

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1897.

The Budget Speech.

In our account of the Legislative proceedings will be found a report of the budget speech delivered by Premier Peters on Wednesday last. The speech was laudatory enough. Indeed, the only note of exultation was the reference to the victory won by the Premier's friends in Nova Scotia on the previous day. Hon. Mr. Peters, no doubt, considered that a reason for rejoicing; but the people of Nova Scotia will have to pay dear for that victory; indeed they have already had to put their hands deep into their pockets to maintain the millions of increased taxation and debt the Grit Provincial Government has, within the last few years saddled upon them. With all the power of the Local and Dominion Governments, and the employment of all manner of "human devices" it was not extraordinary that they obtained a renewed lease of power in Nova Scotia, as in Prince Edward Island, and elsewhere else they have held power, whether Federal, Provincial or Municipal, the Grits have been true to their traditions in piling up the public debt. Apart from this joyful note, Premier Peters' budget speech was, for the most part, extremely apologetic. It might, indeed be regarded as an acknowledgment of his numerous shortcomings in his management of our public affairs and his utter failure to redeem the many alluring promises made by him previous to the last general election. In the face of the facts and figures relative to the annual expenditure by his government, the recurring deficits, the large taxation and the accumulation of an enormous public debt, it required considerable nerve on the part of Mr. Peters to stand up and dilate on the economies practiced during his term of office. He took a great deal of credit to himself in having effected the amalgamation of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and devoted much time to demonstrating the annual saving in the expenditure for legislation in consequence of that amalgamation. It is well known that the Conservative Government did their best to abolish the Legislative Council, not to effect an anomaly such as the present Government brought about by amalgamation. It is well known that the Conservative Government did their best to abolish the Legislative Council, not to effect an anomaly such as the present Government brought about by amalgamation. It is well known that the Conservative Government did their best to abolish the Legislative Council, not to effect an anomaly such as the present Government brought about by amalgamation.

SULLIVAN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.	
1880.....	\$27,308.38
1881.....	261,275.61
1882.....	277,228.09
1883.....	277,415.30
1884.....	279,545.30
1885.....	288,517.75
1886.....	304,466.05
1887.....	288,082.13
1888.....	289,398.40
1889.....	285,004.84
PETERS GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.	
1890.....	\$304,486.41
1891.....	283,308.67
1892.....	277,415.30
1893.....	302,634.19
1894.....	310,177.20
1895.....	310,177.20
1896.....	310,177.20
1897.....	310,177.20

A comparison of the above figures will show that, in round numbers, the expenditure of the Peters' Government has been over \$300,000 a year in excess of that of the Conservative Government which preceded it. Giving the present Government every justice by deducting the increased cost for education, which may be regarded as uncontrollable, it will still appear that their annual expenditure has been about \$25,000 more than that of their predecessors in office. It was bad enough

The New Tariff.

