

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1899.

Vol. XXVIII, No. 21

## Calendar for May, 1899.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter, 2nd, 1h. 34.2m. p. m.  
New Moon, 9th, 1h. 28.3m. p. m.  
First Quarter, 17th, 1h. 1m. p. m.  
Full Moon, 25th, 1h. 48.5m. a. m.  
Last Quarter, 31st, 6h. 42m. p. m.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High Water
1 Monday	4 48 7	6 0 15	4 02	
2 Tuesday	4 46 7	6 0 51	4 51	
3 Wednesday	4 45 8	6 1 33	5 40	
4 Thursday	4 43 10	6 1 50	6 28	
5 Friday	4 42 11	6 2 15	7 17	
6 Saturday	4 40 12	6 2 49	8 06	
7 Sunday	4 39 13	6 3 07	8 55	
8 Monday	4 38 15	6 3 37	9 44	
9 Tuesday	4 37 16	6 4 27	10 33	
10 Wednesday	4 35 17	6 5 25	11 22	
11 Thursday	4 34 18	6 5 22	12 11	
12 Friday	4 33 19	7 0 10	1 00	
13 Saturday	4 32 20	7 0 06	1 49	
14 Sunday	4 31 22	7 0 04	2 38	
15 Monday	4 30 23	7 0 03	3 26	
16 Tuesday	4 29 24	7 0 06	4 14	
17 Wednesday	4 28 25	7 0 08	5 03	
18 Thursday	4 27 26	7 0 10	5 52	
19 Friday	4 27 27	7 0 08	6 41	
20 Saturday	4 26 28	7 0 06	7 30	
21 Sunday	4 25 29	7 0 07	8 18	
22 Monday	4 24 30	7 0 09	9 07	
23 Tuesday	4 23 31	7 0 14	9 56	
24 Wednesday	4 22 32	7 0 15	10 45	
25 Thursday	4 21 33	7 0 16	11 34	
26 Friday	4 20 34	7 0 18	12 23	
27 Saturday	4 19 35	7 0 22	1 12	
28 Sunday	4 18 36	7 0 22	2 01	
29 Monday	4 17 38	7 0 22	2 50	
30 Tuesday	4 17 38	7 0 22	3 39	
31 Wednesday	4 16 39	7 0 27	4 28	

## The Best Seeds!

### Northwest White Fife

Wheat

### Ontario White Russian

Wheat

### Colorada Bearded

Wheat

### Clover Seed

### Timothy Seed

### Field Peas

### Vetches

### Fodder Corn

### American Banner Oats

### Black Tartarian Oats

### Two Rowed Barley

### Six Rowed Barley

For Sale Wholesale & Retail.

## Geo. Carter & Co.

SPEDSMEN

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

## If It's Newson's It's Good.

## How

## About

## Your

## Dining

## Room?

Have you one of those proverbial "groaning tables, or a set of squeaky chairs? If so, you ought to furnish with

## New Slightly Furniture,

The kind we sell.

## Looks well.

Wears well.

Costs Little.

Call in and look around.

## John Newson

## CARD.

ANTOINE VINCENT, Architect and Sculptor, Dorchester Street, West, is prepared to execute orders for Monuments and Church-work, in Alabaster, Statuary, Holy Water Fountains, &c. Work done promptly.

August 3, 1898-6m

If your sight is bad  
When walking the street,  
And you meet an old chum  
You look at his feet.  
He thinks he is slighted,  
For he knows no reason,  
And he looks not at you,  
For the rest of the season.

Many have come  
to us who could  
not recognize a  
friend six feet  
away, and after  
getting fitted by  
us with spec-  
tacles could tell  
them a cross  
Queen Square.

## E. W. Taylor,

OPTICIAN.

CHARLOTTETOWN

## FIRE INSURANCE, LIFE INSURANCE.

The Royal Insurance Co. of Liverpool,

The Sun Fire office of London,

The Phenix Insurance Co. of Brooklyn,

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets of above Companies, \$300,000,000.

Lowest Rates. Prompt Settlements.

