

THE HERALD

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JAMES MCISAAC,
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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895.

Hon. Mr. Foster's budget
speeches are always clear and
candid statements of the financial
position of the country. Nothing
is concealed; nothing is left unexplained.

But, although Mr. Foster has
to announce a deficit, he is happily
freed from the obligation, that has
been the lot of some others, of
enumerating the vain attempts to
make revenue and expenditure
meet by increased taxation.

It would not accord with the
policy of the Government, or of the
Liberal-Conservative party, to allow
deficits to continue. For the last
seventeen years, during which a
Liberal-Conservative Government
has been in power, the average
annual current revenue has been
in excess of the average annual
current expenditure, and it is the
policy of that party and of the
present Government to maintain
that distinction. During these
years the surpluses accumulated
amounted to about seven millions
and a half of dollars. Under the
policy that produced these results,

The Government propose to
levy a light duty on sugar and to
increase the duty on liquors. The
sugar duty is to be a half cent on
the raw sugar, and a proportionate
increase on refined and confectioneries.
The importation of sugar has
reached an excess of three hundred
million pounds a year. The revenue
derivable from that amount of sugar,
at the rate proposed would be
\$1,500,000. In view of the fact that
this is but one third of the sugar
duty existing prior to 1891, when
the rate was never less than a cent
and a half a pound, it cannot be
regarded as heavy. Spirits is the
other article selected for an advance
of duty. On this the excise duty
is to be increased 20 cents a gallon,
and the customs duty 12 cents a gallon.
The annual output of liquor on which
excise duty is paid is about 3,000,000
gallons, and the annual importation
of spirits, on which customs duty
is paid is in round numbers, about
1,000,000 gallons. Calculated on
this basis, the increased duties on
liquors would bring in about
\$700,000. From the sugar and
liquor duties together, an estimate
of about \$2,000,000 per annum
would be recoverable. By these
duties, it will be seen one half of
the anticipated deficiency in revenue
will be met. The other half is to
be abolished by drastic
reductions in expenditure. That
is good statesmanship, and, although
it may not tend to popularize
the Finance Minister in some
quarters, it is such as the present
emergency demands. If the
persuaded in debt to course cannot
help redounding to the credit of
Canada, and to the ultimate satisfaction
of all.

It will be remembered that,
prior to the Dominion general
election in 1891, the leaders of the
Opposition in Canada were looking
to the United States for a sign
by which they hoped to conquer
at the polls. Nor can our readers
have forgotten the treacherous
correspondence with Washington,
carried on through the instrumentality
of the notorious Farrar, and
unearthed just on the eve of the
elections. Although their nefarious
designs were then exposed, they
were foisted in their
reasonably plottings, the conspirators
have since renewed their
efforts, and, although Farrar,
Wiman and the other "leaders" of
that day do not now appear in the
van, the connection between the
Liberal Party in Canada and the
annexationists in the United
States is none the less complete.
Ways and means, is "the sign"
desired by the Canadian end of
the combination, and the information
published below will furnish
some idea of the methods to which
recourse has been had in the hope
of realizing this desire. The following
telegram is from the Washington
correspondence of the New York
Herald. It is deserving of the
most careful attention:

But, although Mr. Foster has
to announce a deficit, he is happily
freed from the obligation, that has
been the lot of some others, of
enumerating the vain attempts to
make revenue and expenditure
meet by increased taxation. The
contrary is the fact. His
career as Finance Minister has
been signalized by many remissions
of taxes, and he is now able
to show that, had the duties
abolished within the last five years
been continued, there would be
sufficient revenue, not only to
meet the current expenditure;
but also to provide for whatever
capital outlay has gone to increase
the debt. That is to say; whatever
increase of the debt there has
been since 1891 has been in consequence
of the taxes remitted. But, were it not for the general
trade depression, there would not
have been a deficit, notwithstanding
the remission of taxation. On the
other hand, the depression would
have been unable to extinguish
the surplus, were it not for the
remissions.