The new tariff which the Grit Government at Ottawa had so long kept locked up in its breast, was presented to the public on Thursday last, when Hon. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, delivered his budget speech. As was generally expected, the tariff announced by Mr. Fielding is practically the same as that of the Conservative Government and like nearly every other official declaration or enactment of the present Government is a flat contradiction of the tariff plank of the Ottawa convention. There is in the new tariff no "free trade as it is in England." Far otherwise; it is just about the same kind of a tariff as Mr. Foster brought down in 1894, and probably about the same as he would now introduce were he still Finance Minister. It is true there are some few changes; but the principle is the same as that of the former tariff. Under the National Policy revisions have to be made from time to time, and changed conditions require readjustments here and there to equalize the taxation. The new tariff is the highest complicit that could be paid to the National Policy and to the Conservative who inaugurated it, notwithstanding the abuse heaped upon them. It is at the same time, another glaring instance of the Grits stealing the clothes of their opponents. In estimating the new tariff, a saving of \$300,000 had been effected. The same economical course had been pursued with regard to the Public Lands Office. In the Provincial Auditor's office they saved upwards of \$2,500 which would have been expended in the late Government remained in power. On the items of printing and advertising they had also effected a saving of over \$6,000. He thought that a comparison of the public acts of the last five years with the public acts of the five preceding years would show that the present Government had practised true economy. The Premier then proceeded to show the matters on which the Government had been compelled to spend money. He compared the cost of education for six years under the late administration and the present one, and stated that the average expenditure of the present administration was over \$8,000 more than that of their predecessors. This expenditure was uncontrollable, and everyone said it was a proper one. He thought it was the duty of the Government, no matter how it is done, to properly educate the young people. Armed with an education a boy from this Province will be well able to cope with any boy from Ontario or the United States. In regard to roads they spent little more than their predecessors, but the expenditures of the present administration had been made in a manner which was in the best interests of the country. They had now twenty-two machines, and it was their intention to go on buying them until every super-vizor had one. They were now trying to effect changes in the law regarding statute labour which would make it work in better with the road machines. The roads and bridges throughout the country had been left in a disreputable condition by the late government; but they are now in first-class order and at the same time they had actually spent \$5000 a year less than their predecessors. Now what about the wharves? The policy of the late government was to make the Federal government take these over and consequently allowed them to fall into decay. The present government had to repair these wharves, and despite all this their yearly expenditure was little more than that of their predecessors. The wharves were now in good condition, and a small expenditure would keep them so. Then took up the case of the Fisheries. These have been taken over by the present government, and a small expenditure would keep them so. Then took up the case of the Fisheries. These have been taken over by the present government, and a small expenditure would keep them so.

Provincial Legislature.

Shortly after three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, the House resumed business after the Easter recess. After routine Hon. Mr. Peters rose and delivered his budget speech. Following is a summary of his speech. He commenced by feelingly alluding to the late Hon. Alexander Laird, whose death was deeply regretted. The deceased, he pointed out, was a man of sterling integrity, a man who always endeavored to promote the best interests of the Province. He then spoke of the result of the elections in Nova Scotia, and referred in terms of exultation to the victory which had been won in that Province. Referring to our own Province, Hon. Mr. Peters pointed out that some time in the near future, probably in February or March, the present Government will have to appeal to the people to see if they are satisfied with the manner in which the country has been governed. He was quite willing to face the people and felt confident that the Government's conduct would be endorsed at the polls. He admitted that mistakes might have been made, but when those mistakes were ascertained they were not afraid to make an honest attempt to set them right. He pointed out that in September of 1893, three months before the election, he, as Leader of the Government, made a speech in the Legislature, a speech which he wished to go through the length and breadth of the province. Certain statements had been made by him on that occasion, and the policy of his party had been laid down. From the statements which he then made and the policy which he laid down he claimed that there had been no deviation. Opponents of the Government argued that they had promised to make revenue and expenditure

meet. What he did promise was that the Government would keep up public works and provide for education as such should be provided for. He stated further that the government would economize in matters in which economy could be exercised without injuring any essential public service. He claimed that they had done this. In this connection he spoke of the saving that had been effected by the abolition of the Legislative Council, claiming that by the act amalgamating the two branches upwards of \$5000 a year had been saved. During the last three years \$15,000 had thus been saved to the province, and this saving would continue for all time to come. When they came into power they also found a system of reporting in use which cost the country between \$1,000 and \$2,000 a year. They abolished this expenditure and thus saved the money that had been previously spent in that way. A saving had also been effected in the administration of justice and he claimed that during six years there was a difference of upwards of \$3,000 a year between the average expenditure of the present administration and that of the preceding one. On the items alone a saving of \$300,000 had been effected. The same economical course had been pursued with regard to the Public Lands Office. In the Provincial Auditor's office they saved upwards of \$2,500 which would have been expended in the late government remained in power. On the items of printing and advertising they had also effected a saving of over \$6,000. He thought that a comparison of the public acts of the last five years with the public acts of the five preceding years would show that the present Government had practised true economy. The Premier then proceeded to show the matters on which the Government had been compelled to spend money. He compared the cost of education for six years under the late administration and the present one, and stated that the average expenditure of the present administration was over \$8,000 more than that of their predecessors. This expenditure was uncontrollable, and everyone said it was a proper one. He thought it was the duty of the Government, no matter how it is done, to properly educate the young people. Armed with an education a boy from this Province will be well able to cope with any boy from Ontario or the United States. In regard to roads they spent little more than their predecessors, but the expenditures of the present administration had been made in a manner which was in the best interests of the country. They had now twenty-two machines, and it was their intention to go on buying them until every super-vizor had one. They were now trying to effect changes in the law regarding statute labour which would make it work in better with the road machines. The roads and bridges throughout the country had been left in a disreputable condition by the late government; but they are now in first-class order and at the same time they had actually spent \$5000 a year less than their predecessors. Now what about the wharves? The policy of the late government was to make the Federal government take these over and consequently allowed them to fall into decay. The present government had to repair these wharves, and despite all this their yearly expenditure was little more than that of their predecessors. The wharves were now in good condition, and a small expenditure would keep them so. Then took up the case of the Fisheries. These have been taken over by the present government, and a small expenditure would keep them so.

