

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 1, 1885.

The Provincial Budget.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan usually delivers a clear, forcible and convincing budget speech. He has, of course, a very great advantage over his opponents; he has a good case,—they have a very bad one.

Last evening he pointed out in the first place that the Government have for years been struggling with the debt contracted by their predecessors; that the surplus at the end of 1884 was nearly a thousand dollars; and that the debt was consequently by so much less than it was at the end of last year.

Then he dealt with the charge that his estimate of the expenditure of last year had proved erroneous. In this connection, he referred, in a humorous vein, to the old-time way his opponents had of making up their estimates. They put down "a sum sufficient" for almost everything. For education "a sum sufficient," for printing and stationery "a sum sufficient,"—a pretty large sum too,—for interest "a sum sufficient," for West Point lighthouse "a sum sufficient"—and so on. In point of fact they gave themselves carte blanche to expend as much as they chose; and they could always claim that they had not exceeded their estimates. But now each item of expenditure is estimated at a stated sum, which the Government can not properly exceed—unless there be extraordinary circumstances to justify them in doing so. When making up his estimates last year, he had expressly stated that it was quite possible they might be exceeded by reason of unforeseen circumstances over which the Government could have no control. This statement proved true. Last season was exceedingly wet—rain was incessant;—and the extraordinary expenditure on bridges carried away by freshets was consequently \$8,690.60 more than the estimate. The same cause made necessary extraordinary repairs upon the roads, to the amount of \$8,122.97 over the estimate. Thus the heavy rains of last year—which could neither be foreseen nor prevented by the Government—made necessary an additional expenditure of nearly \$17,000. Then it was found, after the estimates of last year were made up, that the ferry steamers required an extraordinary outlay for repairs of \$4,034.59. Again, last year the Hospital for the Insane cost more than it did in any previous year. No less than eighteen lunatics were admitted to the asylum in one week; and the additional cases necessarily called for additional expenditure, so that it was no wonder the expenditure on that institution exceeded the estimates by \$1,084.25. Again, an extraordinary expenditure of \$1,222.52 was incurred for the repair of the old Provincial Building. The cost of education, over which the Government have no control, was \$4,409 more than that of the previous year; and there were bonuses to teachers, etc., making in all upwards of \$28,000 of extraordinary expenditure, incurred by reason of the weather and other things which the Government could not control. On the other hand the Land Office yielded \$6,000 less than in the previous year—a circumstance also due in great part to the weather, which damaged the crops of many of those indebted to the Government for the freehold of their farms, making the difference on account of extraordinary and unforeseen circumstances, \$34,000. But for these circumstances the estimates of last year would have been, as nearly as possible, accurate.

Mr. Sullivan then compared his estimates with those of Mr. Davies' showing that while he was as nearly as possible correct, Mr. Davies had been out to the tune of \$48,840 in one year, and \$71,438.30 in the other though there were no untoward circumstances in his case. Yet Mr. Davies came down to the House smiling, and his friends applauded!

In passing, Mr. Sullivan referred particularly to the great cost of the Educational Department, and said there is no Province in Canada, no State in America, no country in Europe the Government of which expends as much on education, in proportion to wealth and population, as this Island. In 1878, Mr. Davies expended for education but \$65,000, while last year the expenditure was \$105,185.09.

But while the expenditure on account of education has so largely increased, the expenditures have been reduced under the present Government by sums amounting in the aggregate to \$107,159.89. Mr. Sullivan defied the Leader of the Opposition to prove that this statement is not true.

Instead of heaping on taxation, as their predecessors did, the present Government set about collecting the debts due the Province; and for this they were taunted and ridiculed by the Opposition, and called "jolly beggars" by the Opposition Press. But, Mr. Sullivan said, he had yet to learn that if there is any disgrace attaching to a Government which lays claim to debts due the people, and presses for payment in a dignified way. As a result of their efforts, and in spite of the taunts of the Opposition, they had obtained from the Dominion Government in the first place a refund of \$22,000 on account of penitentiary criminals, and in the second place a refund of \$77,462 on account of piers and wharves; and in the

third place, the Dominion Government have accepted the duty of maintaining the cost of the piers they have taken over. The Dominion Government generously threw in the tolls the Local Government had received from the piers, which, in strict justice, they might have claimed. These amounted to upwards of \$8,000, and swelled the amount received by the Government to \$85,467.79. In addition to this amount, the Dominion Government have already voted sums for the repair of piers which make, up to the present time, a total sum of about \$105,000 received by the people of this Province as a result of the efforts of those whom the Patriot contemptuously called "the jolly beggars."

