

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1882.

VOL. 10.—NO. 114.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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### ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 3rd day, 1h. 34m. p. m., N. (below horizon.)  
Third Quarter 11th day, 2h. 17m. a. m., E.  
New Moon 17th day, 4h. 28m. p. m., E.  
First Quarter, 25th day, 2h. 43m. a. m., S. E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Days
M	ris	sets	ris	sets	ris	sets	sets	sun
1 Saturday	5 41	5 24	4 49	9 18	12 40			
2 Sunday	42	24	5 50	9 52				
3 Monday	40	27	6 53	10 25				
4 Tuesday	38	28	7 46	10 53				
5 Wednesday	36	29	9 0	11 32				
6 Thursday	34	30	10 2	12 17				
7 Friday	33	32	11 1	0 45				
8 Saturday	30	33	11 56	1 27	13 09			
9 Sunday	27	35	12 35	2 15				
10 Monday	25	37	1 26	4 28				
11 Tuesday	23	37	2 3	5 53				
12 Wednesday	23	34	2 3	5 53				
13 Thursday	21	40	2 35	7 12				
14 Friday	19	41	3 8	8 15				
15 Saturday	17	42	3 33	9 5	13 32			
16 Sunday	16	44	4 4	9 51				
17 Monday	14	45	4 35	10 33				
18 Tuesday	12	46	5 12	11 14				
19 Wednesday	10	48	5 53	11 55				
20 Thursday	9	49	6 49	12 36				
21 Friday	7	50	7 52	0 36				
22 Saturday	5	52	8 32	1 19	13 51			
23 Sunday	4	53	9 33	2 51				
24 Monday	2	54	10 34	2 54				
25 Tuesday	0	55	11 39	3 52				
26 Wednesday	4 59	57	12 37	4 57				
27 Thursday	57	58	1 38	6 7				
28 Friday	59	59	2 42	7 8				
29 Saturday	54	7	3 39	7 59	14 10			
30 Sunday	4 52	2	4 42	8 42				

## NOTICE.

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

### PALMER & MULLALLY.

OFFICE—Mrs. O'Halloran'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, wkly 4w

### CHARLOTTETOWN

## BUSINESS COLLEGE,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

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

### BEACH & 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 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.

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.

## WANTED.

AT THE JUNK STORE, Head Pownal 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

## BEER & GOFF.

### CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

His oaths, 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 By View, New London, ROBERT D. McLEOD.

Feb 23, 1882.

## THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

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## LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND BRANCH,

No. 35 Water Street, Charlottetown.

### GEORGE W. DEBLOIS,

March 16, 1882—e o d 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, Shirtings, 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 MCPHREE & CO.

Charlottetown, March, 1882—wkly

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.

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.

—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)

The Opposition professed to believe that there was a deficit instead of a surplus, as shown by the Public Accounts for the past year. The hon. member for West River indulged in such remarks as might interest school boys, with respect to this matter, but they were not entitled to much consideration. The hon. member will find on the closest examination, that the Public Accounts for the past year are more satisfactory than ever before. If he (Mr. Ferguson) applied the same rule to former years as had been applied by him to the accounts for 1881, he would find that the comparative result would be most satisfactory to the present Government. He (Mr. Ferguson) held in his hands a statement showing the receipts from

### THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

from the year 1854 down to the present time. Some hon. members of the Opposition appeared to think that the money derived from the Land Office should be funded, and that the Government should use only the interest. As had been clearly shown by the hon. Leader of the Government in his Budget Speech, yesterday, no Government having any regard for the public interests would do anything of the kind, for if they funded the money they might lose the whole of it, and could not expect to obtain more than 4 per cent. interest, and would find it necessary to levy a tax under the Assessment Act to meet the requirements of the country, costing for collection and assessing probably not less than 15 or 18 per cent. He could not believe that those hon. gentlemen, in urging the government to pursue that course were sincere, for when members of the previous government, they never attempted anything of the kind. If they had, they would have been laughed at. Before Confederation took place, these would have been some substantial arguments in favor of such a course, because the Governments of that day had a right to apply

### THE RECEIPTS OF THE LAND OFFICE

to the payment of the debentures issued to raise money wherewith to purchase the estates. As we borrowed the moneys at that time invested in these estates, we had a right to make provision for the moneys realized from the sale of the lands for paying off the debt. Yet hon. gentlemen opposite boasted of the revenues we had at that time, as if all the moneys then received at the Land Office were legitimate revenues of the Province. When we entered Confederation we were granted the sum of \$900,000 by the Government of the Dominion, because we possessed no Crown Lands, in order to place us in the same position in that respect.

