

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1882.

VOL 10.—NO. 113.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

WE beg to announce to the public that we have purchased in 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.

Cloths, Worsted, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.

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 MCPHIEE & CO.

Charlottetown, March, 1882—w/ky

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.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

MARCH SALE!

CLEARING-OUT PRICES!

J. B. MACDONALD.

7000 yards Grey Gotton,	5 cents up.
9000 yards White Cotton,	7 " "
8000 yards Print Cotton,	5 " "
13,000 yards Ladies Cold Dress Goods,	8 " "
3000 yards Black & Cold Cashmeres	22 " "
15000 yards Spring Tweed,	40 " "
700 yards Table Damask,	20 " "
600 yards Pillow Cotton,	

White Cotton Sheetting, Lace Curtains, Curtain Muslin, Tapestry Carpets, Scotch Carpets, Felt Carpets, Hemp Carpets, Flour Oil Cloth, all widths, and Room Paper.

During the month of March I will give Bargains in every Department. Cash customers will find no cheaper goods in Town.

J. B. MACDONALD.

Bronnan's Old Stand, Queen Street, February 28, 1882—w/ky, pat pros

For Scotch and English Tweeds or Worsted Suits

For Canadian Tweed Suits,

For Overcoats of all Descriptions,

—GO TO—

JOHN MACLEOD & CO'S,

UPPER QUEEN STREET,
TWO DOORS ABOVE APOTHECARIES HALL CORNER

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.

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 EXAMINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE

HAS LATELY BEEN REPLENISHED WITH

A Large Supply of Printing Types and Material,
OF THE LATEST INVENTION AND BEST DESCRIPTION,

AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,

Under the Careful and Skilful Supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell,

TO PRINT

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,
NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,
HAND BILLS, BODGERS, &c., &c.,

On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices.

THE LOCAL BUDGET!

Hon. Mr. Ferguson's Speech.

(CONTINUED.)

The expenditure on Roads, Bridges, Wharves and Ferries, as furnished by the Public Accounts for the following years, was:—

For year ending, 31st Jan., 1865.	\$35,305 72
" " " " " " 1866.	47,950 02
" " " " " " 1867.	42,030 18
" " " " " " 1868.	43,720 21
" " " " " " 1869.	45,641 17
" " " " " " 1870.	57,338 74
" " " " " " 1871.	71,464 44
" " " " " " 1872.	51,530 52
" " " " " " 1873.	61,225 21
" " " " " " 31st Dec., 1873.	76,310 59
" " " " " " 1874.	100,505 50
" " " " " " 1875.	86,230 89
" " " " " " 1876.	95,836 99
" " " " " " 1877.	91,669 53
" " " " " " 1878.	105,804 62
" " " " " " 1879.	66,121 24
" " " " " " 1880.	58,169 81
" " " " " " 1881.	60,829 82

The expenditure for the same public works during each of the three years immediately preceding Confederation—years of prosperity in this Province, when we had possession of our own revenues from Customs, &c.—was only \$184,220 17, while, during the past three years, when, according to the Opposition, everybody was poor, the present Government expended \$185,120 87, being an increase of \$300 over and above the amount expended during the three years immediately previous to Confederation. He would leave it to the House to say whether these figures would corroborate the statement made by the hon. member for West River respecting the expenditures for the periods alluded to. It is true that, as our population increases, the wear and tear of our highways increases in the same proportion; but, on the other hand, the older the country becomes, the necessity for opening new roads diminishes, and the increase of population adds to the amount of statute labor; and besides that our Statute Labor Act is more effective than the old one, which accounts, in some measure, for the

PRESENT GOOD STATE OF THE ROADS.

In connection with this subject, it is stated that the number of petitions placed upon the order book, and the number of petitions presented to the Government with regard to roads and bridges, show that the public works have not been well maintained by the Government. Well, if the number of notices placed upon the order book, asking for money grants, be any evidence of a want of attention to the public works, then there are fewer public works needed now than there were in 1878. In 1878, no less than thirty notices of this kind were placed upon the order book. In 1879, the number was seventeen. In 1880, the number was reduced to ten. In 1881, there were eighteen, and in 1882 (the present session) there are seventeen. If, then, honorable members are right in saying that the number of notices on the order book is an evidence of the wants of the country in regard to public works, the wants of the country are very much fewer now than they were in 1878, under the late administration. But it has also been said that

THE PETITIONS FOR NEW ROADS

are more numerous than they were. Well, let us see. In 1877 the petitions asking for the opening of new roads numbered sixty-eight; 1879, fifty-four; 1880, forty-six; in 1881, twenty-nine, and in 1882, twenty-four. Hon. members of the opposition have said that the number of petitions is evidence of dissatisfaction in the country, and if they are right, there is very much less dissatisfaction in the country now than there was when our predecessors were so

WASTEFULLY

expending the money of the people. The proof which they themselves have cited is against them, and shows that when they say the public works are being starved, and dissatisfaction prevails from end to end of the country, they are saying that which is not founded on fact.