Mr. Sullivan then adverted to the assets of the Province. In doing so he was not, as he had been all along, fortified by the statements of the public accounts. Mr. Sullivan referred to the friendly hint of THE EXAMINER that it would be well to have in the public accounts a comprehensive and reliable statement of assets and liabilities; and expressed regret that a capital account had not been opened when the Province entered Confederation. Every intelligent person who listened to Mr. Sullivan's budget, must have been convinced that the want of a statement such as that suggested by THE EXAMINER, was the one thing needful to a proper understanding of the whole subject. Mr. Sullivan did the best he could under the circumstances; and he was, no doubt, well within the mark when he said that the public property of the Province was worth "upwards of a million of dollars," and pointed to the Stock Farm, the Hospital for the Insane, the Provincial Buildings, the Court Houses scattered over the length and breadth of the Island. But he had, admittedly, no data upon which he could rely. The absence of a statement of assets leaves him and the people at sea; and permits each person to give to the subject the coloring that he prefers. The Government should make such a thing impossible. Mr. Sullivan was, however, in a position to state that the Province has now, as cash assets at Ottawa, exactly \$1,027,896.21, which is satisfactory.

Mr. Sullivan guarded his statement of the estimates as he did last year. Something may, he said, happen which will cause a larger expenditure or a smaller revenue. But the estimates had been made with great care and after consultation with the Commissioner of Public Works. The expenditure of the year will, it is estimated, amount to \$252,552.22, as shown by the table submitted to the House and the country. The receipts will, it is estimated, be as follows:

Dominion Subsidy	\$173,537.31
Public Lands	50,000.00
Provincial Secretary's Office	1,000.00
Prothonotary's Office	1,500.00
Registry of Deeds	5,500.00
County Courts	2,600.00
Hospital for the Insane	1,500.00
Prince of Wales College	100.00
Private Bills	100.00
Pedlar's Licenses	1,000.00
Vendor's Licenses	300.00
Fines & Penalties	100.00
	\$236,637.31

In addition to this, there will be received from the Dominion Government on account of piers, \$24,240.00, making the total receipts \$260,877.31, and leaving a surplus of about \$8,000. If this estimate prove correct, the balance against the Province at the end of next year will be reduced to about \$44,000 as against \$81,520.90 which the Davies administration left to be carried by the present Government.

Mr. Sullivan referred briefly to the fact that while the late Government raised taxes at a cost of 18 per cent., the present Government impose no taxes, and obtain the advances they may want from time to time at the Banks for 6 per cent., thus saving to the people no less than 12 per cent.

He also referred to the fact that while the deposits in the Savings Bank were but \$371,074.32 on the 30th June, 1878, they amounted to no less than \$1,412,694.96 at the end of June, 1884; and he claimed that this large increase was due in some measure to the remission of taxes by the present Government. If the late Government were in power, our farmers would now, he said, be bearing direct taxation amounting from \$10 to \$30 each per year.

Mr. Sullivan also called to mind Mr. Davies' telegram from Ottawa during the election contest in Belfast on February last. In that telegram Mr. Davies declared that Mr. Sullivan's statement about the piers money was untrue. The result has proved who told the truth in that matter; and he had good authority for stating that before Mr. Davies sent his telegram, S. R. Hector Langevin had made him aware of the truth.

In conclusion, Mr. Sullivan said that the Government hoped to make up the balance which would remain against the Province at the end of next year, by further amounts obtained from the Dominion Government in settlement of the just claims of the Province.

THE Percheron Stallion Duroc, referred to in yesterday's issue, is owned by Messrs. Benjamin Hearz and Wm S. McKie of this city. He was selected by the last named gentleman in New York on arrival from France, where he was bred.