### AS THE OTHER PROVINCES OF CANADA.

All the other Provinces possessed Crown Lands; but those of this Island were long ago given away by the British Government, and it was necessary that, on entering Confederation, we should be placed on an equal footing, in respect to revenue, with our provincial neighbors. The Dominion, therefore, gave us the sum of \$900,000, a part of which—\$100,000—was to remain at interest. That was the manner in which we obtained the moneys with which we bought our lands, the proceeds of which we are using in the same way as the people of the other Provinces are using similar moneys. This is done in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

### THEIR CROWN LANDS

will not last forever; although they have considerable resources in this way, there will be a diminution in a very short time. They have granted away vast tracts of them for Railway purposes. No sensible man, with the responsibility of Government upon his shoulders, would now make any other use of the moneys received at our Land Office, than was made at present. All those hon. members of the Opposition who had been members of former Governments had pursued precisely the same course with respect to those funds. The

### RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS,

from 28th December, 1854, down to 31st December, 1881, were as follows:—

28th Dec. 1854 to 31st Jan. 1856	\$ 7,210 46
1st Feb. 1856 to 31st Jan. 1857	6,046 56
" 1857, "	1858 6,283 43
" 1858, "	1859 7,283 67
" 1859, "	1860 8,332 53
" 1860, "	1861 16,418 81
" 1861, "	1862 16,253 10
" 1862, "	1863 12,896 79
" 1863, "	1864 17,728 38
" 1864, "	1865 12,945 18
" 1865, "	1866 40,577 19
" 1866, "	1867 52,392 99
" 1867, "	1868 43,029 96
" 1868, "	1869 36,376 43
" 1869, "	1870 35,563 62
" 1870, "	1871 39,320 75
" 1871, "	1872 32,227 23
" 1872, "	1873 26,780 35
" 1873, to 31st Dec 1873	25,902 54
1st Jan. 1874, "	1874 44,848 46
" 1875, "	1875 24,338 9
" 1876, "	1876 41,122 79
" 1877, "	1877 78,506 20
" 1878, "	1878 54,379 42
" 1879, "	1879 44,981 37
" 1880, "	1880 54,290 45
" 1881, "	1881 64,831 75
Total.....	\$42,061 15

On the whole, the result had proved very satisfactory indeed. The payments of the Land Office were highly creditable to the people of this Island.

### THE AMOUNT PAID FOR THE ESTATES

purchased by this Province before entering Confederation was \$601,514.16, and for estates under the Land Purchase Act, 1875, \$710,786.67, making a total of \$1,312,300.83, the open accounts being over \$500,000. It will thus be seen that the amount paid and still due by the people for their lands will be about equal to the first cost of the

estates to the Province. The loss will be the interest and the cost of running the Land Office. All the moneys received from that office from the day it was opened have been used as ordinary revenue, and it is now unreasonable and absurd to demand that those moneys be put to a different use from that of the twenty-six years already referred to. It is true that if the receipts from the Land Office had been funded from the first, the present Government would have been able to meet

### THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

without expending any of the current moneys received at that Office. If this course had been adopted in the first instance, and the expenditure reduced, it would have been largely in favor of the taxpayers of this Province; but to ask the present Government to turn round and do, at this late hour, what the Opposition themselves, and all previous Governments had refused to do, showed a great lack of sincerity on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite. When all the funds from the Land Office are dried up, all classes of our farmers will be owners of their lands, and will be then better able to bear the burden which, it is certain, will be found necessary to be imposed on them for revenue purposes. Various statements had been made with respect to

### THE EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS

of this Province, since we entered Confederation; but his honor the Leader of the Government had clearly shown that the Government policy had been eminently successful in saving the public moneys, and shielding the people from heavy direct taxation. They had not desired to retrench in the expenditure for education, because if we are drifting into blue ruin, as stated by hon. members of the Opposition, the least thing we can leave our children is the

### LEGACY OF A GOOD EDUCATION.

In that department they had not stinted the expenditure to the slightest extent; but had made more liberal provision for the education of the country than had ever before been made by any Government of this Province. He would submit a statement, showing the expenditure in that department from 1874, down to the close of the past year.

### EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION.

1874.....	\$61,787 11
1875.....	60,481 51
1876.....	60,550 38
1877.....	80,813 60
1878.....	65,530 13
1879.....	91,007 87
1880.....	96,218 81
1881.....	96,489 46

From this statement it will be seen that the present Government have expended an average of \$90,000 per year more for Education than the average of five preceding years, although their receipts since they came into power have been \$100,000 per year less than those for the previous six years. They had not restricted the expenditure in that Department to the slightest extent, and it is satisfactory to know that the state of Education in this Province is vastly better than ever before in its history. Then, again, another department in which the Government have been making heavy expenditure is that of

### AGRICULTURE.

Although our agricultural resources are our chief dependence, the various Governments of this Province have paid but little attention to the encouragement of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, beyond providing for Local Exhibitions. In years gone by, a considerable sum was expended on the Stock Farm in stocking and manuring it; but the results were not such as might be expected. It certainly was improving in fertility, and a larger quantity of stock was raised upon it year by year, but it had been sinking a considerable sum of money. The returns under the present Government show that it has been better managed than ever before. Instead of sinking thousands of dollars it has been made self-sustaining. The following returns will show the deficits and surpluses

### ON THE STOCK FARM

During the past seventeen years, from 1865 down to the close of 1881, viz.:

