The Charlottetown Herald.

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Correspondence should be addressed to the proprietors as above or to the HERALD.

J. McIsaac, R. E. Moran, J. M. Sullivan.

Calendar for April, 1893

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 1st day, 3h. 5.28m a. m. S. Last Quarter, 8th day, 7h. 22.8m.a. m., S.W New Moon, 16th day, 10h. 22 0m.a.m., S.E. First Quarter, 22nd day, 1h. 13 0m, a.m. W Full Moon, 30th day, 7h. 10.6m., p. m. E.

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

PRESSED HAY

50 TONS Choice Timothy in Store.

McDONALD & WESTAWAY.

George town, March 29.

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM WILL THAT CURE COUGH TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Manufactured by

HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

To the Public.

JAMES MACLEOD & SON

(Late of the Firm of McLeod & McKenzie)

Gent' men's Tailors & Outfitters,

Have leased the Shop in the

Cameron Block Victoria Row,

Lately occupied by Dr. Horace Hazzard

And will open a Large and Select stock of the most Stylish and Fash onable Goods in

Scotch, English & Canadian Tweeds.

The public are guaranteed to receive in the future the same satisfaction that the members of the new Firm have always given in the past.

James McLeod & Son,

ap5 Cameron Block

JAMES H. REDDIN,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.,

Office, Cameron Block,

(Head of Stairway)

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Collections carefully attended to. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest.

Aug. 13, 1890.—1y.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

1881. Reddin Bros. 1893

Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

WE ARE NOT in the presumed dispute, Doctors versus Druggists. Twelve years of honest dealing have made both Doctor and Patient our customers, and has earned for us the name of

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

Our Stock of DRUGS is as large and well selected as any in the city, and our prices are always right. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

REDDIN BROS.

THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

FURNITURE.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

Call and Inspect and get Bargains at Auction Prices for Cash

THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON P. E. ISLAND.

DRAWING ROOM PARLOR SUITES, best value.

BEDROOM SUITES at low prices,

All kinds of UPHOLSTERED GOODS at Bargains,

PICTURE FRAMING 125 varieties, very cheap and Lobby

LOOKING GLASSES,

in WINDOW BLINDS, and all kinds of WIN

DOW FURNITURE and Fixings at cost.

No trouble to show goods. Can suit all tastes at NEWSON'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS, opposite the Post Office.

JOHN NEWSON

Charlottetown, Feb. 20, 1892.

Weak Children

will derive strength and acquire robust health by a persevering use of the best Food-Medicine

SCOTT'S EMULSION

"CAUTION."—Beware of substitution. Genuine prepared by Scott & Bowne, Toronto. Sold by all druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

Local and Special News.

Hinard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

A CURE FOR COUGHS.

There is no remedy that makes as large a percentage of perfect cures as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. In nearly every case of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, croup, etc., its curative effects are prompt and lasting.

The card of an Arch street chiropodist makes him say that he makes a specialty of ingrowing nails.—Philadelphia Record.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

GENTLEMEN,—I was troubled with dyspepsia for about four years I noticed an advertisement of Burdock Blood Bitters, so I started to use it and soon found that there was nothing to equal it. It took just three bottles to effect a perfect cure in my case.

BERT J. REID.
Wingham, Ont.

A surgeon is a man who has to drive out his fortune if he gets any.—Detroit Free Press.

CAN YOU THINK?

Can you think of a worse disease than dyspepsia, it plunges its victim in gloom and despondency, makes him a burden to himself and others, and causes constipation and bad blood. Yet Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia or indigestion, and has done so in thousands of cases.

"Last but not least," said the landlord as he looked at the vacant house.—Siftings.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co,

Gents,—My daughter was apparently at the point of death with that terrible disease diphtheria. All remedies had failed, but MINARD'S LINIMENT cured her; and I would earnestly recommend it to all who may be in need of a good family medicine.

JOHN A. BOWKER.

French Village.

The wise man prefers to bet on the ocean races than to ride on them, and it is certainly the better way.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

A friend in need is secured by everyone who keeps a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use against accidental sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, scalds or any inflammatory pain, such as rheumatism, quinsy, sore throat, etc.

K. D. C. restores the stomach to healthy action.

When papers speak of "thunders of applause" do they have any reference to claps of thunder.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Coughs and colds are the cause, if neglected, of consumption. It is therefore much better to cure them at once by the use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the safe, sure and reliable remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs.

THE RED RIVER.

