The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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—BY—

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R. E. MORAN J. M. SULLIVAN.

Calendar for April, 1894.

MOON'S CHANGES.

New Moon, 6th day, 11h. 47.5m. p. m, W.
First Quarter, 12th day, 5h 20. 1m p m. S. W
Full Moon, 19th day, 10h 49.2m. p m, S E
Last Quarter, 27th day, 11h 8 0m. p m, N.

	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	Sun	6 43	6 24	4 2	1 23	7 54
2	Mon	42	25	4 23	2 34	8 42
3	Tues	40	27	4 42	3 43	9 20
4	Wed	37	28	4 57	4 54	9 57
5	Thur	35	29	5 15	6 8	10 31
6	Fri	34	31	5 29	7 23	11 4
7	Sat	32	32	5 48	8 43	11 40
8	Sun	30	33	6 13	10 5	morn
9	Mon	28	35	6 45	11 29	0 19
10	Tues	26	36	7 20	morn	1 4
11	Wed	25	37	8 32	0 44	1 54
12	Thur	23	39	9 47	1 51	2 57
13	Fri	21	40	11 0	2 41	4 18
14	Sat	19	41	aft 31	3 16	5 47
15	Sun	17	42	1 51	3 43	7 9
16	Mon	15	44	3 8	4 4	8 10
17	Tues	14	45	4 21	4 21	8 55
18	Wed	12	46	5 33	4 37	9 34
19	Thur	10	48	6 47	4 53	10 11
20	Fri	9	49	7 59	5 11	10 44
21	Sat	7	50	9 11	5 32	11 18
22	Sun	5	52	10 8	5 56	11 55
23	Mon	3	53	11 24	6 40	aft 31
24	Tues	2	54	morn	7 8	1 11
25	Wed	0	56	0 18	7 58	1 55
26	Thur	4 58	57	1 4	8 54	2 43
27	Fri	57	58	1 36	10 1	3 42
28	Sat	55	59	2 6	11 6	4 49
29	Sun	54	7 1	2 27	aft. 15	6 2
30	Mon	52	7 2	2 46	1 24	7 7

SHORT and SWEET.

CAN'T afford a large space. We sell at such small profit we can't squander time, space or money. But we sell the cheapest custom made clothing on P. E. I Call and see us, for Hats, Ties, Shirts and Suits overcoats or pants.

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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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Other lines in proportion.

This is a rare chance to get the best values ever offered on P. E. Island.

Reuben Tuplin & Co.

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Spring is Coming

WILL be here before you know it. Painters, Carriage Builders, House Cleaners, will find at the

CITY HARDWARE STORE

a full and well assorted stock of all goods in these lines, new and fresh, bought and sold low, all of the best quality. Money returned for anything not as represented.

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Your patronage of the following great Fire Companies is respectfully solicited.

The Royal Ins. Co. of Liverpool,
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These Companies command enormous monetary strength and are noted for their prompt and liberal settlement of losses.

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March 7, 1894—tf Agent for P. E. I.

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who are thin, hollow-chested, or growing too fast, are made Strong, Robust and Healthy by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It contains material for making healthy Flesh and Bones. Cures Coughs, Colds and Weak Lungs. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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HEART FAILURE, FAINTNESS, ACUTE DYSPEPSIA,

with

Complete Nervous Prostration,

Cured by Using

HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC.

A LADY'S EXPERIENCE.

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 or 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."

Rev. Henry M. Spike, Rector of Musquash, N. B., says: "I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Tompson's case, and am greatly pleased that the medicine which I recommended to her produced such remarkable results."

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TONIC 50 cts.; PILLS 25 cts.

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A Bouillon | Palatable, pure, Refreshing & stimulating.

can be made in three minutes, thus: take a cup of boiling hot water, stir in a quarter teaspoon (not more) of

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,

Then add an egg—and some sherry if liked—season carefully

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Collections carefully attended to.

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 deed 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, in Lot or Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County, farmer, and Sarah Catherine, his wife, of the one part, and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian of the other part.

