THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 4, 1886.

A Political Review.

On the eve of an election we frequently find Grit journals making statements calculated to mislead electors, at a time when they need the clearest information that they can obtain on questions which are of the deepest interest to them. It is the same at the present time. We are met on all sides with the old refrain of extravagance and corruption, and mal-administration, on the part of the Government, of the affairs entrusted to their management.

We intend, as concisely as possible, to review the actions of the two parties now seeking the support of the electors of this Province, and to show our Opposition friends, as well as any wavering misguided voter, that no Government was ever more worthy the confidence of the people, more entitled to gratitude for the work they have already performed, and better qualified to carry to a successful issue the great local questions now agitating the country, than the present Local Government. We propose, by careful comparative statements, compiled from the Public Accounts of the years we are reviewing, to show the falsity of the teachings of the Opposition. It is a well known fact that figures, when only partially quoted, can be manipulated to some party purpose and party interests, and this, it is needless to say, has been time and again the practice of the Opposition. We will endeavor, however, to tell the whole truth by facts and figures which will not admit of dispute, which we have carefully compiled from the only authentic source, the Public Accounts, for the use and information of those whose callings do not afford them sufficient leisure to examine such records for themselves. We hope to awaken them to the falsity of Grit teachings, and to confirm their wavering political faith, if among them there be any doubting Thomases. We wish to assist them in breaking away from the song of the siren, sing he over so sweetly.

We ask a careful perusal of the following comparative statements, which we submit to the electors of this Province with the greatest confidence, believing that their criticisms will be favorable to the government which has done the greater amount of good for the country, which has been the more economical in the expenditure of public funds, which has drawn so little from your pockets in the shape of direct taxation, and which has faithfully carried out the work they were returned to Parliament to accomplish. We believe, having the greatest confidence in your intelligence and good judgment, that you will again return them, by an overwhelming majority.

In the following review we have included the year 1879 as altogether under the present Government. This is, in a great measure, unfair to ourselves, as the Davies' government was in power during a small part of that year, and their expenditures were at the extravagant rates which were discarded the moment the present Government came into office. Had we left that year out of our calculations, the comparison would have been all the more favorable to the present Government, who, having had to shoulder the indebtedness of the Davies' administration at that date, will not mind relieving that unfortunate government of any embarassment which might ensue if they were charged with those unhappy first two months of 1879. We wish to give them every advantage we consistently can, knowing that we have taken up a position impregnable to all batteries they can bring to bear on our intrenchments.

REVENUE.

TOTAL REVENUE.

Let us first compare the amounts of revenue actually received under the late and present governments, and see which had the most money to carry on the public business of the Province.

In the two years they were in power, the Davies' government collected:—

In 1877	$326,274.64
" 1878	312,684.34
Total	$638,958.98
An average of	319,479.49

In the seven years the Sullivan Government have been in power, the receipts were, in

1879	$285,062.05
1880	269,603.38
1881	275,380.34
1882	233,464.91
1883	228,168.75
1884	280,271.23
1885	248,222.44
Total	$1,820,173.10
An average of	260,024.72

or a yearly average of $59,454.77 less than the Davies' Government received.

PUBLIC LANDS.

From Public Lands the Davies' Government received, in

1877	$78,686.62
1878	54,379.42
Total	$133,066.04
An average of $66,533.02, while the Sullivan Government received:	
In 1879	$ 44,812.72
" 1880	54,361.09
" 1881	64,831.75
" 1882	46,130.62
" 1883	51,351.03
" 1884	46,033.74
" 1885	37,778.04
Total	$345,298,99

An average of $49,328.42, or $17,204.60 less per year than the Davies Government, showing that the present Government does not act the part of an exacting and rigorous landlord.

ASSESSMENT.

Taking up the question of taxation, we find that the following amounts, including arrears, were collected by the respective Governments:

Under Davies Government,—

In 1877	$51,610.59
" 1878	34,216.32
Total in two years	$85,826.91
An average of $42,913.45.	