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Bankrupt Clothing

A Shade over half-price Now is your chance to buy Clothing cheap.

Eleven Hundred (1100) Pairs of Pants, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

All Good Honest Goods and well made.

Eight Hundred (800) Men's Suits, \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.75, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00.

Those Goods cannot be bought in the city for anything like the price.

Five Hundred (500) Youth's Suits from \$2.25 to \$6.00, (Size 30 to 35), to fit young men from 13 to 18.

Five Hundred (500) Children's Suits, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00.

You need to see our Clothing to appreciate the value. All of this tremendous stock is NEW and made of good strong Tweed.

We will take wool or cash in exchange.

See our Overalls, 20 to 25 per cent. less than other places.

Thousands of yards of Dress Goods at Bankrupt Prices.

Ginghams, Tickings, Table Linen, Toweling, Towels, Print, White and Grey Cottons, cheaper than ever.

PROWSE BROS., The Farmers Boys and Wonderful Cheap Men

Successful Launched.

Our Opening on Saturday, the 17th was a Success in every Respect.

Now we are giving special attention to Millinery, Capes and Dry Goods.

Miss Mutch has taken a great number of orders for HATS and BONNETS. Should you want any work done by the end of this week, kindly leave your order early.

Our Capes and Dress Goods taking well; it could not be otherwise seeing the Goods are NEW and Prices right.

Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Table Linen, Towels, Flannellettes, Corsets and all other Goods Cheap.

READY MADE CLOTHING—EXTRA VALUE.

Perkins, Sterns & Turner.

April 28, 1897.

HIGH GRADE English Manures

Superphosphate, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, Kainit, Bone and Meal, etc., etc.

These we guarantee to be the BEST and MUCH THE CHEAPEST FERTILIZERS on the market, and challenge competitors to a test.

Pamphlet, "Food for Plants," and "Principals of Profitable Farming" free on application.

AULD BROS.

April 28, '97—2m

had been obtained. The tax on the insurance companies is paid and not a word is heard about it. From the Income tax he showed that they get about \$6,000 and pointed out the people whom the tax affected. Under the previous systems all the taxes came from the farmer, but under the present system a large sum is obtained before the farmer is touched at all. The fact is the tax on the farmer is gradually decreasing, while the other taxes have gone up. He claimed that if all the taxes were taken as they stand it would be seen that year after year the taxes outside those paid by the farmer have been increased, while those on the farmer have been decreased. He then took up the statement that the Province was sunk in debt, and claimed that this was not the case. At the present time, he asserted, the total debt of the province is only \$393,945.99. Deduct the debt and it will be seen that the cash assets on hand amount to \$491,453.73. He thought there was no other small Province in Canada that could make a better showing. Looking at the cash assets he asked if it could be said that the Province was deep in debt. Besides the cash assets referred to the Government have other assets. They have three large steamers, twenty-five road machines, the Stock Farm lands, buildings and stock, besides public buildings and other property of considerable value. Last year he pointed out that they expended \$300 less than was asked for. He then referred to specific instances wherein less was expended than was estimated, and showed also wherein the estimates had been slightly increased. In the matter of ferries, despite all that had been said, the expenditure was less than was estimated. He thought all this went to show that the Government could run the country on what they proposed. They also came close to their estimated revenue, and the difference between revenue and expenditure last year was only \$14,000, the smallest for a number of years. The expenditure included \$2,700 for completing the Hillsborough, and what was paid for several new bridges as well as what was expended for road machines. Outside of these revenue and expenditure had been made to meet. Take out the capital account, and last year there was a surplus of \$3,300. The amount realized from commercial travellers' and income taxes will probably be larger this year than last. The ordinary revenue this year will be about \$727,000, and before the House rose he hoped to be able to show that there will be no deficit.

