

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 20, 1894.

THE PREMIER'S TAX POLICY.

It has been asserted that THE EXAMINER would be ready to denounce any scheme of taxation that Premier Peters might propose. We think that, in view of the uniform fairness and moderation of THE EXAMINER'S criticisms, the statement is not warranted. At any rate, we have no disposition now to condemn the rather hazy outline which was presented to the people of Mount Stewart. Instead of denouncing the Premier's speech, we shall publish it in full, even though it contains a great deal that is beside the mark. A discerning public will, we are sure, distinguish the clap-trap of the special pleader from those statements which bear upon the main point in which all are interested—direct and heavy taxation forthwith—and come to a right conclusion.

In view of the pre-emption speeches of the Premier, in which he said that he "hoped the day of taxation is far away," and the speech of last evening, in which he said that it was necessary to raise from \$75,000 to \$100,000 a year by direct taxation, the charge that the Government won its great victory upon a false pretence in respect to taxation, seems to be fully proved. Every reasonable and just man must now admit that a scheme of direct taxation ought to have been submitted to the people at the polls. But the Government and their partisans pretended that they did not then know that a scheme of taxation was required. They did know. The public accounts were open to them. They were fully aware then as they are now that the Land Office being dried up, from \$90 to \$100,000 a year being required in addition to the ordinary revenues of the Province. Yet they went to the country with an "if" implying that which, in the light of the announcement of last evening, is seen to have been untrue. The intelligent and reasonable people of Prince Edward Island were, in our opinion, entitled to better treatment. They ought to have been consulted at the time of the election. They ought to have shared the confidence of the men by whom their confidence was entrusted. But the Government would not trust them, dared not trust them—described them, and so retained office and obtained a large majority in the Legislature.

Whatever may be said concerning the Premier's Tax Policy, there cannot be claimed for it the merit of originality. It is the old Land Tax over again—the tax which his strongest friend and fellow-workman emphatically condemned as so unfair between man and man that it must needs be repealed. This, with a tax on banks, insurance companies, and Commercial Travellers, put on in the vain hope that the deceived farmers will imagine that they are relieved of a proportion of the taxes which they must, of necessity, pay in an indirect way—this, in brief, is the Premier's tax policy.

SOME QUESTIONS.

Is less than a month the citizens of Charlottetown will be required to vote Yes or No as to the Scott Act. The Patriot remarks that "we are not among those who originated the movement for getting up the petition in question. Our reason was that we considered it premature to bring on an election of such importance in the present state of the Dominion voters' list." It is well known that Scott Act elections have to be run on the lists prepared for the election of members to the House of Commons; and as such lists have not been revised for over three years, many young men will be deprived from voting at the approaching election, to bring the Scott Act once more into operation in Charlottetown. There seems to be some force in this objection, and there are, in our opinion, other reasons why a Scott Act election at this juncture is not advisable. But these are not to the point. Citizens must now, whether they like it or whether they like it not, meet the issue to be raised on the 19th of April.

It is, undoubtedly, a fact that a very large majority of our citizens desire the total suppression of the liquor traffic, or, if this be impossible, a material curtailment of the liquor traffic. Is either of these objects likely to be attained by reviewing the operation of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act? We know by long experience that neither the liquor sellers nor the liquor drinkers will respect the law unless they are forced to do so. A continuous contest must ensue. What means are available for carrying on the fight? It may be presumed that the Stipendiary Magistrate will do his duty. That is to say, he will fairly try every case brought before him. But what assurance have we that the City Council will provide for the prosecution of offenders against the law? Or, can any guarantee be given that an association of temperance men will ensure the enforcement of the law? Or will the gentle ladies of the W. C. T. U. be left unaided?

It is well to "look before you leap." Prudent men who "mean business," provide for the carrying out of their plans. If they have not the means, they wait. We ask these questions because we know that every prudent elector will ask them before he decides how he will vote, and because THE EXAMINER is now, as it always has been, desirous that temperance principles shall triumph, not merely by a vote of the electors, but in practice. Voting for the Scott Act may, perhaps, have some little effect as a mere demonstration; but voting for the Scott Act will certainly not suppress or lessen the liquor traffic. To this end the law must be enforced, and in order that the law may be enforced both men and means must be provided. We shall be glad if satisfactory answers be given to the questions here propounded.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

—We are requested to state that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will be in his office from 10 o'clock until four during the week, and that the visitors' book will be open there on Wednesday from 3 until 6, until further notice; also that he is very busy answering the numerous letters of congratulation which he has been constantly receiving from friends throughout Canada and the United States.