Under Sullivan Government,—

In 1879	$24,318.52
" 1880	24,922.57
" 1881	29,034.22
Total in three years	$78,275.31
An average of $26,091.77.	

You will observe that the present Government collected by assessment, during the seven years they have been in power, just $3,634.18 less than their predecessors did in the two years in which they held power. The year 1881 was the last in which any assessment was levied, though the amount of $3,663.59 of arrears was collected in 1882, and $253.83 in 1883. The policy on which the present Government appealed to the people in 1882 included the repeal of the Assessment Act. They had paid off the debt left by the late Government, and with a surplus of $14,104.83 for the previous year, they felt that they were in a position to fulfil the pledges made in 1879, and to carry on the administration of affairs for years to come, without levying any further direct taxation, by collecting debts due the Province by the Dominion Government. They were returned by a respectable majority, and have kept their pledges to the electors.

WHAT DOES DIRECT TAXATION MEAN

to the people of this Island, but a premium upon their labor? The rich, or at least independent farmers, who have bought out their lands and paid heavy taxes during the Davies *regime*, ought now to have a rest from tax paying, while the poor man, who has yet to complete the purchase of his land, is enabled, by the abolition of taxation—which Mr. Sullivan has rendered possible and actual by wise economy and clear-headed statesmanship—to set aside a greater annual amount towards redemption of his land. So both, rich and poor, owe the present Government their support, if for no other consideration than the one to which your attention has just been drawn.

Have you had to put your hands in your pockets and pay direct taxes during the past four years? No. Then why borrow trouble? Why not support the present administration till they forfeit your confidence? You rose in your might, in 1879, when the Davies-Stewart combination had taxed you beyond forbearance, and hurled them from power. The same mighty force is still left you, should the Sullivan Government desert their present platform and resort to direct taxation. You can then deal with them as you did with their predecessors, the moment a better policy is enunciated by another party. But until the Government of to-day do forfeit your confidence, why should you transfer your allegiance to a party which, so far as tried, has proved a failure?

REFUNDS.

The Davies Government drew from this source in

1877	$ 3,794 96
1878	37,480 95
Total	$41,275 91
An average of $20,637.95.	

The present Government drew in

1879	$ 39,700 52
1880	17,569 78
1881	4,436 78
1882	5,050 20
1883	nil.
1884	53,222 19
1885	24,240 00
Total	$144,219 47

An average of $20,602.78, or $35.23 less per year than their predecessors, notwithstanding all the talk of the Opposition journals concerning "windfalls." The policy of the Sullivan Government is to go on collecting amounts still due us by the Dominion, and thus to avoid direct taxation for many years to come. The policy of the Davies Government included not only the collection of "windfalls," but taxes as well. As Mr. Davies did collect refunds, why could he not do without taxation?

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It will be observed that no fees were collected from this institution by the late Government, while, beginning with the year 1880, the present Government has collected therefrom fees amounting to $6,498.54, or an average for the last six years of $1,083.09.

We need not enlarge upon the remaining items of revenue, and will pass on to consider a few items of the

EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

The grand total expenditure under the Davies Government was:—

In 1877	$ 331,632.13
In 1878	334,133.29
Total	$665,765.42
An average of $332,882.71, while under the Sullivan Government it was:—	
In 1879	$ 313,845.27
" 1880	257,308.38
" 1881	261,275.51
" 1882	257,228.03
" 1883	270,477.40
" 1884	279,545.35
" 1885	266,317.75
	$1,905,997.69

An average of $272,285.38, or an average of $60,597.33 less per year than it cost to carry on the Davies Administration. Yet we hear from the Opposition the mournful wail of ruin, the old song that the Sullivan Government is extravagant and wasteful, and that the people long for a change of rulers, as the Israelites of old longed for the flesh pots of Egypt. $60,000 a year saved has no weight in the minds of such political economists.

