The Charlottetown Herald.

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The Charlottetown Herald

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—BY—

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R. R. 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 30.1m. noon.
Last Quarter, 27th day, 3h 51 9m.p m, N. E

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

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...e April.
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...eady opened
...of New Goods
...ly receiving

...TEWART
...HOUSE.

...BROS. 1894

...bbors Business, but
...gainst all Odds.

...the Best Goods
...Store in the City.

...BROS.,
Opposite Post Office

...OD & CO'S

...ases, and all Kinds
...Groceries.

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...e a very large assortment
...We are selling at a small ad-
...nade from our own Island
...ness cannot be equalled, and
...ported clothing in the city.
...at less than cost. New pat-
...from our own Mills every
...ats to select from. It will
...ishings just in:
...Wool—Cash or Trade.

...ICAN
...E OIL!
...he Cheapest.
...erior Oil because it is a little
...e highest grade. It is false
...be the dearest in the long
...early so long as the better
...e your chimneys and make
...house.
...the BEST AMERICAN
...per than ever before, and we
...IL we sell TO BE THE
...R WHITE.
...e it refilled at
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The Budget.

CONCLUSION OF MR. SHAW'S SPEECH.

FRIDAY, April 27.

Mr Shaw resumed the debate on the motion to go into supply. After censuring the Government for adjourning the House at six o'clock last evening in order that members might attend the opera, and thus neglecting the business they were met to transact, he proceeded to quote the statements made by the Leader of the Government at the time he was passing the debenture bill, referring especially to his declaration that the Province would be in a most deplorable condition if we owed the banks $50,000 and they refused payment. Although the Leader spoke thus at that time, how much deeper is the disgrace and humiliation today, when, in spite of the selling of the debentures and $185,000 of a permanent debt thus created, we owe the banks $117,500. They boast of cutting down legislation to one-half. But economy can be purchased at too great a price and he (Mr. Shaw) claimed that mainly as a result of this change the young men were deprived of the privilege of the franchise. He thought that a petty saving of $5,000 was not to be compared with this great loss. He then took up the famous two-thirds clause, and pointed out that when the Government passed this clause they knew it was worthless, and acted wrongly in adopting it. The Opposition pointed out at the time that this clause was not worth the paper it was written on. Time has proved that the Opposition were right. As the communication from the Minister of Justice, laid on the table this session, shows its utter worthlessness. He declared that the Legislative Council also acted inconsistently in this matter, and out of the whole of them only one came back as a supporter of the Government—the other was between wind and water, between the devil and the deep sea. Taking up the report from the Registry Office, to which the Leader had referred, he contended that it was supplied by a man depending on the Government for his living, and as a reward of furnishing a false report, that gentleman's salary was increased $100. He (Mr. Shaw) quoted from a speech made by the Leader of the Government in 1893, wherein he declared that all the errors in that office had been corrected, yet they now bring in a report of additional errors and attempt to damn the character of former officials in the office. Again, though one third the work of that office has been transferred to Prince County, the same staff is kept there. That is economy with a vengeance. Proceeding, he charged that the money spent for Paris Green, which was a move simply to procure votes, was worse than wasted, as in many instances no returns were made. He charged that Lestock Anderson and Fraser McArthur each got $15 worth of Paris Green and made no returns.

Hon. Mr. Richards here rose to a point of order and said that no more honest men lived than Mr. McArthur and he could not sit in his seat and hear him thus disparaged. If the books show that he made no returns there must be some mistake.

