

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1904

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## NOW

You want to leave your measure for your New **SPRING SUIT.**

We'll take it and charge you \$12, \$13 and \$15. We guarantee a perfect fit or no sale. We have a nobby and up-to-date selection of

### MONCTON TWEED

to pick from. These goods are the most fashionable worn. We give you the latest styles, and the workmanship, linings, etc., are the best obtainable. We have suited a large number of particular people. Let us try and suit you.

**THE HUMPHREY CLOTHING STORE,**  
Opera House Building.

A. WINFIELD SCOTT, Manager. Phone 63  
Sept. 23, 1903-6m

## All Sorts and Conditions of Eyes.

All sorts and conditions of eyes are brought here in the course of a year, for us to try our skill upon in the fitting of Glasses. Yet we seldom, if ever, fail to fit them satisfactorily, no matter what the defect of vision that makes glasses necessary.

We have had experience in fitting eyes with Glasses for more than a quarter of a century back, and have been studying and learning more about eyes every single week during that long period.

At any time when you have need of Glasses we believe it will be to your interest to place the matter in our hands.

Of course we have

### Eye Glasses & Spectacles

Of all kinds, Silver, Gold Filled, Solid Gold, etc.; but, after all, it's the fitting that's most important.

**E. W. TAYLOR,**

Cameron Block.

## We Are Meeting All Cut Prices On Furniture.

Call in and let us figure on your wants. Our discounts may not be as large, but our first price is much smaller than that asked elsewhere. Comparison invited.

**JOHN NEWSON.**

## Seeds. Seeds.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A Large Consignment of

### SEEDS

From Messrs. Steele Briggs' Co., of Toronto.

These goods will give entire satisfaction. If you deal with us we will not allow you to be dissatisfied. To trade with us is a pleasure. Once a customer always a customer.

**John McKenna.**

Phone 226, Cor. Queen and Dorchester Sts.

## New Wall Paper



WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP OUR

### New Wall Paper for 1904

The patterns and colorings are away ahead of anything ever seen here before.

Don't buy before seeing our line.

## TAYLOR'S

Book and Wall Paper Store.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennell & Chandler.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.,

### Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Paint for Everybody

And for Everything Under the Sun.

Every home has need of paint. Each one of the

### Sherwin-Williams Paints

is specially suited to some home use, either outside or inside.

It's knowing the right kind of paint, and putting it on the right place that makes painting a success. Tell us what you want to paint, and we'll tell you the right kind to use.

**SIMON W. CRABBE.**

Stoves and Hardware Walker's Corner.

### WOULD HAVE TO STOP HER WORK AND SIT DOWN.



#### HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE TO DO THIS FROM DAY TO DAY?

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS are a blessing to women in this condition. They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Weakness, Indigestion, and all troubles peculiar to the female sex.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Asking questions is a fine art, but some people who teach school will not take pains to master it. Then when they have framed a question improperly and get a suitable answer, though not the one they are searching for, they blame the innocent pupils. For example: Said a bright young lady teacher to a little boy in the arithmetic class:—

"Johnny, if your papa were to give your mamma a ten-dollar bill and a twenty-dollar bill, what would she have?"

"A fit," was Johnny's prompt reply.

Laxa-Liver Pills are a positive cure for Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all stomach and liver complaints. They neither grip, weaken nor sicken. Price 25c. at all dealers.

While on a visit to a mining town, not many miles from Sunderland, which boasts of no professional barber, a gentleman had perforce to submit his noble countenance to the tender mercies of an Irishman from Cork, by the name of Murphy. As the tears rolled down his cheeks and the skin and hair literally flew, he ventured to ask, in a meant-to-be sarcastic way: "Murphy, did you ever scrape pigs?"

Back came the reply like a stone from a catapult: "Never until to-day sir."

#### Neuralgia.

"I had been suffering about six months with Neuralgia when I started taking Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. They did me more good than any medicine I ever used." Mrs. Anne Ryan, Sand Point, N. S.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen I think the saddest ones are when Your gasoline has run its course And small boys chorus—Gittahorse.

#### Doctor the Horses.

Mrs. Thos. Thompson, Roland, Me., writes: "My husband would not be without Hagyard's Yellow Ointment in the house, as he uses it a good deal for doctoring up the horses and considers it splendid." Price 25c.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

The Tramp.—I once lived on water, lady, for six months. The lady.—You don't look it. How did you manage it? The Tramp.—I was a sailor.