The red river of life is the blood, like other rivers it sometimes becomes impure, but unlike other rivers it only needs Burdock Blood Bitters to perfectly purify it and remove all its disorders from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

Hinard's Liniment is used by Physicians

Most creatures are entirely harmless when they are asleep. But the moth does the most harm when he is taking a nap.

We advise you to go to Goff Bros for Boots they are giving 15 to 30 per cent Discount.

Hinard's Liniment is the Best.

OPEN AS DAY.

It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce it.

Are you troubled with sour stomach, nausea, nightmare? Take K. D. C. the King of Dyspepsia Cures. It is guaranteed to cure you.

The man who has'nt any work to do never seems to be quite happy unless he is bothering somebody who has.

Hinard's Liniment, Lumberman's Friend.

When the brain is weak, the nerves unstrung, the stomach out of order, use K. D. C. Free sample to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, N. S.

Are you troubled with bad taste, belching, burning in throat? Take K. D. C.—The King of Dyspepsia cures. It is guaranteed to cure you.

"Only a matter of form," observed the doctor when his patient complained that his pills were not round.

C. Nicholl of St. John, says that Hawker's Tolu is the best medicine he ever took. He strongly recommends it all.

F. W. Heath, of Toronto, was cured of a cough that followed La Grippe, by using Hawker's Tolu. He wrote Mr. Hawker a grateful letter of acknowledgement.

It is a compliment to the ex that white ships are called "she" fighting vessels are called "men of war."

D. McLeod, of C. P. Pidgeon & Co., a well known St. John firm, was cured of a racking cough in two days by Hawker's Tolu.

General News.

Herr Krupp, the great gun builder, is the largest taxpayer in Germany. He pays $32,400 yearly on an income of $1,095,000.

The election in Vaudreuil, Que., caused by Hugh McMillan abandoning his seat, takes places to-day. The candidates are: J. A. Chevrier, conservative; H. Harwood, ex-M. P., grit.

President Lincoln once decided between two rivals candidates for postmasters in a western town by placing their respective positions in some scales. The man whose papers weighed the more got the office, there being no other point upon which the case could be decided.

The Duke of Norfolk presented the Holy Father with the princely sum of one quarter of a million dollars as a golden jubilee gift. The next largest offering of Peter's Pence made by any one person is forty thousand dollars, which was contributed by the Emperor of Austria.

The London Graphic has a portrait and sketch of Potara, a Maori cannibal, who is 85 years old and still has a good set of natural teeth. He has not eaten a white man since 1816. He speaks well of white folks, but for a steady diet prefers a Maori, as the whites, or "pakehas" have "a salty and bitter flavor."

The hotel waiters of New York have organized, with a view of maintaining the right to wear their whiskers just as it pleases their fancy to do so. The requirement of shaving off their mustaches, which is now insisted on in all the leading hotels and restaurants there, is denounced as contrary to the laws which govern the free institutions of America.

Every man in Russia must be provided with a passport, which must be annually renewed through the authorities of his village. When the commune refuses to forward the documents, the absentee who may be earning a good livelihood away from his village, is obliged immediately to return to avoid arrest for the criminal offence of having no legal status.

T. G. Allen, of Ferguson, Mo., and Will L. Sachlethen, of Alton, Ills., rolled into St. Louis, Mo., on their bicycles, on the morning of March 31st, having completed a tour of the world in three years. In their tour the cyclers crossed the Chinese Empire from east to west, a distance of 3,200 miles, and are the only white men who have accomplished this feat since Marco Polo in the 13th century.

The "time umbrella" is the latest. It is provided with a tiny alarm clock, half concealed in the handle, called the "katydid alarm," and which makes a shrill and piercing noise. The owner, before making a call, fixes the limit of his stay on the dial and places the umbrella in the hall rack. As soon as the first note is heard he departs—and, of course, does not forget his umbrella. Pity some attachment could not be placed on an umbrella that when loaned would compel its return.

A caution emanates from a French medical school respecting the use of the telephone. For ears that are not positively sound and healthy, the telephone is regarded as being positively injurious, and even in a comparatively robust organ its continuous use may be followed by a formidable list of physical disturbances, one of which may become chronic. A sparing use of the instrument is, therefore, advised by those whose ears are sound, and an absolute detention from it by those whose organs are weak or imperfect.

