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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1882.

VOL. 10.—NO. 115.

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GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,

March 16, 1882—eod

GENERAL AGENT

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

WE beg to announce to the public that we have purchased the good will and interest of OWEN CONNOLLY, Esq., in the Dry Goods business heretofore carried on by him at Charlottetown.

We invite an inspection of our large and varied Stock, especially in the following Departments:

Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Shawls, Millinery, Hosiery, Gloves, Muslins, Shirts, Sheetings, Linens, Lace Curtains, Prints, Tickings, Grey and White Cottons, &c.

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Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, &c., Cotton Warp, Small Wares, &c.

We have decided to close some very large lots of these Goods at cost to make room for spring importations, and to give bargains in every department.

JOHN McPHEE & CO.

Charlottetown, March, 1882—wky

In reference to the above, I do hereby return my sincere thanks to the public for the generous patronage extended to my Dry Goods business at Charlottetown, and take this opportunity of soliciting the same patronage for the above firm in the future.

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For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits

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There you will find the largest and best assortment of Cloths in the Island. Prices very moderate. The best workmanship and a perfect fit guaranteed.

—ALSO—

A complete line of Gents' Furnishings and Felt Hats, cheap, &c. &c. Remember the address, two doors above Apothecaries Hall Corner Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1881.

THE LOCAL BUDGET!

Hon. Mr. Ferguson's Speech.

(CONTINUED.)

With regard to Education, the hon. member for West River referred to the want of

A PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE, and demanded of the Government why they had not made provision in the Estimates for such an official. The question is away beyond the hon. member's ken. The proposition is a new one in this Province. In a question of this kind it is no use for a Government to go very far in advance of the requirements of public opinion. When the country demands the appointment of a Professor of Agriculture, then it will be the duty of the Government to appoint one. The outlay which would be involved in one which it would pay this Province well to make. In Northern Europe—especially in Denmark—in Ontario, and in several States of the neighboring Republic, the advantage of agricultural education has been amply demonstrated. This is a question upon which the farming communities of the Island should be consulted. The hon. member for West River should try to find out what his constituents think about it; and an expression of public opinion in general should, if possible, be elicited. There can be no doubt that every judiciously done to foster the agricultural interests of the Province will redound to the welfare and prosperity of its people. With regard to the large reduction which has been effected in the cost of the

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, a word or two may be said. The administration of justice cost the people of this Province in

1877 the sum of.....	\$28,683 79
1878 " " " " " "	30,304 74
1879 " " " " " "	26,612 17
1880 " " " " " "	20,440 73
1881 " " " " " "	20,675 33

There has been effected, as you will not fail to see, a very large saving since my hon. friend the Leader of the Government became the head of the Department of Justice in this Province. There were expended in 1878 over nine thousand dollars more than in 1881; and in 1877 about eight thousand dollars more than the average of the three years during which the present Government have held the reins of power. In connection with this subject it may be remarked that when the late Government were in power it was stated that the then Attorney General employed

COUNSEL AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PROVINCE

to perform duties appertaining to that office during his absence as one of the Counsel before the Fishery Commission; and it will be in the recollection of honorable members of this House how strongly it was denied that any charges were made against the Province by the counsel so employed. Hon. members will, perhaps, be surprised to learn that over \$2000 were paid to the gentlemen employed by Mr. Davies out of the Treasury of the Province notwithstanding the emphatic denials which were made that such was the fact. Some persons say that should not be referred to. I see no good reason why it should not be referred to, the more particularly as there has been with regard to it such a flagrant breach of faith with this country. The present Attorney General is discharging all the duties of the office efficiently and well; and in the two years of 1880 and 1881 there has been effected a saving of about \$18,000, as compared with the two years of 1877 and 1878.

