The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 24

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OHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE MENT (for Internal and External) instantaneously relieve these terrible and will positively cure nine cases n. Information that will save many free by mail. Don't delay a moment. n is better than cure.

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V. DeBLOIS,

General Agent.

Great Sale!

New Spring Prints,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,

JUST OPENED

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE

These Prints having been bought previous to the advance of 7½ per cent. duty, will be offered to our customers with that advantage

WE HAVE AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

bought when the depression in the cotton market was at its lowest point

Fleecy Cottons, Sheeting Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Table Linen and Napkins, Towels, Towelling, Tapestry, Scotch & Brussels Carpets, and

Other House Furnishing Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHOICE TEAS! VERY CHEAP!

By the Chest, Half-Chest, and Quarter Chest. Also, in packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds.

Charlottetown, Feb. 27, 1884

NEW TEA, NEW FRUIT, &C.

Try our New Tea,

IT IS EXTRA.

Half-chests, 5 and 10 lb. Caddies

(Tins with screw tops), very choice.

200 boxes Prime Raisins,
200 boxes Choice Figs,
200 barrels No. 1 Winter Apples,
2 tons Choice Confectionery,
Flour, Sugar, Molasses, Kerosene Oil, &c.,

Wholesale & Retail.

BEER & GOFF.

Charlottetown, Nov. 21, 1883.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!!

—IN—

Upholstered Goods

Having imported a large stock of Upholstering Goods

DIRECT FROM THE BEST MARKETS,

We CAN and WILL give the

Best Value at the Lowest Prices.

We are now manufacturing

One Doz. Parlor Sets.

Call and examine them.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, January 2, 1884.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE,

Sole Agent for B. Laurance's Spectacles, for Prince Edward Island, Diamond Bookstore, 89 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

READ TESTIMONIALS:

From W. E. Dawson, Esq.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st June, 1883.

I purchased, in December last, a pair of Mr. B. Laurance's eye-glasses, and have much pleasure in stating that I have never had glasses that suited my eyes so well—inreading the smallest print without any strain on the eye.

W. E. DAWSON.

From Owen Connolly, Esq.

CHARLOTTETOWN, 1st June, 1883.

This is to certify that I have purchased from Mr B. Laurance two pairs of eye-glasses, one for my wife and the other for myself, and we are both very much pleased with our purchase.

OWEN CONNOLLY.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter 2nd day, 9h. 43m., p. m., N. E.
Full Moon 10th day, 7h. 43.6m., a. m., N. W.
Last Quarter 18th day, 11h. 42.2m., a. m., South.
New Moon 25th day, 10h. 45.1m., a. m., N. E.

H. W. at C'town	DAY OF WEEK	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON RISES	MOON SETS	HIGH WATER
		h. m.	h. m.	morn		morn
1	Tuesday	5 45	7 22	9 36	morn	2 4
2	Wed.	42	24	10 37	0 37	3 2
3	Thur.	40	26	11 41	1 49	4 15
4	Friday	38	27	aft 46	2 53	5 39
5	Satur.	37	29	1 51	3 56	6 57
6	Sunday	35	30	2 56	4 51	7 59
7	Monday	32	31	3 59	5 42	8 46
8	Tuesday	31	33	5 0	6 29	9 27
9	Wed.	29	34	6 2	7 5	10 7
10	Thur.	27	35	7 3	7 53	10 36
11	Friday	24	36	8 1	8 41	11 8
12	Satur.	23	38	9 0	9 37	11 41
13	Sunday	22	39	9 56	10 35	aft 15
14	Monday	20	40	10 47	11 35	0 50
15	Tuesday	18	42	11 38	morn	1 27
16	Wed.	16	43	morn	0 41	2 10
17	Thur.	14	44	0 32	1 47	2 57
18	Friday	12	45	1 26	2 51	4 0
19	Satur.	11	47	2 19	3 56	5 10
20	Sunday	9	48	3 12	aft 13	6 28
21	Mon.	8	49	4 6	1 26	7 36
22	Tuesday	6	50	5 17	2 26	8 41
23	Wed.	5	51	6 31	3 19	9 19
24	Thur.	2	53	7 46	4 10	10 5
25	Friday	0	54	8 59	4 57	10 47
26	Saturday	0 59	55	9 47	5 38	11 33
27	Sunday	58	56	10 32	6 18	morn
28	Monday	56	57	11 15	6 54	0 16
29	Tuesday	54	58	11 57	7 31	1 1
30	Wed.	52	59	morn	8 0	1 52

Mortgage Sale.