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Agent.

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NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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Special attention given to Collections

## MONEY TO LOAN.

## ENEAS A. MACDONALD,

## BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Agent for Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian, Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Great West Life Assurance Co.

Office, Great George St. Near Bank Nova Scotia, Charlottetown Nov 1892-1y

## Boots & Shoes

REMEMBER THE

## OLD

## RELIABLE

## SHOE

## STORE

when you want a pair of Shoes. Our Prices are the lowest in town.

A. E. MCGAUGHEN,

THE SHOE MAN, Queen Street,

JOHN T. MELLISH, M. A. LL. B.

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. Office—London House Building.

Collecting, conveying, and all kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan.

## FERTILIZER FACTS.

The value of all Fertilizers consist in the amount of soluble Phos. Acid, Nitrogen and Potash they contain, and the brand which shows the greatest value in these is the one to buy, on the same principle that Milk testing 4 per cent. butter fat is more valuable than 3 per cent. milk. ENGLISH MANURES costing the same price, contain 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. more Phos. Acid, Nitrogen and Potash than any other complete Fertilizer on the market.

Or in other words the Plant Food contained in a ton of other Fertilizer costing say \$35, can be purchased from us for about \$28. All Fertilizers are sold under a guaranteed analysis enabling any who may, to verify the above, and the superior quality of these Manures is being shown by actual test year after year by the really wonderful results produced wherever sold.

## AULD BROS.

Charlottetown, April 18th, 1899.—2m

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR  
**EDDY'S**  
"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 200 s  
do. do do 100 s  
"VICTORIA" do do 65 s  
"LITTLE COMET" do do  
The finest in the world. No Brimstone.  
The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited  
Hull, P. Q.

## SPRING OVERCOATINGS.

We have in stock a fine line of Spring Overcoatings.

## Standard and NEW SHADES.

John MacLeod & Co.,  
SARTORIAL ARTISTS.

D. GORDON, SIXUS McLELLAN.

## Spring Suits AND Overcoats.

It has always paid us to look after our customers interests. That is one reason why we are always busy in our tailor shop.

## Our Mr. Sixtus McLellan is an Artist.

Having first become a practical tailor, he then studied the art of cutting and is now master of the art, with fifteen years experience, which with the benefit of the knowledge how the suit should be made, give him a great advantage over ordinary cutters.

## Our Importations of Clothes in English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian

For the spring trade are exceptionally fine, showing a diversity of design and coloring not confined to one idea.

We invite you to examine our stock and investigate our prices, whether you buy or not.

## GORDON & McLELLAN,

Men's Stylish Outfitters.

Upper Queen St., Ch'town.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### Mr. Foster's Powerful Speech on the Budget.

[S. D. SCOTT BY ST. JOHN SUN]