The late Government substituted a Poll Tax for statute labor, and as the value of statute labor under the present Act had been estimated by members of the Opposition at \$30,000, that amount should be deducted from the expenditure on works for 1877 and 1878, which would show that the present Government had provided quite as well for this service as their predecessors had done, and in a manner much more satisfactory to the taxpayers. By deducting the sum of \$14,000 expended in 1878 for macadamizing some roads, principally near Charlottetown (which was done without the authority of Parliament), from the expenditure of 1878, it would be found that more had been done in any one of the years of the present administration for ordinary works, service than had been done in 1878. He would now say a word or two

ABOUT THAT MACADAMIZING.

He wondered that his honorable friend had alluded to it, as he must know the false position in which it had placed the Government of which he was a member. There was no vote of Parliament for that money. He (Mr. Ferguson) not being at that time a member of this House, interviewed the Leader of the Government on the question of macadamizing before the estimates of 1878 were prepared. The delegation received no encouragement. They were informed that the Government were not prepared to ask the Legislature for the money for that purpose. The result was that no money was placed in the estimates of that year for any macadamizing whatever. The time for holding the General Dominion Election rolled on, and the four Conservative members left the Government. Immediately afterwards their colleagues expended the sum of \$14,000 in macadamizing, although no vote of

Parliament for that purpose had been made. The then Government

TOOK THE MONEY DUE THE TEACHERS

for the last quarter of 1878, and expended a portion of it in macadamizing, without any authority whatever from Parliament, and paid only three-quarter's salary to the teachers out of the expenditure of that year, drawing upon the year 1879 for the other quarter. There was a heavy expenditure on works immediately after Confederation,

BUT WAS IT A LEGITIMATE ONE?

If we lost, as members of the Opposition said, a great portion of our resources on entering the Dominion, should these extraordinary expenditures have been made? In his opinion there was no justification for them, excepting the fact that there was a large amount to our credit at that time in the Banks, that there was a pressure from various parts of the country for an increase of expenditure, and it was thought better to have the money in circulation than to have it lying unused on deposit. This was the argument brought to bear upon the Owen Government at that time, but they should not have listened to it. If they had carried out a proper policy, and had kept their expenditure within the resources of the Province, and their immediate successors had pursued the same course, there would

NOT BE ANY NECESSITY FOR THE ASSESSMENT ACT.

The expenditures for each year since Confederation are as follows:—

Expenditure for 1874.	\$435,207 56
" " 1875.	395,277 43
" " 1876.	353,327 84
" " 1877.	381,632 15
" " 1878.	334,131 29
" " 1879.	313,545 00
" " 1880.	257,308 30
" " 1881.	261,275 51

It will thus be seen that the expenditure of each of the last two years was

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND LESS

than the average of the six years immediately following Confederation. It will thus be seen how great would be the burden upon the people if the heavy expenditure of years gone by had been maintained to the present time. The taxation from which the carelessness of the present Government had saved the people, would, indeed, have proved a curse too grievous to be borne. Members of the Opposition had accused the Government of exceeding their estimates of expenditures for last year. He would refer with pleasure and pride to the fact that the Government

HAD ADHERED TO THEIR ESTIMATES

more closely than any previous administration. They estimated the receipts of the Land Office for 1881 at \$55,000 but were told by the Opposition that they would never realize that amount. The general theme of the Opposition at that time was that the receipts from that source would be dried up after a very short time, and that the Government would not receive as large a sum from it in 1881 as they had in 1880. The fact proved that the Government under estimated the amount. It was best, of course,

TO BE ON THE SAFE SIDE.

During the Session of 1880 the Government estimated that they would receive \$50,000 from the Land Office, and realized more than that amount, although the Opposition declared that the sum would not exceed \$30,000. The Government were well aware that the receipts from the Public Lands Department were dependent upon the harvest and other circumstances, and that, although a larger sum was received last year than for the year previous, it was possible that the amount for the present year might be less. But they felt safe, comparing the receipts up to the present date with those of last year for the same period, in estimating them at the same amount as was received last year—just as they did last session in making the estimate the same as for the year previous. They had been reminded that they received a larger revenue for 1881 than the sum estimated. Well,