Dominion Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the
30th ult., Mr. L. H. Davies gave
the Nova Scotia delegates a chance
to spread themselves by interrogating
the Government as to the truth
of some statements in respect to
Newfoundland in the correspondence
of the Montreal Gazette. Hon. Mr.
Foster expressed his surprise that
Davies, on the mere basis of
newspaper reports, would raise a
discussion of the union terms with
Newfoundland, and firmly but courteously
refused to give the House any
information as to terms, before the
Government had taken the
Colonial Legislature into its
confidence. In reply to a sharp attack
on Government by Mr. Laurier, the
Hon. Mr. Foster said that when the
papers on the subject were brought
down, it would be seen that the
Government had acted throughout in
a perfectly constitutional way. He
made the further announcement that
the estimates before the House for
1895-6 were final. So far as the
services therein covered were concerned,
there would be no supplementary
estimates for that year. Sir Richard
Caird congratulated Hon. Mr. Foster
on this statement, and promised
to protect him therein against any
possible attack from either side of
the House. Mr. Davies joined in
the congratulations of Sir Richard. He,
however, wanted a grant to build
the southern P. E. Island Railway,
and lambasted the Government for
not putting it in the estimates. Mr.
McDonald (P. E. Island) replied to
Mr. Davies' attack on himself and
Senator Ferguson, and turned the tables
completely by showing Mr. Davies'
record for bungbling the Islanders
on railway matters. He (Mr. McDonald)
had confidence that the Government
would support the work. (Applauded.)
The motion to go into supply passed,
and the House went into committee
just before six o'clock. After recess
the House continued in committee
of supply and adjourned at 10.50.

May 1st was private members' day,
and the evening session was largely
taken up by Mr. Charlton's address
of his Sabbath Observance Bill, which
passed a second reading. The House
committees were elected. The following
are the Chairmen: Private
Bill Division of Banking and
Commerce, Mr. Wood; Westmorland;
Public Accounts, Mr. Baker;
Privileges and Elections, Mr. Girouard;
Standing Orders, Mr. Mills,
Annapolis; Expiring Laws, Mr. Henderson;
Agriculture and Colonization,
Mr. Spruiell. There is much
excitement in the civil service over the
contemplated reductions of employees.
Seven officials have already been
dropped in the Interior Department,
two in the Indian Department, three
in the Post Office Department, three
in the Public Works and
Colonization, and one in the
Inland Revenue and Marine
Departments. Sweeping reductions
will be made in respect to temporary
clerks. Mr. Hazen of St. John
presented to the Minister of Railways
and the Secretary of State the
petition of the employees of the
Island and Intercolonial Railways,
asking for an eight hour legal day
for all Government employees. On
the 2nd Mr. Mulock advocated his
bill to stop payment of mileage or
allowance for travel on the railway
lines. He travelled on Railway passes
or tickets less than the regular passenger
rates. There was a long discussion
on the subject. Mr. Davies held that
the members should be carried free
and should not be paid mileage. After
talking till late in the evening,
Laurier's motion to adjourn the debate
carried.

In the senate on Thursday Sir
Maclean Bowell made an important
statement respecting the Hudson Bay
railway. He stated that the
Government was now pledged to
6,400 acres per mile and a
payment of \$80,000 per annum for
twenty years in aid of the construction
of the road. The \$80,000 is in
consideration of services which are to
be rendered in the way of postal services,
etc. The present proposition or
order in council, which will be better
understood when it is laid before
the house, is simply a rearrangement,
or in other words a loan of \$100,000
per mile for a certain length of time,
which the company surrenders, or
rather gives, in security, the \$80,000
per annum, and the 6,400 acres per
mile. I know that the house or the
people will say that is true; that this
is taking back the land which belongs
to us, and it is giving security upon
\$80,000 per annum to which we are
now pledged, and which we need not
give if the road is not built. That is
quite true, but these are liabilities in
which the country has entered and
which we are bound to pay in case
they construct the road. They have
represented to the Government that
they could not with those securities
loan the bonds and obtain the money,
and they asked for a rearrangement
or adjustment of the aid which was
given. Now that is as far as an
explanation as probably is necessary
at this present moment. As to the merits
of, or that re-arrangement is a question
for the house to discuss and to
approve or disapprove when it is
submitted to, and as my hon. friend
the minister of agriculture says it is
subject to the approval of parliament.
The constitutional procedure referred
to by Senator Miller is the correct
one. No Government has the power
to bind itself to pay any public money
or to make any adjustment of a
bargain arrangement or contract into
which they have entered with any
company or individual without the
consent of parliament. Parliament
having given its approval and concurred
in the last proposition, it is
necessary to come before parliament
to ascertain whether they will vary
it or amend it. This is really the
whole proposition. I am sure Senator
Miller will be glad to know that
the Government were not so regardless
of the come before parliament, or so
loathly in its promises in aid of
the construction of the road as to
pledge itself to a grant of \$100,000

Address and Reply.

