The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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Every Wednesday

—BY—

Moran & Sullivan, Editors and Proprietors,

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P. R. MORAN J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for April, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 6th day, 11h. 47.8m. p. m. W.
First Quarter, 13th day, 8h 20. 1m p m. S. W
Full Moon, 19th day, 4h 49.2m. p m, S. E
Last Quarter, 27th day, 11h 8 0m. p m, N.

	Day of Week.	Sun rises	Sun sets	The Moon Rises	The Moon Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h m	h m	moon	after n'n	after n
1	Sun	6 45	6 24	4 8	1 23	7 54
2	Mon	42	25	4 23	2 34	8 42
3	Tues	40	27	4 42	3 43	9 20
4	Wed	38	28	4 57	4 54	9 57
5	Thur	36	29	5 15	6 3	10 31
6	Fri	34	31	5 33	7 23	11 4
7	Sat	32	32	5 48	8 43	11 40
8	Sun	30	33	6 13	10 5	morn
9	Mon	28	35	6 45	11 29	0 19
10	Tues	26	36	7 20	morn	1 4
11	Wed	25	37	8 32	0 44	1 54
12	Thur	23	39	9 47	1 51	2 57
13	Fri	21	40	11 9	2 41	4 18
14	Sat	19	41	aft 31	3 16	5 47
15	Mon	17	42	1 51	3 43	7 9
16	Mon	15	44	3 8	4 4	8 10
17	Tues	14	45	4 22	4 21	8 55
18	Wed	12	46	5 35	4 37	9 34
19	Thur	10	48	6 47	4 53	10 11
20	Fri	8	49	7 59	5 11	10 44
21	Sat	7	50	9 11	5 32	11 18
22	Sun	5	52	10 8	5 56	11 55
23	Mon	3	53	11 24	6 40	aft 31
24	Tues	2	54	morn	7 8	1 11
25	Wed	0	56	0 18	7 58	1 55
26	Thur	4 58	57	1 4	8 54	2 43
27	Fri	57	58	1 36	10 1	3 42
28	Sat	55	59	2 6	11 9	4 49
29	Sun	54	1 0	2 27	aft 15	6 2
30	Mon	52	2	2 46	1 24	7 7

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N 9, 1892—1y

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Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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Complete Nervous Prostration,

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Mr. Wm. Thompson of Musquash, N. B., says: "For 2 years past my wife has suffered with *Acute Dyspepsia* accompanied with complete *nervous prostration* and a *smothering sensation about the heart* which frequently produced an attack of faintness. She became weak and nervous, lost all energy, and had a constant *feeling of dread*. She suffered with *intense pain in the stomach* after eating which was usually followed by the smothering sensation about the heart and *fainting spells*. She tried a great many remedies and was under the doctors for some time, but obtained no relief. She became so *discouraged* that she gave up all hope of ever getting better, when our *neighbor suggested* that she try HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC and LIVER PILLS *which had produced remarkable cures in several cases he knew of*. We did so and she obtained immediate relief from the distress after taking the second dose, and has continued to improve every step until today she is as well as ever, and can enjoy her food without fear or suffering. I cannot speak too highly of these valuable medicines which have restored my wife to health and strength and saved much suffering and expense."

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Collections carefully attended to.

MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction on Tuesday, the Tenth day of April, A. D. 1894, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, in front of the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, all that piece or parcel of land situate lying or being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: commencing on the shore of St. Mary's Bay and at the northeast angle of a freehold farm now or formerly in possession of Alexander McKenzie; thence along the east boundary line thereof southerly to the north boundary of a tract of thirty-nine acres of land leased to D. Ferguson; thence east to the west boundary line of land now or formerly in the occupation of Samuel Hickey; thence northerly along the said boundary line to the aforesaid shore; thence along the same to the place of commencement, containing fifty-seven acres of land, a little more or less, and is thus described in a deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to Andrew O'Connor, bearing date the Fifteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Sixth Day of November, A. D. 1891, and made between Andrew O'Connor, of Gaspereaux, in Lot or Township Number Sixty-one, in Kings County, farmer, and Sarah Catherine, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Æneas A. Macdonald, Charlottetown Solicitor.