TO be sold by public Auction, on Monday, the twenty third day of June next A D 1884, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Island, being a part of Town Lot No. 76 in the fourth hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown, in the said Island, and bounded as follows: Commencing at the north east angle of Town Lot Number 76; thence extending westwardly along the south side of Fitzroy Street for the distance of eighty four (84) feet; thence by a right angle line to said street southwardly for the distance of thirty six (36) feet; thence by a parallel line to said street eighty four (84) feet to the west boundary of Prince Street; thence following the course thereof northwardly thirty six (36) feet to the place of commencement.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the First day of June, A D 1866, and made between William John Fraser of Charlottetown, aforesaid, and Mary Fraser, his wife, of the one part, and William Warren Lord, of the same place, of the other part, and of which said mortgage the undersigned David Stirling, Trustee, is now the Assignee.

For terms and particulars of sale apply at the office of Sullivan & McNeill, Barristers, &c.

DAVID STIRLING, Trustee,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

Dated 14th March, A. D. 1884 3m mar19

THE KENSINGTON

DRUG STORE

OFFERS A FULL LINE OF

Pure Drugs, Chemicals, and Medicinal Preparations.

Family Medicines, Spices, Essences, Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges, Chest Protectors, &c.

Diamond, Handy Package & Star Dyes, Horse and Cattle Medicines, Thorley's Improved H. and C. Food, all the leading Patent Medicines.

Stationery and Choice Tobacco

☞ Prescriptions accurately prepared.

D. DARRACH.

Kensington, Feb. 20, 1884—1yr

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, purifies and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good you medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