The estimated revenue was as follows:

Domestic Subsidy.....\$182,176

Public Lands.....22,000

Commercial Travellers.....4,000

Incorporated Companies.....4,900

Probationers' Fees.....6,500

Registry Offices.....2,300

County Courts.....1,300

Provincial Secretary's Fees.....600

WHAT ARE YOU Waiting For?

Our buyer has just returned from Europe. Here is a few of the Choice Bargains He has placed in our store.

Capes made of good cloth, 108 inches wide, in Fawn, Black, Brown and Blue, \$1.00

Capes made of fine Box Cloth, 110 inches wide, applique worked in corners, all colors, 1.05

Dress Goods, new shot lustrs, 42 inches wide, six beautiful new shades, per yard, 39c.

Black Figured Mohair Dress Goods, in scroll and small effects, 40 inches wide, very lustrous, 29c.

Wash Dress Goods, 17 inch crinkles, in all the new shades, good heavy goods, at 6c.

Ladies' Corset Covers, made of good strong cotton, well made and finished, each 18c.

Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, made of a standard cotton, trimmed embroidery, per pair, 25c.

Ladies' White Cotton Night Gowns, made of heavy cotton, trimmed, tuck lace and tucks, all sizes, 60c.

Millinery—A grand display of the choicest hats and bonnets, at our own special prices.

Untrimmed Hats for ladies, misses and children, a royal pretty lot, come and get prices.

STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

A By-Law for allowing a Rate of Discount on the assessments on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes for the current year ending the thirty first day of December, A. D. 1897.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—
1st. A discount at the rate of two and one-half per cent shall be allowed to all taxpayers who shall, on or before the first day of July next, A. D. 1897, pay to the City Clerk, at his office, the taxes severally due by them for the current year on Real Estate and Personal Property for civic purposes.
(Sgd.) W. E. DAWSON, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.
H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

A By-Law for levying and specifying the rate of assessment on Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of Charlottetown for general civic purposes under Statute 51, Victoria, Chapter 12.

Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Charlottetown as follows:—
1st. The rate of assessment on Real Estate for general civic purposes under Statute for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Real Estate, as assessed by the Assessors of the said City of Charlottetown in the General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll, made and duly returned by them on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1897.
2nd. The rate of assessment on Personal Property for such Water Works Fund for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the rate of one-eighth of one per cent on every dollar of the value of Personal Property as assessed by the Assessors of the said City in the said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll, made and duly returned by them on the fourth day of March, A. D. 1897.
3rd. The amount of Poll Tax to be paid by every person returning by the said Assessors in said General Assessment Book and Valuation Roll as liable thereto for such Water Works Fund under said Statute for the year commencing the first day of January, A. D. 1897, and ending the thirty-first day of December, 1897, is hereby specified and fixed at the sum of Ten Cents (10c.) on the poll of every person so assessed and returned as aforesaid.
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(Sgd.) W. E. DAWSON, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown.
H. M. DAVISON, City Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works, on Tuesday, the 11th day of May, 1897, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing directors and the general transaction of business.
LEMUFL MCKAY, Secretary.

GREAT CARPET SALE.
JAMES PATON & CO.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS. Curtains.
JAMES PATON & CO.

30 DAYS SALE. FARMERS, NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.
JAMES PATON & CO.

Best English Hemp Carpets.
JAMES PATON & CO.

Union Best Scotch Carpets.
JAMES PATON & CO.

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