Dated this Six day of March, A. D. 1894.

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN,
Mortgagees.

March 7, 1894. 8i

POSTPONEMENT.

The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, the 8th day of May, A. D. 1894, at twelve o'clock, noon, then to be held at the place aforesaid.

Dated this fourth day of April, A. D. 1894.

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March 14—3i.

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Provincial Legislature.

MONDAY, April 16.

House met at 4.15.

The bill relating to the succession duties was read a third time and passed.

The act to incorporate the Trustees of the Wood Islands East Hall Co. was on motion of Mr. H. C. Macdonald referred back to committee in order to have a slight change made in one of the sections.

Mr. McKinnon then rose to explain a resolution he had placed on the order book, and intended moving today. He thought the system we had at present was quite safe but there were a lot of old time usages and customs which made a lot of unnecessary work. We should improve on our present system. This proposed system was known as the "Torrance System." When a man once has his title examined he receives a certificate which entitles him to registry. The system is in vogue in Australia and Ontario. He hoped to see the day when the Land Office would be closed and this system used in its stead. Regarding the short form of mortgage before the House some days ago he thought it was a good measure in some cases and not in others. He then moved the following:

Resolved that a Committee of three members of this Assembly be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the adoption of a system of registering titles to land, and also a method of registering deeds and documents that will simplify the present system, and to devise if possible a plan whereby short forms of Indentures will be in duplicate, and to especially improve upon the present plan of indexing the Registry of Deeds, Books and other general improvements in the Registry Office. Such Committee to report them as soon as convenient.

Hon. Mr. Peters pointed out that our system was merely a registration of deeds. The system proposed was entirely distinct from ours. It was a registration of titles. Before instituting this system we would have to find out who owns every plot of land in the Province. This would be a very difficult work. It would cost almost $100,000 to first gain the information necessary to introduce the "Torrance System." The "Torrance System," so far as a country like this was concerned he considered impracticable. It would tend to stir up litigation. He agreed with the mover that it would be a good thing to appoint a committee to inquire into the matter, but to speak of the "Torrance System" ever being introduced here was somewhat visionary. He was opposed to registration of titles as opposed to registration of deeds.

Mr. Bell was opposed to the "Torrance System" being introduced here, but thought many suggestions for the better might be made.

Mr. A. Peters did not favor the "Torrance System" as the situation of the farms in the Province was not adopted for it. If adopted it would cost so much to our farmers.

Hon. Mr. Gordon thought that professional men were having a difficulty in the Registry Office and they wished to get over it. He could not see that any good would be gained by adopting the resolution. He thought the opinion of the Attorney-General should be accepted. We should consider this matter well.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson did not think we should cling to old ideas. They are apt to be wrong. He however thought that the scheme proposed would cost so much as to be altogether impracticable.

Mr. McKinnon explained that he did not wish to impose the "Torrance System" upon the House. He merely asked for a committee to report upon the matter. If the House saw fit to favor it all well and good if not it showed we were away behind the age.

The resolution carried, and a committee consisting of Messrs. McKinnon, Rogers (Alberton) and Warburton, appointed.

House then went into committee, with Mr. Rogers (Alberton) in the chair, on the bill to incorporate the Tryon Dairying Co.

Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 17.

House met at 11.30.

Mr. Wise introduced a bill incorporating the New Glasgow Dairy Company, which was read a third time.

Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) introduced a bill to amend the Act of incorporation of the City of Charlottetown, which was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Peters presented the report of the Hospital for the Insane for 1893.

House resumed committee on the bill incorporating the Tryon Dairy Company, Mr. Rogers (Alberton) in the chair. Bill reported agreed to.

Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) moved that committe be resumed on the bill respecting the better collection of debts, entitled the "Collections Act, 1894," Mr. H. C. McDonald in the chair.