There is another item of expenditure, a comparison with regard to which will serve to show the economy, and care for the public interests, observed by the present Government. These are the expenditures incurred in connection with

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

In 1874, these amounted to.....	\$1,990.85
In 1875, " " " " " "	2,212.17
In 1876, " " " " " "	805.64
In 1877, " " " " " "	2,860.32
In 1878, " " " " " "	1,645.67
In 1879, " " " " " "	1,932.54
In 1880, " " " " " "	753.83
In 1881, " " " " " "	632.21

THEN IN THE COST OF LEGISLATION, large savings have been effected. The present Government have, it is well known, striven earnestly and persistently to abolish the Legislative Council. They have, so far, failed; but nevertheless they have succeeded in making a large reduction in the cost of Legislation:

In 1874 Legislation cost.....	\$18,255.58
In 1875 " " " " " "	18,218.80
In 1876 " " " " " "	16,203.98
In 1877 " " " " " "	17,699.02
In 1878 " " " " " "	18,118.12
In 1879 " " " " " "	16,071.41
In 1880 " " " " " "	13,240.74
In 1881 " " " " " "	13,058.93

In 1879 it will be remembered that there were two sessions; and so the cost was a little greater, (though not so great as in previous years), than it was in 1880 and in 1881. But comparing the cost of Legislation in those years, with the cost of Legislation in former years, it will be seen that the present Government have, notwithstanding the failure to abolish the Legislative Council, effected a saving of about \$5,000 a year. Had the Legislative Council been abolished this saving would have been more than doubled. Then, there is the

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The expenditure in connection with the Asylum we have not been able to control to any great extent. The Government, when they came to power, found a large and expensive building in course of construction; and the maintenance of this institution, with all the appliances connected

with it has necessarily cost more than in the olden time.

The cost of the maintenance of the Asylum was, in

1874.....	\$ 7,462.82
1875.....	9,467.00
1876.....	11,781.14
1877.....	9,647.40
1878.....	10,187.26
1879.....	11,758.12
1880.....	15,030.96
1881.....	14,290.98

Thus it will be seen that the current expenditure of the Asylum has about doubled. But while the new building was being erected it was estimated that the yearly expenditure in connection with it would be about \$20,000; and the present Administration have succeeded in maintaining it in some \$5,000 less per year, than the amount which was estimated by those who proposed its construction.

An hon. member of the Opposition has found fault with the Government for having expended \$400 in a Commission appointed for the purpose of investigating

CERTAIN CHARGES

made against the management of the Asylum. It is well known to hon. members that owing to an outrage committed in the Asylum, the public mind became excited. The Government, therefore, felt it to be their duty to instigate an investigation. There is no public institution of the working of which the public are more jealous than Hospitals for the Insane. People living in the country, who are compelled to send relatives to the Asylum, must and should be assured that these unfortunate ones are as well treated there as it is possible that they should be, and every one desires that the Hospital for the Insane shall be a comfortable place of abode for those who suffer from a mind diseased. The Government, therefore, felt it to be their duty to appoint a Commission. One hon. member objects because a gentleman, who is also an official under the Dominion Government, was a member of that Commission. He dare not attempt to throw the slightest suspicion upon the character of that gentleman; and the Commission, as a whole, was composed of men who stand very high in this community. They did their work thoroughly, sitting week after week, examining witnesses upon oath, and taking every precaution to obtain a full statement of all the facts, before making their report; and, he was sure, no one but the hon. member himself would think of objecting to the Commission, because the expense entailed upon the Province was \$400. It is a most gratifying circumstance that the report of this Commission was favorable to the management of the Hospital.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION

engaging the attention of this House is this: "Is the Government, at the present time, in view of the financial statement before the House, and the estimates of expenditure which have been placed upon the table, in a position to repeal the Assessment Act?" Now, this much may be said at the outset: If the Government cannot show that there is a reasonable probability this year and some succeeding years of making the receipts and expenditures of the Province balance without the aid of direct taxation, then they will not be justified in repealing it. It is stated that, at the last election, without reference to the financial position of the Province, the Government promised at once to repeal the Assessment Act. I am not aware that such a promise was made. The Leader of the Government, in his card to the electors, stated that the Government would carefully husband the resources of the Province, and would impose any taxes which might have to be raised in such a way that they would bear with as little harshness as possible upon the people. As for the statement that the Government were pledged to an