DEFICITS.

"But," cry the Opposition journals, "look at the deficits." By all means let us do so, for the Davies Government, with its much heavier receipts, had deficits during its brief life:—

In 1877 a deficit of	$ 5,357.49
" 1878 a deficit of	21,448.95
Add outstanding accounts for Teachers' Salaries and Supplements to Dec. 31st, 1878, amounts due Asylum Contractors, Public Works and Road Service, Printing, &c.	52,415.65
Total	$79,222.09
An average of $39,611.04	
Then take the deficits under the present Government:—	
In 1879	$ 28,783.22
" 1882	23,763.12
" 1883	42,308.65
" 1885	18,095.31
	$112,950.30
Deduct Surplus 1880	$12,295.00
" 1881	14,104.83
" 1884	725.88
	27,125.71
Total	$85,824.59

An average of $12,260.65 for the seven years of their Administration, or an average of $27,350.39 less per year of a deficit than the previous Government had. Surely then a small balance against the Province should be the very last thing the Grits should speak of.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

This branch of the public service cost in

1877	$ 27,084.69
1878	30,304.76
Total	$57,389.45
An average of $28,694.72.	
Under the present Government it cost in	
1879	$ 26,612 17
1880	20,440 78
1881	20,675 33
1882	18,469 24
1883	18,297 87
1884	19,422 62
1885	19,763 08
Total	$143,681 09

An average of $20,525.87, or an annual saving of $8,168.85. The expenditure in this department is large, but, as shown above, the Sullivan Government have largely diminished it, and shown their desire for further reduction by the bill to expedite business in the Supreme Court, passed in the House of Assembly last session, but rejected by the Legislative Council, which the Grits so dearly love.

S. M. Brown.

THE MOTHERLAND.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Liverpool As It Was And Is.

A Racy Letter from Rev. James Carruthers.

How strange one feels after many years to wander in the same old haunts, to walk up and down and be as though he had never been there. How soon we forget? How soon we are forgotten? I cannot pen feelings so we must pass to matters of fact. We landed in Liverpool after one of the worst nights I ever spent in the Irish Sea. It seemed to indicate the state of men's minds on the Irish question. Once landed we were brought face to face with docks, warehouses, customs officers and German emigrants. What strides Liverpool has made within the last few years. As I look at it I cannot help pondering over a story, which, I suppose, few in the city care to remember, they are too busy; we only who meditate store them away. It went something like this: "In the year 1567 a man Jas. Byrnie by name was fined by the magistrate for daring to open a shop and retail wares on week days, not being a free man, nor having the license of the town to sell." The people were staunch protectionists in those days, but the town did not flourish withall; for in a petition to Queen Elizabeth about this time the town is described as "Her Majesty's poor decayed town."

For many a long year Liverpool slumbered and only woke up in reality this century. It is but little over 50 years ago since the first omnibusses began to run in the town, and not much longer than a century ago bear baiting was practised round St. George's Church at the top of Lord St. We may, therefore, speak of Liverpool as young, modern, garish; it has grown so fast that of it more than any other place I know you may say that it has obliterated its past. One cannot think of the good town as being aught else than a busy mart for the world's merchandise. Yet Liverpool has another side, at least I have more than once heard the knowing ones say so. I do not know what it is, for the records are dim. These good people go back to the Saxons for it, and the Saxons were good people, and in reckoning descent we always like to stop just where the most respectability is. Whatever it may have been certainly a century has nearly wiped it out. Old things have passed away. The towering warehouses and crowded streets have so obliterated it in the city that we must needs go outside the town if we would read the olden story.