The bill was discussed by Hon. Mr. Peters, Mr. Bell, Mr. Warburton, Mr. A. Peters, Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) Arsenault, Rogers (Alberton.) Mr. Arsenault spoke strongly against the bill and moved that the Speaker take the chair. The motion was not seconded. Mr. Gordon also took strong ground against the bill.

Hon. Mr. Peters suggested that it would be better to wait until section 8 was read, as in that section lay the sting of the bill. Section 8 provides for the imprisonment of any person who obtained credit under false pretences, and he pointed out that matter was already covered by the criminal law of the Dominion. There was provision made already for the punishment of debtors who fraudulently disposed of their property, and the provision regarding willful and malicious breaches of contract was also unnecessary. He said the bill would cause a good deal of litigation and would bear harshly upon the poor people.

After recess committee on the bill was resumed, and progress reported.

Hon. Mr. McMillan presented the report of the Public lands department for 1893.

House adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY, April 18.

House met at 10.45.

Mr. Shaw reminded the Leader of the Government that the question he had asked some time ago regarding the sale of debentures, had not been answered.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved the House into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the following resolution:

"That it is desirable to introduce a statute authorizing the appointment of duly qualified Stipendiary Magistrates for each of the counties in this Province."

In making the motion, he pointed out that at the present time there were Stipendiary Magistrates at Summerside and Charlottetown, and said that the work done by these Magistrates was much better done, and was more satisfactory than the work of the average country magistrate. Under the Act it is proposed to bring in, power is given the Stipendiary Magistrates for the province to act in the place of two ordinary magistrates. Under the present arrangement when appeals were made from the country Magistrates to the Supreme Court, notably in Scott Act cases, the case is all gone over again, and a great deal of money is expended, the cost in the majority of these cases falling upon the government. In nine cases out of ten, said he, these appeals are simply made to hamper the working of the Act. Under the proposed bill it is proposed to give the Stipendiary Magistrates for the counties power to hear and settle those cases.

Hon. Mr. Gordon thought that if Stipendiary Magistrates were to be appointed care should be taken in selecting only good men for the office. Men who would be competent for the position should be appointed, and not time servers. They should be men in whom the people would have the fullest confidence. If these Magistrates were appointed he would like to know by whom they would be paid, whether by the Dominion or Local Government. He claimed that the Opposition had not been given sufficient time to consider the proposed measure.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the usual time would be given to consider the matter, and pointed out that the resolution before the House was only a preliminary step towards the introduction of a bill. In reply to the question asked by the Leader of the Opposition, he said the Stipendiary Magistrates would be paid out of the Provincial Treasury.

Mr. A. J. McDonald thought that more time should be given to consider the proposition. The matter had not been talked of in the country, during the campaign, and it looked as if it was a scheme to put money in the pockets of grit lawyers. At the present time, when the revenue of the province was so small and taxes were being levied, he did not think it was judicious to add to the expenditures of the province.

Mr Rogers (Alberton) was in favor of the proposed bill. He pointed out that while the county Magistrates were undoubtedly men of integrity, they were not always so well versed in the law as they should be. He supported the proposed bill for two reasons, (1) on that of economy, and (2) for the better administration of justice.

Hon. Mr. Peters pointed out that it was not proposed to give the Stipendiary Magistrates exclusive right in the trial of cases. They will only adjudicate in the cases brought before them. The better enforcement of the Scott Act was one of the chief objects of the bill.

Mr. Shaw pointed out that the Scott Act could be effectively enforced without the appointment of these Stipendiary Magistrates if the Government did their duty; and asked, if they were appointed, where would the fines they imposed go? Would they go to the Dominion or to the Provincial treasury? What had become of the fines that had been imposed under the Scott Act in 1891-92? Why was there no account of them in the Public accounts?

The resolution passed, and a bill in accordance therewith was presented by Hon. Mr. Peters, which was read a first time.