THE Logan tannery at Pictou, which has been in the hands of the Pictou Bank for some time past, has been purchased by a local syndicate and will be immediately started under the management of John Logan to run to its fullest capacity.

ENGINEERS.—A full attendance is requested at the Drill Shed this evening (Wednesday) at 8 p.m., sharp. By order, A. Horn, Lieut.

THE RIEL REBELLION

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THE HALF-BREEDS' DEMANDS.

The bill of rights adopted by the half-breeds at a public meeting at St. Laurent in September, and which they claim has been ignored by the government, demands: (1) The sub-division into provinces of the Northwest territories; (2) the half-breeds to receive the same grants and other advantages as the Manitoba half-breeds; (3) patents to be issued at once to the colonists in possession; (4) the sale of half a million acres of Dominion lands, the proceeds to be applied to the establishment in the half-breed settlements of schools, hospitals, and such like institutions, and to the equipment of the poorer half-breeds with seed grain and implements; (5) the reservation of a hundred townships of swamp land for distribution among the children of half-breeds during the next 120 years; (6) a grant of at least \$1,000 for the maintenance of an institution to be conducted by the nuns in each half-breed settlement; and (7) better provision for the support of the Indians. This last item was inserted by Riel in order to please Poundmaker, a turbulent Indian chief, whose band has since made common cause with the half-breeds.

The Halifax Herald's Ottawa correspondent says: "The justification of Sir John's reticence about which Mr. Blake complained, comes in the shape of the telegram from Col. Irvine, on the 28th inst. It will be seen from that telegram that matters were serious and that secrecy was an important factor in the affair. The Riel men thought that Col. Irvine would take the trail direct to Fort Carleton and were waiting at Duck Lake, near the south Saskatchewan to prevent them crossing at the point. Col. Irvine, however, took the trail through Birch hills and by making the detour circumvented the rebels and reached Fort Carleton by way of the Prince Albert settlement. It seems somewhat strange that Crozier should have ventured to march to Duck Lake before the arrival of Irvine's force, as it was important that at the first brush with the rebels there should be nothing bearing the appearance of repulse. Probably Crozier felt strong enough with the 100 mounted police and the 40 civilians to cope unaided with the enemy. Possibly, also, scouts had arrived, informing him of the success of Col. Irvine's attempt to cross the river, and he (Crozier) thought the attack upon the enemy in the front was necessary to enable Col. Irvine to traverse in safety the intervening district and reach the fort. The first and most essential point was to prevent the rebels engaging Irvine's force and hindering the junction. That junction has been effected. Whether the loss of twelve men killed and eleven wounded was a stern necessity, it is impossible at present to say. The public may rest assured of this, namely, that the junction has been effected, which is the great point. The volunteers from Prince Albert have suffered a great loss considering their numbers. They must have exposed themselves with great courage and determination. We mourn the loss of the brave men, twelve in number, who were shot down by the rebels. Their blood cries from the ground against the murderers, and their deaths will be avenged seven-fold. The government force is now entrenched, and as soon as a consultation is had and a plan arranged we may expect decisive steps to be taken to crush once for all the rebellion which the fanatic Riel has instigated for his own selfish purpose.

THE SCENE OF THE DISTURBANCE.

Captain Seath, of the 6th fusiliers, had occasion to pay a visit to the Northwest Territories in November, 1883, and traversed the entire country around Carlton, Prince Albert and the district round about where the trouble at present exists. He thinks that the fort would not be difficult to capture on account of its situation, which is upon low-lying ground surrounded by hills, from which an enemy would have little trouble in pouring a very hot fire upon the beleaguered garrison. Moreover, it is a weak concern at best, unworthy to be called a fort and just now is in a very dispirited condition, pregnable to a force of comparatively little strength. The region stretching between Prince Albert and Duck Lake is inhabited largely by half-breeds, though in the immediate vicinity of Prince Albert there are a great many English settlers, and doubtless a body of at least five hundred of these could quickly be raised to march against the insurgents. The latter are, almost all of them, well armed, none being found without their trusty rifle or shot gun, and although they are not the most industrious or hard working people in the world, they would make a desperate fight, if thoroughly aroused. A difficulty presents itself which would prove a considerable hindrance to the rapid despatch of troops to the scene of the rising, and that is the great distance, nearly 276 miles, from the nearest station of the railway at Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert, together with the unfavorable season of the year and condition of the ground for transporting men. Riel seems to have taken advantage of all these circumstances, and will profit by his knowledge of the country. The spring freshets and swollen streams will soon begin to show themselves, and these, with the soft condition of the ground consequent upon the thawing of the snow, will make a march across the prairie one of the utmost difficulty. Wagon wheels disappear entirely into the mud at such seasons, and it would be manifestly impossible to drag guns over the yielding loam. In fact, the country, in the spring, would be one of the hardest imaginable to operate in and handle troops of even the lightest description.