A policeman and a supposed criminal whom he had arrested were walking beside the Danube at Kelheim, Bavaria, recently, when the prisioner suddenly jumped into the river. The water was full of great blocks of ice, stretching quite across the stream, and the man jumped safely from block to block and reached the opposite bank. The policeman followed, but being less agile, fell between the blocks into the river, and he settled it by plunging into the river, at imminent risk of his life, to save the life of the policeman. He succeeded in getting the officer to land, and then the policeman was in a quandary. He offered to state the case to the authorities, and try to get a life-saving medal for his rescuer. But the latter thought he would rather have his liberty, and the policeman promptly set him free, and gave him a couple of marks to help him on his way. The fugitive has not yet been recaptured.

Literary Note.

Donahoe's Magazine for April, in the value and variety of its contents, is a marvel of modern magazine making. Right royally is this excellent monthly leaving its way to the front in periodical literature, each succeeding number being a decided advance over its predecessor. The features of the current issue are: "Catholic Music for Holy Week and Easter," by Nathan H Shell Dole; "A Spring Opening," by Herbert M. Sylvester; "The Present Pension System," by Congressman Joseph H. O'Neil; "The Catholic Summer School," by George Parsons Lathrop; "In Anglican Studios," by Henry Austin; "True Solution of the Woman Question," by Mary Elizabeth Blake; "Fenianism," by Capt. John M. Tobin; "The Poors and the Home Rule Bill," by Thos. C. Quinn; and poetry by Julia Ward Howe, Chas. S. O'Neil, George Allen Peck, Magdalen Rock, Herbert M. Sylvester, J. Gertrude Menard and others. In fiction there is an excellent story of Irish life entitled, "The Twin Sea-Flowers of Kilkee," by John J. O'Shea, and other matters of interest. The number is exceedingly rich in illustrations, while its regular departments are filled with bright and timely contributions. Donahoe's for April is the best number yet, which will be understood to mean a great deal by all who are familiar with the high standard of excellence to which this delightful periodical has already attained.—Donahoe's Magazine Company, Publishers, Boston.

Obituary.

It is with sincere regret we are called upon to announce the demise of Miss Bridget Greenan youngest and beloved daughter of Mr. James C. Greenan, a respectable resident of Kinkora. Deceased had been suffering for about twelve months and bore her illness with most edifying patience and resignation, and despite the best medical skill and careful nursing of kind relatives and friends she peacefully passed away to enjoy the bliss of a heavenly home on the evening of the 26th ult. in the sixteenth year of her age. Prostrated by bodly suffering and oppressed by multiplied afflictions, the young lady's health was gradually undermined, and her once active constitution succumed to the ravages of disease. La Grippe began the deadly work which whooping cough supplemented, until consumption came that decays effacing fingers might sweep the line where beauty lingers. For twelve months she had been a weak and uncomplaining sufferer, bearing the pains of her illness with marvellous fortitude and patience. She exhibited from first to last the courage of a true christian, buoyed up by that hope and resignation which make death too serene for sorrow too beautiful for fear. Loved and respected by all who came within the circle of her influence her memory will be long cherished by those who knew her and prized her in life. To her sorrowing parents relatives and friends we extend our hearty sympathy and pray that the soul of the deceased will be numbered with the angels and saints in the radiant mansions of eternal glory. The funeral took place from her father's residence on Tuesday morning to St. Malichi's Church. High Mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. John. J. McDonald. The funeral cortege then proceeded to the cemetery where many mourning friends and relatives witnessed the last sad act in the drama of life, and kneeling offered a fervent prayer to the Throne of Mercy in behalf of the departed soul.—Com.

WRESTLING FOR LIFE.

A CHICAGO MAN'S STRUGGLE WITH A CRAZY PHILADELPHIAN.

CHICAGO, March 31.—With every nerve and muscle at highest tension, George Doyle fought with a maniac 250 feet in the air to-day, and only by a bit of clever strategy escaped being thrown to the ground by the madman.

It was 2 o'clock this afternoon when Robert Gedney and Doyle stepped ou to the roof of the Great Northern Hotel to look out over the city. The two had met in the lobby of the hotel, when Gedney, a Philadelphian who has been at the Great Northern for a week, informed Doyle he intended going to the Masonic Temple observatory to look at the town. Doyle, who lives at the Great Northern, told the Philadelphian that a good view could be had by going on the roof of the hotel. He proposed accompanying him, and in carrying out the proposition took the last step that came near sending him into eterniiy.