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

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

CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIAN, 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.

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FOR SALE.

A SMALL lobster factory situated at the Harbor's Mouth, including 55 traps, two boats, herring net, cooking stove and boiler.

Terms reasonable.

Apply at this Office.

March 14—3i.

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NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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Collecting, Conveyancing, and all kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to. Investments made on best security. Money to loan. mar 21—1y

Provincial Legislature.

FRIDAY, April 6.

The House met at 10.30.

Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works (1) to table a detailed statement showing the total amount paid, or agreed to be paid, for work let by tender or public sale, and the total amount paid or agreed to be paid, for private contracts, respectively, during the past year, and up to date in the Public Works Department; (2) to table a statement showing in detail the amount of contracts entered into by public competition, private sale or day work during the last financial year and not paid in full during the year ending 31st December 1893, statement to show the names of persons to whom the contracts were let and the amount of each contract respectively; (3) to table a statement showing in detail the amount expended during the year 1893 and up to date in filling up a portion of the dock beetween Norton's wharf and Cardigan Bridge, the amount let by private sale, and the amount by public contract, a copy of all tenders received and the tender accepted, if by private contract or day's work, the names of the persons employed on such dock, the number of days each person was so employed, the wages per day paid to each person respectively, the wages per day paid for each horse employed, the names of the persons to whom horse hire was paid, and the amount paid to each person respectively, the amount paid for material, the amount paid to each person for material, and the names of persons furnishing material, and the amount of material furnished by each person respectively; (4) to table a statement showing in detail the amount expended on the reconstruction of Poplar Point wharf during the year 1893, and up to date, the amount let by public sale and the amount by private contract or day's work, and if by private contract or day's work the names of the persons employed on said work, the number of days each person was so employed, the wages per day paid to each person respectively, the wages paid for each horse employed, the number of days each horse was so employed, the names of the persons to whom horse hire was paid, and the amount paid to each person for horse hire respectively, the amount paid for material, the amount paid to each person for material, and the names of persons furnishing material; and the amount of material furnished by each person respectively; (5) to table a statement showing in detail the amount paid for cutting ice on Morell Bridge and removing the same therefrom, and all labor performed in connection with said bridge since the 1st January, 1893, until the 1st April, 1894, and the names of persons to whom paid.

Hon. Mr. McLean said that much of the information asked for would be found in the printed report of the Public Works Department. Some of the other information asked for could not be got ready in time for this session, but such information as it was possible to give would be furnished with all possible despatch.

Mr. Shaw asked the Leader of the Government if any petition had been received by the Government asking that compensation be paid to the widow of the late Andrew O'Connor, of Montague Bridge, the said Mr. O'Connor having been killed owing to the unsafe condition of one of the public roads of this Province, and if such petition has been received, what action the Government intend taking in reference thereto.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the question makes a statement of fact which the Government denied, viz., that O'Connor was killed by reason of the unsafe condition of the road. This had yet to be proved, and he therefore declined to answer the question on that ground. He would say, however, that a petition bearing upon the subject had been received. He thought that hon. members should not make such positive statements as that made in the question asked.

Mr. Shaw asked that the petition be placed on the table and read by the Clerk.

Mr. Shaw again asked the question regarding the debentures.

Mr. Peters said that he would lay on the table a statement giving some of the information asked for; some of it ought not to be given. Every man who put in a tender should not have his name and private business paraded publicly. He therefore did not think it advisable to promise the information asked for in this particular. However, if the persons tendering had no objection he would give their names.

Mr. Aitken asked the Leader of the Government if it were the intention of the Government to establish a Registry Office in King's County for the registration of Deeds and Documents relating to Land in that County.

Hon. Mr. Peters said that the matter of a Registry Office for King's County would be taken into consideration by the Government at an early date. At the present time however, there was no petition from the people of the County asking for the office.