RIEL'S HEADQUARTERS.

Riel's mother and brothers reside at St. Vital, a short distance south of Winnipeg, but, with the exception of his mother, none of them knew anything of his movements. The half-breed settlement extends 26 miles from Dumont's crossing to Carleton, a distance of 17 miles, passing through Duck Lake. St. Laurent is the name applied to the half-breed settlement referred to. There is a Catholic church four miles down the river and one at Duck Lake. Riel is understood to have made his headquarters at Batoche crossing. He is thought to be the leader, as he was captain in the buffalo hunts for many years. He is a bold and energetic man, and he was in the habit of

going to Buffalo hunting across the lines had many encounters with the Sacres, Pigan, and Blood Indians on the American side. It is estimated that there is at least one thousand men and adults among the half-breeds in that section. They raise cattle farms a little, and are described as being generally in good condition.

FORT CARLETON

lies in a hollow on the south bank of the North Saskatchewan. The only buildings in the place are the fort and a house to the east of the fort about fifty yards, occupied by Hon. Lawrence Clarke. There are no residences in the place save the mounted police and Hudson Bay officials. The fort lies about fifty yards from the river on a flat, a bluff rising behind it to the height of 200 feet above the level of the river.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Northern Light.

Sir,—It is cause of great disappointment that the Northern Light is still unable to get out of her winter quarters in Georgetown harbor, and shows conclusively that it is not the proper place to run her at all times, and more especially to lay her up for the winter, when the port of Souris is just as convenient and available at all seasons of the year.

If she had been laid up here this winter she should have gone to sea at any time the weather was favorable, and in all probability could have been making regular trips for the last fortnight, as there is scarcely any ice to be seen, all open water as far as the eye can reach.

Another great advantage to travellers and shippers, if she ran here early and late in the seasons, would be that she could get right to the Railway wharf, and save all the annoyance and expense of hauling freight and passengers a long way on the ice, which cannot be avoided at times when it is not possible for her to get to the wharf in Georgetown.

I hope the powers that be, and those interested, will see the propriety of giving this route a fair trial, and there is no doubt but the results will prove satisfactory.

Yours truly,  
NEPTUNE.  
Souris, March 31, 1885.

DRUG CLERK.

WANTED—A Clerk of some years experience, competent to dispense and keep books; must be well recommended. Apply to  
DR. DARRACH,  
Kensington, P. E. I., April 1—2w cad

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the good-will and business of Messrs. Wheatley & Sons, and having taken their stall in the Market, is prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their custom. I have also opened out a Meat and Provision Store on Kent Street, in the premises formerly occupied by the late John Jury.  
WILLIAM SELLAR.  
April 1, 1885—6i pd

Depository of the British and Foreign Bible Society,

Corner Queen and Fitzroy Streets.

WE wish to call special attention to the fact that our Bibles and Testaments are sold at PRIME COST; freight and duty not charged. Pulpit Bibles from \$4.80 to \$8; Family Bibles from \$1.50 to \$2.55; Pocket Bibles from 12 cents to \$1.50; Testaments from 3 cents to 80 cents. A few German, Hebrew, French and Gaelic Bibles on hand. Also: French, Gaelic, Greek and Hebrew Testaments. Bibles and Testaments are supplied to Sunday Schools at HALF PRICE, by obtaining an order from the Rev. D. McNeill, Secretary of the Society.  
M. F. ELLIS.  
Ch'town, April 1, 1885



Never varies, does not contain one particle of the adulterations used to reduce the cost of PURE GOODS. But DOES possess the FULL VALUE of every Legitimate Washing Quality, which gives it every advantage over Soaps of doubtful character; practically recommended by other manufacturers in imitating it. None should be deceived, however, as the word WELCOME and the Clapsed Hands are stamped on every bar.