When the two were on the roof Doyle began pointing out the various buildings that rose on all sides. The grandeur of the whole scene was too much for the young Philadelphian's mind. He stepped back from the Dearborn street side of the roof, and as he considered the whole thing a joke, laughed most heartly. He threw his arms around Doyle's neck, and took him across the roof in a merry dance. All this astonished the Chicagoan, but not until a little later did he realize its meaning.

Suddenly the manner of Gedney changed. Doyle noticed the change come over his face in wonder. Before he could realize what was being done Gedney caught him and threw him violently on the roof. Then Gedney shouted: "Get up here, man, I'm going to throw you over the the side." Then he chuckled, "Ha, ha! you'll look nice turning somersaults on the way down to the ground. Won't that be fun, through?"

Doyle now knew in what a perilous position he had been placed. Gedney grasped him and the two wrestled about the roof, one for his life, the other to satisfy an insane fancy. Doyle was much inferior in strength and Gedney was aided by that superhuman power that comes in place of departed reason. The tactics employed by Doyle were to keep as far as possible from the edge of the roof. Over which he was now satisfied the maniac intended throwing him. Yet every moment the two men were getting nearer the edge and Doyle changing his method concluded to use his brain against the maniac. He concluded to try strategy.

"Wait a moment," he said, "before you throw me over; give me a moment for prayer."

The maniac stood still for a moment, then released Doyle and stepped respectfully back. Doyle stood looking directly upwards. Suddenly he dashed toward the scuttle and ran down the stairway out of the danger that threatened him. The hotel people were informed of the trouble, and the house physician took the maniac in charge. Doyle formerly lived in Philadelphia, where he knew Gedney, who, he says, was then a bookkeeper there.

Through Her Skin.

Early in January Eva Wessel, a little girl of Dayton, Ky., became covered with vivid red rings. No apparent discomfort arose from them. Within a day she began to swell, and in a few hours had reached three times her proper dimensions, and has remained so ever since. The swelling made it impossible for her to swallow even the smallest amount of food, and all this time she has been kept alive by absorption. Three times daily she is covered from head to foot with corn cooked to a mush in milk. The child appears to thrive on this diet, is good-natured and amuses herself with dolls and picture books. She is so huge that she cannot move, but reposes all the time in bed. Physicians do not know what is the matter nor how to treat the case.

Green Mount Notes.

People here are jubilent over the prospects of an early spring.

A number of ratepapers of the district attended an examination recently held in the school here. There was also a large number of the fair sex present. The pupils acquitted themselves in a creditable manner—those present being especially surprised at the rapid strides made during the year by the pupils studying French. The school is in a first-class condition, and reflects much credit upon the painstaking teacher, Miss Hogan.

Our sportsmen are preparing for a grand sally upon the wild geese, as soon as they make their appearance at their accustomed rendezvous—Kildare sandhills.

Notwithstanding the severity of the winter and the somewhat scarcity of fodder, the stock in this vicinity is in fair condition.

A RATEPAYER.

Green Mount, Lot 2,
April 4th, 1893.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, April 3.

Dr. Jenkins introduced a bill to amend the Charlottetown Incorporation Act.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: Act to regulate the sale of opium and other drugs; Act to incorporate the Murray Harbour North Dairying Co; Act to incorporate the New Perth Hall Co; Act to incorporate the Dank River Cheese Factory Co.

TUESDAY, April 4.

House met at 4 p.m.

The following bills were read a third time and passed: Act respecting the Registry Office for Prince Co.; Act to incorporate the Stanley Bridge Dairying Co.; Act to incorporate the Red House branch of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson introduced a bill to incorporate the Kingston Hall Co.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the act disfranchising the Dominion officials be now read a third time.

Mr. Bentley moved an amendment to the effect that the bill be read this day six months.

House divided on the amendment as follows:

Ayes—Bentley, Shaw, Arsenault, A. J. Macdonald, Clow, Underhay, Gordon, Jas. E. Macdonald, McKay, Rogers, A. McLeod, Sullivan—12.

Nays—Peters, McLean, McMillan Farquharson, Richards, Sinclair, H. C. Macdonald, Forbes, Bell, Warburton, Matheson, Montgomery, Cummiskey, Robertson—14.

The main motion was then put and declared carried, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the act respecting the Legislature be now read a third time.

The Opposition called for a division on the motion, with the following result:

Ayes—Peters, McLean, McMillan, Farquharson, Richards, Sinclair, H. C. Macdonald, Forbes, Bell, Warburton, Matheson, Montgomery, Cummiskey, Robertson—14.