Hon. Mr. Gordon reminded the Government that the Public Accounts and departmental reports were not yet tabled, although the Leader of the Government had pledged himself that the Public Accounts would be tabled at an early date. There was no precedent for the delay. Hitherto the Public Accounts and departmental reports had been tabled after the Governor's speech was disposed of. This year, however, they were kept back, and there was an impression abroad that the Government was afraid to let the public know the true state of affairs.

Hon Mr. Peters said there was any number of precedents for keeping back the reports when the Government of which the Leader of the Opposition was a member was in power. The present Government now, as in the the past, were willing to afford the fullest information at the earliest possible moment and the public accounts would be tabled at an early date—perhaps this day. The departmental reports would also be submitted at an early date.

Mr. Ball presented a bill incorporating the Grand River Dairying Company, which was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Peters moved the House into committee on the bill respecting investigations after fires, Mr. Robertson in the chair. The bill was reported agreed to without amendment.

The bill incorporating the Winsloe Road Dairying Company was read a third time and passed.

After recess Hon. Mr. Peters presented the "Public Schools Report for 1893."

The bills respecting the fees in the Registry and Prothonotary's offices, and the bill incorporating the Murray Harbor South Dairying Company were read a third time and passed.

House adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY, April 9.

There was a slim attendance of members in their seats when the House met this afternoon, many of them having been detained at home by the snow storm. Four opposition members had to face the fearful eloquence of just four times their number. But they did the work with apparent ease.

A Bill to incorporate the W. C. T. U. was introduced by Mr. Prowse and read a first time.

A Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Morell Hall Co. was introduced by Mr. A. Peters and read a first time.

The Act respecting investigation of fires was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Peters then moved the resolution requiring Banks, Insurance, Telegraph, Trust and Loan and other Incorporated companies doing business in the Province to help to supplement the revenue.

The Premier explained that in future in order to meet the expenditure on schools, roads, bridges and public works it was necessary to have such a proposition carried out. Before taxing the farmers the Government intended looking about and finding some other way by which revenue and expenditure could be met. It was the farmer kept the country up. Before taxing them some measure must be passed to tax other institutions in order to make their burden as small as possible. The single tax idea could never exist in this province. He deprecated the idea of taxing the unearned increment. In support of his contention he illustrated the railway boom here in 1873-74, when capitalists cornered land with the expectation of realizing big prices out of it later on. Now this land was lying on its owners hands. Instead of increasing in value it had decreased one half. The unearned increment in it was not to be found. Taxing the unearned increment here according to the single tax man was impossible. We must therefore look to those companies and banks which have made their money out of our farmers. These institutions should not murmur. Before taxing the farmers it was intended to so reduce expenditure and raise revenue from these sources. This was the policy the government intended pursuing to the end. While some taxation on the farmers was necessary they intended making it as light as possible. He believed his methods of taxation would be applauded from one end of the Province to the other.

The House then went into committee on the resolution with Mr. H. C. Macdonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Gordon felt for some time that a small tax would be necessary. But he did not expect such a measure as this. If the Government found that by their own acts they were in a bad position and had to put a tax on these companies they had to prepare the way to get out as best they can. If the affairs of the Province had been conducted economically there would be no necessity for this tax.

Mr. Farquharson did not want to see the policy of "drift" continued and believed this tax was necessary. He told the old, old story of deficits which made this tax necessary.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald dissected Mr Farquharson's harping upon the old tune. The late Government dispersed the revenue judiciously and honestly. He was afraid the present Government had not such a record with the one hundred and sixty odd thousands pressing upon them. Referring to the taxing of banks he showed how banks could raise the rate of discount, which would press most heavily upon the farmer. It was the farmer who had the greatest needs to borrow from banks. Rich men like the Premier had no need to go to them for help. Insurance companies could also raise the premiums if taxed. They had already done so. The Government's reckless expenditure of last year they now attempted to wipe out by this tax. The Governments preceding the present one had some policy. yThe expected to receive money due the Province by the Government of Canada. The present Government went on sinking money without any hope of being reimbursed. Now they intended taxing the country for their recklessness during the last election campaign. Not a word concerning taxation was then heard from a Government supporter. The people had been deceived in the matter.