Mr. Foster's reply on the 4th was not less instructive than Mr. Fielding's budget speech, and was much more interesting and lively. Mr. Foster spoke without notes and read no extracts more than one sentence long. His criticisms, though occasionally sarcastic, were made in excellent temper, and in a spirit of pleasant banter, which may have been annoying but could not provoke signs of ill-feeling. Seldom has a speaker in the house received a more enthusiastic tribute of applause from his own side than that which made the chamber resound after Mr. Foster took his seat. To begin with, the ex-finance minister made all the necessary concessions. He admitted, with pleasure the propriety of the country. The figures which showed the commercial and industrial progress of Canada from confederation until now were, he said, as gratifying to his side of the house as to the other. And it would be a matter of pride to every Canadian if there should every year after this be a still larger development. If depression should come he for one hoped that it would not result from mistakes in policy or administration on the part of whatever might be the government of the day. Then Mr. Foster turned his attention to Mr. Fielding's address. It was, he said, "the most complete and full apology ever made by a party in power in Canada for its past errors. The most thorough recantation of all past declarations." Mr. Foster showed a disposition to accept the apology, which he said looked something in candor though nothing in completeness. Through as it was, the finance minister seemed disposed to disguise it under other names. Then Mr. Foster turned his attention to the members behind Mr. Fielding. The finance minister could not say of them as the children of the market place in old times said of their neighbors, that "we have piped unto you and ye have not danced, we have mourned unto you and ye have not lamented." These hon. members in days gone by, when their leaders groaned over the growing expenditure and the excessive taxation, lamented with the greatest fervor. Now, when Mr. Fielding piped in happy strains over a larger expenditure and a vaster taxation than had been the rank and the file behind him danced ecstatically to his music, time was when Cartwright declared before high heaven and a waiting electorate that it was monstrous to spend 38 millions in the ordinary services of the country. Now, when 42 millions were asked even Mr. McMullen applauded, as he applauded Sir Richard of old, though Mr. Foster would admit that he did not do it with the same ostentation. Only four years ago Mr. Charlton, who looked so complacent on Tuesday, was applauding and repeating the denunciation of the late government for increasing the current and capital expenditure by ten million dollars. Two days ago he applauded a government which had increased the outlay ten million dollars in only three years. The high tone which Mr. Fielding piped the more furiously the mourners of former days performed a dance. Then Mr. Fielding made his apologies for his former opposition to the national policy. Not only had he accepted the main features of this policy, but he now claimed that its modern application was a contributory cause to the growing prosperity of the country. He had claimed much of this prosperity as the result of good government, but in the end gave counsel to the country generally not to count on continued prosperity, and repeated the words of Kipling "Let us forget." Mr. Foster thought that the quotation was not very apt, but if Mr. Fielding had applied it to Sir Richard's treatment of his former professions it would have had a beautiful application.

Taking up the splendid record of government for spending money Mr. Foster pointed out that on Mr. Fielding's first appearance in the chamber he asked for \$39,798,000, but he blamed the previous government for part of this and promised to reduce the expenditure next year. In the second estimate he wanted \$39,282,000. Last year he called for \$40,694,000 with a slight addition in his last supplementary vote. Two days ago he came to the house and asked for \$41,628,000, and there was probably two and possibly three supplementary estimates yet to come. Allowing for the supplementary estimates as he took last year, the requirement for the coming year would be \$40,387,000, or four millions more than he ventured to ask for in 1897. This is what the country has in re-

ponse to the knightly pledge of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that when he came into power he would reduce the expenditure by two or three million dollars. The premier even mentioned four million dollars on the authority of Mr. Mill as a practical possibility in the way of reduction. Instead of four millions less, we have already four millions more, as the annual cost of government, and those ministers have only been three years in office. But this is the current expenditure only. Mr. Foster explained that the government was asking for \$4,698,000 of capital expenditure besides. If they have the same supplementary estimates as last year they will want \$5,847,000, so that the total expenditure for the coming year is estimated at close on \$50,000,000. They found it \$40,000,000 and undertook to reduce it by \$10,000,000. They added the ten instead of taking it off, which is rather an expensive typographical error. Mr. Foster did not say so, but he apparently thought it was an excellent thing that the ministers had not promised to reduce the expenditure by \$20,000,000, because then they would have increased it to that amount. The ex-finance minister then turned aside to offer a remark to Mr. McMullen, who was especially aggrieved in old times over the cost of civil government. Four years ago Mr. McMullen said, "We cannot expect hon. gentlemen opposite to cut down this expenditure. The ministers have relatives who want office, and when ministers appoint their relatives what better can be expected than that private members should seek places for their relations." Mr. Foster recommended Mr. McMullen to have a private conversation with Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Borden, Mr. Sifton, Sir Louis Davies and other ministers who had given offices to members of their own families, and then to discuss with his fellow members the subject of their own cousins and brothers who had been placed in the public service. If the government objected to a judgment based on its estimated expenditure Mr. Foster would deal with the actual amount expended. In the first year this government paid out for current account \$38,349,000. In the year now nearly closed the finance minister expected to spend over \$42,000,000, which is four millions more than the late government spent in its last year, or the average expenditure in the eleven years after the completion of the C. P. R. Then the capital expenditure, which was \$4,700,000 when the late government went out was \$8,600,000 this year. The whole expenditure increased by \$9,000,000 under the fostering care of this ministry.