The Supreme Court has declared void the act of the Ontario Legislature authorizing the Provincial Executive to pardon persons convicted of violating provincial statutes. The constitutionality of this act was disputed by the Federal authorities, but the courts have adopted the provincial right view.

PREMIER'S TAXATION SPEECH

Taxation to be Imposed Forthwith.

SOME INTRODUCTORY BUNCUMBE.

Hon. Mr. Peters took a special train at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, and accompanied by the official stenographer, Mr. Crockill, and a number of friends, proceeded to Mount Stewart, where he delivered a speech reported as follows:—  
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I appear before you this evening to address you upon several matters of the very greatest importance to the people not only of this district, but to the inhabitants of the Province as a whole. I look with pleasure at the signs on the walls of this hall, which show that my presence here to-night is not only not unexpected, but also that it is welcome. Gentlemen, the first part of my duty this evening and the most pleasant one to me—is to thank the people of Mount Stewart and the Third District of Queen's for the magnificent majority they gave me at the last election. And I can also thank the people of P. E. Island as a whole for the grand majority they gave the Liberal party on that occasion. (Applause.) I feel satisfied, Mr. Chairman, that the wave of Liberal victory which is now rolling all over Canada meets a welcome at all events in this part of the country. A few days ago the great province of Nova Scotia felt the effects of that wave, and said "adieu" to the Conservative party which had ruled this Province on the 13th of December last. I feel proud to belong to the Liberal party. And, gentlemen, the signs of the times indicate that the Liberal party will be in power before a great while all over this Canada of ours from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Applause.) Again, I must repeat that the pleasantest part of my duty here to-night is to thank my friends for the support given me at the late election. How was that given? On this very platform I heard gentlemen who were running against me—my personal friends—declare that I was going to be heard of again politically, that they were sure to be returned. This was reiterated in every part of the Island: "The Premier of P. E. Island was sure to be heard of." What was the answer given in every part of my district? I found that the Liberal party had gained in every single polling division in the 3rd district and districts that year after year had gone Conservative. I dropped one by one into the ranks of the Liberal party. To what do I attribute this? Should it be put down to the mere popularity of this man or to that which the Liberal interest? That might do very well if you confined yourself to this district or that, but when you find a great change from East Point to North Cape what is the conclusion, what is my conclusion? I put down to the fact that the spirit of the Liberalism has gained and is gaining ground, and may the good work go on. (Applause.) By and by when we came to fight the larger battle of Liberalism in the Dominion may we feel here in P. E. Island that we have a head of little drop, but a good solid drop to the truths of Liberalism. Now, sir, it is not my intention to go all through ancient history. I came here this evening to address practical farmers on practical questions and in a practical manner. But I do not think it will be amiss if I make a few observations with regard to some of the things that are past. In order to understand clearly our present position it is necessary that we should go back to a certain extent. Well, in 1878 or 1879 the Conservative party ran an election. At that time the Davies Government passed what they called the Tax Act—the Assessment Act. The Conservatives when running that election (the Liberals did not run at all) started an artificial wave which they themselves did not believe in, against the Liberal party. Their platform was that the tax laid on by the Davies Government was a curse, and they said give us power and we will repeal that act and we will not only repeal it, but in the year to come we will educate your sons and your daughters, and we will carry on our public works and we will give you all the wharves, bridges and roads you want, without asking you to pay one single cent for it. I say the men who laid down that proposition at that time did not in their inmost hearts believe what they were saying. The effect of the announcement of that platform was that they gained the election; they raised a wave of indignation meetings and role into power. Many of the true supporters of Mr. Davies joined the Tory ranks, but there were some noble exceptions and the latter day Tories looked upon this Province as leaders of public opinion. Such men as Yeo and Richards, regarded as our best men, refused to leave the Liberal party at that juncture. They gained the election in 1882 by a large majority, and from that time until the year they went out of power it was clearly demonstrated that their platform was rotten. Year by year the wave of indignation rolled up every thinking man in the country that the doctrine they had been preaching, that they could carry on the country without taxation, was not true. They themselves saw that they could not do it and decided to get more money. We will get money from Ottawa, the heavens will rain down money to help us in our troubles. But after receiving large sums from Ottawa, increased subsidies, etc., they still found they were short. They then decided to enter upon a policy of economy, and thought they would cut out the Gordian Knot very easily. On the other hand, those who forsook the Davies party at that time are now looked upon as little men. I intend proving that these gentlemen did not believe the statements they were making. And how will I prove it? After their election, they ran on until the time arrived for another election before they thought of repealing the tax act. They gave various excuses for not repealing it. And, gentlemen, there never was a man in this world who did a bad act but he would find excuse for it. They kept the Act in operation. Providence was kind to them. Storms came on and swept away their wharves, and they said if this had not happened they would have repealed the tax act long ago. (Laughter.) Another election came in 1887, and just before that election they said, "We will repeal the Assessment Act; no doubt we can run the country without a dollar of taxation. And they moved it by figures to their own apparent satisfaction. The people took them at their word and they gained the election in 1887 by a large majority, and from that time until the year they went out of power it was clearly demonstrated that their platform was rotten. Year by year a deficit was rolled up, which showed every thinking man in the country that the doctrine they had been preaching, that they could carry on the country without taxation, was not true. They themselves realized they could not do it, and they began making strenuous efforts to get more money from Ottawa. To a certain extent they succeeded, although we are not yet sure that one of the moneys received were not obtained at too great a sacrifice. But after receiving large sums from Ottawa, increased subsidies, etc., they still found they were short. They then decided to enter upon a policy of economy, and thought they could cut out the Gordian knot very easily. They decided to do without public works. And when petitions were brought to them for a wharf at Mount Stewart, or the East Bay, or Belfast, or any other point, they said, "We cannot give you one dollar until we get some dispute between us and the Dominion Government settled. They thus economized in the public works and withheld from you the necessary shipping facilities without which every farmer is