Mr. Shaw, continuing, said the records showed that no payments had been made, and that is the law and the testimony. Mr. Brown, of Port Hill, and Mr. Taylor, of Freetown, both paid for what they got. But Alexander Campbell, Rollo Bay, got $15 worth and never a cent was paid back. Donald Campbell, of Cardigan, got $15 worth and only paid 15 cents. R. N. Cox paid back the $15 worth; but why should he retain the paltry $15, when he can get a contract for $1,600, which is shown by the records to have cost $3,005.75. Mr. Shaw also instanced several others who failed to make returns. The greater amount of the Paris Green remains unsold; but much of it remains unaccounted for. Mr. Shaw then took up the Stock Farm, pointing out that the Government said they were going to inaugurate a new condition of affairs there. They made a great boast and sent away for cattle. As a result of their brilliant management the deficit last year was $1,080.21. They only sold six calves off it. The grossest mismanagement exists today on that farm. It seemed to him that the Government were acting as they were in respect to it in order that the people might demand that it be sold. One of the importations for the farm, the bull Challenge, cost $180. He has since died, some persons say of defamation of character, and his hide was sold for $1.62. This sum, and the amount realized by the sale of calves, is all the country got from these transactions. Speaking of the road machines he said these already bought cost $440 more than the amount estimated. Where has that money gone? Referring to the Public Works Department he pointed out that last year on rights of way $2,500 was estimated and $7,206.80 was spent. This increased expenditure was made notwithstanding the fact that the Leader said he would confine himself to the estimates submitted, which he said were true ones. This money went to secure political support. Again, look at the expenditure on roads. Mr Shaw read from a speech made by the Leader of the Government in 1892, wherein he stated that the roads were in very good order and would require only a great additional outlay for some years. In 1893 the same gentleman spoke in a similar manner of the wharves and bridges. If these public works were in such good order at that time, how comes it that over $42,000 were spent thereon when they declared that only about $15,000 would be necessary. Mr. Shaw instanced a case in his own district where a road was opened, costing over $400, a great portion of it running parallel eight or ten chains from another, to capture only one vote, and that man, to his credit be it said, voted against them. They built eighty feet of new work at Poplar Point, and they refuse to give the names of the men employed. He boldly charged that men who said they would vote for McDonald and Shaw were discharged. The sum of $2,500 was spent in that polling district just previous to the election. Although the wharf he had referred to could be built for $500 or $600 in winter, eighty feet of it cost over $1,500. There was not much economy in this transaction. He then referred to Cardigan Bridge, and said that a dock had been filled up there at a cost of $180 to pacify two kicking Grits. It was no wonder there was a deficit of $120,000. Gentlemen on the other side blame us for passing the wharves over to the Dominion. He found that the average expenditure on these wharves over revenue since 1885 had been $8,276.23, in addition to the $77,000 received for repairs. This shows conclusively that we did right in passing them over. He then made a comparison of the expenditures on wharves by the present Government and their predecessors. The average expenditure per year on wharves from 1880 to 1890 was $7,225.11. Leaving aside the expenditure in 1891—inasmuch as both parties had a share in that year—we find the average expenditure for 1892-93 was $6,606.08, showing an excess in the yearly average expenditures on wharves in 1880-90 of $619.03 in excess of 1892-93. This certainly contradicts the statement that the late Government spent less on wharves than the present Administration. How can they pose as the friends of good government and charge that we neglected the wharves? A similar statement could be made regarding rights of way and roads. The average expenditure on roads and rights of way for 1880-90 was $22,755.48. The average expenditure on roads and rights of way for 1891-92 was $21,753.14, showing an excess in the yearly average expenditure for 1880-90 of $982.29 over that of 1891-92. Mr. Shaw here observed that he had not included in this statement the expenditure for the year 1893, when it was remembered that last year the Leader of the Government declared that the roads were in thorough repair, and that $18,150 would be amply sufficient for roads and rights of way. He thought he was justified in not including that year, when in the face of the declaration of the Leader last year that the flood gates of corruption were opened wide and deep, and on roads and rights of way the enormous sum of $50,178.22 was spent in order to secure seats on the floor of this House for supporters of the Government. In view of these facts, can the Government charge us with neglecting the public works of the Province? On bridges we can show a similarly good record. Here is the statement of expenditure:

Average expenditure on bridges for 1880-90	$23,339.61
Average expenditure on bridges for 1892-93	21,135.58
Excess of yearly average expenditure of 1890-91 over 1892-93	2,204.80

It will thus be seen that our record can compare more than favorably with that of the present administration. Mr. Shaw then took up the returns for wharfage, pointing out that last year only $80 had been collected from that source. Where has that money gone? Look at the matter of ferries. The following statement will show our expenditure and receipts as compared with theirs:—

Expenditure on Southport, Rocky Point, and West River ferries, for Elfin, Southport, Row Boat, Southport Floaters, Sail Boat, Rocky Point:

1888—Expenditure	$	12,895.20
" Receipts		5,629 33
" Deficit	$	7,276.87
1889—Expenditure	$	11 761.86
" Receipts		4,672 10
" Deficit	$	7,089.16
1890—Expenditure	$	17.577.12
" Receipts		5,434.00
" Deficits	$	12,142 12

The expenditure in the year 1890 was increased to a large extent by the rebuilding and repairing of the Elfin.

