The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894. Vol. XXIII. No. 28

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS PUBLISHED—

Every Wednesday

—BY—

Moran & Sullivan, Editors and Proprietors,

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R. E. MORAN J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for May, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 5th day, 10h. 29 6m a. m, S.E
First Quarter, 12th day, 2h 8.8m a. m. E.
Full Moon, 19th day, 6h 30.4m. noon.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 3h 51 9m.p m, N.E

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

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Jan. 21, 1893.—1y

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N 9, 1892—1y

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Mantle Cloths, 15 to 25 per cent. reduction.
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are very handy articles to have about you and Fennell & Chandler's is the handiest place in Charlottetown to buy them, because everything in our stock is new and of the best quality, and our prices as low as possible. Whether you need one article or a full kit, it's all the same; it will pay you to buy of us. If it is a question of good quality and dollars and cents with you, you are certain to obtain the former and save the latter if you buy your hardware from us. We have a full stock of builders hardware, barb wire, oiled wire, wove wire, shovels, forks, hoes, axes, &c., and our stock of paints and oils is unequalled. Ready mixed paints, floor paints, Kalsomines, &c., very cheap.

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HEART FAILURE, FAINTNESS, ACUTE DYSPEPSIA,

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

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MONEY TO LOAN

Mortgage Sale.

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

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Sixth Day of November, A. D. 1887, and made between Andrew O'Connor, of Gaspereaux, a Lot or Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County, farmer, and Sarah Cutler, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian of the other part.

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

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

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagees.

March 7, 1894. 3i

POSTPONEMENT.

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

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

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN, Mortgagees.

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Provincial Legislature.

MONDAY, April 23.

House met at 4.15.

Mr. McKinnon presented an Act incorporating the Murray Harbor Dairying Company, which was referred to the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. Blanchard asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement showing in detail the total amount paid, or agreed to be paid, for the year 1893 and up to date, for work performed on Pinquid Road, Lot 49, the names of the persons to whom the said amounts were paid, also, a statement showing in detail the total amount paid, for the year 1893 and up to date, for work performed on Monaghan Road, Lot 49, the names of the persons to whom said amounts were paid, and the date of payment, and by whom paid; also a statement showing in detail the amount paid, or agreed to be paid, for the year 1893 and up to date, for work performed on that part of Wood Islands Road lying in Lot 60, the names of the persons to whom said amounts were paid, and the date of payment, and by whom paid; also, a statement of what amount, if any, has been paid, or agreed to be paid, to Jeremiah O'Neill, of Pinquid Road, Lot 49; during the year 1893 and up to date, for what services has said amount been paid, by whom paid and date of payment.

Hon. Mr. McLean said the principal part of the information asked for could be found in the Report of the Department of Public Works for 1893, and what is not in that report would be tabled as soon as possible.

Hon. Mr. Peters presented the Report of the Registrar of Deeds for Charlottetown.

On motion of Mr. Warburton the bills incorporating the New Glasgow Dairying Company, the act amending the act incorporating the Crapaud Starch Factory, and the bill an ending the Medical Act of 1892, were each read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Peters introduced an act amending the Public Schools act 1877, which was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The act appointing Stipendiary Magistrates for the counties was read a second time in committee, Mr. McWilliams in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the following section be added to the bill:

9. It shall be lawful for the Lieut-Governor-in-Council, if found convenient so to do, to appoint one Stipendiary Magistrate whose jurisdiction shall extend over one or more counties to be named in his appointment, and if such appointment should be made the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall settle the annual salary, provided such salary shall not exceed the sum of $400 per annum, and such Stipendiary Magistrate shall have the same power in county for which he is appointed as one given by this act to a Stipendiary Magistrate for a single county.

The motion carried and the bill was reported agreed to and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Peters introduced a bill amending the law regulating the registration of deeds in this province, which was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

House adjourned until 10 a. m. on Tuesday.

TUESDAY, April, 24.

House met at 3.30.

Mr. Arthur Peters asked the commissioner of Public Works if he had received a petition from the inhabitants of Mount Hope, Forest Hill and Farmington for the opening of a road from Mount Hope to Forest Hill, being a continuation of Cahill's Road, and what action the Government propose taking thereon.

Hon. Mr. McLean replied that the petition had been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and would be dealt with or submitted to the House if in the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council it was deemed advisable or necessary to do so.

