

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 1, 1890.

Notes and Comments.

It was particularly pleasing, this afternoon, to hear the Hon. Donald Ferguson's lucid explanation concerning the Land Office embroilments, and his vigorous defence of the honor of the Provincial Auditor against the not many or honorable attack of Mr. Bell. Mr. Ferguson was correct in his statement that the Provincial Auditor is as independent a man as breathes, and we may add that his integrity is beyond question. No member of the Government would, even if so disposed, dare to ask him to tamper with the Public Accounts.

The Australian Star appears to be conducted on vigorous lines. Protection is its fiscal creed, and naturally this brings it into conflict with Henry George, the apostle of free trade and land nationalization. This is how the Star discusses the American invader:—"It has been agreed to pay Mr. George \$200 for an eight weeks' tour in three of the colonies. That involves an absence from home of four months. Putting the travelling expenses at £2 a day, which is a liberal estimate, Mr. George will not £275 by the trip. This is payment at the rate of more than £2,000 a year, which is pretty good for a philanthropist and a friend of the working man. There are many people besides Mr. George who would be glad to subject themselves to 'great personal inconvenience' if they obtained similar compensation. We do not blame Mr. George; as his admirers say, he has to live and provide for his family, but we do object to his disciples in this city trying to convey that he carries on his work on philanthropic principles. His philanthropy, it would seem, is expressed in the formula—Front seats, 2s.; back seats, 1s.; furniture, 3s."

About two hours were spent by the House of Assembly, this forenoon, in passing the item providing for the Poor House. The report in the hands of members of the Opposition showed that forty-two persons lived in the Poor House during the past year, and that several others had died, and that the total cost of the institution was \$4,800, equal to about \$116 per head of those who had been fed, clothed, lodged and maintained in the institution. But this didn't please the members of our noble Opposition. They more than hinted that the expense was too great, and clamored, one after the other, for more information. The character of their criticisms was very happily set forth by Mr. Rogers, who gravely censured the Government because they had not brought down a report showing how much sugar the inmates used in their tea, who used sugar and who didn't, how many potatoes each man and woman took per day, whether the men and women slept apart, etc., and particularly because the Government did not take the advice of the Opposition about everything. That the hit was decided and palpable was made evident by the viciousness of the attacks which were subsequently made upon the hon. senior member for Summerside.

The Patriot reports Mr. L. H. Davies' views with respect to the duty on pork—though, strangely enough, these views are in opposition to those which have been presented by the Patriot. After the Government had, in spite of the Davies party, acceded to the claim of our farmers to additional protection, Mr. Davies rose in the House and attacked the Finance Minister because the protection afforded was not greater and not applied in a different way. This is a case on all fours with that which was brought up in the House of Assembly yesterday, when Mr. Peters quoted from Hansard, and on the prima facie evidence contained in one of Mr. Davies' speeches, argued that Mr. Davies was entitled to the credit of obtaining the \$20,000 a year added to the subsidy of this Province! No doubt we shall, before long, hear Hansard quoted and Mr. Davies' claims to re-election advocated on the ground that Mr. Davies supported the interests of our farmers in respect to the increased duty on pork! This puts us in mind of the action of Sir Richard Cartwright, who said in Parliament that he would not oppose the addition of \$20,000 a year to the subsidy of this Island; and then went to Ingersoll and denounced the Government in the strongest terms because they had made it. Like Leader, like led. What is most apparent in the public conduct of Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. L. H. Davies is want of principle.

Mr. Peters delivered another rather unfortunate speech in the House of Assembly, after dinner, last evening. Education and agriculture formed the subject of the resolution before the House. Several members had spoken very well on these most important topics, and the Hon. Donald Ferguson had just sat down, after delivering an excellent, well-thought-out discourse, an extended report of which we hope to give readers of THE EXAMINER the pleasure of perusing. The House and its galleries were full. There could hardly have been an opportunity more favorable for the display of the powers of a man of culture and eloquence. Mr. Peters began with an illustration drawn (originally) from the writings of the classic Sydney Smith. But it soon appeared that the illustration was, for him, a most unfortunate one. For, after discoursing for nearly two hours about every little thing else, in connection with the Government, than the important matters of Agriculture and Education. Mr. Peters sat down to be sacrificed by the Hon. Donald Ferguson. He had singled Mr. Ferguson out for attack; and, therefore, Mr. Ferguson's report was felt to be just what he deserved. Mr. Ferguson showed that he was the last man to talk about "round men in square holes," or "square men in round holes." The crowd applauded and cheered as Mr. Ferguson showed that he was the round man in the square hole when he tried to get into the Legislature for Charlottetown, the round man for the square hole when he tried to get gold out of the sands at West Cape, and again the round man in the square hole when having at last obtained a seat in the House, he wasted the time of the Assembly by his nonsensical talk about everything but the question before the House. We have little doubt that the doctors of Fort Augustus have already discovered that when they elect Mr. Peters they put the round man in the square hole.