OPERA HOUSE.

Return by Special Request

—OF THE—

WILL O' THE WISP CO.

For Two Nights Only,

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

MARCH 23rd AND 23rd.

Entire Change of Specialties.

Best of Dancing, Finest of Singing, Funniest of Acting.

Doors open at 7.15. Performance takes place one hour later.

PRICES 35 AND 50 CENTS.

mc120

The Ice Will Soon Be Gone.

But we are still here

with a good stock of

LUMBER and COAL at

the very lowest prices.

Save money by dealing

with us.

BARRETT & CHAMPION,

Connolly's Wharf.

Ch'town, Me. 20, 1894—dy 1 ft w 21

TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the City Clerk's office until noon of TUESDAY, the 10th day of April next, from parties willing to supply the City of Charlottetown with

5,000 feet Juniper, 3 1/2 in, in 4, 8 or 12 feet length.

25,000 feet Spruce Baiters, 2 1/2 inches thick, in 12, 14 or 16 feet length.

20,000 feet 3 inch Merchantable Hemlock Plank.

10,000 feet 2 inch Merchantable Hemlock Plank.

Ten thousand feet of each description of Plank to be delivered on any of the wharves in Charlottetown as ordered (free of all charges, including wharfage), on or before the 15th day of May next, and the balance on or before the 2nd day of July next.

Tenders must specify price per thousand feet plank measurement.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

H. M. DAVISON,

City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, March 20, 1894.

31 pat 31

Any Mechanic

can be insured in the Canada Accdt. Ass. Co. for full wages and Doctor's fees for a moderate premium.

AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND,

E. R. BROWN

BROWN'S BLOCK, CH'TOWN.

TELEGRAPHIC.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

House of Commons Proceedings.

OTTAWA, Mar. 20.

Mr. Mills took exception to the statement in the speech from the throne that the Governor-General was a Viceroy. The Governor-General was not a Viceroy, because he was not possessed of all the powers of a Sovereign.