Average yearly expenditure over receipts	$	8,833.00
1891—Expenditure		13,944 03
" Receipts		5 186.76
" Deficits	$	13,757 27
1892—Expenditure	$	14,705.55
" Receipts		5,797 55
" Deficit	$	8 908.00
1893—Expenditure	$	17,041.00
" Receipts		4,755.54
" Deficit	$	12,285 46
Average yearly expenditure over receipts, 1891-93	$	11,630.00

Is there any reason why the ferry receipts should fall away $1000 last year. There is every reason to believe there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. In view of the taxes to be imposed, said he, we must raise our voices against this iniquity. Last year the Commissioner of Public Works said the steamers Elfin and Southport were in splendid repair, yet they spent thousands of dollars on them. Now they ask for $6,960 to repair the Southport and $8,140 for the Elfin. Can we conclude that the Public Works Department is other than a seething sink of political corruption? Mr. Shaw then took up the subject of deficits and showed that the deficits under the late Government averaged per year $30,542.09, whilst the deficits under the present administration averaged for 1892-93, $38,786.81. The manner in which the present Government rolls up interest is startling, and $13,000 is in the estimates for that purpose this year. He then dealt with the Department of Justice and showed that in that also they have not carried out the promises they made to the people. In 1892 that Department cost the country $16,000, and in 1893 the cost was $18,000—an increase of $2,000 in one year. He contended that every branch of the public service had been prostituted for political purposes, and made several charges regarding the manner in which the Hospital for the Insane and the Department of Justice were used to procure Government votes. He denied that John Vance was dismissed from the Hospital for the Insane for political purposes. He was informed that Vance had been dismissed for misconduct, and that the books of the Asylum would show if he were right. Alexander McKinnon was in that institution for nine years, and when it was found that he would not vote for the present Government he was discharged without any just cause. He demanded again where the Scott Act fines had gone? Till such time as the Attorney-General would give us information on this point, we could only arrive at one conclusion: that they have been used for most unworthy objects. He instanced the case of Matthew Phelan, a grit, of Mount Stewart, who about the year 1891 was convicted for several breaches of the Canada Temperance Act. *He* came to Charlottetown, and for two years no effort was made to punish him for his offence. Immediately before the last election he was approached and asked to support the Government. He refused. And then, and not till then, was the strong arm of the law stretched forth, and he placed in durance vile for four months. Compare this with the case of McKenna, also of Mount Stewart. He was a Conservative. He was also convicted for several breaches of the Canada Temperance Act. Warrants were issued for his arrest, and as a fugitive from justice he fled from his home. He returned immediately before the election. The warrants against him were taken from the constable by the prosecutor, the paid official of the Government. He voted Grit, and till this day has not been brought to justice for the offences for which he was compelled to leave this Province. He then referred to the McInnis case. A misguided youth, named McInnis, in a house of moral weakness broke into into Morris' store at Summerside and took some articles therefrom. A constable named Allan a Grit, was sent to apprehend him. When McInnis was made aware of his intention, the bars of Dorchester and the loathsome cell, no doubt, arose before his imagination, and can he be blamed for making a bold dash for liberty? Allan drew his revolver and McInnis fell. When he recovered from the wound inflicted he confessed his guilt, showing that he was not hardened in crime, and is now suffering for his breach of the law. But what has been done to Allen? It was not his fault that the bullet did not find a vital spot; it was not his fault that the soul of McInnis was not summoned, without a moment's warning to meet his God. But up to this day Allen is still at large, without any investigation having been held. Is this justice? Is this the spirit of the closing days of the nineteenth century? Has humanity been allowed to become brutality under the present administration of justice? He demanded, in the name of Christianity that the same justice be meted out, irrespective of class, creed, politics or denomination. When we obtained power in 1879 we found by the sworn statement of F W Hyndman, that the indebtedness on the 1st Jan., 1879, supposing all accounts to have been paid, amounted to $51,740.87. After conducting the affairs of this Province till April 24th, 1891 and making the most ample provision for every branch of the Public Service; after relieving the people for nine years from taxation, we yielded up the reins of power on April 24th, 1891, with a balance against the Province at the banks on that date of $102,033.49.

Let us now look at our financial condition.

