead of taxing the people the present Government collected the debts due the Province. They obtained from the Dominion Government \$22,975.20 for the care taken by the Province, of Penitentiary prisoners and incidental expenses on jails, etc., and they obtained for piers \$77,462.19 or in all, they collected debts due the Province to the amount of \$100,437.39, which it may be presumed the Davies Government would not have collected, because they never tried to do so. What then would have been the result, had the Davies Administration remained in power, carrying on the Government by the levy of taxes, and neglecting to collect debts due the Province? Why, the result would be that the Province would now be in debt to the extent of \$605,462.42. This is the sum that would have to be made up by the imposition of taxes upon the people in the country. It was an easy matter for them to take taxes from the people. They had no trouble about drawing up memorials and making representations to the Dominion Government—as the present administration had in order to obtain the sums due of the Province. Where is the money had they remained in office? It is in the Banks, or it has in other ways been added to the wealth of the country. There were in the Savings Banks of the Province, on the

30th June last, no less than \$1,757,090.59, as against \$371,074.35 in 1878, a difference of \$1,386,016.24. The present Government allowed the people to keep the money that the Davies Government wrung from them in taxes, and the result is that they have at largely increased balance at the Savings Banks. Moreover, the assets of the Province are much larger than they were when Mr. Davies was in office. In 1878 we had at Ottawa an ordinary account \$793,356.12, and on land account \$113,516.32, or in all \$906,872.44. Now we have at Ottawa an ordinary account \$975,872.90 and on land account \$52,023.29 or in all \$1,027,896.19, a difference to the credit of the Province, amounting to \$121,040.05. Besides we have assets in public buildings, the stock farm, etc., amounting to at least \$2,000,000. Upwards of \$3,000,000, which go to the credit of the Province! That is the state of the Province as far as assets are concerned, and yet some hon. members talk of Provincial bankruptcy.

Before directing attention to the estimates it may be well to refer to what the Government have done for the encouragement of Agriculture and other important interests of the Province. When a good Government is in power, everything goes on smoothly and people hardly realize the benefits which are being conferred upon them. It should not be forgotten that the Government have made great improvements at the Stock Farm. They erected model buildings and imported improved stock. They have expended more on exhibitions. They have saved the public money in the administration of justice, public printing, legislation, and the publication of the laws; and it is generally admitted that the public works were never better or more economically managed than at present.

Now it will have been noted that the estimates of expenditure are somewhat in excess of what they were last year. They amount to \$277,287.22. The increase is owing in part to the epidemic of smallpox which necessitates an extraordinary expenditure of \$6,000, and perhaps more. Public works, it will be seen, are very well provided for. There will be some unusual expenditures for repairs of the Provincial Buildings, etc. As to the receipts: The Government expect to receive as subsidy from the Dominion Government, \$173,537.20; from public lands, \$48,000; casual revenue, \$500,—the increase in this item is due to the payment of an old duty bond of about \$400. These duty bonds have been set down as worthless, but it now seems probable that they may be paid. From fees in the Prov. Secy's Office the Government expect to obtain \$900; from the Prothonotary's Office, \$1,900, and from the Registrar's Office, \$5,500. Up to the present time, it may be remarked, the receipts of the Registry of Deeds are largely in excess of those of last year. From County Courts the Government will probably receive \$1,900; from the Hospital for the Insane, \$1,400; from Prince of Wales College; \$100 from private bills; \$100 from peddlers licenses, \$500; from fines and penalties, \$300; from rent of Warren Farm, \$90.11; and from Vendors' licenses, \$1,000,—making in all \$235,727.31. In addition to this, the Government expect to receive from the Dominion an eighth of a million of dollars. The Province has several claims of which they expect payment, and it is in this way that they propose to meet the expenditure of the year. By collecting the debts due the Province, and by the careful management of all its affairs, they hope to retain the approval of the country.

[A summary report of the Budget Debate will be continued to-morrow.]

The Arbor Society.

A MEETING of the above Society was held in the Stipendiary's Court Room last evening, George McLeod, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Mr. McDonald, from the Committee appointed to wait upon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, His Worship the Mayor and the Superintendent of Education, reported that the Committee had done so and had received a favorable answer in each case; that Saturday next, the 8th inst.—Arbor Day—had been duly proclaimed a Public Holiday by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and by His Worship the Mayor and that Donald Montgomery, Esq., Superintendent of Education, had promised his hearty co-operation, and had requested Teachers and Scholars throughout the country to join in observing the day.