To the Weary Dyspeptic. We Ask This Question:

Why don't you remove that weight at the pit of the Stomach?

Why don't you regulate that variable appetite, and condition the digestive organs so that it will not be necessary to starve the stomach to avoid distress after eating. The first step is to regulate the bowels.

For this purpose Burdock Blood Bitters has no Equal.

It acts promptly and effectually and permanently cures all derangements of digestion. It cures Dyspepsia and the primary causes leading to it.

### The Budget Debate

In the Provincial Legislature.

Speech Delivered by Mr. James McIsaac, on Friday Evening April 22nd.

MR. SPEAKER:—The resolution before the House I consider of so great importance that the humblest member in this House should have something to say concerning it, and this is my reason, Sir, for making a few remarks before you, Mr. Speaker leave the chair. The resolution is that this House go into committee of supply, and by that we mean that we are to vote the money necessary for the public expenditure of the current year. This is the very essence of representative government; it shows the independence of the people. The King cannot expend the public monies until they are voted to him by the people. The government is responsible to the people. The people hold the purse strings, and vote the money for the necessary expenditures through their representatives in the legislature. It is for this reason a Premier of a Province, a Finance Minister or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as the case may be, makes the motion that the speaker leave the chair and the House go into supply. But before monies are voted the people, through their representatives, should demand the most rigorous and searching enquiry into the ways in which the monies previously granted, have been expended. That is the business of the members of this side of the House, it is simply carrying out the principle of representative government. It is unreasonable to assume that the Leader of the Government should ask the House to go into supply before he gives an account of how the monies voted for the previous year have been expended. When this motion is made by him we have what we call the Budget speech, that is he undertakes to give an account of the finances of the Province when he makes this speech. Let us see now whether or not he gave as full an account of all the monies expended during the past year, as he should give. Whether or not he gave to the members of this House a satisfactory explanation of how the monies were expended for the public service. It was noticed by members of both sides of the House that there was quite a difference in the tone of the Leader's speech, from that which formerly characterized such speeches. I myself have heard him deliver several Budget speeches though I was not then within the bar of the House, but I must say that I was astonished at the mildness of the tone of this last speech. It has none of that fight in it which was quite noticeable on previous occasions, none of that defiance. It was the most apologetic speech I have heard a Leader of the Government make in this House. It is very hard for us to judge why it was so.

#### BUILT HIS HOPES ON A SANDY FOUNDATION.

THE hope of raising money in the near future. He said he felt bad because he had not received this money, that his heart was sore. The members of the other side when discussing the financial situation have assumed various positions. When the members of this side claimed that large deficits were rolled up from year to year, as shown by the public reports, the Government members at first scouted the idea. They said it was a figment of our imagination. But the time came when they could no longer shut their eyes to the damaging fact and then they said, "Oh, well, yes, we have had deficits but we are not responsible for them. Oh no, we would not be guilty of saddling a debt on the Province."

Well, where did they come from? Were they like Topsy? They just grew." The honorable member from Bdeque, I suppose would call it "spontaneous generation." The debt has grown to very considerable proportions now and to divert attention they say why do not the Opposition show their policy. That is the way they want to get over it. They want to see if they cannot steal the policy of the Opposition and then go to the country for election with it as their platform. Coming back to the Leader's reference to the representative case. After he had exhausted his vocabulary in trying to tell all he did in connection with this matter, he arrived at the stage when he should come right down to business. The Estimates for this year had been laid on the table, showing an estimated expenditure of \$332,583. We expected then to hear him enter into a detailed statement of the ways and means by which the revenues were to be raised in order to meet this expenditure. The ordinary ways and means he said would only produce \$313,941 which would leave a deficit of \$18,642 on the years transactions. I would like to ask, if this is a bright prospect with which to enter upon the financial year? A deficit of nearly \$19,000 to start with, and if that were all we might have some little hope; but we know that year after year, estimates have been made here and invariably as often as they have been made so often have they fallen far short of the actual expenditure. We have had deficits all the way from \$15,000 to \$50,000, yes even \$120,000. This last named deficit was during an election year. The Government believed they had a right or at least they had the temerity to create big deficits in such years. We may expect that this, an election year, the deficit will run all the way from \$50,000 to \$75,000, perhaps to over \$90,000. It is not to be wondered at that the Leader of the Government felt very sore at the prospects before himself and his Government for the year to come. When the Leader of the Government and his friends are confronted with this state of affairs, what is their answer? They say "well, perhaps we did create deficits but we did as well as we could and the Conservatives did as bad if not worse when they were in power." Is that an answer for statesmen to make; men who have the good of their country at heart?

