

The Daily Examiner

MARCH 6, 1885.

The Russo-English Difficulty.

It is stated that Earl Granville has effected an agreement with the Russian government on the Afghan frontier question.

The Budget.

The Budget Speech of this year is remarkable for clearness of statements. Some extracts from it will be found in another column, and more will appear to-morrow.

Sir Leonard's estimate of revenue is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Customs (\$19,500,000), Excise (\$5,400,000), Post Office (\$1,900,000), etc.

Winter Communication.

We have received copies of the Senate Hansard, with reports of the debates on the Hon. Mr. Haythorne's motions on the subject of Winter Communication between this Island and the Mainland.

Our claims were well advocated by Senators Haythorne and Howland; and we shall endeavor to make a few extracts from the speeches at an early day.

With reference to the enquiry as to whether or not it is the intention of the Government to place another vessel on the Georgetown-Pictou route as a consort of the Northern Light, Sir Alexander Campbell submitted the following memorandum from the Department of Marine:—

"It is not the intention of the Government to place another steamer on the route as consort at present, but they have the steamer Lan-down in reserve, which vessel is fitted for ice service, and in case of any accident to the Northern Light would be available for the service."

"Capt. Finlayson reports that he will try to cut the Northern Light out of Georgetown in the beginning of March, and if she can then make trips without incurring undue risks to life and property every effort will be made to run the vessel regularly the remainder of the season."

With reference to the service at the Capes, Sir Alexander's words were:—

"The Government have determined to take it out of the hands of the contractors and make it a governmental service. The memorandum which I have from the Department states that it is also proposed to transfer the winter boat service between the Capes Traverse and Tormentine from the Post Office Department to the Marine Department, and it will, after this winter, manage this service, and a steamer will probably be placed there to assist passengers and mails to cross between the head ice. An officer of the Marine Department will be directed to make observations as to what will be required to render the crossing at the Capes efficient. Now, I think if that is done that the service so far as it is possible under the physical conditions that exist, will be made as efficient as it can be made under those circumstances. In the first place while the boat can run, the Northern Light, that seems to be a good fair boat for the service, and if not, the Northern Light some other boat will do the duty. I think my hon. friend, under the circumstances I have mentioned, will find that there is some excuse for the non-completion of the boathouse before now. I hope my hon. friend will find in that some assurance on the part of the Government that we are disposed to do all in our power to carry out what we admit to be the pledge that was given to Prince Edward Island, and so far from there being any disposition on our part to do as the hon. gentleman from Halifax seemed to think some one of us had done to treat it in a light spirit, we desire to treat it as we ought to treat it, with a sense of our duty to the country, and as we ought to treat it—as a very serious and important service to be executed to the best of our ability, and with such appliances as we can put there in order to carry out the spirit of the terms upon which Prince Edward Island joined her fortune to ours."

The market to-day was fairly attended and stocked. Prices were as follows: Beef (small) 6 to 12 cts per lb; do per qr 5 to 8 cts; mutton, per lb 6 to 10 cts; veal, 3 to 8 cts; pork (carcass) 5 1/2 to 6 cts; do (small), 8 to 12 cts; turkeys, \$1.00 to \$1.70; geese 50 to 60 cts; ducks, each, 25 to 35 cts; fowls, (each) 25 to 30 cts; butter (fresh), 22 to 24 cts; do (tub) 18 to 20 cts; eggs, per doz, 16 to 20 cts; flour per 100 lbs, \$2.25 to \$2.50; oatmeal, \$2.25 to \$3.00; hay per 100, 50 to 60 cts; oats, 34 to 35 cts; sheepskins, 60 to 75 cts.

The Toronto Globe says:—"It is stated that the Conservative members from P. E. Island waited upon Sir John Macdonald some days ago to request that the Franchise Bill introduced last session should not apply to that Province, as it would restrict the franchise very much, manhood suffrage having been adopted there long ago."

The question, "Would Canada, from the present time, be more prosperous as an independent nation than as a dependency of Great Britain," will be discussed by the Caledonian Club Literary Society, on the evening of Monday next. John Small Macdonald, Esq., speaker.

DOMINION FINANCES.

The Increase of Expenditure.

(Extracts from Sir Leonard Tilley's Budget Speech.)

THE DIFFERENCE. I find that in looking over the expenditures of the late Government that from 1874 to 1879 the average yearly was \$23,900,000. It was rather less, I will not say for what purpose it was made so, in 1877-8, but the average for the whole period was what I have stated. Now, the difference between that average expenditure and ours is something like seven and a half millions of dollars. The bare statement that such increase has occurred is, I know, calculated to mislead the public into the idea that extravagance has prevailed. Let me, therefore, point out the increases and their causes separately.