The people were all smiles when we landed and I could not at first understand why, for my experience has ever been that Liverpool does not take time to smile unless freights have gone up, but the reason was that Her Majesty had paid them a visit, and as this is but the second time she has been pleased to honor them, I suppose that they have reason to regard the second visit as conferring exceptional distinction on the city. But there was more than all this. Here is the "Daily,": "We believe that this is the first occasion on which the Queen has slept under any roof, other than those of her own castles, except when on the Continent." Her Majesty had left before we arrived, so that I did not see the show, but I can imagine from former ones how it must have passed off. How will I then begin? Likely some one has written up the occasion in something like the following: "It was a dull morning, the clouds lowered gloomily, and the wind blowing from the northeast, swept coldly and cheerlessly through the streets." Then I would run somewhat in this strain: "The moments fly by, and the crowd begin to assemble; and notwithstanding the rain the throngs increased at a rapid rate and locomotion begins to quicken. The long man lengthens his long strides; the short man runs and puffs; the fat man waddles and wheezes and boys halloo and duck in and out the crowd, women clasp their infants closer to them, and fathers raise little urchins on their shoulders. They come! They come! Eager forms press forward to catch the first glimpse; the mounted police with licensed cruelty backing their horses meanwhile upon the most advanced." But I must not forget that I was not there and restrain my fancy.

It was "Royal weather," which meant rain, and one gentleman said to me: "Just think of it; Her Majesty sat in an open carriage all the time, and went down the river too." I did think of it, and had I been in authority I think I would have said, "May it please Your Majesty . . . and at your age . . . it is really too bad. I am sure Your Majesty will catch cold."

The event which brought the Queen to Liverpool was the Shipperies Exhibition, which she came to open. This novel scheme was originally conceived by His Worship the Mayor during the first few months of his holding the office of Chief Magistrate of the city. I am unable to state the exact reasons which led to the origin of the idea, but so far as the public are concerned the first step towards holding an international exhibition was made on the 23rd February, 1885. On that date a private meeting was held at the Town Hall to consider the scheme. This was attended by the leading men of the city, who gave their hearty support to the proposal, and elected the Mayor, Mr. David Radcliffe (now Sir David) to the position of Chairman of the General Council, which was formed at the same meeting. On that occasion the Shipperies was intended to be much more local and restricted than that into which it subsequently developed. After this the scheme was brought before the City Council, where it received cordial support. For a few months the idea was slowly developed, but nothing very definite occurred until later on in the year. The success of the scheme was, however, largely assured, when the Queen made a promise to come to Liverpool and open the Exhibition in person. Some time after this a meeting of foreign Consuls was held, to discuss the best means of bringing the proposed Exhibition under the notice of foreign Governments. The Consuls present at that meeting promised that their respective countries would cordially co-operate in the object of the Exhibition, namely, to collect from all countries the most ample material possible to illustrate the development from the earliest times of navigation and means of travelling, and the present most approved methods of manufacture, and this is known here as the "Shipperies Exhibition," which, for the time being, all Liverpool patronizes.

I do not know what the exhibits really are, as I have not had time to run down. One feature of it, however, is the Great Eastern, which, I believe, is to go to Gibralter, to be there set solemnly apart as a coal scow. But I must away north, where, in Edinburgh, there is another exhibition, and one which is more important to me—the Church Assemblies—which meet on the 20th.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 4th inst., the wife of W. G. Gillespie, of a daughter.

LUMBER.

AT Auction, on Pownal Wharf on SATURDAY, 5th inst., at 6 o'clock, p. m.:—

5,000 feet jointed Pine, planed one side.
2,800 do matched, do two sides.
4,500 do do do one side.
4,000 do shipping do do do
900 do Spruce Shelving, planed two sides.
2,600 do small Pine, planed one side.
500 do 5-8 Boat Boards, planed two sides.
4,700 do Pine Boards, planed one side.
800 do Matched Spruce—dry, and in first class order, per Schr. "Quick Step."

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Auctioneer.

June 4—2i

The Celebrated Stallion "ALL RIGHT,"

WILL be in Charlottetown every THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY morning until 7 o'clock.