Nays—Bentley, Shaw, Arsenault, A. J. Macdonald, Clow Underhay, Gordon, Jas. E. Macdonald, McKay, A. McLeod, Sullivan—11

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. Bell resumed the debate on the Gerrymander Bill. He contended that a redistribution was desirable and necessary, and affirmed the principle of the old gerrymander.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald said that he did not fear any division that the Government could make upon his own account. But he contended that his method of carrying out the distribution was not a correct one. He believed that the Government desired to strengthen their own hands at the coming election. There is not he said, in the whole Island, a more independent constituency than Georgetown.

After recess Mr. A. J. Macdonald resumed the debate, after which the House went into committee on the resolution with Mr. McWilliams in the chair.

In committee, Hon. Mr. Peters moved a resolution outlining the proposed electoral changes in King's County, on which the House divided as follows:

Ayes—Peters, McLean, Farquharson, Richards, Sinclair, Forbes, H. C. Macdonald, Bell, Warburton, Matheson, Montgomery, Cummiskey, Robertson, McWilliams—14.

Nays—Bentley, Shaw, Arsenault, A. J. Macdonald, Clow, Underhay, Gordon, J. E. Macdonald, McKay, Rogers, A. McLeod, Sullivan, Jenkins—13.

Both resolutions were then reported agreed to, and Mr. Peters submitted a bill providing for electoral changes.

The Budget debate was resumed by Hon. Mr. McLean.