Capt. Weeks, C. E., from the Committee appointed to wait upon the Street Committee of the City Council with reference to improvements to St. George St., reported that he had done so; that the Street Committee were disposed to do anything reasonable to further the objects of the Society, and had deputed Councillor Crabbe to confer with the Society, ascertain their requirements, and, if practicable, have them complied with.

The reports were received with satisfaction. A letter was read from Archibald McNeill, Esq., Secretary of the Hillsborough Park Committee, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, and informing the Society that a meeting of that Committee had been held, (as already reported in THE EXAMINER) and that steps were being taken towards repairing the fences and walks, tree planting, &c. Donations of trees were solicited, and Mr. McNeill requested "that at the meeting of the Society to be held this (yesterday) evening the attention of citizens favorably disposed will be directed to Hillsborough Park, and that, in making arrangements for the planting of trees on Arbor Day, the Arbor Society will not forget the claims of this beautifully situated place of resort." Upon motion the Hillsborough Park Committee were reappointed for this year.

After a short discussion upon the desirability of having a procession of the school children upon the morning of Arbor Day, J. D. Seaman, Esq., was delegated to visit the different schools to make such arrangements as would tend to that result, and Capt. Weeks, Mr. Seaman and Mr. Jas. Paton were appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. Galbraith, Leader, and secure the services of the Band of the 82nd Battalion and St. Peter's Boys' Band. Messrs. W. A. Weeks, T. Farquharson, A. Newbery, S. W. Crabbe, and R.

R. Fitzgerald were appointed a Committee to superintend the planting and beautifying of Great George Street, after the levelling and grading has been done under Mr. Newbery's direction. Messrs. W. F. Carter, A. N. Large and Murphy were appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, to take charge of the planting of Queen Street. Hon. Judge Young, Chairman, Messrs. J. D. McLeod, W. J. Miller, George Hughes, Jas. Paton, M. P. Hogan, W. C. Harris, jr., and H. Hazard, were appointed a Committee, with power to add to their number, to superintend the planting of Prince Street.

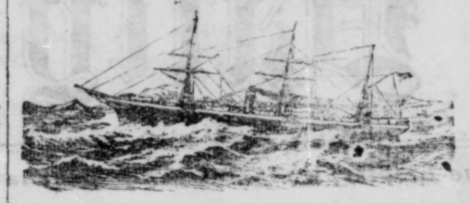
After some further discussion and arrangements the meeting adjourned. By Order, H. C. McDONALD, Secretary.

The Irish Question.

A MANIFESTO BY GLADSTONE TO HIS MID-LOTHIAN CONSTITUENTS.