#### WHY IS THE SCHOOL BOY'S ANSWER.

The party who now have control of the reins of power succeeded in some way a few years ago in convincing the people that the Confidant is exposed. The idol which servatives were not doing what was

right, that they were not spending the money of the public in an economical manner, and that a change was necessary. They said "put us in power and we will show you how economically we will manage affairs and how we will make revenue and expenditure meet." "We will have no deficits." This is the cry with which they went forth to the country and on which they clambered into power; and now, at the end of 13 years they come back having failed in every promise and broken every pledge; they come back to this Legislature with a debt of \$866,000 and we believe it is well over \$700,000. This is the Government that promised to make revenue and expenditure meet. This is the way they have kept their promise of economy. Is that the conduct of statesmen? The blue books show all this, and their only excuse is "you did as bad as we did." Here are the purists. Here are the champions of economy. Then they say it is a growing time. Oh yes, it is a growing time. It is a time of growing debt, of growing deficits, of growing interest, as we shall see presently. When the Hon. Frederick Peters took control of affairs in this Province, he declared that the day of taxation was far off, that revenue and expenditure would meet. Let us make a comparison of the annual average expenditure of Conservatives and Liberals for the respective years both parties have been in power. While the Conservatives spent annually a little less than \$279,000 the Liberals spent \$316,000, and for their 13 years this excess of expenditure amounts to the sum of \$464,500. This is one of their fruits of economy. This is keeping their promise to make revenue and expenditure meet. When confronted with this they say they could not help it; they were not taking very large taxes from the people. Well let us see what taxes they took from the people compared with those taken by the Conservatives. During the 12 years of Conservative rule they took from the people in taxes \$82,000. The Liberals during 10 years collected \$571,000 an average of \$57,000 a year. For 9 years the Conservatives collected no taxes. The taxes which would probably amount to \$360,000 remained in the people's pockets. Was not that worth something to people? The Public Works were administered as well as they are now, if not better. I think the members of this side of the House believe the people of this Province are not so constituted as to be unwilling to pay a reasonable amount of taxes;

#### BUT THEY WOULD LIKE TO SEE SOMETHING IN RETURN.

They would like to see summer and winter roads kept in passable condition. They would like to see the revenues of this Province kept close to the expenditure. They would like to see no deficits. The people would not refuse to give them a reasonable amount of taxes if they show them something tangible in return. What about deficits? While the Liberals have been conducting the affairs of this Province they have created deficits to the extent of \$550,556 and average deficit of \$44,658. Must it not seem to reasonable people that this is a remarkable showing for a Party who said that a new era was about to dawn; that deficits were at an end and that revenue and expenditure were to meet? All their pledges and promises have been broken, all shattered to pieces. Taxes we have had and deficits we have had in plenty. Then there is the question of interest. We have heard from time to time, our friends on the other side of the House take great credit to themselves because the rate of interest paid by them was lower than that paid by the Conservatives. Well that makes it all the worse for them; that makes their showing infinitely worse. If their rate of interest is so very low, their debt must be very very large, as a debt is measured by its interest, which in this case amounts to a very large sum. In 1890 the interest paid amounted to \$2,697.44. We find that in 1903 the amount of interest paid was \$28,948.40 and that is not all the interest. A statement has been tabled here which shows that there is more interest than that. There is an item of \$4,581.92 accrued interest on loans. The interest on the Prince of Wales College Debentures was \$1,225.00 making in all, a total of about \$34,754. What is the use in their adding \$30,000 to our subsidy if they pay it all out in interest? (Interruption by the Commissioner of Agriculture.) As I pointed out before, if their rate of interest is so very low, the total amount of the indebtedness must be very large; \$1000 of interest at 6 p. c., represents less capital than \$1000 of interest at 4 p. c. Therefore, I say, if their rate of interest

#### (Continued on fourth page.)