☞ **All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.**

The well-known *writer on the Boston Herald*, B. W. BALL, of *Rochester, N.H.*, writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a *complete cure*. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Delivered on Monday, the 7th of April.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN said that in moving that the House go into the Order of the Day on the grant of a Supply to Her Majesty, he desired to offer a few remarks on the present financial state of the Province. As honorable members were aware, it was upwards of five years since the present Government came into power; they were sworn into office on the 11th of March, 1879. The Opposition and their friends, who up to that time, had held the reins of Government, had succeeded in so mismanaging the affairs of this Province, that a general outcry was raised against them from one end of the country to the other, and never in the history of this Island did a Government become so unpopular as the Government led for a brief period by Mr. Davies. During the recess previous to the first session in 1879, meetings had been held all over the Province condemning the Davies Government for the way they had mismanaged public affairs. During the short time they were in power the Opposition had succeeded in piling up a large, indeed, comparatively speaking, an enormous amount of debt. The year they went out of power they carried forward a large amount of expenditure of the previous year to the year 1879, and it had been shown by a return that had been laid before the Legislature that this amount of expenditure on unpaid accounts of the year 1878 had amounted to upwards of $60,000. It was surprising how they had managed to induce persons who had claims against the several Departments to keep back their claims until the expiration of the year 1878 but when it is remembered that the man who had charge of one of the most important Departments of that Government had issued a circular begging and beseeching these persons to hold back their accounts until the next year, it will be a matter of so much amazement. When it was requisite that roads and bridges should be put in order, and, when it was reported that the amount necessary to pay for doing so should be drawn from the Government, the persons who had to draw for these amounts were told that they must draw slowly. It was at that time that Mr. Stewart, the then Commissioner of Public Works, sent his famous circular to gentlemen in different sections of the Province and begged them to draw as slowly as possible, and by that means the indebtedness to the 31st December, 1878, was much less than it otherwise would have been. In that year they expended upwards of $334,000, as shown by the accounts that were submitted for that year, besides carrying forward the amount of upwards of $60,000 before alluded to. The present Government are charged with having made a great many promises, and with having deceived the people, but he knew it could be shown from the present financial position of the affairs of the Province that the present Government could prove that they have managed the affairs of the country with the utmost economy. Although many charges have been made against the Government, he could say fearlessly that no man can charge them with extravagance, and the standing charge that is made against them is that they are too penurious, and do not pay lavishly enough to satisfy some persons. The financial result proves that the present Government have kept their promises. He would, in the first place, compare the accounts for the year 1878, as that was a full year, during which the Opposition were in power, with those of the past year. The Davies Government were only in a short time, altogether having been ignominiously dismissed in 1879. They had, during that time, however, continued to spend a large amount of money which they had drawn from the people by an oppressive system of taxation, as well as a large amount from capital account, and the people had complained so loudly that they had been driven from power with more ignomy and contempt than had ever fallen to the lot of any Government in this Island. Since the present Government had been in power they had not imposed any taxation on the people, and the tax of the late Government in reduced amount was only continued for a brief period, for the purpose of paying off the indebtness left to the present administration by their predecessors. He would draw a comparison between the expenditure of the present Government and that of their predecessors; and in order to do so fairly, would compare the expenditure of the year 1878, during which the Assessment Act was in full force, as approved by the Opposition, with that of last year. In 1877 the Assessment Act was passed; but 1878 may be considered as a complete year, with the Act in full working order, and he would like to compare that year with the past year, during which the present Government had charge. He would not weary the House with showing how the present Government had curtailed the expenditure of different departments of the Public Service. It was well known that immediately upon the present Government taking charge of affairs, large reductions were made in the numbers of officials in the Public Departments, and that the salaries of the heads of these offices were reduced from $1,600 to $1,300 per annum. A reduction was also made in the expenses of this branch of the Legislature, as well as in the Legislative Council—the pay of hon. members having been reduced from $200 to $160 for each session, whereby a considerable amount of saving was effected. With reference to this matter, he would refer to some items relating to the reduction of expenditure in the Public Departments. First, he would take the Administration of Justice; and in it we find that the amount expended by Mr. Davies in 1878 was $32,531.16 that being the amount which the Administration of Justice cost at that time. He would wish to call the attention of the House to the fact, and he believed hon. members would be amazed to learn, that the expenditure in that Department for the year 1883 was very little over one-half the amount that it had been under the late administration, having cost in 1883 only $18,297.87, thus affecting a saving of upwards of $14,000 in that one item alone. He did not wish to weary the House going over the different items which made up the expenditures