THE BUDGET.

Speech of Hon. Mr. McLeod.

A REVIEW OF OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(Concluded.)

Education is another branch of the public service, the expenditure for which cannot be controlled. Under the present Government that expenditure has been very largely increased, as the following statement shows:

Table showing Cost of Education under Davies Government (1877-1878) and present Government (1889-1890). Includes columns for years, amounts, and average yearly costs.

Total cost for 11 years... \$1,135,047 94. Average yearly cost... \$103,268 09. Deducting the average yearly cost of education under the Davies Administration from that under the present Government, we find a difference of \$30,087, or a total for 11 years of \$330,957. It is, therefore, perfectly clear from these figures, that ever since we assumed the reins of power, we have been expending on the average, year by year, for Education, a sum of over \$30,000, over and above the sum expended by our predecessors, the Davies Government. Let us now look at the saving effected by us in the expenditure for the Executive Council. It is true the item is not a large one, but it will be matter for surprise, when hon. members see the extent of the reduction of expenditure under that head. The expenditure under our predecessors during their term of office on the Executive Council was

Table showing Excess under present Government (1877-1878) and Davies Government (1889-1890). Includes columns for years, amounts, and average yearly expenditures.

Average expenditure per year... \$17,513 26. Expended on bridges by present Government:— 1879... \$16,365 14. 1880... \$23,189 59. 1881... \$20,010 00. 1882... \$18,545 62. 1883... \$22,970 92. 1884... \$30,690 60. 1885... \$25,995 41. 1886... \$29,578 34. 1887... \$17,956 58. 1888... \$21,179 95. 1889... \$20,861 86. Total... \$252,343 41.

Average yearly expenditure... \$22,940 31. Average expenditure under Davies Government... \$17,513 26. Excess under present Government in 11 years... \$59,697 55. I have given these figures to show that the statement of the Opposition, that we have been starving the public works, is entirely without foundation. Let hon. members examine their Journals and see whether the figures I have given are correct or not. It is very clear that our expenditure exceeded that of the Davies Government on bridges by the sum of \$5,427.05 annually, and that the excess amounted in eleven years to the large sum of \$59,697.55. Let us now compare the expenditure on coast and river service, ferries and packets, under the two Governments:—

Table comparing Coast and River Service, Packet Service and Ferries (1877-1878) and present Government (1889-1890). Includes columns for years, amounts, and average per year.

public works of the country so successfully and economically that they far surpassed the efforts of the present Government in that respect. But what are the facts as shown by the statement I have just made? I have clearly proved that we have been more liberal in dealing with those works than our opponents were; and that we expended much larger sums of money upon them. The Opposition have again and again declared that our policy was against the best interests of the farmers, and that we did not manage the Stock Farm in a proper manner. Now, looking at the encouragement which we have given to the Exhibitions, which is the best criterion by which to judge, I think those statements can easily be shown to be fallacious. We find that under the Davies Government the Exhibitions were held sometimes in one town and sometimes in another, and that there was no fixed time or place at which to hold them. When we came into power we changed all that, and made provision for a General Provincial Exhibition and for County Exhibitions for Prince and King's Counties. The comparative statement as to the expenditures under the two Governments is as follows:

Table comparing Expenditure on Exhibitions (1877-1878) and present Government (1889-1890). Includes columns for years, amounts, and average yearly expenditures.

The present Government expended for the same purpose as follows:— 1879... \$1,722 58. 1880... \$3,409 01. 1881... \$2,954 64. 1882... \$2,258 69. 1883... \$2,883 45. 1884... \$2,618 28. 1885... \$2,193 98. 1886... \$3,346 16. 1887... \$2,299 99. 1888... \$2,477 05. 1889... \$2,608 33. Total... \$28,779 07.

Average yearly expenditure... \$2,616 28. Deduct average under Davies Government... \$1,650 00. Excess under present Government... \$966 28.