Mr. A. Peters contended that over $26,000 of the $200,000 drawn from capital by the Sullivan Government was thrown away.

Mr. Macdonald showed that this money was judiciously expended and that much of the comfort we now enjoy is owing to its expenditure. The the consolidated statutes were not a benefit was because the members of the Government did not wish to have them completed. They wished to keep the magistrates in the dark on the law so that their lawyer supporters would benefit thereby.

Mr. Arsenault did not know why such important measures should come up in so thin a House. The people did not expect this measure. The speeches of the Leader of the Government made the people believe that taxation was afar off. He deluded them by saying that before taxes would be levied he would consult them. It was cowardly the way the Government had deceived the people in this matter. He did not oppose taxation. He told the people if the Liberal Conservatives were returned taxation might be necessary. The Opposition lost many of their men by frankly telling the people that if revenue and expenditure could not be met taxes would have to come. He showed up some of the shady transactions of the Government during the late contest in opening roads to lumber and sugar camps. The fact that the consolidated laws were not legalized was because the Government saw that it would be a good nest egg for the future. The late Government did not deceive the people in the matter of taxation or any other matter as did our present rulers.

Hon. A. Laird defended the resolution and advocated the taxation of banks, insurance and other companies, principally because those institutions were foreigners and came here to get rich at the country's expense.

After some further discussion the resolution was agreed to, the Speaker took the chair, and a bill in accordance with the resolution introduced.

The bill provides that taxes be imposed as follows:

On Fire Insurance Companies, per year	$100
On Life Insurance Companies, per year	150
On Accident and Guarantee Companies, per year	25
On Trust or Loan or Building Companies, per year	50
On Banks, with only one office, per year	50
On Banks, with more than one per year	100

Hon. Mr. Peters then moved the House into committee to consider his resolution concerning succession duties upon the estates of deceased persons. Mr. H. C. Macdonald in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Gordon thought it would be very questionable to pass a bill of this nature. We have very few rich people here. He moved in amendment that owing to the novelty of the tax here it would be obnoxious to the people of the Province, and it would be inadvisable to pass such a measure.

After a lengthy discussion, in which Messrs. Farquharson, A. J. Macdonald, Rogers (Alberton) Gordon, Laird, Arsenault and the Premier participated the amendment was put and lost on a straight party vote. The resolution was then carried on the same vote reversed.

Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 10.

House met at 12.30. Mr. H. C. Macdonald presented a bill incorporating the trustees of the Wood Islands East Hall, which was read a first time.

After recess Hon. Mr. Forbes presented a petition from the elders, members and adherents of the Orwell Head Church in connection with the Church of Scotland and others interested, praying that certain amendments be made to the bill passed in the 46th year of the reign of Her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Trustees of the Orwell Head Church in connection with the Church of Scotland," and amendments thereto, whereby among other things, certain church property and lands be vested in the Trustees of the Orwell Head congregation in connection with the Church of Scotland.

After some discussion on the matter the Speaker ruled the petition out of order.

The House then went into committee on the bill respecting the taxing of certain incorporated companies and associations; Mr. H. C. Macdonald in the chair.

Mr. Gordon objected to the imposition of a tax of $250 on the Telegraph Company, and referred to the great benefit the Company had been to the Province. There was a strong probability that the Company would withdraw from the Province if the tax were imposed.

Hon. Mr. Peters spoke against the monopoly the Telegraph Company enjoyed, and the exorbitant fees they charged. He thought it right that the tax should be imposed if it could be collected. He thought that if the Telegraph Company were out of the way another company would take hold that would do a profitable business, and whose charges would be more moderate.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) pointed out that the Dominion Government was bound to keep up telegraph communication with the mainland, as well as steam communication.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald asked why the Telephone Company was not included in the tax?