IMMEDIATE REPEAL

of the Assessment Act, I am not aware that any such pledge was made. And even if the Government had made it, there are circumstances which were not known to members of the Government at the time, which rendered the repeal of the Assessment Act, at that time, impracticable. The Public Accounts for the year 1878 had not then been laid upon the table of the House. The dissolution of the Legislature took place immediately after the formation of the Government, and members of the Government had not had time to closely examine the Public Accounts. It was not till after the elections for this House that the

ENORMOUS SUM OF \$52,000

were found to have been left unpaid by the late Administration, and to have been carried forward into the accounts of the succeeding year. This was the state of affairs which the Government at the time of the elections did not contemplate, and so the Assessment Act could not then be repealed. The next year brought about a great storm which carried away a large number of public works, such as wharves and bridges. Some hon. members have tried to make little of the effects of this storm, and have had the hardihood to state that it did not involve the Government in extraordinary expenditures. These hon. members knew very well that the fury of the storm was unparalleled in the history of the Province, and, as a matter of fact, it

DESTROYED PUBLIC PROPERTY

to the value of \$20,000—which the Government had to replace. Now, it was not the policy of the Government to repeal the Assessment Act unless they were in a position to do it; and on account of these circumstances they were not, until now, in this position.

But some hon. members say: "Oh it looks suspicious to repeal the Assessment Act on the eve of an election." These hon. gentlemen will not deny that the Assessment Act could not be repealed before the present session. But it can be repealed now and now is the time to do it. If the

Act should remain in force, a re-valuation of the property on which the Assessment is to be levied must take place during the present year, and this would involve additional expense. The Appraisers and Collectors required under the Assessment Act make its operation expensive, and if direct taxation should be again resorted to a less costly mode must be adopted. But it is not the intention of the Government to provide any means of direct taxation. They are now able to show that they are in a position to maintain the public service of the Province without any direct taxation for Provincial purposes. For this purpose it is necessary to go back to the advent of the Davies' Government in 1877. When Mr. Davies took charge of our public affairs, there was a balance

REMAINING TO THE CREDIT

of the Province of about \$40,000. In that year (1877) there were collected under the Assessment Act, \$45,583.59. In the same year, \$12,854.72 were collected under the provisions of the old Land Tax Act. It will be remembered that under the old Act the taxes were usually collected in the month of January, so that in the year 1877 the Government received not only the amount raised under the Assessment Act, but \$12,854.72, as well. Then, in 1878, they received \$38,834.68 from the Assessment. So that in the two years (1877 and 1878) they received by means of direct taxation, \$97,282.79.

BEING AN AVERAGE,

During the two years named, of \$48,641.39. Now let us compare these receipts, from direct taxation of two years under the Davies' Government, with the receipts of three years under the present administration. In 1879 we received from Assessment, \$26,621.15; in 1880, \$26,809.35; in 1881, \$31,133.22; or, in the three years, \$84,563.78. This would be an average of \$28,184.59 per year, received from Assessment by the present Government, against an average of about \$48,000, received from the Assessment and old Land Tax by the previous Government during the years they were in power. Hon. gentlemen of the Opposition have dwelt upon the amount which has been

DRAWN FROM CAPITAL.