Mr. Fielding had made a calculation of the expenditure per head, contending that there was no increase. This is his table:

Year	Per Head
1895	\$7.53
1896	7.21
1897	7.39
1898	7.41

According to this Mr. Fielding spent no more in 1898 than the late government spent in 1895, though a little more than the late government spent in 1896. But Mr. Foster called attention to the fact that while Mr. Fielding had made all his calculations for the year which ends with next month, he did not bring this year into his per capita calculation. If he had done so he would have had to admit that the expenditure was \$8 a head, which is 70 cents more than in 1896 and \$7 more than 1895. Mr. Foster turned his attention to the ministerial claim that "an era of surplus has come," and that surplus were a discovery of the present government. But a surplus on current account was after all not a new thing. From 1868 to 1879 there were many surpluses, amounting altogether to \$12,000,000. From 1881 to 1884 inclusive, there were surpluses amounting to \$18,000,000. From 1885 to 1888 there were surpluses to the amount of \$1,500,000, of which \$9,000,000 were declared by conservative governments, and \$2,500,000 by liberal administrations. In five years the liberals had five deficits, and altogether the party which had the smallest record in surpluses more than made up for it in the vastness of its deficiencies. Since confederation the liberal-conservative have had \$22,000,000 excess of surpluses over deficits, while the liberals had an excess of \$4,000,000 of deficits over surpluses. It would be necessary for Mr. Fielding to continue for some years to declare surpluses before he would bring his party up to the standard one. Mr. Foster pointed out that under his own government from 1891 to 1895 the increase of debt had been in four years \$15,000,000. In that period he had remitted in sugar taxes alone over \$19,000,000, which would have been enough to cover all the increase of debt, and reduce the net indebted-

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ness by four millions. Mr. Fielding had changed the programme. He remitted but little taxation and added much more to the debt. From 1890 to 1898 inclusive, the increase of debt was on an average about \$2,000,000 a year. Mr. Fielding had represented the increase under the conservative government at \$6,000,000, and had taken in the whole period from 1873, including the outlay for building the C. P. R., the allowance of some ten million dollars to the provinces by a readjustment of debt, and the establishment of the canal system. During the period from 1890 to 1898 the late government had spent as much on canals and other public improvements as this ministry, yet the increase of debt was very much less than Mr. Fielding showed. The finance minister had made a boast of increased revenue, and all his followers cheered him vigorously. They cheered as loudly four years ago when their leader declared that the revenue was already too high. Mr. Tarte had discovered that a government which drew large revenues out of the people had "made money," but Mr. Foster adhered to the old fashioned view that whatever amount was collected was paid by the people and left them that much less for their own purposes. This government had pushed up the customs taxation in this fashion:

Year	Revenue
1896	\$19,500,000
1897	19,498,000
1898	21,704,000
1899	25,138,000

At the same time they had increased the inland revenue as follows:

Year	Revenue
1896	7,900,000
1897	9,805,000

Total for customs and excise, 1896, \$28,750,000; 1898, \$34,900,000.

Mr. Charlton looked up with a quizzical expression, which Mr. Foster noticed and proceeded on the spot to quote a statement of Mr. Charlton's who declared in 1896 that the government ought to get along with \$5,000,000 less taxes. He now seemed to be quite happy over the taxation of \$5,000,000 more. Taking all the sources of revenue Mr. Foster finds that the government is obtaining ten million dollars more than they took in 1896, being an increase of from \$7,13 to \$8.88. This is the way in which the rulers of the country were tearing up promissory notes. Mr. Foster went on to give his explanation of the hypocrisy of revenue and of trade. He summed it up in these items:

- Good crops.
- Good prices.
- Increased mining output.