Cardigan Bridge, P. E. I.
May 1st 1895.
Mr. JOSEPH A. McDONALD,
DEAR SIR,—Having learned that you
intend leaving your native Province for
a sojourn of some length in the United
States, we take this opportunity of
testifying our regret at your departure
from amongst us. During the time you
have resided in this village, you have
been worthy of the highest commendation.
Both in business and social life you
have always shown urbanity and gentlemanly
behavior, and your absence will be
a source of sorrow to many. We trust,
however, that your change of location may
advance your own welfare, and you may
rest assured that your friends will watch
with unflinching interest your success in
life. Earnestly praying that the Giver of
all good may extend to you His gracious
protection and care.

Yours sincere friends,
Rev. J. C. McMillan, D. D.; J. E. McDonald,
M. L. A.; Rev. Adam Gunn, H. F. Bisset,
W. F. Lewis, P. J. F. Norton, Geo.
Owen, J. P.; T. Burns, J. G. Scrimgeour,
J. P.; W. M. Flynn, Donald Stewart, J. P.;
W. A. Allan, M. D.; Capt. Shaw, D.
C. Morison, and others.

Hong Kong advice of the 5th
say; the situation in the Island
of Formosa is serious and fears are
entertained for the lives of the
foreigners there. British and German
marines have landed at Anping
on the southwest coast, to protect the
foreign residents, and Takao harbor,
which is the chief port of the Island,
is being patrolled by bluejackets in
armed launches. The black flags
are predatory, irregular forces,
they are not in China's pay, though
sometimes she has a little authority
over them. Warfare is their profession
and they depend upon it for bread, and
they are robbing the Chinese and
discriminating. They are much bolder
and more warlike than the average
Chinese and have been recently
troubled by an especially bad case of
cholera in Tainan. It is said if the
Chinese can turn the black flags upon
an especially bad enemy they could
do a great stroke of enterprise. A
Hong Kong despatch to the London
Times says that the Japanese
representatives have been made to
sign a cessation to the Japanese
warfare. He declares that he
has lost control of the soldiers and
representatives must save themselves.
The leader of the black flags has
appealed to his men to carry out
their original orders to prevent
the Japanese from landing on
the island. Picardie written by the
liberal has been posted in conspicuous
places in Anping and other places
calling upon them to resist the
Japanese, and saying that if the island
is to be called a Japanese province
that they must give up Great Britain.
The Times has a despatch from
Peking stating that the fact that the
Empress Dowager has been made to
sign a cessation to the Japanese
warfare is known to only a few
Chinese. No edict in regard to the matter
has been issued. A despatch to the
Times from Paris says the Temps has
a telegram from St. Petersburg stating
that Japan has replied to the friendly
protest of Russia, Germany and France
agreeing to renounce the possession
of the Liao Tung peninsula, but
that the rights to Fort Arthur, and
the Japanese leave intact all the dangers
that the powers wished to avoid.
Representations have been made to
Japan and the negotiations are actively
proceeding. Japan will probably yield
Fort Arthur, though demanding to hold
the place temporarily, which the powers
will concede. A Berlin despatch to
the Times says that nothing has occurred
to diminish the hope of an amicable
settlement of the troubles in connection
with the Chinese Japanese peace treaty.
The Chinese will be glad to say upon
the non to most of the loss. Great
thought that the basis will be laid
that the compensation to Japan for
forfeiting possession of the Liao Tung
peninsula will be the payment by China
of an increased indemnity.

Meeting at Narrows Creek.