of the year 1883 as compared with those of 1878; but in order to place the matter so that it may be easily understood, he would give the results of the items. In 1878 the whole expenditure for the year amounted to $334,133.29, and the amount carried forward as shown by the accounts of the year 1879, that is to say the amount of indebtedness that the then Government failed to pay, by requesting parties to hold back their claims until the close of the year had taken place, until the clock had struck twelve, until 1879 had come in, was $60,071.95, as appears by the accounts of 1878. By adding this amount to the expenditure of 1878, we find that the sum spent in that year will be $394,205.24. Now, he wanted to contrast that amount with the expenditure of last year, the public accounts of which show that the expenditure was $270,477.40, showing a balance in favor of the expenditure of the year 1883 as compared with 1878 of $123,727.84. A small amount last year had been carried forward of unpaid accounts that properly belong to 1883; for although gentlemen in charge of the Departments had made every effort to have those amounts brought in within the year 1883, so that they might appear in last year's accounts; yet a few thousand dollars had not been paid, amounting in all to $8,233.28, as shown by the statement he had placed on the table of the House this evening. This amount is in glaring contrast when compared with that of upwards of $60,000 carried forward by the Davies Government. By adding the amount of expenditure in 1883 to this amount, we find that the whole liability for that year amounts to $278,710.68, as against the expenditure of $394,205.24 for the year 1878. That is to say the Davies government spent in the year 1878 $115,494.56 more than the present government did in the year 1883. He considered that these figures showed a considerable saving in favor of the present Government. The total expenditure of the present Government during the past year was $270,477.40. The Davies Government expended in 1878 the sum of $394,205.24, which exceeds that of 1883 by $123,727.84. In 1878, no less than $34,216.32 was collected in taxes under the Assessment Act, from the hard-earned savings of the people, while during the past year not a single dollar was levied upon the country. All that was received—nothing was collected—last year was a trifling arrearage of the Davies taxes, amounting to $253.82, due from previous years. Compare the expenditure of the present Government in 1883 with those of their opponents in 1878, when the latter were in power. During 1878 only $65,590.13 was expended, as against $101,193.41 in 1883 for Education, a difference in favor of the latter year of $35,603.28. That is, the present Government paid for Education, $35,600 more than was expended by their predecessors, or $1,900 more than the whole sum received under the Assessment Act in 1878. The Opposition accuse the Government with being economical at the expense of the requirements of the country, and declare that although the people are depositing money in the Savings Banks, the Public Works are suffering. He was prepared to show that the wants of the country were fully attended to. The deposits in the Savings Banks were simply a proof that our farmers are allowed to husband their resources, instead of being deprived of a portion of them in the shape of direct taxes. With respect to the charge of starving the Public Works, he would prove the contrary by a comparison of the expenditure of last year with that of 1878, under that head. On Bridges $22,970.92 was expended in 1883, against $23,258.15 in 1878, and he was bound to say that the Roads and Bridges of this Province were never in a better state than during the past year. It is true that the opponents of the Government assert that a bridge in one place is tumbling down, and the roads in another place are impassable; but the people of this country know perfectly well that these statements are unfounded, in fact. Much attention has been bestowed upon the bridges, and they are not allowed to go out of repair. It does not follow that because large sums of money were expended upon the Roads in 1878, they were in better condition than under the present Government. It is well known that the Davies Government expended on them in a single year, without the authority of Parliament, no less than $14,000 in macadamizing, without a corresponding return. If $2,000 had been properly expended, better results would have been obtained. A far larger amount of work has been done under the present Government for the money expended, than under any previous administration in this Province. Last year no less than $10,874.70 was expended entirely upon Docks. Why it was expended in this way, and not upon the Wharves, he would explain before resuming his seat. In the expenditure for Legislation, a very considerable reduction was made during the past few years. In 1878 the expenditure was $18,111.12; and in 1883, $12,882.24, a difference of $5,228.88 in favor of the latter year. He would not, however, weary the House by going further into these items of expenditure, as the Public Accounts would show what the Government had accomplished in this direction. He had shown sufficient to prove that through the savings effected by the Government the country had been relieved from the burden of direct taxation. If their opponents were now in power, and had continued to expend money at the same rate as in 1878, instead of levying an assessment of $34,000 per annum, they would be under the necessity of levying one of over $150,000 upon the people of this Province, to meet the increased cost of Education, &c. The expense in connection with the latter Department is constantly increasing. Last year the expenditure for Bonuses to the Teachers amounted to about $1,800, and the total increase of the cost of Education for that year over 1878 was no less than $35,643.28. From these facts may be ascertained what the country has gained by the economical administration of public affairs under the present Government. The Davies Government had a large amount of money in their hands, and they expended it as lavishly as possible. They had a more ready means of securing a larger revenue than the present Government had, and that was simply drawing from the people by direct taxation what money they required for public purposes. The Opposition say that the Government have been drawing from the Dominion all the money they want. It