Mr. H. C. McDonald asked the Commissioner of Public Works what action the Government intend to take on the report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise and decide upon the compensation to be paid for the Public Right of Way asked for from the Georgetown Road to Crown Point.

Hon. Mr. McLean said a commission had been appointed to report on the advisability of constructing this road and their recommendation would no doubt be acted upon.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) asked the Leader of the Government whether any and what decision has been come to by the Government on the subject of the Memorial of Richard Cornish of Lot 5 praying for compensation for land taken for a new road from Haywood's Mills to Duvar Road opened some years ago.

Hon. Mr. Peters said no action had been taken and he did not think there would be any.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) asked the Leader of the Government whether a memorial has been received by the Government praying for a reduction in the account in the Land Office against W. C. McCallum of Lot 1, in consequence of a large portion of his farm being worthless, and if so, whether it is the intention of the Government to make such reduction, and the amount thereof.

Hon. Mr. McMillan said he had not received the memorial enquired about.

Hon. Mr. Peters said this matter would be dealt with whether a petition was received or not.

Mr. A. J. McDonald asked the Commissioner of Public Works to table a statement showing in detail the amount paid or agreed to be paid for material furnished and work performed on Webster's Mill Dam at Marie, including bridge and roadway during the year 1893, and up to date, the amount let by private sale, the amount let by public tender or contract, a copy of all tenders received, and the name of the tender accepted. If by private sale, the name or names of the contractor or contractors, the amount paid to each, whether by day's work or otherwise; also, if any petition has been received from certain parties praying that a road be opened from Webster's Mill to Milltown Road, and if so, that said petition be laid on the table of the House.

Hon. Mr. McLean said it was not customary to present these petitions to the House, that they would be dealt with by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and presented to the House if in their discretion it was thought proper.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Peters, the act appointing Stipendiary Magistrates for the counties was read a third time and passed.

The act relating to the registration of deeds was read a second time in committee with Mr. Robertson in the chair, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved that the House go into committee of the whole, with Mr. Wise in the chair, for the second reading of the bill amending "The Public Schools, 1877." The bill enacts as follows:

I. The thirteenth section of "The Public Schools Act, 1877," passed in the fortieth year of Her present Majesty's reign, chapter one is hereby amended as follows:

"Hereafter no teacher shall be entitled to receive from the Provincial Treasury a supplemental grant exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars per annum; and the said thirteenth section shall be read as if the words 'twenty-five' were used instead of the words 'one hundred and fifty.' Provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent any teacher from receiving from the Provincial Treasury the amount of supplement to which he or she would have been entitled up to the third Tuesday in June next if this Act had not been passed."

2. Section twelve of "The Public School Act, 1877," is hereby repealed Provided always that after the passing of this Act every teacher who was in the year A. D., 1893, entitled to receive a bonus, shall continue to be so entitled during such period as he or she continuously acts as a teacher in this Province; but such teacher shall in no one year receive a higher bonus than he or she actually received during the year 1893. And provided further that any teacher who under "The Public Schools Act, 1877," would have become entitled to a bonus on or before the first day of July 1895, shall also be entitled to receive his or her bonus as if this statute had not been passed, except that in the case of a teacher not heretofore in receipt of a bonus and hereafter becoming entitled thereto, the amount of such bonus shall not exceed fifteen dollars

The changes proposed by the bill were explained by the Premier, and he argued that the country demanded them. The bill was defended by Hon. Messrs. Richards, McLean and A. McLaughlin and opposed by Hon. Mr. Gordon and Messrs. Shaw and A. J. Mcdonald. It passed in committee and on motion was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

Hon. Mr Gordon moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Shaw, that it be read this day three months.

The amendment was lost on a straight party vote and the original motion carried.

House adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, April 25

Hon Mr. Peters, in moving that the House go into committee of supply, said he felt it was necessary that he should make a full and free explanation of the situation. It was necessary that he should show, not only what money was to be expended, but he should also show where the money was to come from. He apologized for delivering the budget speech at this late date of the session. He felt sure, however, that the House would be satisfied that nothing should be done hurriedly, that acts should not be submitted until they were carefully considered. What is done this year must have an important bearing on the years that are to come. We are now starting on a different course from that pursued during the last twelve years. We all know what that course was. Year in and year out, the premiers in their budget speeches declared that they were going to have a surplus, or at least that revenue and expenditure would be made to meet. But they generally failed in their promises. Now, it is our intention to inaugurate a policy that is calculated to stop that. If we succeed we shall get the good wishes of the people and raise the credit of the Province. The Government were, therefore, justified in spending a great deal of time in considering how to meet this difficulty. The result of our efforts shall be laid before the House and the country, and by the latter we are willing to be judged. The first plank in the Liberal platform is government by the people and for the people. The people will judge our schemes of taxation. Let us look at the past history of the country. Must we adopt some system of taxation or must we go on as in the past? Have we like men concluded after looking at all the facts and circumstances, that the policy of drift must stop? From 1883 up to the present time that policy has been a failure. In not a single year has revenue and expenditure been made to meet. It is true that in one year they (the late Government) showed a surplus of $7,000, and in others they say the deficit was only small. In 1884, when they had a surplus, they received $53,000 from the Dominion for wharves which they actually sold. They had no more right to use this as ordinary revenue than they had to use the sum of $200,000 which they drew from capital. Not only that year, but year after year they used as ordinary revenue the amounts received as refunds from Ottawa, some of which belonged to years far back and to which they had no earthly right. As further evidence showing the necessity for taxation, let us go back to 1879 and look from that time up to 1882 and you will find that if you deduct refunds and other revenue, which they had no right to use as ordinary, they would have a deficit. Their average yearly deficit was over $47,000. They promised efficient public works, school system, etc., and the people believed their statement. As a consequence, every year since the Government have been laboring to make $1 go as far as $2 and $500 to do the work of $1,000. Finding that they could not run the country without taxation, they decided to let the public works go without repairs. Mr. Peters was speaking when six o'clock arrived, and recess was taken.