PEDIGREE—"All Right" was sired by Taggart's Abdallah, he by Farmers' Beauty, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury, he by Justin Morgan, Dam sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, he by Abdallah, he by Mambrino, he by Messenger. The dam of Rysdyk's Hambletonian was the Charles Kent mare, she by imported Belfounder. The granddam was a Messenger mare.

Of All Right's colts nothing need be said, as they are too well known in this country, and Black Pilot 2 33¼ has proved the excellence of All Right's blood from Maine to Prince Edward Island. His sire was one of the best of the Morgans; and his dam was by the great and unrivalled Rysdyk's Hambletonian This is the cream of good breeding.

TERMS: $25.00 for the season with the privilege to return free next year if the mare does not prove to be with foal. Settlement to be made by Cash or Note at time of first service.

NEWTON LEE,
Owner.

Summerside, April 27, 1886—3i wy tf

Liberal Candidates.

3rd District, Queen's County.

A CONVENTION for selecting Candidates to contest the Third District of Queen's County, in the Liberal interests, at the coming election, will be held at the Reform Association Rooms, Caneron Block, Charlottetown, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, instant, at 1.30 o'clock, p. m.

The several Reform Associations throughout the District are requested to nominate delegates to the convention.

THOMAS W. DODD,
President Reform Association of Queen's County.

June 4, 1886—1i

PARKER HOUSE Baking Powder.

THIS splendid and wholesome BAKING POWDER we will sell during the month of June at

HALF PRICE,

in order to get every family to give it a trial, as we know it will

Give Satisfaction,

and lead to a

LARGE DEMAND.

IT MERITS A TRIAL.

☞ SOLD ONLY IN BULK.

BEER & GOFF

Ch'town, June 3, 1886.

$8,000 City Debentures.

TENDERS will be received at the City Clerk's office up to noon of

Thursday, 10th June, Inst.,

for the purchase of Eight Thousand Dollars, Debentures of the City of Charlottetown, or any part thereof. For further particulars apply to the City Clerk.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

By order,
A. H. MACPHERSON,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, June 2, '86—2i

OPENED TO-DAY

— AT THE —

LONDON HOUSE!

American White Shirts,
do Linen Collars,
Fancy Regatta Shirts,
French Dress Goods,
Taffithe and Lisle Gloves,
Ladies' and Children's Hosiery.

HARRIS & STEWART,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, June 4, 1886.

JUNE.

MILLINERY AND DRY GOODS

BEER BROS QUEEN STREET

Dress Goods and the Latest Novelties in Trimmings.

Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, Parasols, Frillings, &c.

Every Department is full of the Newest Goods, at Popular Prices. Our Millinery Department is too well known to need puffing.

☞ Good Goods, Latest Styles and Lowest Prices at

BEER BROS.

Ch'town, May 29, 1886.

GREAT ATTRACTION

— AT —

JAS. PATON & CO'S.

IN our Circular last January, we announced that under the new name we would keep up the reputation of the old firm, by selling GOOD GOODS at Lowest Prices Our customers have found us true to our word and have taken advantage of the cheap lines in all classes of

DRY GOODS

that we have put before them.

We offer this week some very special lines in PRINTS, PARASOLS, SUNSHADES and DRESS GOODS. All other departments are full of best goods at bottom prices.

Our Carpet Department is, without doubt, the best in this city. All the patterns we show are confined to ourselves, and cannot be bought elsewhere. Don't buy before seeing our stock.

You will save money and save time by coming direct to

JAS. PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, May 17, 1886.

Farmer Hard Luck:—"What will I do? My family give me no peace on account of the Boots I bring them. They say they are leaky and don't wear."

Farmer Good Fortune:—"My friend, you are right; bad Boots do bring trouble. The Boots I buy give wife and children great satisfaction. If you want to astonish and please your family buy your next Boots at

DORSEY GOFF & CO.,"

Ch'town, March 23, 1885.