is quite true they have endeavored to collect from the General Government the debts due this Province. When we entered Confederation the piers, foreshores and harbors all passed over to the Dominion Government, and yet ever since that date the Local Government of this Province went on constructing new wharves and repairing those already built, thus performing work which should have been done by the Dominion. The Davies Government having a never-failing source of obtaining money, did not feel the necessity of collecting the amounts due the Province from the Dominion; but the present Government have felt the necessity of lightening the burdens of the people, and have, therefore, used every exertion to secure our rights. The first call made upon the Dominion Government was for expenses in connection with Penitentiary criminals, for which the amount received was about $22,000. The next claim was for the amount expended upon the Piers of this Province since 1873, the year of our entering Confederation. It was confidently asserted by the Opposition that not a single cent of that amount would ever be received by the Government, and that they knew this. Those hon. gentlemen declared that the Government were seeking from the Dominion Government a sum of money to which this Province had no claim. What has become of their assertions? The Dominion Government were asked to repay us the amount expended on the Piers since 1873, and the result is that they have agreed to pay to this Province the sum of $53,222.19 on Piers already taken off our hands; and have granted, in addition about $12,000 to repair some 25 works. The latter is a larger amount than the Local Government have been expending upon all the works of that kind in the whole Province, in any one year. It is a large sum for that service. The opposition have declared that it will be no boon to the Province to receive the piers money. It may not seem to them any boon to relieve our people from the burden of keeping the piers in repair, but it will be so, nevertheless. Although that sum has been agreed to be paid, and the papers on the table of the House show that the Dominion Government desired that the Government of this Province accept the money as payment in full for the Piers, the latter have not agreed to so accept it, but claim a considerably larger amount. The $53,222.19, together with the $12,000 granted for repairs, really represents a larger sum, because, when the Local Government put in their claim to the Dominion Government, we showed they were entitled to receive credit for the amount collected and received by this Province as wharfage or tolls, viz., $6,066.88. The Dominion Government might have said: "We will deduct that sum from the amount allowed for the piers taken," but they said: "No, we will give you the whole amount of your expenditure, and will not insist upon or ask credit for the tolls you have received." If we add that sum to the piers money received, we shall find the total to be $59,329.07. Add to this the amount granted for repairs, and the total will be upwards of $72,000. That is the amount which, up to the present time, has been allowed by the General Government on account of our piers and wharves. But this is not really all that we have a right to expect. The Chief Engineer has reported that other piers should be accepted by the Dominion Government as works of Federal importance, for which the additional sum of $21,415.95 is due the Government of this Province. These latter have not been taken into account by the Privy Council in the consideration of this matter, but we are fairly entitled to the amount due as compensation for money expended upon them, as the Engineer has reported favorably with respect to them. It was agreed by the Dominion Government that all works of Federal importance would be taken over and controlled and kept in repair by them. He felt satisfied that when this matter is properly considered, and carefully gone over, justice will be done us. He was well aware that it was at present difficult for them to devote much time to this question of the Piers, and that they had made great sacrifices with respect to its consideration in the interests of this Province. In fact, he had known one of the Ministers work all night over this Pier business, in order to settle the matter satisfactorily. He felt confident that when they gave this matter due attention and consideration, the sum due this Province for works reported as of Federal importance would be granted, and due provision would be made for repairing and sustaining them. The sum of $9,238.59 is due us for moneys expended on the Cape Traverse Pier. This is a claim so reasonable and just, that he could not see how they were going to absolve themselves from the payment of that amount. That Pier has been taken possession of by the Dominion Government in connection with the construction of the Branch Line of Railway from County Line to the Cape. They have the full use of that work, and full value for the money claimed on account of it, and are now adding some five hundred feet to its length. There is, therefore, good reason for expecting full compensation for the money expended by this Province upon the Pier. If the Dominion Government do not pay it as part of our claim, we should obtain it in another way, viz., as compensation for property taken for railway purposes, just as farmers through whose premises a railway runs, receive land damages. Either in one way or the other, we should receive the amount claimed as compensation for that Pier. This would form part of the $21,415.95 before alluded to. Adding that sum to the $53,222.19 allowed for piers taken, we have $74,638.14. To this should be added the amount of the tolls received by this Province, viz., $6,613.78, making a total of $80,951.92. This is the amount which, according to the Report of the Chief Engineer employed by the Dominion Government to report on this matter, we should receive and have placed to our credit on account of our Piers. The Chief Engineer has not reported in favor of the Dominion Government taking over the Cape Traverse Pier, and allowing compensation therefor. Why this was not done, he Mr. Sullivan could not understand; but there can be no doubt that although that pier was not regarded as one for which compensation should be allowed, as it is being utilized as a terminus for the Branch Railway, our claim on account of it should certainly be conceded. The Terms of Confederation must be