The Act incorporating the Tryon Dairying Company was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved the House into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the following resolution:

"That it is desirable to introduce a statute imposing a tax on the incomes of all persons resident in this Province whose annual incomes exceed six hundred dollars, and also the incomes of persons not resident in this province who receive an income from this Province, exceeding the sum aforesaid."

He said it had been generally recognized that some system of taxation was necessary, and in imposing that tax it was desirable that every person be equally dealt with. Personally, he was opposed to the principle of an income tax, but in his capacity of a member of this House he had a duty to perform in imposing this tax and that duty he would not shirk. We would like to carry on the affairs of the country without any taxes if we could, but unfortunately we cannot, and such a tax must be imposed. This tax was calculated to reach the professional and business men, the great majority of whom had a tax on land would not affect.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson seconded the motion.

Hon Mr Gordon agreed that if a tax must be imposed, the farmer should not bear all the burden. He was not, however, prepared to say how the Opposition would receive the bill until they had more time to look into the matter. It was true the people expected a small tax, but they were not prepared for the number of tax bills that were being passed.

The motion passed and the House went into committee with Mr. Robertson in the chair.

Mr A J McDonald pointed out that the Opposition had no chance to consider the proposed measure, as they heard nothing of it till this morning. The Government had expended the people's money lavishly and recklessly, and had thus made taxation necessary. He was not opposed to contributing his share of the taxes, but he was decidedly opposed to paying money to people who did not know how to use it when they received it.

Mr Rogers (Alberton) expressed his surprise that the Opposition should oppose the income tax, as the object of the tax was to get at the rich men. For his part, he was strongly in favor of an income tax.

Mr. Shaw said he believed in the principle that every person should be taxed in proportion to his means, that the rich should pay out of their abundance. He pointed out that, while the Leader of the Government now told us direct taxation was necessary, he did not speak to the people in this way at the last election. Had he done so, there would be many vacant seats on the other side of the House. But he (the Premier) misled the people and thus obtained the reins of power. He (Mr. Shaw) claimed that had the Government managed the affairs of the Province as carefully as they should, there would now be no necessity for the extensive system of taxation the Government was establishing.

The resolution carried.

Hon. Mr. Peters, seconded by Hon. Mr. Farquharson, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved that the bill to be introduced contain the following clauses:

1. Every person resident in this Province shall pay annually to the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer the sum of one cent on the dollar upon all income derived by him or her from any investment or from any trade, employment, profession or vocation, or from any source whatever, (these words to be taken in their most general meaning, and not to be limited to words ejusdem generis) and whether the source of such income be within or without this province.

2. Every person not resident in this Province shall pay annually to Provincial Secretary and Treasurer the sum of one cent on the dollar upon all income derived by him or her from any investment within this Province, or from any other source whatever, these words to be taken in their most general sense and to be limited words ejusdem generis within the Province.

3. This Act shall not apply to any person whose income from the sources above mentioned shall not exceed the sum of $600 annually; and in cases where the annual income of any person exceeds the sum of $600 annually, the said tax shall be calculated upon the excess over $600 only.

4. This Act shall not apply to the income derived by a farmer upon a farm which is subject to land tax.

5. The said tax shall be due and payable on the first Tuesday in November in each and every year, and the first payment of said tax shall be due and payable on the first Tuesday of next November.

6. The amount of said tax shall be fixed by reference to the amount of income, as aforesaid received by the person to be taxed for the year ending on December 31st, immediately previous to the year in which the tax is imposed, and with regard to the tax to be imposed in this present year, it shall be calculated by reference to the income received by such person for the year ending on December 31st, last.

Also, all clauses necessary to carry the act into force and to collect the tax.

After recess, committee was resumed on the resolution respecting the income tax bill.

Hon. Mr. Peters, in reply to a question asked by Mr. Gordon, said the Dominion officials would be taxed under the proposed bill if it could be done.

Mr. Bell thought that the limit of exemption should be $500 or even less.