RAILWAY EXPENDITURES. In 1884 the expenditure under head of railways and canals was 1,035,443 more than in 1877-8. Did that cost the country anything? I say it did not. The receipts from railways from July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1879, were \$8,616,297; the expenditures were \$11,668,318. The total deficit was \$3,052,021. This is an annual deficit of \$614,405. The receipts from 1879 to 1884 were \$13,718,389; the expenditures were \$14,776,470—the total deficit was \$758,081 or \$151,616 per annum against an annual deficit of \$614,405 under the late Government. (Cheers.)

It must be borne in mind that from 1879 to 1884 there was increased mileage and large additional business was done, yet the deficit under the head of railways has been reduced to the extent mentioned. This larger expenditure of \$1,030,000 for 1884, instead, therefore, of representing increased taxation to the contrary, means an increased business and reduced taxation, because the deficit has been reduced from \$600,000 to \$150,000 annually. [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The next item of expenditure to which I shall call attention is that upon Postal Service, the expenditure was \$588,026 more in 1883 than in 1877-78. Did that add to the taxation of the people? It did not. I heard an hon. gentleman opposite complaining the other day that postal accommodation was not sufficient in his section of the country; still we know very well that since 1879 there has been an enormous increase in postal facilities in the old provinces, in addition to which postal service has been established in Manitoba and the North-West. These improvements have naturally caused increased expenditures. But have they created additional taxation? None whatever! From 1st July, 1874, to 1st July, 1879, the postal receipts were \$5,753,000; the expenditure was \$8,358,000—the total deficit was \$2,605,000, or \$521,007 per annum. The receipts from July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1884, were \$7,748,000; the expenditure \$10,064,000, and the deficit \$463,198 per annum, against a deficit of \$521,067 for the five years from 1874 to 1879. (Cheers.)

Now, it is all very well to point out that there has been an increase in expenditure, but if that increase is caused by the giving of additional facilities to the public without increasing the taxation of the people, I am sure neither the people nor Parliament will object. (Hear, hear.)

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

The expenditure in 77-8 was \$998,594; in 1884 it was \$2,908,851—an increase of \$1,910,256. As far as this expenditure is concerned, I admit that it is a charge upon the country; but I will say, that if the country has a surplus, Parliament is justified in expending money in making necessary improvements in our harbors, in improving a navigation or constructing new harbors, and in erecting public buildings which become assets, and valuable assets, too, for by their construction we are relieved of the necessity of paying rents. (Hear, hear.) I have no hesitation in saying that, considering that the trade and commerce of the country are influenced by the improvements we can make in the facilities for shipping and in improvements of our rivers and harbors, and that public buildings are a necessity, that people will justify such reasonable expenditures as are made in that direction, provided the condition of treasury will admit of them. (Hear, hear.)

INTEREST AND SINKING FUNDS.

There is apparently an increase in interest paid in 1884 over 1878, but I am in a position to say that in proportion to population, the amount paid for interest was in 1884 eight and a half cents per head less than it was in 1878. (Cheers.)

The next item swelling up expenditure is an excess of \$337,746 paid into sinking fund in 1884 over the amount paid in 1878. It is only necessary for me to remind the House that that sum is not actually an expenditure; it is laid aside, it is practically a reduction of debt, it will cause a reduction of interest.

INDIANS.

That expenditure amounted to \$421,503 in 1878, and in 1884 it was \$1,116,153. I may say that in 1878 all the treaties with the Indians were not so far completed as to enable the Indians to enjoy that year the privileges granted by those treaties. Thus for a considerable portion of the expenditure under the treaty in 1884, there was no similar expenditure in 1878. Besides this, during the past two years we have to deal with circumstances over which we had no control. Owing to the fact that buffalo have failed to make their visits to the Northwest the Indians, though many of them are being educated to the farm, have of times been reduced to the verge of starvation, and we have thought it better to spend considerable sums on their relief than to risk disasters which would follow their continuance in that condition. (Hear, hear.) We hope however, that ere long this expenditure may be reduced.

MOUNTED POLICE.

On the mounted police, the expenditure has been increased \$140,024 and that was the result of an increase in force. Taking the force that was in Manitoba from 1874 to 1878, and the mounted police together, the expenditure for the last five years has been about the same as that of the previous five years, but this increase of \$140,000 was considered necessary last year for reasons then presented to Parliament by the first minister. The next item is subsidies to provinces—\$130,906 increase, and that is accounted for by grants made to Manitoba from time to time.

For Legislation there is an increase of \$44,731, due chiefly to the publication of

Hansard, and the increase in the number of members made under the census of 1881.

FOR LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.