But if a comparison should be instituted between the amounts drawn from capital by the late Government and the amounts so drawn by the present Government, the present Government will not suffer. Thus, in 1877, the sum drawn from capital, under the Land Purchase Act, was \$2,632.15; while, in 1878, the amount drawn under the Land Purchase Act was \$6,958.75; and from the Railway fund, \$30,425.98; all of which was drawn from capital by the Davies Government in two years. On the other hand, the present Government have drawn from capital, since they came into power, \$40,524.22. The average amount drawn from capital by the Davies Government in two years was \$20,008.44 per year; and the average amount drawn from capital by the present Government, for their three years administration, was \$13,508.07 per year. The sum of \$17,000, drawn from the Dominion Government, on account of penitentiaries, was obtained through the good management of the present Government in pressing the just claims of the Province upon the attention of the Government of the Dominion. If these claims had not been so pressed, it is not probable that "the refund" would have been received. The amount was not drawn from capital, but from the revenues of the Dominion, and does not reduce our subsidy in any way whatever. The sum of \$3,227 being portion of the refund of last year, although withdrawn from capital, was not applied to any expenditure made within the year, but was paid to Mr. L. H. Davies for services rendered in 1876; and as it appears on both sides of the account of 1881, it does not affect the surplus. Now, let us see how much the two Governments have expended upon Capital Account. In 1877 the Davies administration paid on account of the construction of the Lunatic Asylum the sum of \$15,067.07; and in 1878, \$40,193.56; or altogether \$55,260.63. In 1879 the present Government expended in the construction of the Asylum \$43,679.23; and in 1880, \$11,875.40, a total of \$55,554.63; or \$300 more than were paid for the same service by the Davies Administration. Hon. gentlemen who criticize the acts of the present Government do not, it seems, deem it to be their duty to make any reference to the amounts which have been paid on account of Capital by the present Government. They do not forget to mention the purchase of the Carey farm by the late Government at a cost of \$7,200. But they say nothing whatever respecting the erection of the

STOCK FARM BUILDINGS

for the sum of \$8,239.26 in 1881. A fair comparison will show that the present administration have expended more on permanent improvements for the good of the Province than their immediate predecessors. An hon. member has alluded to some macadamizing which was performed by the late Government. This macadamizing cannot fairly be held to be an expenditure on capital account, any more than many of the large bridges which have been constructed by the present Government. Now, when the present Government took charge of the public affairs of the Province there was a

NOMINAL BALANCE

in the Treasury of \$13,758.53. The balance was merely a nominal one, because, by a statement submitted by Mr. F. W. Hyndman, the Provincial Auditor of that day, it was shown that the sum of \$52,415.65, belonging to the expenditure of the previous year, had been left unpaid, so that there was, on the 1st of January, 1879, an actual balance against the Province of \$38,617.03; besides these there were large expenditures, which had been made by the late Government, previous to their resignation in 1879. Hampered in this way the Government came into power. The meeting of the Legislature was some-

what late in that year; and it was not till the first of July that the measures of retrenchment caused by the Government came into operation, so that six months had necessarily passed away before the Government could save the public money as they desired, and as it was their policy to do. But they did the best they could under the circumstances.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has entered into Partnership as ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, under the style of

PALMER & MULLALLY.

OFFICE—Mrs. O'Helloran's Building, next door to Union Bank, Charlottetown.

All law business promptly attended to, Dated March 17th, 1882.

H. V. PALMER,

JAS. W. MULLALLY.

March 18, 1882—4w, wky 4w

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March 12, 1882—4f

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The youth commencing a business life with only industry and integrity as his capital, the clerk engaged during business hours, but desirous by evening study to repair the defects in his education, each have the advantage offered by our sessions occupying DAY AND EVENING. Morning Session, 9.30 to 12, and 2 to 4 p. m. Evening Session, 7.30 to 9.30.

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Jan. 7, '81—eod. Principal.

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AT THE JUNK STORE, Head Pownall Wharf, old Copper, Brass, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Rope and Canvas, Horse Hair, Rags, &c., for which the highest price will be paid. Ch'town, Jan 13, '82—3m

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Hiawatha, Pride of the Island, &c.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.

I NOW OFFER the Clipper Schooner CITY POINT, 50 tons, at private sale, as she now lies at Queen's Wharf, Charlottetown. Apply to A. Kennedy & Co., for particulars, or to the owner at Bay View, New London, ROBERT D. McLEOD.

Feb. 28, 1882.

To Lobster Packers.

THE subscribers beg to intimate that they are prepared to manufacture to order all supplies for Lobster Factories in our line, including one and two pound Cans, Solder, Bottles, &c., and by manufacturing in large quantities can sell at very low prices. To insure having orders filled promptly, parties had better order at once.

Merchants and dealers will find our stock of Plain and Japanned Tinware, Tubular Lanterns, Coal Hods, &c., &c., the largest in the Province. Quality unsurpassed and prices low.

Price list furnished on application to A. C. THOMPSON & CO., New Glasgow, N. S.

Mar. 12, '82—1m wky

Removed.

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