Gladstone, in a manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, explains that his great age has prevented his taking part in the speeches of the Easter recess, and has obliged him to reserve his limited powers for the House of Commons, and for that reason he uses his pen instead of his voice. Continuing, he says: "Never have I known an occasion when a parliamentary event so rang throughout the world as the introduction of the Home Rule Bill. From public meetings, from the highest authorities in the British colonies and in America, from capitals, such as Washington, Boston and Quebec, from remote districts going beyond the reach of an ordinary political excitement, I have received conclusive assurances that a kindred people regard with warm fraternal sympathy the attempt to settle once for all the troubled relations between England and Ireland which exhibit the only great failure of the political genius of our race to confront a monster difficulty and to obtain in a reasonable degree the main ends of civilized life. You must not be discouraged if, in the upper ranks of society at home, you hear a variety of discordant notes, discordant alike from our policy and from one another. Gentlemen, you have before you a cabinet determined in its purpose and with an intelligible plan of its own. I see very little else in the political arena either determined or intelligible. I will now proceed to speak of the state of things within and without Parliament, and the nature and import of the next great step to be taken for the progress of any measure. I speak now of the Home Rule Bill and leave the Land Purchase Bill to stand on the declaration already made, adding only an expression of regret to find that while the sands are running from the hour glass Irish landlords have given no indication of a desire to settle the question." Gladstone then gives a long history of the attempts to conciliate or coerce Ireland, and adds: "Watching from day to day the movement of the currents of opinion during the present conflict, more and more I find it vital to observe the point at which the dividing lines are drawn. On the side adverse to government are found, as I sorrowfully admit, in profuse abundance, station, title, wealth, social influence, and the professions, or the large majority of them. In word, spirit and power of class, these are the main body of the opposing host. The adverse host consists of class and dependents of class, but this formidable army is, in bulk of its constituent parts, the same, though now enriched at our cost, with a valuable contingent of recruits, that has fought in every one of the great political battles of the last sixty years and been defeated. We have a great aim before us now. It is to restore your parliament to efficiency by divining and by removing obstacles to its work, to treat the Irish question with due regard to its specialities, but with the same thoroughness of method by which we have solved colonial problems, that fifty years back, were hardly, if at all, less formidable. He thus concludes: "We are not now debating the amount of Irish contributions to the Empire, or the composition of the legislative body, or the maintenance of representative connection with Westminster. On these questions and many more we may or may not be at odds, but what we are at this moment debating is the large and far larger question which includes, and I think absorbs them all—the question whether you will or will not have regard to the prayer of Ireland for the management by herself of affairs specifically and exclusively her own. This, and no other, is the matter which the House of Commons has at once to decide. If, on this matter, it speaks with a clear and intelligent voice, I feel the strongest assurance that others, difficult as some of them are, will, nevertheless, with the aid of full discussion, and with the aid of a wise and conciliatory spirit, be found capable of rational and tolerable settlement. It is little which I can do in this most grave matter. It is no more than to devote with cheerfulness to the cause the small available residue of my active life. But let me in those closing words extend my view beyond my own honored constituency, and in one sentence say to you, my countrymen of Scotland and England: I can do much with you collectively, and not with any person or class or section among you. It rests with you to deliver the great yea or no. On your choice depends all the best hopes of Ireland, and much that touches in it the honor and high interests of Great Britain and all the mighty empire of the Queen. I do not underestimate the grave importance of the differences of opinion among liberals. Some are inclined to rule the whole question against us by authority. They say surely such a number of able, consistent, even extreme liberals would not have seceded except in obedience to the imperative dictates of truth and reason. I will say nothing of the motives which determined us to confront the risk of such parting. I earnestly recommend a reference to the lessons which history supplies. It is not the first time in the history of liberalism that a section of liberals under chiefs of distinction and ability have deserted from the general views of the party, to the delight and doubtless the advantage of the Tories. During the war Mr. Terry, of North Adams, Conn., nursed back to life a stranger who was prostrated by fever. The man, who was a brother of ex-Governor Leland Stanford, of California, died recently, leaving her \$15,000.

FOR LONDON.



THE steamship "CLIFTON," is intended to leave

Charlottetown for London

about 18th MAY. Shippers of Cattle, Lobsters, Grain or other goods, in order to secure room, will require to engage freight at an early date.

FENTON T. MEWBERRY, Agent.

Ch'town, May 5, 1886.

Sale of Flowers and Plants.

SATURDAY, 8th MAY, at 2 o'clock.

GERANIUMS of all descriptions, and a great variety of other Plants, for the benefit of St. Vincent de Paul Society—for the poor.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, May 5, 1886—31

HORSES WANTED.

WANTED—Ten to twelve sound, medium-size, stylish Carriage Horses. Apply to

W. F. ROBINS, Kent Street Livery Stables.

May 5—4y pat 11 wky & pat 21 her 11

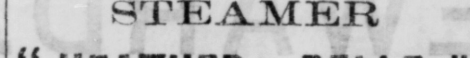
TENDERS.

TENDERS are requested for completing St. Joseph's New Convent. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders to be sent in not later than 15th of May.

STIRLING & HARRIS, Architects.

Ch'town, May 5, 1886.



STEAMER

"HEATHER BELLE."

Summer Arrangement, 1886.

ON and after TUESDAY, MAY 4, the steamer "Heather Belle," Hugh McLean, Master, will run as follows:

Every Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, will leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush Wharf, leaving Orwell Brush Wharf at 7 a. m., for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Halliday's China Point and Brush Wharves, where she will remain over night.

Wednesday, commencing May 5, will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.

Until further notice, every alternate Wednesday, commencing May 12, will leave Vernon River Bridge for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at Brush, China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.