Sir John Thompson, in reply, said that it had been exceedingly common in this country for the last twenty years to style the Governor-General of Canada as Her Majesty's Viceroy, in consequence of the very close analogy which exists between the functions discharged with regard to Canada by the Governor-General for the time being and the functions discharged by a Viceroy. Continuing, he said: "I will show that a man so high in authority as a Governor-General himself, for the time being—Lord Dufferin, for instance—used the expression in reference to himself on more than one occasion. When speaking to the Mayor and others at Quebec, His Excellency referred to his predecessors as 'Viceroys after Viceroy.' But I appeal to the hon. gentleman that he is not in a position to tell me that Lord Dufferin's language was so inaccurate that it should not be found in a Governor-General's speech, because, if he turns to the speech in which His Excellency, Lord Dufferin took leave of Canada, a speech, the words of which were put into his mouth by the hon. member for Bowdell himself, in which His Excellency said these words: 'My interest in Canada shall not cease after my mission as Her Majesty's Viceroy shall have ceased.' The Premier resumed his seat and Mr. Mills was visibly knocked out. He had not a word to say as his neighbors chaffed him.

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THE SENATE.

In the Senate the address was moved by the Hon. Donald Ferguson in an admirable speech. Senator Casgrain seconded it.

Mr. Laurier asked what the Government's policy was with regard to the French treaty.

Hon. Mr. Foster replied that two important delegations have asked to be heard with reference to the treaty, and the Government have therefore decided to delay giving an answer to the question until after the Easter holidays.

A Big Budget.

LONDON, March 20.

It is estimated that the Government expenditure of the coming year will be met by a budget amounting to 435,682,666. This is the highest estimate ever submitted to the British Parliament.

Charged With Incendiarism.

MONROE, March 20.

Pascal Hebert, formerly proprietor of the Dominion House, has been arrested charged with incendiarism. His house was burned in September last, and he is charged with setting the fire.

A Man Drowns Himself.

CHAMBLEY, Que., March 20.

A fool-hardy man, named Dompharis, attempted to shoot the Chambley rapids yesterday on a log, and was drowned.

A Game of Chess.

NEW YORK, March 20.

The second game in the chess match between Lassar and Steinitz was won by the latter. The score now is one to one.

Law Against Treating.

BOSTON, March 20.

The House has ordered the third reading of the bill to prevent treating in liquor saloons.

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FREDERICTON, March 20.

The Provincial accounts show a deficit of \$70,000.

Obituary.

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Senator Botsford died yesterday.

THE SECRET

of progress and success is to be ALWAYS CONTENT BUT NEVER SATISFIED.

We are CONTENT with the increase of our business

this season, BUT WE WILL NOT BE SATISFIED until

our New Spring Styles of

BOOTS and SHOES are seen

by all customers who appreciate values and styles.

J. M. McLeod & Co.

Ch'town, March 12, 1894—dy

THE SEED BUSINESS.

To those not acquainted with us, the following facts may prove interesting:—We have carried on a Seed Business in this city for fourteen years. We have always tried to merit success, have kept the best Seeds procurable, sold at moderate prices, and treated our customers as well as possible. Our business has increased year by year, and the largest increase of all was in 1893. For many years we have had the largest Seed Business in P. E. Island. We have now the largest business of the kind in the Maritime Provinces, and during the past year merit in the Seeds we sell could have brought about these results.

FOLLOW THE CROWD!

This is a wise rule when buying seeds, but they do not buy poor seeds, but they do buy to Carter's Seed Store every season, because they know the value of the seeds. This is not "blow" but simple fact. Poor seeds tell their own story when they grow, so do good ones. Buy those that have told a good story for years past. They are CARTER'S.

Send for our Seed Catalogue for 1894. Ready 15th March.

Geo. Carter & Co., SEEDSMEN.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, March 15, 1894—tu thu sat

Read James Paton & Co's. Daily Announcement.

Merry Making Merchandize.

The LOW PRICES that we are asking for our

CARPETS,

CLOTHING,

HATS & CAPS

is making every person merry. If you want to be happy buy from

The Reliable Carpet Men.

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