EVERY CAREFUL BUSINESS MAN

would admit that they had acted wisely in putting their estimate below rather than over the mark. It was, a year ago, impossible to say what the population for this Province might prove to be, for hon. gentlemen of the Opposition had entertained the House by declaring the state of the country and proclaiming that all our young people were leaving the Island. Owing, however, to the increase of population, the subsidy from the Dominion from the first July last was increased to the extent of \$5,902 80 for the six months. This amount was not, of course, included in the estimate of last year, simply because the result of the census was not known. A payment of \$9,227 03 was made to Mr. Davis on account of his services as Counsel and Solicitor for the Commission of Public Lands under the Land Purchase Act. The late Government had not paid that gentleman's bill, and the matter remained unadjusted until the past year. Being an expenditure in connection with the purchase of the proprietary estates, it could not properly be paid out of the ordinary revenue, and was therefore drawn, as it should be, from Capital Account. It appears among our receipts for 1881, but it increases our expenditure in proportion, and does not affect our surplus in any way. It was very unfair to refer to that expenditure as a miscalculation on the part of the Government, as it did not properly belong to the expenditure of the year. Deducting that amount, it would be found that the Government had only exceeded their estimate of expenditure for the past year to the extent of about \$7,000. They found that they were in possession of

A LARGER REVENUE THAN THEY HAD EXPECTED,

and that farmers were prospering and obtaining good prices, and, therefore, instructed the hon. Commissioner of Public Lands to expend a little more than his estimates on account of that prosperity,

and to meet the demands of the road service, increased by the briskness of the produce trade. The Opposition should be the first to approve of that course, as the Government, in pursuing it, were expending only a little of their surplus. In the management of the Public Departments of the Civil Service, the hon. Leader of the Opposition stated that the Government were very properly carrying out the

POLICY OF THEIR PREDECESSORS.

The hon. gentleman was absent last Session, and must have forgotten his own declarations of 1879 and 1880, in regard to the retrenchments of that year 1879. During the Session of that year he (Mr. Veo) stated that he was sure that those retrenchments were not made in the interests of the people, that the public officials were not properly paid, and that the result would ultimately be less to the country. But now the hon. gentleman claimed that, in making those retrenchments, the Government were carrying out the work begun by their predecessors with respect to the Public Service! The Opposition, from the first, declared that the Government were starving the public officials, and the public works, and opposed the system of economy which they introduced; but as they now found that the measures passed under the present Administration had worked well, and that the

CIVIL SERVICE HAD NOT BEEN IMPAIRED,

they claimed some credit for inaugurating that system of retrenchment. The hon. member said that the reduction in the cost of the public printing was entirely due to them, the work having just been let by tender by the late Government. When did the latter adopt that course? It was when they were well aware they had lost the confidence of the country. He (Mr. F.) believed that they did this with the view of

STARVING THE PRESS OF THE THEN OPPOSITION.

They said to themselves: "We will get all we can for ourselves and our friends, and when we go out we will prevent the Opposition Press from sharing in the public patronage." However, the course pursued was in the interests of the Province. In connection with the letting of the contracts for the public printing, there were one or two transactions which would throw some light on the motives which influenced those hon. gentlemen with respect to that matter. They reserved for the organ of their party—the Patriot newspaper—the printing of the Education Report, and paid the proprietor of that sheet the sum of \$637 05 for performing the work in a most slovenly manner.

IN CONTRAST WITH THAT JOB,

the Reports of all the public departments for 1880, had been printed by Messrs. Coombs & Worth, for \$584. Yet the Opposition attempted to take credit to themselves for putting up the public printing to tender! The late Government, knowing that it would be the policy of their successors to abolish the Legislative Council, and repeal the Registration Act, and although they professed to be ready to carry out these reforms themselves, yet, shortly before their resignations, gave a contract, without tender, to the Summer-side Journal for printing the Electoral Lists, all of which was money thrown away. The hon. member for Tignish appeared very much alarmed that

IF THE ASSESSMENT ACT WERE REPEALED,

the Government would, next year or the year after—if returned to power at next election—heap up a deficit, and thus be compelled to double or treble the present tax upon the country. By referring to the Parliamentary Reporter for last session, page 298, it will be found that, with respect to that Act, the hon. gentleman was reported to have spoken as follows:—

"He would candidly inform the honorable gentleman that he would repeal the Assessment Act to-morrow, were it in his power to do so. He would support no Government that would refuse to do this."