Dec. 31st, 1893, Treasury balance	$	163,377.91
Stock Farm bal. March, 1893		6,225.67
Estimated amt. carried over to 1894		40,000.00
Quarter teachers salary unpaid		27,000.00
Debentures issued		158,400.00
Debt of Province	$	395,003 58

For a small Province like this, the rapidity in the increase of our debt for the past three years is the just cause of much unrest among the people. Taxation now is resorted to and $100,000 a year is to be wrung from our people in order that the insatiable appetite of the gods of mismanagement and corruption may be appeased. They came into power by accident, re-elected as is shown by the most unworthy means, now trusted with confidence, continued without favor, and we can rest assured that when in a short time, the people, seeing the political chasm into which they are in danger of being hurled, and feeling the fangs of the viper that they have for three years been nursing, will, when the first occasion arrives, discard them without a feeling a regret.

Provincial Legislature.

TUESDAY, May 1.

The bill reducing the salaries of the heads of departments was read a second time in committee, and reported agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Mc. Laird, the House went into committee of the whole on the bill amending the Public Roads Act, 1893, with Mr. McLaughlin in the chair, Hon. Mr. Laird explained the provisions of the bill, and it was discussed by Hon. Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Shaw, Hon. Mr. Gordon, Hon. Mr. Arsenault, Mr. McLean, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Warburton and Hon Mr. Peters. Progress was reported.

After recess committee of supply was resumed.

On the item for bridges Hon. Mr. Gordon put in a plea for more permanent works and careful and judicious expenditure; and Mr. Warburton contributed some interesting and instructive information regarding iron and concrete bridges. Mr. Warburton instanced the expenditure on Cardigan, Victoria and other places to prove that the permanent bridges in Nova Scotia cost less for maintenance than the wooden structures here. In view of this fact, he thought it would be better to construct concrete bridges than to continue as at present.

Hon. Mr. Peters spoke in approval of the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Warburton. While it was not the intention of the Government to undertake permanent works at the present time, he thought the principle might, perhaps, be applied to some of the bridges requiring attention.

Mr. Shaw asked the Commissioner of Public Works to explain certain sums unaccounted for on certain bridges. For instance, the contract for the North Pinette bridge was let for $237. The inspection cost $27.70, and extras $45.40—a total of $310.10. The report of the Commissioner of Public Works shows the total amount to be paid $360 25, leaving a balance of $50.15 unaccounted for. The contract on Kildare bridge was let for $115. The inspection cost $5. There was no expenditure for extras. The total amount to be paid, therefore, was $120. The report of the Commissioner of Public Works shows that $135 were paid. The balance unaccounted for is $15. The contract on the Rusticoville bridge was let for $55. Inspection cost $10, and there was no expenditure for extras. The total amount to be paid on this bridge was therefore $65, but the Public Works report shows an expenditure of $75. What about the $10 unaccounted for? The Indian River bridge contract was let for $177. Inspection cost $20.20 There was no expenditure on extras. Thus the total amount paid would be $197.20. But the Public Works Reports shows an expenditure of $201.30, leaving $4.10 unaccounted for. Brae bridge contract was let for $399, and inspection cost $50, bringing the amount up to $449. The Report of the Commissioner of Public Works shows that $549 were expended, leaving a balance unaccounted for amounting to the snug sum of $100. Mooney's Mill Bridge, Cardigan Road, was let for $154. The inspection cost $15.40—no extras—or a total of $169.40. The Report of the Commissioner of Public Works shows that $190.90 was paid for this work, leaving $21.50 unaccounted for. Peake's Road bridge was let for $89; $10 was paid for inspection; no extras; showing the cost of said bridge to be $99. The Report of the Commissioner of Public Works shows that $138 was paid for this bridge, leaving a sum of $39 to be explained by the Commissioner. Tyne Valley bridge was let for $105, $12 was the cost of inspection, and no extras are charged. This makes a total of $117. Yet we find by the Commissioner of Public Works' report that $134 was paid for this work, or $17 that is unaccounted for.

On the item for ferries, Mr. Bell suggested that a change be made in the manner of managing the Hillsborough ferry, that it be run by subsidy instead of as at the present. The present mode has proved very unsatisfactory, and the receipts last year fell off to the extent of about $1,000.

Hon. Mr. Peters said the ferry had been run on the subsidy system and it had proved a failure. He did not agree with the system of season tickets, and had abolished them. They must have tickets based on the principle of the railway mileage tickets.

Mr. Bell repeated his suggestion regarding the running of the ferry by subsidy. He said there seemed to be great looseness in connection with the ferry; where it was he did not know. Perhaps it was in connection with the season tickets. It seemed to him that the Leader of the Government was running the party he was at the head of into the ditch by refusing to consider suggestions in the direction of economy when such were made.