The resolution was reported agreed to, and Hon. Mr Peters presented a bill in accordance therewith, which was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Farquharson, that the House go into committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the following resolution:

"That it is advisable to amend the School Act 1877 in such a manner that hereafter no school teacher shall receive more than $50 from the Provincial Treasury in any one year for supplement, and also to abolish the Bonus Clause in said Act from a date to be mentioned, and in such a manner as not to interfere with teachers already entitled to bonus.

He said that while the Government was convinced that nothing should be done to interfere with the efficiency of the School Act, still they thought they were taking a proper step under the proposed bill, while in no way injuring the measure. He pointed out that the returns showed that comparatively few of the districts were now voting supplements, and some people argue against them altogether. On the other hand the argument is that the educational system must not be interfered with, and the Government in trying to steer a middle course between the two. This, he said, would be accomplished by the proposed step.

The House then went into committee on the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the resolution be amended by striking out "50" and inserting "25" in lieu thereof.

Mr. Gordon said the School Law had been found to work well, and he thought the voice of the people was strongly in favor of the Act of 1877. There was no demand or petition for a change, and he thought that no change should be made in the Act. He for one would be very sorry to see this Act amended.

Hon. Mr. Sinclair said that, taking everything into consideration, the resolution before the House was a good one and would not impair the efficiency of the Act.

Mr. Arsenault pointed out that, while the government was now talking economy a short time ago, on the eve of an election, they appointed a third School Inspector, contrary to the School Act, and without the consent of the Legislature. He thought the supplement as it stood was a good thing, and he did not think the proposed change would be acceptable to the people.

Hon. Mr. Peters said there is a feeling through the country that the supplement would be abolished. That feeling has arisen mainly because the burden falls unequally on different districts—that the poor district is compelled to contribute towards the support of the more wealthy. To a certain extent that notion is well founded, and should be respected; on the other hand it is not desirable to do anything that would injure or cripple the cause of education. The pay of teachers must be kept as near as possible to the old amount. The abolition of the supplement would mean a reduction of the teachers' pay, and a serious injury to the cause of education. The idea of both classes of the people will be met by the proposed amendment to the Education Act. By it no district can get more than $25 supplement from the Government. The richer districts cannot, therefore, be said to get the lion's share of the appropriation. The poorer districts cannot now well complain of suffering and injustice. The supplement system is virtually retained with all the encouragement it gives to the cause of education, while the main objectionable feature of it has been removed.

Mr. Shaw was surprised that the Government had seen fit to bring in this resolution with a view to curtailing the expenses on education. Some years ago the Sullivan government brought in a measure reducing the supplements with a view to their total abolition, and then the Opposition demanded that they should be swept off altogether. If it was right and just then, when the people were not taxed, still greater is the justice demanded now when the people are to have direct taxation imposed on them, for hereafter the poor districts that are unable to obtain the services of advanced teachers will have to pay their proportion to the supplement granted to the teacher in the well to do districts. The leaving of the machinery as it is would enable the districts to raise a supplement to those teachers who would merit it and thus act as a sufficient incentive. The abolition of the supplements and the raising of the teachers salaries, to be paid directly from the treasury, would, in his opinion, be in the interests of the people.

Mr. Blanchard expressed himself as opposed to any legislation that would tend to reduce the salaries of the teachers, as they were the most poorly-paid class in the Province.

Mr McLaughlin always thought the supplementary clause was unfair, as it gave the rich men an opportunity of taxing their poorer neighbors. At one time he thought that perhaps it would be better to abolish the supplements altogether. But upon further consideration he thought it would be well to go in for a reasonable and equal supplement, as provided for by the resolution. He censured the Opposition for their conduct in opposing the various measures of taxation adduced by the Government, as well as the measures of retrenchment they proposed.

Mr Arsenault in dealing with the high supplement agreed that it was unfair to the poor districts as it was taxing the poor districts for the benefit of the rich, and said that upon that plea the Prince of Wales College might also be dispensed with as it was more of a benefit to the people of Charlottetown, and the rich people of the province who could afford to send their sons to college than it was to the sons of the poor, who were unable to avail themselves of it.