These made a call for manufactured goods produced by our own factories and a still greater call for the products of other countries. The increased imports gave increased customs duties. The increased home demand gave increased activity to the factories. But all this, said Mr. Foster, would have been of very little service, and much of the increased trade would have been impossible without the transportation facilities which now exist. The interconnection of the mining country by railways was necessary to its development, and the railway facilities afforded to the Northwest were indispensable to the marketing of the fine crops produced there. All this assistance was furnished by the late government in the face of the bitter hostility and obstruction of their opponents who were now in power. If the premier and his supporters had prevailed we would have none of this development which was now the pride and boast of both parties. This government, for example, claimed credit for opening up the Kootenay by the construction of the Crow's Nest branch. But what would have been the good of the Crow's Nest branch if there had been no main line to connect with it. The Crow's Nest road "would have been like that celebrated abortion, the Yukon railway, beginning nowhere and ending nowhere." Again, if the liberal party had been successful in destroying the national policy or reverting its adoption, we would now have had none of that industrial equipment which makes it possible to take advantage of the enlarged demand for goods. But for the policy of the late government so fiercely but so vainly opposed by our present rulers we should have had

No North west.

No C. P. R.

No great industrial equipment and no development of the mining industry as that which we are called upon to acknowledge on this occa-

sion. These facts, no plea of a finance minister who, professing to expose a budget, but really talks as the champion of the party out of hide from an intelligent public.

Mr. Foster's next criticism was applied to the alleged reduction of duties. Mr. Fielding had dwelt upon that extensively and claimed that the average rate had been reduced two per cent, which he said was proof positive that the national policy had disappeared. Mr. Foster showed that the average rate of duty on dutiable goods alone from 1880 to 1897 was 26 per cent. From 1837 to 1896 after the iron duties were increased, it was 31 per cent. During both periods, the national policy was in force, and both parties admitted it. The average rates in 1896 was 30 per cent., and in 1897 about the same. In 1898 it was 29 per cent., and during the eight months of this year the rate is 28.98 per cent. For the month of February, the last one reported, the average rate on dutiable goods was 29.58 per cent. Mr. Foster does not see in these changes any great reason for thinking that the national policy has disappeared. The changes made in the last two years in the average rate are not greater than the changes made on several previous occasions before the national policy was in force. But, if the dutiable and free goods are taken together, as Mr. Fielding claimed they ought to be, there was still only a reduction of 1.74 per cent., or \$1,600,000, which was much less than Mr. Foster himself remitted on more than one occasion. Once more Mr. Foster went over the figures to show the deceptive nature of the preferential tariff. The finance minister claimed to have taken off one quarter of the duty on goods imported from England. He really did nothing of the kind. Before making the reduction he increased the cotton duties from 30 per cent. to 35, and made corresponding increases on a great many other classes. If you increase the rate of duty from 30 per cent. to 35, and then take off a quarter you reduce it to 28 per cent., which is not one quarter off, but only one-eighth off. Mr. Fielding, in order "to touch the great heart of John Bull" gave the duties a boost upward before he made the reduction. He showed no such consideration for the United States. Off went the duties on American iron, tin, iron goods and other articles without hesitation and without compromise. The United States want to sell us corn. Fielding took the duty off corn. They want to sell us binder twine and barbed wire. He took off the duties. They had the advantage over England in the iron trade and to assist them in the Canadian market, Mr. Fielding reduced their duties by a great deal more than the amount of the British preference. Then to protect the home industry he taxed the people of Canada to increase the bounty to the Canadian smelter. Another great deception practiced by the Finance Minister and his colleagues was found in the claim that they had remitted taxation by \$4,800,000. This was the reduction in customs taxes alone, and while making it they had added as much more to the excise taxes. In the one item of tobacco, Mr. Fielding had succeeded in collecting \$1,000,000 more than before. His increased duties led to additional smuggling and his calculations fell short by \$400,000. But the people who did not smuggle had to pay the same as if the whole \$1,000,000 had been taken. Another deception was charged in the matter of the West.

(Continued on the 4th page.)

## "No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Heart Trouble—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and perfectly cured me." Mrs. C. A. Truss, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

A Sufferer—"As I had lost five children with high fever I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not very strong. They are now healthier and stronger and have not since had a cold." Mrs. W. H. F. ... Pembroke, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Prepares Disappants

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-drugging and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.