Mr. Gordon said he well knew that the Dominion Government was bound to keep up telegraph communication between Charlottetown and the mainland. But what about communication between Charlottetown and Alberton and other places? Were these places of no importance? If the tax was imposed there was a possibility of every office except Charlottetown being closed up.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) thought there was not much danger of them closing up, and pointed out that if they did the railway and telephone which tapped nearly every part of the Province, could do the commercial business.

Mr Farquharson argued in favor of the tax on the telegraph company, and pointed out the the exorbitant rates charged by the company. The Telephone company was differently situated and could not very well be taxed.

Mr. Shaw claimed that the Telephone Company had as good a right to be taxed as the Telegraph Company. He moved in amendment that the words "and Telephone Company" be added to the clause.

Hon. Mr. Laird said the contention of the Opposition seemed to be that useful institutions should not be taxed, and pointed out that if only institutions they were of little or no benefit to the country were taxed the revenue would be light.

Hon. Mr. Peters opposed Mr. Shaw's amendment He pointed out that the Telephone Company had been exempted from taxation by the present and preceding governments. He referred to the great usefulness of the Telephone Company, and condemned the monopoly enjoyed by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

Mr. Arsenault said the Telephone Company had been granted a monopoly, and were giving satisfaction. But there were other companies that were also giving satisfaction, and the remarks that were used in reference to the Telephone Company applied with equal force to them.

Mr. Shaw called attention to the act passed in 1885 exempting the Telephone Company fro taxation for five years, and pointed out that at that time the deficit was many many thousands of dollars less than it is at the present day.

Mr. Peters pointed out that in 1885 the late government did right in exempting the Telephone Company, and he thought that the present Government was right in still further exempting the company for a further period of nineteen years.

Hon. Mr. Farquharson referred to the advantage the Telephone Company was to our people, and thought it would be unfair to tax them now, in view of their former exemption.

Mr Shaw's amendment was defeated, and the main motion carried.

The other clauses were then read and approved, and the bill was reported agreed to without amendment and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The House went into committee on the bill incorporating the Wilmot Valley Hall Company. Mr. Rogers (Alberton) in the chair. The bill was reported agreed to.

After recess, the House met at 8.15, and went into committe on resolution respecting the succession tax, Mr Warburton in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Peters said he was prepared to receive reasonable suggestions regarding the scale of tax from any member of the House. He pointed out that in this tax the Government have been governed by the Ontario and New Brunswick statues. He then moved the following resolution, which was seconded Hon. Mr. Laird. This Act shall not apply:

(1.) To any estate the value of which after pay ment of all debts and expenses of administration, does not exceed two thousand dollors; nor

(2.) To property given, devised or bequeathed for religious, charitable or educational purposes, nor

(3.) To property passing under a will, intestacy or otherwise, to or for the father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, brother, sister, daughter-in-law or son-in law of the deceased, where the value of the property of deceased, after payment of all debts and expenses of administration, does not exceed ten thousand dollars.

(3.) Save as aforesaid all property situate or being within this Province, whether the deceased person owning or entitled thereto last dwelt within said Province or not, passing either by will or intestacy, and any interest therein or income therefrom which shall be voluntarily transferred by deed, grant or gift made in contemplation of the death of the grantor bargainor, or made or intended to take effect, in possession or enjoyment after such death, to any person in trust or otherwise, or by reason whereof any person shall beneficially entitled in possession or expectancy, to any property or the income thereof, and all property, wherever situate or being, over which the executor or administrator shall or may exercise control and which shall or may come into his possession, shall be subjected to a succession duty to be paid for the use of the Province over and above all Probate and Surrogate fees.