carried out, and he believed the Dominion Government would allow us the compensation claimed for that pier. Even if no more than the $81,000 is received by this Province on account of its piers, it is a very handsome sum. The Chief Engineer reported that $15,000 should be placed in the Dominion Estimates for the purpose of putting in order those wharves which are reported as of Federal importance, but which have not been taken over. He would not, at present, dwell longer on this branch of the Public Service. He had shown that a comparison of the expenditure of the Davies Government in 1878, with that of the present Government in 1883, was very advantageous to the latter. The exertions made by the Government in bringing about a settlement of the piers question, so far as it has gone, are such as will in the end prove to be of vast importance to this Province, as they will result in relegating to the Dominion Government, works which they had a right to take upon themselves when we entered Confederation. It was the duty of former Local Governments, and of those who have represented us in the Dominion Cabinet, to attend to this matter, and to insist on their taking charge of the Piers, as provided for by the terms of Confederation; but it was left to the present Local Government to fight the battles of the country, and to see that those terms were carried out. The Government were laughed at by the Opposition when they first proposed that the Dominion Government should take charge of our Piers, and were told that their claim was a ridiculous one, and that the Province was not entitled to the claim. The Opposition also asserted that as soon as the wharves passed into the hands of the Dominion Government, the wharfage would be so much increased as to be extremely burdensome to our people. The ignorance which they displayed in connection with this matter was, however, more amusing than injurious. There is good reason for believing that the wharfage will be less hereafter, than it has been up to the present time. But even if it were increased, the present Local Government could not be held responsible for that. The Opposition must be very ignorant if they did not know that the gentlemen who negociated the terms of Confederation are responsible for transferring the wharves to the Dominion, for they should know that under those terms the wharves would become the property of the General Government on our entering the Union. In case the wharfage were increased, the Local Government could not, therefore, be held responsible. But it will not, he believed, be increased. He would not dwell any longer on that branch of the subject, but would pass on to the other side of the question. The Public Expenditure during the past year was not by any means large, but it was such as to meet the public requirements fairly well. In 1873, when the Terms of Confederation were brought down, the gentlemen of the present Opposition party thought them very favorable. In fact, the members belonging to that party in the Upper House were so satisfied with those terms, that they passed a resolution to that effect at the time the second delegation were about to proceed to Ottawa for the purpose of asking for "Better Terms." That resolution set forth that the terms then offered were so satisfactory to this Province that the Government ought not to agitate the question any further by sending a delegation to the Dominion Government to ask for "Better Terms." This was done with the unpatriotic desire of forwarding the interests of their party in preference to those of the country. They were jealous of their opponents, and were afraid the latter would receive a dollar more from the Dominion in "Better Terms" than they had obtained. But the second delegation did secure better terms to the extent of $30,000 per year for this Province, over and above the amount secured by Messrs. Laird and Haythorne. Notwithstanding all this, we now find that the subsidy and other sums received from the Dominion are insufficient to meet the expenditure of the Province, although the latter is very much less than it was a few years ago. During the session of 1873, estimates were made by several members of the House that the revenue of the Province would be about $206,000, and one gentleman went so fas as to declare that any Government that could not keep its expenditure within that amount, should be cashiered, or driven out of office. Well, it was not long before one of those very gentlemen was Leader of a Government which had expended in one year upwards of $394,000, or nearly twice his estimate, even with a considerable item of Revenue from direct taxation, and he was hurled from power on account of over-expenditure, among other political offences. Since the present Government came into power, they have kept the expenditure well within the amount estimated by Hon. J. C. Pope in 1873; in 1880 their expenditure was $257,308.38; in 1882, $256,116.78; in 1883, $270,477.40. Yet during the past year nearly $102,000 was expended for education. This was an enormous sum for a small Province like this to expend in that department. The Davies Government most unwisely let the ferry steamers by contract for a term of years, and the contractors did as they pleased with the boats. The contracts expired in 1883, and when the steamers came to be examined it was found that they required an enormous outlay for repairs; and although the honorable Commissioner of Public Works had a considerable sum in the estimates of last year for that purpose, having acted under the advice of an Engineer, the expenditure upon them exceeded the estimate by over $7,000.00. This was caused by the want of foresight and management on the part of the predecessors of the present Government. Leaving out this and other extraordinary expenditures, the Government had gone very little beyond the $256,000 expenditure estimated by Mr. Pope at the time of our entering Confederation, since they came into office. This was the result of their management of the public finances. When they came into office, they found a large indebtedness left them by their predecessors, and they were so successful in dealing with it, that at the close of 1881 they had a surplus of $14,000, and an amount to the credit of the Province of $12,000. Having improved the financial position of the country, they repealed the Assessment Act, and since the end of 1881, they have got along without asking a single dollar from the country in direct