Mr. Shaw followed. In opening he referred to the remarks of the Commissioner of Public Works in reference to free trade with the United States, and the success that would likely attend his efforts in that direction. If he could secure for our people what Joseph Howe, George Brown, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson and others failed to obtain he had no doubt but that his efforts would be duly appreciated by the people of the province. However, before the Commissioner proceeded to Washington on this free trade mission he (Mr. Shaw) thought it would be well for him to settle up certain little matters in the Public Works Department: to let the Opposition have certain statements which for some reason or another are not forthcoming. There are several matters in connection with the administration of that office that we would like to look into. Take for instance the Supervisors' returns for the province. They should have been tabled long before this in order that we might be able to show in what manner the money of the Province has been squandered, in what way the office has been prostituted for political purposes. Then there is the expenditure for bridges. We desire light on this matter also. But enough is already known to show that considerable boodling has been going on here. The contract for the Fortune Bridge was let for $310, and the snug sum of $90 was expended for ex tras. Why was this? Where did the extra money go to? If the Commissioner and his engineer cannot prepare specifications that will come nearer the mark than this, they should make room for more competent men. We have also asked for information about the floating bridge at Morell, but it is kept from us. There was a good deal of trickery in connection with this bridge. The contract was let for $1600 to Mr. R. N. Cox, and the snug sum of $640 was given him for extras. The contract was not let to the lowest tenderer either. But Mr. Cox was given a quiet tip that a certain other tender was lower than his, and either he or his agent bought off the other tenderer, who did not know that his tender was the lowest. Yet the Commissioner will tell you that he is running the Public Works Office in a pure and righteous manner. There was a time when this might be said about the Office, but now it would seem as if it had been turned into "a den of thieves." The contract for the Grand River Bridge had been let for $320, and the extras thereon footed up to $619.05. This was very strange! Where did this $619.05 go to? He thought that in future it might be better to reserve things: to let the extras by tender and let the contract come in as extras! There was also the bridge at Lot 16, the contract for which was let for $340, and upon which $182 was expended in the shape of extras. These were a few of the smaller matters upon which the Opposition and the country would like to be informed before the Commissioner of Public Works goes to Washington. He thought it would suit the Leader of the Government and the Commissioner of Public Works better if they were to defend their own conduct instead of going back to the time of Confederation, the Davies Government and its successor. We are told, said Mr. Shaw, that the Sullivan Government came into power on their promise that they would not levy a tax. But the Sullivan Government made no such promise. In the card of Hon. W. W. Sullivan, which outlined the policy of the Government, no promise was made that taxation would be swept away. In that card it was distinctly stated that, if after husbanding the resources of the country to the best of their ability, it was found necessary to resort to taxation such a scheme would be resorted to as would bear the least heavily upon the people. After the Sullivan Government obtained power they were obliged to continue the Assessment Act for three years to pay off the debt left by the Davies Administration, and at the end of four years, when they again appealed to the people, they had a surplus of $14,000 in the treasury. But we had been told that the Sullivan Government rolled up a large deficit each year—that there was no year in which they did not have a deficit This may be correct, or it may not. But let us compare the record of the Sullivan Administration with the record of the present administration. We find that in twelve years from 1879 to 1890, inclusive, the average yearly deficit was $88,166 20. The deficit in 1891 was $30,439.20, and in 1892 $37,651.22—a total for the two years of $68,090 49! Thus the average yearly deficit of the present administration is $34,045; an average yearly increase for 1891-92 over the average year'y increase from 1879 to 1890 of $5,879.04. After this we should hear no more about deficits—they should take a back seat on this matter. We also hear considerable about the enormous amount of interest paid by the late government. The total amount of interest paid by that government for the ten years between 1881 and 1890 was $17,183.12—an average per year of $3,718.31. In 1892 the amount of interest paid was $6,649.71, an excess of $2,931.40 over the average from 1881 to 1890. He then defended the late government's action in drawing $200,000 from capital at Ottawa, and claimed that they left $300,000 in its place if we capitalize the $20,000 additional subsidy at 4 p. c. He then referred to the successful manner in which our claims had been pressed upon the Dominion Government, and pointed out that while in 1880 the subsidy from the Dominion was $153 424.32, in 1890—when they went out of power—it was $183,519.86, an increase in 1890 compared with 1880 of $30,095.54. But we are told that we should not claim any credit for the increased subsidy on account of the increase in population—that the Liberal party had just as good a claim on that score as we had. We are quite willing, however, to let them have full credit for the increase $51.80. If they are at a loss to whom to give credit, he would suggest that they give the hon. member for Bideford credit for $25, the hon. member from Belfast $25, and let the hon. member from Bedeque have the remaining $1.80. We are told that the $500,000 for whion our capital was increased was given us on one consideration, viz., on account of the cost of construction of the I.C.R and the C. P. R; and we are told also the Government are pressing our claims upon the authorities at Ottawa. But if they displayed as great an amount of ignorance in the other claims as they did in this he feared their chance of getting anything was very small. The additional annual subsidy of $20,000, he pointed out, was given on three conditions (1) in consideration of the fact that owing to our insular position this Province derived less advantage from the building of the I. C. R. and the C.P.R. than was obtained by the other Provinces of the Dominion; (2) that the cost of construction of those lines of railway was greater than estimated on our entering confederation; (3) that owing to the subsidies relative to railways throughout the Dominion we were entitled to said consideration. The Leader of the Government takes credit to himself for the amount received on account of the pier claim. He says it was because of his action in the Holman-Green case that the matter was first brought up. He (Mr. Shaw) went on to explain that such was not the case. He quoted from a speech made in the House in 1873 by the late Hon. J. C. Pope, in which that gentleman made the statement that the promise was made at the time of confederation that the wharves of the Province would be sustained by the Federal Government. Then he proceeded to review the workings of the Land Office. The Government denounced the late administration for making no effort to collect the amounts due that office. He showed conclusively by quoting from the report of the commission that such was not the case; that it was orders-in-council made in 1876-77-78 that caused the accumulation of old debts in that department. The report of the commissioners shows that there were 1569 accounts, amounting to $201,605.93 on which there were no payments made since 1880; and the statement tabled last year showed only 73 accounts, amounting to $8,680.82, which were paid in 1891, on which no payments had been made since 1880, thus $9,952 (being the reduction as contained in the statement of the Land Office) were given away in 1891 and only $8,680.80 of old debts have been collected on which no payments were made since 1880. Then, as to discounts allowed persons in arrears to the Land Office. The Leader of the Government, in his place in the House, told us that no favoritism would be shown in this matter. But the facts are that the most glaring favoritism was shown. According to the statement tabled last session (the information asked for this session has not been furnished yet) Ewen McEachern owed $77.30 which he paid off with $33; Michael McInnis owed $278.21 which he paid off with $200; Isaac Seller owed $84 which he paid off with $49.22; Duncan McCallum owed $315.50 which he paid off with $264.43; Charles Trainor owed $93.37; which he paid off with $37.50; Geo. McLeod owed $198.79 which he paid off with $142.34; Duncan McDonald owed $208.59 which he paid off with $135.38. There were many others whom he might mention who were treated in a similar way, while others again who were opposed to the Government had the last cent exacted from them. By giving reductions they said they would be able to get in a lot of the old debts. The total amount received in the Land Office in 1891 was $72,878.43. Of this amount $19,756.93 was received from persons who had made payments during 1889-90-91, and the discounts allowed on this amount of $19,726.93 amounted to the snug sum of $2,721.21.

House adjourned.

(Continued on last page)

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