In 1878 the expenditure was \$461,967, and in 1884 \$520,524 or an increase of \$58,556 since 1878. I think, sir, there is scarcely an item of expenditure made by the Dominion year after year of something like \$400,000 for lighthouses and perhaps \$100,000 a year for maintenance that is more in the interests of the country. We know that in 1867 when Confederation took place, the light service of Canada was very inferior to what it is at present, and during the early administration of the department which had charge of this expenditure very large appropriations were made. The result has been to cheapen the rate of insurance on vessels entering the country and diminishing the risk of life of mariners. By diminishing the insurance on imports and reducing the rate on products going out of the country, I think every candid man will admit that there has been a direct gain to the Dominion. (Cheers.) The increase, I am satisfied, will be justified by Parliament and the people of Canada.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

I take the expenditure for 1877-78, because it was in that year—and my comparison I desire to be fair to the hon. gentleman opposite, and give them the benefit of their lowest expenditure. In 1877-78 the expenditure was \$823,369; last year it was \$1,084,417, or an increase of \$261,047.

Casgrain—Hear, hear.

Tilley—The hon. gentleman says, "hear, hear," and our friends on the other side of the House have made this one of their great charges against the Administration of extravagance. What are the facts as to the causes which have led to this increase of \$261,000 in six years? One of the difficulties which must be experienced in preparing civil service estimates is the inevitable increase made under the provisions of the Civil Service Act, by which a large number of our employees receive fifty dollars a year advance in salaries for the last six years. That is estimated as follows: 425 civil servants have received fifty dollars a year advance since 1878, or during six years \$300 each. That sum given to 425 employees gives a total increase of \$127,500. Then under this head of expenditure the salaries of the officers of the geological survey are now placed, whereas they were formerly paid by direct vote of the house and did not appear under the head of civil service appropriation. Their salaries amount to \$36,000, a considerable addition to the expenditure under this head. Then there is the High Commissioner's salary and contingencies \$14,000, and however much the hon. gentleman opposite may object to this expenditure, I venture to say that they will find the services, whether of the present member or one of their own friends, so much in the public interest that they will not make a charge. (Hear, hear.) Then the \$4,661 paid to civil service examiners were entered under this head. These sums leave about eighty thousand dollars to be accounted for. This amount may be set down to increase in the number of civil servants. I heard it stated the other day that the number of our employees has about doubled. That is not the case, Mr. Speaker. The difference between 1877-8 and 1884 is just 119 or 20 men a year more in the six years. The circumstances which warrant that increase are many. The expenditure in the public works department last year, as I have stated, was three times greater than in 1877-8, and every hon. member will understand that it is impossible to carry an expenditure of three millions at the same cost and expense as one million.

In this way Sir Leonard reviewed and justified every other increase in the expenditure of the Government, and concluded this part of his speech by saying: "I have gone over the items of the increases, making up an expenditure of seven millions and a half in 1884 over the former period. Many of these, as I have shown, do not cause increased taxation, but on the contrary, have given us increased revenue; and therefore we should confine our considerations to those expenditures for which there is no return. They are limited in character, and I think it will be found that the advantages the country derives from them is more than an equivalent for the expenditure made. Under these circumstances when the hon. gentleman opposite states that this increase of seven and a half millions is extravagance on the part of the Government, I think we have a good and sufficient answer when we state that during five years it has not necessarily resulted in increasing the taxation of the people."

An Alarm.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—It is time for us to be up and doing. Before the petition is presented to the House of Assembly I would suggest that the following be inserted in it:—"That no Councillor be elected for a longer period than one year; that there be only five Councillors instead of ten; that each Councillor be worth not less than two thousand dollars in Freehold Property."

CITIZEN.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of Bremner Brothers, has on this third day of March, A. D. 1885, been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1885, at Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island.

W. H. BREMNER, BENJ. BREMNER.

Referring to the above, I desire on behalf of the late firm to thank the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed in the past, and to inform them that the good will of the business has been transferred to Mr. John Coombs, Queen Street. I would respectfully request all of our former customers to place their patronage with Mr. Coombs, whose facilities for doing the best class of work in Mercantile, Fancy and Book Printing, Book binding and Blank Book Manufacturing, at the lowest prices, and in the shortest time, are unequalled in the Province.

BENJ. BREMNER.

Regarding the Dissolution Notice of Messrs. Bremner Bros., above, I beg to state that I will have, from this date, in my business, the practical assistance of Mr. Benjamin Bremner, who will be pleased to see all his former customers at my office, 18 Queen Street.

JOHN COOMBS.

March 5, 1885. — 1mo wky 2mos

TO CASH BUYERS!