taxation, a state of matters unparalleled in the history of this Province. Under the old Land Tax system, prior to 1877, about $16,000 yer year was raised, but even that has been swept away, and direct taxation altogether abolished. The result has been that peace, happiness and contentment prevail everywhere in this Province. No one ever hears of a public meeting being called in any part of the country to condemn any act of the Government. If any cause for complaint were given, every hole and corner of the country would have their public meeting for the purpose of protesting against the course pursued by the Government. Never has there been such an era of contentment in the country. Of course it is impossible that no road will go out of repair, or bridge break down, no matter how vigilantly the honorable Commissioner of Public Works attends to his duties. Such things will happen where the soil is soft and porous, and wooden bridges are erected. Even were $100,000, or $200,000, expended upon the repair of the roads, they would, perhaps, be little better than they are at present. The Opposition seemed to direct all their attention to the roads and bridges, and to think that enormous sums should be expended upon them. The Government have not only placed the public works in better repair than ever before; they have done something better still. They have given all the encouragement possible to agriculture. What are the results of our exhibits at Montreal, Halifax and St. John? This Province never, at any time, stood so high as an agricultural country as at present. When our exhibits came into competition with those of the great Province of Ontario, it reflected the highest credit on us. This was the result of the encouragement of that branch of industry by the present Government. He would now call attention to the amounts which the Government propose to expend during the present year in the various departments of the public service, in order that they may be maintained efficiently and well. The total expenditure for the year will be $249,579.94. The Government believe that amount will be sufficient to maintain all the branches of the public service advantageously to the Province. Of course, extraordinary expenditures may be required. A bridge may be carried away by a freshet or a storm may occur, causing damage to the public works of the country; but should nothing unforeseen happen, he thought the sum estimated would cover all necessary expenditures for the present year. The estimate is smaller than the expenditure of last year by about $20,000; but in no year has so small a sum been carried forward in unpaid accounts, as that of the past year. The sum carried forward at the close of 1878, by the Davies Government was over $60,000, after the large expenditure of $334,133.29. The sum carried forward from last year was $88,000 nearly. The estimate for Education this year is larger than at any former time in the history of this Province, viz.: $101,193.41. A sum has also been placed in the estimates for the purchase of stock for the Stock Farm. The same provision has been made for exhibitions as was made last year. It would now be asked how the Government propose to meet their expenditure. It is a small amount, and this being the case, it will be more easily met. He would now state the estimated revenue for the year. In the first place, he would observe that the Government intended to levy no taxation upon the people this year. Although he did not assume to be a prophet, he would say that at the end of the present year, the Province will be in a better position financially than it is to-day. The subsidy from the Dominion this year will be $164,646, or the same as that of last year. The estimate of receipts from the Public Lands Department last session was somewhat more than was received. The receipts were about $52,000, while the estimate was $55,000. So far as can be judged from payment received at the Land office to the present date, the receipts will exceed those of last year, and it is estimated that they will be at least $52,000. From the Provincial Secretary's Office it is expected that $3,000 will be received. This is much more than the Davies Government received when in power. From the Prothonotary's Office the estimated receipts are $2,000. In 1878, the receipts were $2,924.50, and last year $1,203.32. The indications are that the amount received will be larger than that of last year. From the Registry Office the estimated receipts are $5,000. In 1878, $4,928.35, was received, and last year, $4,632.18. Up to the present date, the receipts this year are far in excess of those of the past year. From the County Courts, the estimated receipts are $2,500. In 1878 they were $5,312.44, and in 1883, $2,256.61. From the Hospital for the Insane $1,500 is expected; from Prince of Wales College $330; fees for Private Bills, $150. Last session an amendment was made to the Bill relating to Pedlars, providing for an increase in their license fees, and it is expected that the sum received this year from that source will be over $1,000, against $734.61 last year. An Act passed during the present session, relating to Liquor Licenses, is now in force, under which a considerable sum will be received. The receipts from fines and penalties will probably be $200. Estimated Rents of Bridges $200; Warren Farm, $80. The total of these items of receipts is $232,586. This of course does not quite balance the accounts, as the estimated expenditure is $249,579.94. The amount to be made up is, therefore, $16,793.94. In addition to this latter item, the amount of the deficit for the past year, which was not by any means a large one, being only $42,398.65, and that of the year previous, of $12,348.93, will be provided for. Total deficit for 1882 and 1883, $84,657.58. To meet that sum, we have the piers money amounting to $53,222.19, leaving a balance of $1,435.39. To this must be added the sum to be made good to meet the present year's expenditure, viz., $16,793.94, and we have $18,229.33. At the end of the current year, after providing for the public expenditure and paying off the deficit of 1882 and 1883, there will remain the sum of $18,229.33 to be provided for, in case no more is received for the piers than the amount agreed to be paid by the Dominion Government up to this date. The amount to be made up is only about equal to half a year's tax under the Assessment Act in 1878. But he would show that we shall not owe even that sum