Thursday, will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at 7 a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. to return; leaving Brush Wharf about 5 p. m. for Charlottetown.

Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at 4 a. m.; leaving Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown at 3 p. m. for Crapaud, remaining over night.

Saturday, will leave Crapaud at 7 a. m. for Charlottetown; leaving Charlottetown at 1:30 p. m. for Crapaud, and returning to Charlottetown from Crapaud same day.

FARES: Cabin, to and from Vernon River, Orwell, and Wharves, 30 cents; Deck, 20 cents.

Cabin, to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; Deck, 30 cents.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown to Orwell every Friday evening at one first-class fare. Also, Excursion Return Tickets will be issued every Saturday to Crapaud, at one first-class fare.

JOHN HUGHES, Agent.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 3, 1886.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on TUESDAY, the tenth day of August next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number forty-one, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the west side of the Road leading from Saint Peter's Bay to Fortune Bay, at the Township line of Lot Forty-two, thence south, sixty degrees west, thirty-two chains, thence north forty-one degrees and thirty minutes, west, seven feet, thence north, eighty degrees, east, four chains and sixty-three links, thence north, five degrees west, fourteen chains, thence north fifty-three degrees, east, thirty-eight chains and fifty links, to the Post Road, thence between John Forbes and Christina Forbes his wife, of the one part, and Alexander Robertson (now deceased) and John Stewart, Executors of the last will and testament of James Robertson, deceased, of the other part.

The above sale is being made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1884, and made between John Forbes and Christina Forbes his wife, of the one part, and Alexander Robertson (now deceased) and John Stewart, Executors of the last will and testament of James Robertson, deceased, of the other part.

For particulars apply at the office of Messrs. Macleod, Morson & Macquarrie, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this fourth day of May, A. D. 1886.

JOHN STEWART, Surviving Mortgagee.

May 5—3mo law

Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE.

Suitable Either for a Site of a Hotel or Private Residences.

THAT desirable property at the head of Hillsborough Street, formerly the residence of the late Thomas DesBrisay, comprising Town Lots 27 and 72, on the 5th 100 in the city.

The undersigned is prepared to treat for the sale of the above lots, either as a whole or in portions, for building purposes. The frontage is about 320 feet on Hillsborough Street, and about 85 each on Fitzroy and Easton Streets. The property is so well known that further description is unnecessary.

A Plan may be seen at the office of

JAMES DESBRISAY.

May 5—eod 1 f

LONDON HOUSE!

New Stock now open:

- New Dress Goods. Prints. Muslins. Hats. English Trimmed Millinery. Feathers. Flowers. Etc., Etc., Etc.

HARRIS & STEWART.

Ch'town, May 5, 1886—dy & wky

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING secured the services, as Manager of my

BISCUIT FACTORY,

of MR. THOMAS RANKINE, formerly with Messrs. T. Rankine & Sons, St. John, N. B., and lately from the Steam Biscuit Works of Messrs. F. A. Kennedy & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass., I am now in a position to offer to the Wholesale and Retail Trade of the Island, anything in my line, guaranteeing a better article than can be imported, at reasonable prices.

J. QUIRK,

PRINCE STREET.

Ch'town, May 5, 1886—1mo eod

NEW DRY GOODS,

—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS'

As usual, our stock has been personally selected in the best British and American markets, and comprises, in addition to a Full Range of Staple Dry Goods, all the novelties to be found.

London, Paris and New York Millinery. Fancy Goods, Hats, Bonnets and Shapes.

New Parasols and Umbrellas!

Large Stock of New Hosiery, Gloves, &c.

New Trimmings, New Frillings, New Laces

New DRESS GOODS with TRIMMINGS to Suit.

New French Muslins, New American Muslins, New Laces to Match.

New Cloths, New Pink Cottons, New Jerseys, New Jackets.

New Carpets and Oilcloths!

PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, April 29, '86.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, 83 QUEEN STREET.

EXTRA value for MARCH and APRIL in Table Damasks, Napkins, Sheeting, Pillow Cottons, White and Gray Cottons, Towelings, Tickings, White and Colored Knitting Cottons.

CARPETS AND OILCLOTHS.

1 CASE EMBROIDERY,

direct from Switzerland, just opened.

A. L. BROWN.

Ch'town, March 15.—wky.