After recess committee of supply was resumed.

On the item for Land Office, Mr. Shaw said he thought it would be a good idea to amalgamate the department of Public Lands when the Office of Attorney-General, thus reducing the expense.

Mr. Bell also argued in favor of retrenchment in the Land Office. He did not think the people would take kindly to taxation if the Government did not show a disposition to retrench where it was possible to do so.

On motion the speaker took the chair and the chairman reported 37 resolutions agreed to. The report was adopted.

Hon Mr Peters moved that the House go into committee of the whole to consider a resolution regarding the advisibility of imposing an assessment on real estate and polls in this Province.

Hon. Mr. McLean seconded the motion.

Hon. Mr. Gordon moved the following amendment:

Whereas the Leader of the Government during the late election, promised the people of this Province that he would not introduce or pass into law any scheme or system of taxation, without first consulting the people, on the faith of which promise a large majority of the members supporting the Government won their election. This House is therefore of opinion that it would be a gross breach of faith towards the electors of this Province to introduce any scheme of taxation without first submitting the same to the people at the polls for their approval.

Hon. Mr. Gordon supported the resolution in a brief but vigorous speech. He referred to the pre-election promises of the Leader and the candidates supporting the Government, and claimed that in view of those promises they should not impose an assessment without first consulting the people at the polls. He argued that in view of the fact that the public money had been recklessly and extravagantly expended no tax should be levied without a guarantee being given that the money thus raised would be properly expended.

Mr. Shaw seconded the motion He supported Mr. Gordon's contention, and also pointed out that the promises made by the Premier at Mount Stewart regarding this tax had not been kept.

Hon. Mr. Peters denied that he said before the election that he would consult the people at an election before imposing taxes. He did not run his election on any such grounds. Had the present Opposition been returned to power they would certainly have been obliged to bring in a tax bill. Yet they now take objections to our conduct in bringing in a similar measure.

Mr. Bell said that in his district the candidates on both sides were of the one policy, that both were agreed that a tax was necessary. He thought that from one end of the country to the other the people expected that a tax would be imposed. He did not think the people desired another election before the tax was imposed.

Mr. Arsenault spoke in favor of the amendment. He claimed that the Government had deceived the people before the election and thus secured power. The Government candidates let the people to believe that taxation would not be imposed if they were returned.

Hon. Mr. Laird said that both himself and colleague had come out in favor of taxation at the last election, arguing that the day of deficits must come. On this policy they were returned to power. He was prepared to take his share of the responsibility for the taxes passed this session.

The amendment on being put was declared lost on division, the vote standing 6 to 17.

Hon. Mr. Gordon then moved another amendment which reads as follows:

That considering the extravagance and corruption perpetrated by the Government as proven by the Public Accounts, especially in the Department of Public Works, previous to and during the last election, and the gross favoritism shown in collecting the amounts due in the Land Office, this House is of opinion that no tax act should be passed until ample guarantees be given that the money to be taken from the people in the shape of taxes will be honestly and economically expended in the interest of the whole people of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Gordon supported the resolution in a strong speech, dealing with the extravagance and gross favoritism shown by the Government, especially in the Departments of Public Works and Public Lands, and argued that no tax should be put upon the people unless a guarantee were given that the money thus raised would be honestly and economically expended.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald seconded the motion.

Mr. Arthur Peters asked what sort of a guarantee the Opposition desired.

Hon Mr Gordon—The same guarantee they gave at Ottawa, where not a cent can be spent beyond the estimates.

Mr Aitken said that not a dollar of unnecessary expenditure had been made in his district.

Mr. Shaw made a strong speech in support of the amendment proposed by Mr. Gordon. He reiterated the charge that the various departments of public service had been used for political purposes last year, and pointed out that although certain information had been asked for regarding the operations in the Land Office, the information was not yet forthcoming. Reviewing the expenditure and receipts of the Southport ferry, he pointed out that last year the receipts decreased by $1000, and expressed the opinion that something was wrong in regard to the management of that ferry. He also pointed out that, although the new steamer for this ferry was to have been ready for service last October, she was not yet ready, and asserted that favoritism had been shown in the matter of letting this contract. He showed by quoting from the statement tabled regarding the steamer that the tender of Daniel McLaren for $4,800 was passed over, and that of Angus McDonald for $6,500 (in reality the tender of Bob Clarke) was accepted. Mr McLaren would have completed the work in

(Continued on second page.)

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