Hon Mr. Farquharson asked how certain hon. members of the Opposition could reconcile their conduct in this matter of the supplementary clause, when they had previously taken a directly opposite view of the matter.

Mr. A J McDonald said he was not in the House when the school law was passed, which law was subsequently accepted by the succeeding Government. The supplementary clause placed it in the power of the poor district to get a good teacher as well as the rich district. The people had always been very jealous regarding the School Act, and were careful about returning men whom it was thought would tamper with it. The proposed had to work hard for small salaries, and this means of increasing their earnings should not be interfered with. When the government interfered with the supplementary clause, they cut into one of the best features of the bill. The bonus is only paid to the old teachers, and the majority of the people do not stay long enough in the profession to get a share of it. But there were a few who did, and he thought that perhaps it would not be right to take it away from them now.

Hon Mr. Peters said that about one-third of the teachers took advantage of the bonus, and not a few, as stated. However, this part of the Act would not come into practical operation for some time to come. The question of the supplement will only effect 86 teachers, and the bonus twice as many.

Mr A J McDonald claimed that the opportunity had not been given them to consider the matter, and pointed out that the important measures had been brought up at very short period, viz., the income tax, the change in the school act, and the appointing of Stipendiary Magistrates for the counties.

Hon Mr. Peters said he was not surprised that the Opposition could not take in three questions in one day, and said he was sorry he had overtaxed their intelligence.

Mr Shaw referred to the fact that the Leader of the Government and his followers had taken three weeks to "hatch" the resolution before the House, and he should not therefore impute any ignorance to the Opposition. He thought the bill should provide for a bonus to teachers who would be entitled to a bonus at the end of the present year.

Hon Mr. Peters said there was such a provision in the bill.

The resolution as amended was then reported agreed to, and the House adjourned until 10 o'clock on Thursday forenoon.

THURSDAY, April 19.

House met at 11.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Leader of the Government to table a statement showing in detail the amount received by the Government during the year 1892 and 1893 for fines imposed and fines collected under the Canada Temperance Act, the names of the persons on whom fines were imposed, and the amount of fines collected from each person respectively

Hon. Mr. Peters said such information on this subject as the Government deemed in the public interest would be given.

Mr. Gordon asked the Leader of the Government to table a statement showing the amounts due the banks at this date.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the statement asked for would be given.

On motion of Mr. Rogers (Charlottetown) the House went into committee on the bill entitled "An Act in Amendment of the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act and the Amendments thereto," Mr. McKinnon in the chair. The bill was reported agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the House go into committee on the bill respecting the income tax, with Mr. Wise in the chair, and in so doing briefly explained the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Gordon said the Opposition did not intend opposing the bill because they thought it was right that the rich should be taxed. He regretted, however, that when the Attorney-General was explaining the provisions of the bill, he did not explain that the tax was made necessary by the reckless extravagance and waste of public money by the present administration. Had the affairs of the Province been properly managed, there would have been no necessity for the bill.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) claimed that under ordinary circumstances, taxation was necessary, as the revenue could not meet the expenditure, and he could not see how, in view of this fact, the Leader of the Opposition could say that no reason had been given for the passage of the Act.

Mr. Shaw agreed with the stand taken by the Leader of the Opposition on this question, and argued that the Leader of the Government should have told the people during the election campaign that it was the intention to impose taxes upon them. He had not done this, however, and thus misled the people into again entrusting him with the reins of power.

At the afternoon session, Mr. Shaw resumed the discussion on the motion that the House go into committee on the income tax bill. In the course of his remarks he pointed out that such a tax would never have become necessary if the Government had managed affairs with a view to economizing the funds of the Province, instead of the policy of reckless extravagance they pursued, notably during the year of grace 1893. While the average annual deficit of the late administration during their term of office was $39,000 the average deficit of the Peters Government was $78,000 an excess of $48,000 per year over that of the preceding government—and last year their deficit was almost $120,000. He thought this was a sad commentary upon the manner in which the interest of the province had been looked after by the present administration. The Leader of the Government had told the people

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