TENDERS

WILL be received by the undersigned until the 15th of next April, for the making and putting up of gates and fence, in front of the Catholic Cemetery, on the St. Peter's Road.  
Plans and specifications of the same may be seen at the office of Messrs. Peake Bros. & Co.  
HUBERT P. PERRY.  
Charlottetown, March 23, 1885—2wks

DO NOT

Throw your money away in buying Shoddy Boots. Come! come at once and buy a Good Solid Leather pair of Boots or Shoes for Spring, at a Low Price.

We want to keep all the money we can on the Island, so we are bound to give better value in our make than can be had in any imported Boot. Therefore, buy from us.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.  
Ch'town, March 25, 1885

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN HATS. The Largest, Cheapest & Best Assortment on P. E. Island. L. E. PROWSE, Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street. Ch'town, March 17, 1885—wkly

MORE CHEAP GOODS!

PEOPLE Looking for Bargains ought to go first to Weeks & Co's Cheap Store, where goods are sold all the year round at ab ut the same rates as many shops call their "selling off" prices. During March a number of excellent Bargains will be offered to all cash customers alike:—7000 yds. Bed Tickings at 5 to 7cts. per yard under u.a. prices; 200 white fringed Counterpanes only \$1.10, worth \$1.75; 2000 yds. Roller Towellings at 5c, 6c, and 7c.; 1500 yds. Table Linen, beginning at 15c. very cheap; 4000 yds. Cotton Flannels, 4c. to 6c. under prices; All Grass Cloths and Prints, Cretonnes, &c., at reduced prices; about 9000 yds. choice Cotton Shirtings from 7c. per yard; black and colored Cashmeres and other Dress Goods at a bargain, about 5000 yards to go cheap, ask to see them; also, special lines in Ladies' Corsets, at low prices. Now is the time to buy Cottons, as they are going up in price. We have about 75,000 yards bleached and grey Cottons and Sheetings to offer at the lowest prices ever seen. Call and see the goods, even if you don't want to buy.

W. A. WEEKS & CO. Ch'town, March 5, 1885.

USE DIAMOND POTASH.

NOTICE. ALL accounts due since December 30th, 1884, must be paid at once. MARK WRIGHT & CO. March 31, 1885 3i wkly 2i

Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat! FOR SALE. 800 BAGS Choice Seed WHEAT—White Fife, White Russian and Red Ball. Also, 800 bushels choice Timothy Seed, to arrive first trip Northern Light. OVEN CONNOLLY. Ch'town, March 27—cod&wkly 1stmy

"Bay State" Fertilizer. AN EXCELLENT MANURE For all kind of Field and Garden Crops. Its application to our soil has been followed by Very Satisfactory Results. For testimony of reliable practical farmers, see Hand Book for 1885—FREE. J. M. AULD, Green Street. Ch'town, March 31, 1885—1t

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY. Easter Excursion. EXCURSION Return Tickets, at one First-class Fare, will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 3rd and 4th April, prox., good to return up to and on April 6th, 1885. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, March 30th, 1885, 5i all wkly pa 1i

COAL. ON hand, a quantity of Pitou, Gowrie Mines and Glace Bay Coal. Also: Sydney (old mine) Round Coal. Will be sold for Cash at Summer prices. CAPT. JOHN HUGHES, Water Street. Ch'town, March 10, 1885—1mo

WANTED—A good plain Cook; good references required. Apply to Mrs. R. E. Fitzgerald, Mount Edward Road. mar23 10i

TO LET—The Dry Good Store on Queen Street, lately occupied by Mr. James Shand. Apply to Mr. Stevenson. mar23 10i

MONEY WANTED—Provided interest low—good security. Apply at this office. [Feb 27 10i]

BOX JAUNTING SLEIGH and photo (travelling suit) for sale. Apply to Geo. Bremner. [Feb 27 10i]