A meeting of the resident
homeholders of Narrows Creek was
held in the schoolhouse of that place
on Saturday 27th ult. On motion of Mr.
Michael McLean seconded by Rev. J. C.
McMillan, Mr. Christy McCormack
was called to the chair, and the
under signed Secretary, the chairman
briefly stated the object of the meeting.
The people of this locality, he said,
were united in their desire to have
the place to some more suitable one.
At the conclusion of his remarks it
was proposed by Peter McCormack,
seconded by Michael A. McDonald,
that the locality heretofore known as
Narrows Creek, be called St. George's.
The motion was carried unanimously.

On Saturday a delegation of Islanders
headed by Hon. Senator Ferguson and
comprising Dr. Jenkins, A. McLean
and Alex. Martin, with McDonald and
McLean M. P.'s for King, P. E. Island,
waited on the Government, and
significantly presented the
Islanders' claim for the construction
of branch lines of railway, especially
that from Southport to Murray Harbor,
and the Elmira branch in King's County.
The Government promised to carefully
consider the request.

At New Acadia, P. E. Island, on
April 24th, Monica Butler, beloved wife
of John Gallant, in the 41st year of her
age. May she rest in peace.
U. S. papers please copy.
At the residence of her son-in-law, R.
McMillan, on 3rd inst. Janet Ames,
widow of the late James Ferguson, in
the 77th year of her age.
On the 10th of April, at his home, on
Grindstone Island, Magdalen Islands, Mrs.
Richard Paton, leaving a husband and
five children, was taken to her rest by
Mrs. George Dixon, Head of Robb Bay.
At his residence, Malpeque Road,
on the 4th inst. Elijah Parry, in the
59th year of his age.
At West River, Lot 65, on April 26th,
John McArthur, in the 70th year of his
age.
At Wood Islands, on the 25th of April,
Mr. Donald Mann, in the 55th year of
his age.
At Barst Point, Georgetown, on the
1st inst. Mr. Charles Hanson, in the
63rd year of his age, leaving a widow and
one son to mourn his loss. Quiet,
inoffensive, honest and upright he was
greatly respected by all who knew him.
In this city, on the 4th inst. John
McLean, aged 59 years.
At Grand Tracadie, on Sunday morning,
April 28th, of this month, Mrs. Janet
Keizer, wife of Stanley Keizer, aged 27
years.
At Bear River, on Tuesday April 30th,
of this month, the wife of the late
Maxin Chaisson, aged 61 years, leaving
six sons and one daughter to mourn their
parent's loss. May her soul rest in
peace.
At his residence, Great George Street,
this city, on the 6th inst. Joseph A.
McDonald, in the 47th year of his age.
E. I. P.

Apology.

Some time ago, having misread some
of the notices from my house, I
hastily accused Elsie Gallant and
Mary Gallant for having stolen them.
I am now I had no ground whatever
for making this accusation against these
two ladies, who have always borne an
excellent character, and I now make
them publicly declare that I believe
them perfectly innocent, and I sincerely
regret having made the accusation.

ALAN WATSON,
Brackley Point, May 8, 1895.

TRULY Remarkable.

Blood Poison
THE BANE OF HUMAN LIFE,
Driven Out of the System by
the Use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

"For five years, I was a great
sufferer from a most persistent
blood disease, none of the various
medicines I took being of any
help whatever. Hoping that I
might find relief in the use of
Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I began taking it,
and very soon favorable results
were manifested. To-day I consider
myself a perfectly healthy
man, with a good appetite and
sound sleep. I feel compelled to
make a public statement of my
complaint. To all my friends,
and especially young men like
me, I recommend Ayer's
Sarsaparilla, if in need of a perfectly
reliable blood-purifier."
J. H. FORT, Proprietor, Hotel
Victoria, Key West, Fla.; residence,
352 W. 10th St., New York.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on
Wednesday the 14th day of June A. D. 1895,
at the hour of twelve o'clock noon in front
of the law Courts building in Charlottetown,
under and by virtue of a power of sale
contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing
date the twenty-fourth day of November,
A. D. 1887, and made between Thomas
Power of Covehead Road in Lot or Township
number Thirty-four in Queen's County,
farmer, and his wife of the one part, and
Fred. F. Foster Franco-Canadian of the
other part.

DIED.