SPECIAL LINES IN DRY GOODS

WILL BE OFFERED AT THE

LONDON HOUSE

Until the opening of navigation, to make room for

Spring Importations

Scotch, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets at very Low Prices.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price 1, Price 2, Price 3. Includes SCOTCH CARPETS WORTH 95 Cents for 70 Cents, etc.

TAPESTRY CARPETS FROM 40 CENTS UPWARDS

BRUSSELS " " 85 " " " "

Loom Table Linens at 16c., 18c., 20c., and upwards.

Special Lines in Cotton Towels at 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, and upwards.

Special Lines in Linen Towels at 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, and upwards.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, BEDTICKS, SHIRTINGS, ETC.

REMNANTS IN DRESS GOODS!

A LOT OF WINCEYS SELLING VERY CHEAP.

Black Cashmeres (42-inches) 28 Cents and Upwards.

REMNANTS IN TWEEDS, DOESKINS AND OTHER CLOTHS.

REMNANTS IN FLANNELS, &c.

The balance of the 3,000 pieces White and Grey Cottons advertized in December last, at the same prices then offered notwithstanding the market has advanced from 15 per cent. to 17 1/2 per cent.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price 1, Price 2, Price 3. Includes In Lots No. 1, 24 inches, at 3 Cents, etc.

BALANCE OF MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS AT COST.

A LOT OF MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING AT A BARGAIN FROM 32 CENTS TO 65 CENTS.

WHITE AND COLORED COTTON WARPS, (BEST MAKES.)

Choice TEAS in half-chests and packages of 5, 10, 15, and 20 pounds—Wholesale and Retail.

Ch'town, Feb. 20—1aw wky 2mos

Grand Military Concert

—AND— LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,

under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Macdonald.

A VOCAL and Instrumental Concert and Literary Entertainment will be given in the

Market Hall, Charlottetown,

—ON— Wednesday Ev'g, the 11th inst.

As a number of the best vocalists and others in the city have kindly consented to take part, a pleasant evening's enjoyment may be expected.

Officers and members of the militia force are requested to attend in uniform.

The programme will appear in due time.

Tickets 25 cents; Reserved seats, 35 cents, for sale at the city drug stores and at the Hall door.

As the proceeds of this concert are for the benefit of the Band of the 82nd Battalion, it is to be hoped our citizens and militiamen will give a crowded house on the occasion.

HENRY BEER, Lt.-Col., Chairman of Committee.

N. J. CAMPBELL, Captain, Secretary of Committee.

Ch'town, March 5, 1885.

PUBLIC MEETING!

A MEETING of the Citizens will be held in the Market Hall, on Friday evening next, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering provisions of a Bill respecting City matters, to be submitted to the Legislature at its approaching session.

HENRY BEER, Mayor.

Ch'town, March 4, 1885—tl date

P. E. Island Dairyman's Association.

THE Third public meeting of the above Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Thursday evening, March 12th. Papers will be read by Alexander Maltie and Francis Bain, Esqrs.

A full attendance of farmers, members of the House and citizens are respectfully requested, as a lively discussion is expected. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

R. K. BRACK, Secretary.

March 3, 1885—6,7,10,11 wky li

DADOS.



THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Diamond Book-store, 89 Queen St. Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1885.

On Consignment.

Iron, Tin Plates, Pig Lead and Ingots Tin.

90 Tons Round Iron, sizes 3, 4, 5 and 6 inch. 150 Boxes of Tin Plates, suitable for jobbing packers. 2 Pigs Lead. 2 Ingots of Tin.

PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1885.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY EXAMINER, if you want to reach the most people.

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FOUND—A gentleman's finger ring. The owner can have the same by applying to Mr. Angus Walker, near B. Hooper's shop. mar 6 3p

LOST—On Celebar Street, near the residence of F. L. Hazard, Esq., a Buffalo Robe. The finder will be rewarded by leaving word at this office. mar 6 1t

WANTED—By a young man, a situation in a store or office; is a good penman and has a good English education; references if required. Apply at this office. mar 4 4p

STRAYED—I have in the City Pound a large red Horse, for which I have been unable to find an owner. If not claimed before the 16th day of March, instant, I will sell the same by Public Auction, on the Market Square, in this city, on that date, to pay expenses.—THOMAS FRENCH, Pound Keeper, Charlottetown, March 3, 1885—m4

TO LET—A new house, fronting on Pownall Street. Enquire of Thos. W. Dodd. mar 3 pat

WANTED—A servant Girl for general work in a small family. Apply at this office. mar 3

BOX JAUNTING SLEIGH and phaeton (reversible seat) for sale. Apply to Geo. Bremner. Feb 27 1t

MONEY WANTED—Provided interest low—good security. Apply at this office. Feb 27 1t

WANTED.—An experienced Schooman (liberal salary) at Dorsey Gull & Co. Feb 27