After recess Hon. Mr. Peters resumed the debate on the motion to go into supply. He admitted the deficits of last year and the two years previous, but contended that these deficits were the necessary consequence of the course pursued by the previous Government. Their policy of inactivity had to be followed at once by one of activity, and this policy had to be carried out for some time. The public works, which had been allowed to decay had to be attended to, and this cost a large sum of money. It took some time to find out the extent of the neglect of the late administration and the wrong they had thus done the country. As we found this out we set to work to right it. For the deficits we run up in 1891, 1892 and 1893 the Government have something to show. There is the line of demarcation between the two administrations. The policy of the late Government was to let the Public Works go to destruction, while ours was to keep them in repair, and in consequence of the policy of the present Government a large sum will not be required for this service for many years. Let us compare our three years with any of the three years of the late Government. Take the subject of Education for instance. In three years they spent about $390,000, and during the three years of the present administration we had to spend upwards of $460,000. We could not prevent this expenditure, and would not if we could. Again, let us take the Public Works. In three years we spent $378,000 while they spent only $306,000—a difference against us in consequence of their neglect of $72,000. Let us follow this on. During their twelve years did they spend anything for permanent roads? Our policy has been when we find a bit of swampy road, no matter how good the rest of the road is, we fix that part, while they spent $10, $15 and $20 at times which did no good. We stopped that sort of business and inaugurated a policy of permanent improvements which will save money to this country for years to come. The Opposition will ask us why we did nothing in 1891. We did not then know the actual state of affairs, and are only learning now. When we came in we found that the arrears of the preceding administration were so large that no system of taxes could be imposed to cover them, and meet ordinary expenditures. They told us the various departments were all right, and believing this we saw no reason why a reduction in the staffs of these departments should be made. But instead of finding these departments all right, we found that not one had been carried on as it should be. He would not go into the Land Office defalcations. The men responsible for them had been punished first and rewarded afterwards. But these defalcations and the enormous cost of the commission connected therewith were matters of ancient history. There is, however, one office, viz., the Registry Office, which affects more people and is more important than the Land Office. We found upon inquiry that there never was a report from or an inspection of this office. And when its deplorable condition was brought to the attention of Judge McLeod, then Leader, he said he knew nothing against that office. The report he (Mr. Peters) had received shows the disgraceful manner in which that department of the public service had been conducted. We did not appoint an expensive commission to investigate affairs in the Registry Office, as we might have done. Instead, we kept the same staff as they had, rectified their mistakes and neglect, and kept the work correct and up to date. What he had said concerning the management of the Registry Office did not apply to the time it was under the direction of Mr. Conroy and Mr. Hamilton and another gentleman whose name he had forgotten. While they were at the head of affairs the work was kept correct and up to date. Mr. Peters then referred to the competency of the present Registrar, and pointed out that despite the fact that the present Government got up all the back work and kept up all the current work, they spent less per year than their predecessors. He did not boast of the four dollars that had been saved, but he did boast of what had been accomplished in that office. Not only in the Registry Office, but in the matter of stationery and books the late Government spent more on an average per year than the present administration. On printing the late Government spent on an average $5,303 a year, while the present administration only pay $4,125 for the same work. Our average is also smaller on the administration of justice and postage stamps. We have also cut the cost of legislation in two, and saved the cost of an election, as we have only one House. Now let us look at the future. We will cut down all expenses without curtailing the efficiency of the public service. First, the salaries of the heads of departments have been reduced by $100 a year, instead of $50 as stated. The reduction this year, however, is only $50, as it is only for the half year. In the County Courts we find the work disproportionate, and the salaries of the clerks have been reduced. This reduction, however, does not apply to chief clerks, who have considerable work to do. We also propose to reduce the maximum supplement to teachers from $150 to $25 and a bill to this effect has been passed. After July, the supplements will have to be paid at reduced rates. This statute will make a substantial reduction in years to come. The bonus clause has not worked satisfactory as it gives rise to favoritism. The effect of the passage of the Act of this session, will be that in a few years, the bonus system will be ended. The Opposition claim that we are injuring the Education system. The Government, of which he was Leader, would never do anything that would tend to injure the education system of the province but would foster and advance it by every means in their power. We are simply yeilding to the people's will in repealing these clauses. The Opposition accuses us of appointing an additional inspector although year in and year out they themselves refused to do this in the face of the recommendation of their Chief Superintendent that such an official was imperatively necessary. In the estimates for the year, said he, you will see a small, but important item viz., $2,000 for road machines. In a short time we shall place one of these machines in every school district. The effect of them for a year, however, will be largely experimental. Then we have a scheme in regard to statute labor. After this this we will allow a man to commute his statute labor for 50 cents, and this will be used on the road machines. Our estimated expenditure this year is $302,000. The estimates are over, rather than under the mark; they are real estimates. We have in them $11,000 for a new steamer for the Southport ferry, and $1,200 for a new boiler for the Hospital for the Insane. These expenditures could very properly be charged to Capital Account. The ordinary expenditure will not be more than $290,000. He estimated that the revenue for the year would be as follows:

Subsidy from Dominion Government and fees from Provincial Offices	$200,000
Income Tax	8,000
Poll Tax	8,000
Insurance Companies	4,000
Banks	400
Trust Companies	150
Telegraph Company	250
Commercial Travellers	2,500
Land Tax	30 000
Land Office	40,000
	$293,300