(1) Where the value of the property of the deceased after payments of all debts and expenses as aforesaid exceeds ten thousand dollars, and passes in manner aforesaid, either in whole or in part, to or for the benefit of the father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, brother, sister, daughter-in-law or son-in-law of the deceased, the same or so much thereof as so passes (as the case may be) shall be subject to a duty of two dollars and fifty cents for every one hundred dollars of the value; or

(2.) Where the value of the property, after payments as aforesaid, exceeds fifty thousand dollars, the whole property which passes as aforesaid shall be subject to a duty of five dollars for every one hundred dollars of the value; and

(3.) Where the value of the property, after payments as aforesaid, exceeds two thousand dollars, so much thereof as passes to or for the benefit of the grandfather or the father or the grandmother, or any other lineal ancestor of the deceased, except the father or mother, or to any brother or sister of the deceased or to any descendant of such brother or sister, or to a brother or sister of the father or mother of the deceased or any descendant of such last mentioned brother or sister, shall be subject to a duty of five dollars for every one hundred dollars of value.

(4) Where the value of the property of the deceased, after payments as aforesaid, exceeds two thousand dollars, and any part thereof passes to or for the benefit of any person in any other degree of collateral consanguinity to the deceased than is above described, or to or for the benefit of any stranger in blood to the deceased, save as hereinbefore provided for, the same shall be subject to a duty of ten dollars for every one hundred dollars of the value.

Hon Mr. Gordon complained that the bill had not been in the hands of the opposition long enough to enable them to study the clauses which had been added since the matter was last before the House, and pointed out that the usual twenty-four hours' notice had not been given. He adhered to the opinion previously expressed by him, that the Act would prove obnoxious to the people.

Hon. Mr. Peters said that the necessary twenty-four hours' notice had been given regarding the proposed bill, and the House was now in committee on the resolution providing for its introduction. The Opposition members should not obstruct the business.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald remarked that the bill was evidently intended to drive estates into the Probate Court and put money into the pockets of the lawyers. He thought members should have plenty of time to study the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Shaw, after an opening reference to the speech made by the Leader of the Government in the Lyceum regarding the question of taxation, pointed out that one of the first acts of the administration after they had obtained power by leading the people to suppose they would not put on taxes, was to introduce the present obnoxious succession tax, which was intended to take from widows and orphans part of their rightful heritage. He contended that the $2,000 valuation would strike all farmers, as the general run of farmers of this Province were worth about this amount, if stock and personal property were included.

Hon. Mr. Peters explained that under section three of the Act such farmers are exempted unless the value of the estate exceeds $10,000. The $2,000 provision is where bequests are made to strangers, and not to near relatives.

Mr. Gordon said he was always willing to allow the business of the House to proceed, and the Leader of the Government could do as he pleased with regard to the proposed bill, as he was all-powerful here.

Hon Mr Farquharson complimented the Leader of the Government upon his fairness in offering to accept suggestions from any hon. member of the House. The resolution to bring in a bill was now before them, and ample time will be given to discuss the measure before it passed. No hasty legislation could be enacted.

Hon. Mr. Laird thought the Opposition had sufficient time to become acquainted with the principles of the bill.

Mr. Gordon said that upon further examination of the bill he fully agreed with the hon. member who said that the measure was in the interest of the lawyers, and was calculated to put money into their pockets. It was one of the most obnoxious acts that was ever before the House, and when its nature became known to the people, there would be a howl, execration and denunciation.

Mr A J McDonald again referred to the obnoxious character of the proposed bill, and censured the chairman for his eagerness to force the resolution through committee.

The Speaker took the chair, and the chairman reported the resolution agreed to.

Mr. Gordon moved that the report be referred back to the committee for the consideration of the following amendment: "In view of the novelty in this Province of the tax proposed to be levied, and believing that such tax would be obnoxious to the people of this Province, besides being, as at present advised, unnecessary, this House is of the opinion that it would be inadvisable to introduce a succession tax bill, without first obtaining the views of the people respecting the same.

The amendment was put and declared lost on division, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Hon. Mr. Peters presented a bill in accordance with the resolution

WEDNESDAY, April 11

House met at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Rogers (Alberton) asked the Commissioner of Public Works whether a petition of certain inhabitants of Lot One, praying for the opening of a new road from Peters Road to Palmer Road was received by the Government last year, and if so, what action has been taken or is intended to be taken in answer to the prayer of such petition.

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