At West River, Lot 65, on April 26th,
John McArthur, in the 70th year of his
age.
At Wood Islands, on the 25th of April,
Mr. Donald Mann, in the 55th year of
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peace.
At his residence, Great George Street,
this city, on the 6th inst. Joseph A.
McDonald, in the 47th year of his age.
E. I. P.

Lower Prices Than Ever.

Hundreds of well satisfied
customers from all parts of
P. E. Island trade with us,
and every one pleased.
We Want Your Trade
AND OFFER YOU PRICES
The Cheapest on P. E. I.
Tickings from 8c. yard up.
Grey Cottons 2, 3, 4 and 6c.
yard.
White Cotton 4 and 6c., one
yd. wide, 7c.
Heavy Gingham 5, 6 and 7c.
yd.
All Wool Dress Goods, 25c.
yd. up.
Ladies' Vests 5c. each.
Prints 5, 7 and 8c. up.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Beef (quarter) per lb., Butter (fresh), Eggs, Flour, etc.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

TRULY Remarkable.
to yourself and then
FRAME
in memory's gallery this
fact: That our stock of
PICTURE FRAME
MOULDINGS is unusually
large, and that we
have a large portion of
a Bankrupt Stock of
Mouldings to sell at
big discounts of regular
prices.
Bring your Pictures
to us and see what we
what we can do for
you.

AMERICAN BARB WIRE

At Lowest Prices.
Fennell & Chandler.
Never Mind
What other people say,
We say that the
CITY HARDWARE STORE
is on the top for Good Goods at right prices.
Jewel Stoves,
General Hardware,
Lobster Packers Supplies
Carriage Builders, Painters, House Builders, Farmers
and others, will find us right here every time.
R. B. NORTON & CO.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO.

It is an old saying, so everybody wants
to make money, or at least wants
to know how to make it. You will
save 10c. on every hat you buy from
JAS. PATON & Co. from that 80c. lot.
They are well worth 40c. Our price is only
25c. We will only sell two to each
customer.

When Nature is clad in her Mantle of
Spring,
Our old winter "duds" to the winds we
should fling,
And learn a new lesson from Nature's
array—
That our dress should be tasteful, and
handsome, and gay.
Paton provides, with his usual care,
A splendid assortment of what you
should wear.

The birds sing a welcome, and many
will flock,
To sing in the praise of Paton's New
Stock.
He has been in the markets, and Char-
lottetown will tell
That Paton & Co. have bought very
well.
They will suit every fancy and taste to
be had,
And about all their customers what they
should wear.

New Costumes and Dresses, a splendid
selection.
The fabrics are rich and the style is
perfection.
The best and brightest that ever you
wore
Are daily on sale at Paton's Big Store.
The prices are such as the people can
appreciate,
And also secure them the right thing to
wear.

Paton has studied the Milliner's art,
His genius shines winning the popular
heart.
'Twould need all the power of Tenen-
son's sonnets
To recite all the charms of his Hats and
his Bonnets;
His customers walk "with their heads
in the air,"
And gladly will tell you of what you
should wear.

The heavy departments are beavily
laden
For Man and for Woman, for Matron
and Maiden;
The best of all goods, which will stand
every test,
And no joy no better can be than the
use of
What you get at Paton's a bountiful
share
Of every identical thing you should
wear.

Paton has also remembered mankind,
Their wants and their wishes are not
left behind.
His new styles in Clothing are bound to
be the best,
They cannot be matched from the east
to the west.
The wonderful prices will cause you to
stare,
And Paton will show you the things you
should wear.

English Print made to sell at 12, 13c.,
and 14c. Our price to clear, 9c. only.
There are about 25 to 30 pieces, 750 yds.
in all. All fast colors, guaranteed to
wash 12 pieces of dark colored Saten
usually sold at 25c., to-morrow only 10c.
Call and inspect this lot. You cannot
duplicate this lot at the price. Try it.

JAS. PATON & Co.

LISTEN AND WE WILL TELL YOU ABOUT

100 PIECES OF 30 INCH COTTON THAT
WE INTEND OFFERING TO-MORROW.
English Print made to sell at 12, 13c.,
and 14c. Our price to clear, 9c. only.
There are about 25 to 30 pieces, 750 yds.
in all. All fast colors, guaranteed to
wash 12 pieces of dark colored Saten
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Call and inspect this lot. You cannot
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