This, if we only spend $290,000, will give a small surplus. But he thought more was expected of him on the present occasion than a mere statement of revenue and expenditure. As he stated before, the Government has been careful to consider measures well before bringing them in, and the result is that we will raise $20,000 outside of the farmer altogether. Under our system every man on the Island will have to bear a share of taxation. Now how are we going to tax the farmers? Gentlemen on the other side of the House, while running their election, had advocated the sending around of the assessor first and the tax gatherer afterwards. This may have been the proper way in their opinion, but he did not think it was himself. We intend to impose an acreage tax. That idea was carried out some years ago, and appeared to work well. We will have a scale to determine what each man shall pay. We propose to divide the land into five or six grades, valued (say) at $5, $10, $15 $20 and $25 an acre. That under $5 an acre would pay 1 cent; between $5 and $10 an acre, 2 cents; between $10 and $15, 3 cents; between $15 and $20, 4 cents; between $20 and $25, 5 cents; $25 and over; 6 cents an acre. We will not send around assessors to value the land. We will appoint in each township a man with power to collect the taxes and before that man each farmer will appear and affirm the value of his land. The man who deals dishonestly will cheat both the Government and himself. He did not believe, however, that the people would act dishonestly in the matter. There may be some peculiarly situated pieces of land that this system will not cover, such as a small piece in the midst of a swamp. These will be dealt with singly. Village sites will be taxed on their own value, and not on their mere acreage value. He thought also that a poll tax would be put on, but the amount would be so small that it would hardly be felt. The income tax would also yield a fair return. He thought all would agree that this tax and the tax on the banks and insurance companies was perfectly right. With respect to the tax on travelling agents, opinion seems to be divided. Some wanted a tax of $50 and others thought $10 would be enought. The Government would compromise and take a middle course. These are the proposed taxes. But some will ask, what about the succession tax? He thought it would be almost impossible to get anything from that source this year. But in future years, perhaps in the time of greatest need, the Government will find a good fat sum placed to its credit at the banks from that source, as a result of some rich man dropping off. The scheme of trying to evade this tax would fail here as it had failed elsewhere. He thought that very few persons on their dying bed would try to cheat the state. Now, said he, some of the estimated revenue may fall short—the revenue from the Land Office for instance. The revenue from that source fell off last year because some of the gentlemen on the House told the people during the last campaign that if they were returned to power they would give double the discounts given by the present administration. Everything however, is now going up instead of going down. The amount of debt the Province owes today is not very very large. It has been magnified for political purposes. The cities of Halifax and St. John have larger debts than this Province and they do not cry bankruptcy. They are people of spirit there, and one or two years of prosperity under free trade will wipe away their debt. He though this province was well able to pay its debt, even without one dollar from Ottawa. The man who cries out bankruptcy is doing his best to ruin the province, and he never can recall such a wrong statement. We should try to raise the credit of the province and do good among the people with whom we live.

Hon. Mr. Forbes seconded the motion that the House go into committee of supply.

Hon. Mr. Gordon was the next speaker. He complimented the Leader of the Government upon his eloquent speech, and said he knew no one better able than he to make black appear white and white appear black. A man with that power is the possessor of a fortune. He (Mr. Gordon) did not have that power. He hoped, however, that the statements he would make would stand the test of truth. In the first place, said he, the Leader of the Government tries to make it appear that taxation was necessary on account of the acts of the late Government. This is not so. A year ago the Leader of the Government told us there was no debt on this Province. If that statement were true, how is it that there is today a debt of $171,000 and a balance carried over? When the debentures were issued we were told that they were to go to pay the presumed debt of the late Government. The Leader said nothing then about putting on taxes, excepting to give us to understand that he could get along without them. The Leader says their estimates are real estimates. Last year they voted $15,000 for roads, and the enormous sum of $48,000 was expended. What is the good of voting estimates of this kind? This Government has been responsible to nobody and the people have been grossly deceived. In the words of that great statesman and Liberal, Hon. Joseph Howe,—

"We find the Executive Council responsible to neither the Governor nor the people, as anticipated, under responsible government. They seem to have a common interest in a lavish and extravagant expenditure of the people's money. The votes of the Legislature for the public service have been exceeded without limit or restraint."

The Leader of the Government also said that the late Government's estimates were not honest ones, that "ours will be honest." That was a noble statement. But how was the promise kept. They estimated $2000 for rights of way, and $7000 was spent. They also estimated $7000 for ferries, where we were told no repairs would be required. Is this honest estimating? The cost of the Elfin and Southport last year, according to the Public Accounts, was $16,140.58 Last session the Commissioner of Public Works told us these steamers were in splendid condition—that, in fact, both were never in better condition. This was said after a large expenditure had been made on these steamers in 1892-93. But what do we find now? An outlay of $16,140 58 during the past season or within a few months of the time when it was asserted that the steamers were in splendid condition. The following extract from a speech made by Hon. Joseph Howe, might with propriety be inserted here:

"A party that levied taxes at their pleasure and spent them as they pleased, mismanaged public affairs to a degree never before approached within this Province, the result being the imposition of a burden on the shoulders of the people which the labor and toil of years will not remove."

But what do the present Government care for a "few dirty dollars," to use the language of the Premier at Mount Stewart. The Leader blamed the late Government for not putting on taxes. Yet he has been in power three years and it is only now that he comes in with taxation. Notwithstanding all the eloquence of the Leader, he believed the people would say that the present Government were the greatest architects of political ruin. Except in 1893 the late Government spent on an average more money than the present Administration. In the session of 1892, the Leader of the Government said: We came in in 1891 with the distinct policy to get the country out of debt, and we did it." These words he wished to impress on the minds of

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