	SURPLUS.	DEFICIT.
1865.....	\$ 8,790 00	
1866.....	2,534 11	
1867.....	1,945 67	
1868.....	2,271 11	
1869.....	1,622 22	
1870.....	1,297 78	
1871.....	1,460 90	
1872.....	1,626 64	
1873.....	1,300 10	
1874.....	5,565 95	
1875.....	5,220 00	
1876.....	1,140 00	
1877.....	1,800 00	
1878.....	1,500 00	
1879.....	1,501 00	
1880.....	\$166 57	
1881.....	214 68	
Total.....	\$321 25	\$39,748 48

It would thus be seen that the first surplus on the working of the farm was obtained in 1880, under the present Government. Last year there was a still larger surplus. He would here remark that the figures given above do not include the first cost of the farms, nor the cost of the new buildings. It was not the desire of the Government to take exclusive credit to themselves for the improved management of the farm, on the contrary, they had received valuable assistance from two gentlemen well known for their public spirit, and interest in all that pertains to our agricultural interests, Henry Longworth and Charles C. Gardiner, Esq's. Still, much credit was due the Government for the spirit which they had infused into the management of the farm. They had enforced the rule that those who received an ages from the Stock Farm pay for them, and that those who made purchases, must pay all moneys due on account of such purchases. When the present Government came into power, the very opposite state of matters prevailed, and many of the amounts due the farm have been of long standing, and can never be

collected. The farm is now carefully and economically managed, and has become self-sustaining. It should be a model for the farmers of this Province in more respects than one. If men can be persuaded that good farming will pay well, they will engage in it. The Government believe it to be their duty to put good stock on the farm, and, at the same time,

TO MAKE IT PAY.

This will be the best encouragement to our farmers to adopt the highest and best modes of farming and raising stock. A Government farm cannot, of course, be made to pay as well as a private one, where there is a family, every member of which takes an interest in the economical management of all appertaining to it. In addition to this there are of course restrictions respecting the sale of the stock to the effect that it must go to certain Counties, and must not be sold off the Island. This prevents the highest prices from being obtained for that stock. A gentleman from the neighboring Provinces was on one occasion willing to give \$200 for a calf if allowed to take it away from the Province. This of course could not be done, and the animal was afterwards sold for the benefit of one of the Counties for the sum of twenty-five dollars. Notwithstanding the large amounts sunk upon the working of the Farm which need not have been sunk, it will be found that it has been productive of great good. The cost of the buildings has been in all about \$8,500, and the first cost of the land was \$21,640. Yet the advantages received from the Farm have been away and beyond all the expenditure incurred in connection with it. At the Halifax Exhibition, last autumn, there was scarcely an animal from this Province which took a prize that could not be traced to the Stock Farm; and nearly all the good stock on the Island can be traced to the same source—particularly the horned cattle. He believed the time would come when private enterprise would accomplish all that was necessary for the improvement of the stock of this country; but, in the meantime, the Stock Farm was doing a good work. The Government had saved money in the working of the Farm, and obtained greater efficiency in its general management. They had built many fine buildings upon it, and he trusted that every hon. member of the House would visit them before the close of the session. These buildings embraced all the modern improvements in good farm buildings, being modelled after those owned by the late Hon. George Brown, of Ontario. They would be found adequate for all the wants of the farm for many years to come, being commodious, comfortable and suitable in all respects for the purposes required. It will now be possible largely to increase the number of stock, and to send them out in larger batches to all parts of the Province, hastening the good time, when the farmers will wake up, and all, and keep only the best breeds. He hoped that the Opposition would be candid enough to say that the Government had provided liberally and well for our part.

### THE HALIFAX EXHIBITION.

Our people who attended it did much for the credit of the Province; but the Government led off, and not only placed money at the disposal of the Commissioners whom they appointed to manage the affair, but encouraged the people to take their animals for exhibition. Our people are very apt to under-rate what they themselves can do, and need urging to take part in such large exhibitions as the one alluded to. In fact, it was difficult to get them to believe that they could take prizes for their stock, against the larger Provinces. This was particularly the case with reference to the Montreal Exhibition in 1880; but our success there encouraged the people to compete at Halifax last autumn. In almost every department where this Island became an exhibitor in horses, cattle and sheep, it carried off prizes. We had no swine there; if we had we would have obtained many of the prizes. Under these circumstances the Government had a right to claim a fair share of the credit for the success which attended our Exhibition—a success which means money to our farmers. The Government had also a right to congratulate themselves on the success of our Local Exhibitions during the past autumn. The exhibitions in the other two Counties were as good as any in the past, and the

### GENERAL EXHIBITION AT CHARLOTTETOWN WAS

much better than that of any former year. He thought he could fairly appeal to every hon. gentleman in the house to bear witness to the fact that the arrangements for that Exhibition were admirable; that the sheds erected for the accommodation of the stock were commodious and comfortable, and that, in every particular, the Exhibition was an improvement on anything of the kind ever held in this Province in previous years. The Government claimed that they had provided well for our Agricultural interests.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### Special Notices.

NEW OPENING.—L. E. Prowse is now opening his new Hats  
ap 3 ff

LORNE RESTAURANT.—Oysters on the half shell, fresh and good, at the