Excess for 11 years to present date... \$10,629 08. Beside the increased expenditure for exhibitions, we erected large and commodious buildings on the Stock Farm at a heavy cost. That outlay was absolutely necessary, as the old buildings were a disgrace to the Province. From the figures which I have submitted to the House, hon. members will see that we saved the public money on controllable expenditures, and spent it on items which were uncontrollable, such as Education, Hospital for the Insane, &c. Under the former head the amount saved was no less than \$641,553 39. That large saving was effected by economy and careful management in reference to all those items, under which the expenditure was controllable. It is true, that for a few years after coming into power, we levied some taxes, but they were very small when compared with those imposed by the Davies Government. We found this course necessary in order to pay off the deficit handed down to us by our predecessors. The Davies Government expended a large sum of money, about \$14,000, in macadamizing roads, without a vote of the legislature. It is true that the service was a good one, but the expenditure should not have been made without a vote of the people's representatives. A large portion of the public money was squandered by them in various ways. They had a much larger revenue than we now have, at their disposal; but if we examine their accounts we shall find that they expended very much less than we do on those branches of the public service from which the people generally receive the largest benefits. A large portion of their revenue was taken from the pockets of the people under the Assessment Act. The following will show how their revenue was increased from that source and through the Land Office receipts, which were then much larger than at present.

Table comparing Receipts from Land Office (1877-1878) and present Government (1889-1890). Includes columns for years, amounts, and totals.

Average receipts from Land Office and taxes... \$115,174 41. If the receipts from the Land Office are purely capital, as our opponents assert, our predecessors used up those moneys at a very rapid rate indeed. It is true that after we came into power we found it necessary to continue the operation of the Assessment Act in order to meet the heavy liabilities handed down to us; but by far the largest portion of our revenue was raised by collecting the debts due the Province from the Dominion Government. Among those items were the pier moneys, amount due for pensions, penitentiary prisoners, &c. As soon, however, as we made an attempt to secure the payment of these amounts, we were opposed by the Opposition in this House, and the organ of their party. The latter declared that we had no piers in this Province, and that we had only wharves. The policy of that party was purely one of obstruction. The Government persevered, however, and collected a large portion of the sums due the Province, amounting in all to about \$100,000. They felt that it was due to themselves and to the people of this Province that they should pursue that course. In the absence of the construction, in this Province, of any great public works by the General Government, and the expenditure of very large sums of money on the railways of other sections of the Dominion, over and above the sums agreed upon when we entered Confederation, the Government concluded that we were entitled to a proportionate share of the extra expenditure. Having laid their case before the Federal Government, in 1886, an additional subsidy was granted this province, during the session of the Dominion Parliament of

1887, of \$20,000 per year. Capitalizing that sum at four per cent., it represents \$500,000; and at five per cent., \$400,000. It is true that such capital cannot be withdrawn; but that is rather an advantage than otherwise. I have made these preliminary remarks in order to show how the present Government have managed public affairs since they came into power, and also to show how the finances of the Province at present stand. (To be Continued.)

P. E. ISLAND ELECTRIC CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their office, in Charlottetown, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May next, A. D. 1890, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon. Dated 1st day of May, 1890.

16 NEW BEDROOM SUITES, FOR SALE, TUESDAY, MAY 6, AT 2.30 O'CLOCK.

Sixteen new Bedroom Suites, same lot as last Furniture we sold, and lot other Furniture. No interested owners to hold back for prices. NEW FURNITURE can be had at less than second-hand goods realize. Positively no reserve. Always buy new Bedroom Furniture when it sells for less money than half worn goods bring. E. H. NORTON & CO. Auctioneer.

NEW STOCK MOLASSES AND SUGAR.

300 Pn. Molasses, very bright and heavy. 1000 bags Sugar, choice grocery. Lowest current prices before storing. CARVELL BROS. may-1-3i ood

GREAT AUCTION SALE.

Furniture, Horses, Carriages. AT OSBORNE HOUSE.

I AM authorized to sell by Auction, at the Osborne House, commencing on Thursday, the 8th May, inst., AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

and to continue from day to day until the lot is cleared out. The furniture comprised in part of: 3 Parlor sets, 30 Bedroom sets, 30 Hair and Flock Mattresses, 15 Spring Beds, 12 Feather Beds, 45 Toilet sets, Bedsteads, stretchers, lounges, washstands, tables, chairs, cupboards, desks, window poles, and curtains, hanging and other lamps, mirrors, silver, glass and crockeryware, knives, and forks, table linen, towels, stoves, etc. 2 superior Horses, 1 Concord Coach, 1 Wagonette, 1 Phaeton, 1 buggy, 3 sleighs, Harness, etc.

Terms cash, sale positive, no reserve. R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer.

Eligible and Handsome BUILDING & PASTURE LOTS, BY AUCTION.

I AM instructed by John McGill, Esq., to sell by Auction, on Thursday, 15th day of May, at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

A number of Building and Pasture Lots, situated in one of the most desirable parts of the City, being high, dry and excellent view. For plan, etc., see handbills. R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer.

\$500 WORTH NEW FURNITURE, BY AUCTION.