Was it possible that the same hon. gentleman now found fault with the repeal of the Assessment Act? Unscrupulous as some hon. members of the Opposition were, they would not say the present Government had been extravagant in their expenditures. If the hon. member for Tignish had been a member of a Government a year ago, he would have been bound to repeal the Assessment Act then. If this had been done, in what state would the public finances have been at the close of the past year if, according to the hon. member's assertions, there is still a deficit? Yet the honorable gentleman now tells us he is ready to act consistently with his statement of last session, and to repeal the Act! If the honorable member, while Leader of the Opposition, had defeated the Government on this question, he would have been called upon to form a new Administration, and one of the first things he would have done would have been to repeal the Assessment Act. Yet he (Mr. Perry) now declares that if that Act were repealed, the Government will come out, at the close of the financial year, with a deficit! It was to him (Mr. F.) a wonder that the hon. gentleman did not show a little more consistency with respect to this as well as other important matters. He (Mr. Perry) had been a long time in public life, both in local and Dominion Parliaments, and no doubt many of his achievements are on record on the Statute Books of both Legislatures. Yet the honorable member now asks why the Government did not repeal the Assessment Act last year, if they could do so this year. The honorable gentleman well knew that the financial condition of the Province was

MUCH BETTER THIS YEAR THAN IT WAS LAST YEAR,

and that the Government were in a better position to repeal the Act. But says the Opposition the balance due at the Land Office is only a little over \$500,000, and the receipts continues as heretofore, that source will be exhausted in seven or eight years. The Opposition must have

lost sight of the fact that 150,000 acres of land yet remain unsold, that a large number of persons who had not before done so, had attended to the office during the past year, that every man who attends on the ten years terms swells the balance due the office, and that the interest due on balances also further swells the total amount due. For these reasons the amount of open accounts

HAS REMAINED INTACT

for several years; in fact, the balance on open accounts is greater now than on the 1st of January, 1878. This state of things will not of course, always continue, but the accounts of the Land Office are not likely to be closed as soon as the Opposition appeared to think; and he believed that with some little vigor in the collection of moneys due, without pressing severely upon any person, the receipts can be maintained at as high figures as those of the last two or three years, for many years to come. He felt sure that the Opposition were not now inclined to take the extreme course with respect to this question, which was taken by them a year and a half ago, and that if the Government earnestly look after those in arrears, and see that those very far behind are gently coerced, and that the lands still remaining on hand are sold, there will be no difficulty in keeping up the receipts as high as for the past years, for a considerable time.

TO BE CONTINUED.

CHARLOTTETOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

Welsh & Owen's Brick Building, Corner of King and Queen Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

REAGH & MILLER, - - Proprietors.

Designed to Educate Young Men for Business.

OUR SYSTEM is conducted on Actual Business and Scientific Principles, and embraces all subjects necessary for a thorough Commercial Education. Our facilities for teaching these are the most complete that have ever been devised. Theory and practice are combined, and the whole course rendered so interesting and practical that the duller student cannot fail to be largely benefited. The course of Study is short, practical, useful and reasonable; it is just what every MAN needs and will use, no matter what his calling or profession is to be.

The youth commencing a business life with only industry and integrity as his capital, the clerk engaged during business hours, but desirous of 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.

Diplomas granted to such as pass satisfactory examinations. Students may enter at any time. No entrance examination required. Business men and others are cordially invited to call and examine our system.

Teach your sons what they will practice when they become men.

Full particulars concerning Terms, Tuition, Scholarships, &c., &c., on application to

L. B. MILLER, Principal.

Jan. 7, '81—e o d.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by Mr. Robert Bridges will, from date, be carried on by the undersigned, under the name and style of A. L. Bridges & Co

A. L. BRIDGES. [m13]

March 1, 1882—t f

NOTICE.

HAVING rented the premises lately occupied by C. F. HARRIS, the subscriber begs to intimate to the public that he is carrying on the

TINSMITH BUSINESS

in all its branches. Orders punctually attended to. A call respectfully solicited.

Feb. 8, 1882. L. W. HARRIS, Upper Queen St.

GOLD MEDAL. PARIS, 1876.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Barnley Farm for Sale.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Summerside, on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 12.30 p. m., (if not previously disposed of by private sale) either in one lot or divided to suit purchasers, that well-known Barnley Farm, lately occupied by Hon. J. C. Pope.

The farm consists of about 500 acres, all cleared, well fenced, and in good condition, watered by a spring and running brook, and with never failing wells of good water. There are on the farm a large and commodious dwelling house, with good barns and out-buildings of all kinds. On the shore fronts of the farm are abundant supplies of mussel mud and a shipping place.

Terms 25 per cent. of the purchase money, cash on execution of the deed; 50 per cent. may remain secured on the farm; for the remaining 25 per cent. approved security on real estate will be taken.

Also at the same time and place, about 67 acres of wood land on Lot 29, near Mr. James Sutherland's. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to HODGSON & McLEOD, Charlottetown and Summerside.

March 2, 1882—law-w/ky, w/ky pat, sj