AT Sales Room, on FRIDAY, May 2nd, at 2 o'clock, Walnut Bedroom Sets, Sideboards, Hall Racks, and Extension Tables. Also, lot Second-hand Furniture, 1 Organ. R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer.

AUCTION OF ROW BOATS.

I AM instructed by Mr. J. H. Slackford, to sell by Auction, at Peake's No. 3 Wharf, on MONDAY, the 5th day of May, at 2 o'clock: A number of superior Boats, Single and Double Scull. Sale positive. No reserve. R. BEARSTO, Auctioneer.

DRIVING PARK.

THE track will be ready for training on Thursday next, the 1st May. Tickets for horses can be had at the office of Warburton & Smallwood. Price, \$5. A. B. WARBURTON, Secretary.

TO LET.—A Cottage House containing seven rooms, with Stable and Coach House and a large garden, situated on the Malregue Road, about three-quarters of a mile from the Post Office.—J. T. PEARSON. cod—ap11

BEER BROS.

London and Paris Dress Robes.

We show Special Values in DRESS STUFFS, and particularly invite your attention to our large variety of the Latest Novelties and Newest Colorings in DRESS LENGTHS.

Fashionable Millinery and Mantles.

Our May Bargain

A TEAPOT GIVEN AWAY FREE WITH EVERY FIVE POUNDS OF TEA.

WISHING to introduce our TEA into every household in the country, we will, during the month of May, offer a special inducement to CASH BUYERS.

To every person buying 5 pounds of Tea, at either 24c, 28, or 32c, per pound, we will present FREE OF CHARGE a good medium-sized Teapot.

We do this on account of having a large stock of Teapots on hand, and also wishing to have our TEA introduced, kn wing that if it is once tried we will have your trade afterwards.

You will find that you will save money by buying your TEA from

BEER & GOFF, Queen and King Square Stores.

Ch'town, May 1, 1890—dy wky

A Reputation of Five and Twenty Years Standing!

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

INVALUABLE in cases of Loss of Appetite, Weak or Painful Indigestion, Malaria, Lowness of Spirits, Fevers of all kinds, and as a general Strengthening of the System when weakened by Changes of the Season.

It is necessary to remember that there are many so-called Quinine Wines, but that the GREAT ORIGINAL is "Campbell's," and that the genuine bears our signature upon the label. The best proof of its value is the fact that its sale at the present time is larger than ever before.

The following certificates show how CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE is appreciated. Having submitted two samples of Quinine Wine, imitations of the genuine, along with a sample of our own, to the Public Analyst, we received the following reply: "CAMPBELL'S is the only genuine Quinine Wine of the three samples examined at Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co's. request." JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., F. C. S., Public Analyst.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. William Lavers, of No. 70 Hypollite Street, writes to the proprietors: "I have pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of Campbell's Quinine Wine. A member of my family has taken it for some time with marked benefit, and during the late epidemic of influenza was the only one in my house who escaped the disease. I believe the wine possesses all the tonic and restorative qualities you claim for it."

To MESSRS. KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co. Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in certifying that the Quinine Wine most called for at my establishment, and which at the same time gives the best satisfaction, is "Campbell's Quinine Wine." It is now very frequently ordered by the leading physicians of the city for their patients. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, HENRY R. GRAY.

MESSRS. KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co. We have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Campbell's Quinine Wine. For some time we were troubled with loss of appetite and general lassitude, and all the usual symptoms of dyspeptic trouble. Our medical adviser ordered us to take your Quinine Wine, and the result was the speedy removal of all the disagreeable symptoms, and our complete restoration to health and vigor. You may publish this if you see fit, that other sufferers may likewise be benefited. We remain, yours truly, A. PILON, R. DUCHESNEAU. Montreal, January, 1886. For sale at GEORGE E. HUGHES', Apothecaries Hall. 2w cod—ap14

SPECIAL SALE!

WE ARE OFFERING A SPECIAL LOT OF

75 Suit Lengths of Tweeds,

20 TO 30 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON REGULAR PRICES.

Call and examine Stock and get prices. The Best Bargains ever offered.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, March 22, 1890.

CAMPBELL'S SKREI BRAND OF

Cod Liver Oil.

THIS IS THE FINEST COD LIVER OIL EVER BROUGHT OUT. Cod Liver Oil is usually so disagreeable to taste, and is to many so difficult of digestion, that its excellent nutritive and medicinal qualities are not experienced. The Skrei Oil is free from those objections, being beautiful in color, pale and bright, almost tasteless, and readily assimilated by children and the most delicate invalids. Sold by

W. R. WATSON, Dispensing Chemist, QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.