

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EPIGRAMES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1882.

VOL. 11.—NO. 56.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

IS ISSUED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
FROM THEIR OFFICE, CORNER OF WATER
AND GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50
Advertising at most moderate rates.
Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 1st day, 1h. 56m. a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Third Quarter 7th day, 5h. 38m., p. m., N.
(below horizon.)
New Moon 15th day, 2h. 49m. a. m., S. W.,
First Quarter, 23rd day, 6h. 5m. a. m., N.
(below horizon.)
Full Moon, 30th day, 9h. 49m., a. m., N. W.
(below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	ris	sets	rises	water
1 Saturday	4 18 7	48 8	4 10 43	15 27
2 Sunday	19 49	8 40	11 26	
3 Monday	19 49	9 14	15 38	
4 Tuesday	29 48	9 44	0 49	
5 Wednesday	21 48	10 19	1 31	
6 Thursday	21 47	10 41	2 28	
7 Friday	29 47	11 11	3 11	
8 Saturday	23 47	11 45	4 20	15 19
9 Sunday	24 46	morn	5 41	
10 Monday	24 46	0 23	7 1	
11 Tuesday	25 45	1 6	8 8	
12 Wednesday	26 45	1 57	9 0	
13 Thursday	27 44	2 53	9 45	
14 Friday	23 43	3 54	10 25	
15 Saturday	29 42	4 56	11 2	15 08
16 Sunday	30 42	5 59	11 35	
17 Monday	31 41	7 1	morn	
18 Tuesday	32 40	8 3	0 8	
19 Wednesday	38 39	9 3	0 39	
20 Thursday	34 38	10 4	1 14	
21 Friday	35 37	10 56	1 45	
22 Saturday	36 36	at 4	2 25	14 54
23 Sunday	37 35	1 6	3 10	
24 Monday	38 34	2 8	4 10	
25 Tuesday	39 33	3 10	5 26	
26 Wednesday	40 32	4 9	6 46	
27 Thursday	42 31	5 3	7 55	
28 Friday	43 30	5 52	8 53	
29 Saturday	44 29	6 34	9 43	14 42
30 Sunday	45 28	7 10	10 29	
31 Monday	4 46	26	7 43	11 10

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is now offering Cash Buyers the BEST VALUE that can be had in the market, in Broadcloth, Worsted, Scotch and Canadian Tweed Suits.

A magnificent range of GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

AMERICAN WHITE & COLORED SHIRTS

Collars, Ties, Underclothing, English and American Hats. Our Readymade Clothing is Manufactured on the Premises, fashionably cut, well sewed, and having good trimmings, Will be sold as Cheap as Imported.

We invite you to inspect our Goods.

D. A. BRUCE,

Charlottetown, May 22, '82. 72 Queen Street.

"CITY STEAM BAKERY."

The proprietor of this Establishment, owing to the increased demand for his Goods, has added new facilities to his Bakery, consisting of the latest and most improved machinery, etc., and is now prepared to supply the trade with

Hard Bread, Plain and Fancy Biscuits, &c.

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

1000 lbs. CHOICE CONFECTIONERY

To arrive per Steamship "Miramichi," from Montreal.

Orders by mail promptly executed.

J. QUIRK,

Prince Street, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

"CHEAPSIDE."

We are now offering a first-class assortment of

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS,

In Hardware, Groceries, Glassware, &c., at prices to suit the times.

Our Tea, Coffee, Flour, Molasses, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Canned Goods and General Groceries are of the Very Best Quality and Marked at Lowest Rates.

FORKS, SHOVELS, BACKBANDS, CHAIN TRACES, HAMES, WHIPS, NAILS, SPIKES, LOCKS, HINGES, PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Goods expressed to any part of the City and Railroad Station free of charge.

HENRY BEER

Charlottetown, April 19, 1882—2aw, wky



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frost-bitten Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation so simple as Jacobs' German Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Steam Communication

Between Pictou, N. S., Georgetown and Souris, P. E. I., Magdalen Islands and Gaspe.

THE Strongly-Built Iron S. S. BEAVER, P. P. Lemaitre, master, carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Pictou Landing during the season of Navigation, every Monday afternoon, on arrival of Express Train from Halifax for Georgetown, Souris and the Magdalen Islands; and every fourth trip, commencing Monday, 19th June, will extend her voyage to Gaspe, calling (weather permitting, at Percé.

Will leave for Port Hood every Friday Night, from Railway Wharf, Pictou Town, on arrival of Passengers by accommodation train from Halifax.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers.

For freight or passage apply to A. FRASER & CO, Quebec; FRED. W. FRASER, Pictou, N. S.; A. A. MACDONALD, Souris, P. E. I.; C. J. HALEY, Souris, P. E. I.

July 14, 1882.

STR. SOUTHPORT.

WEST RIVER, FROM PRINCE ST. WHARF.

WILL LEAVE CHARLOTTETOWN EVERY MONDAY, at 5.30 a. m., for Shaw's Wharf, returning at 7 a. m., calling at Westville and Rocky Point (when tide permits); returning, will leave Charlottetown again on Monday, at 3.30 p. m., and on Friday, at 4 p. m.

FOR EAST RIVER.

Will leave Charlottetown, at 4.30 a. m., on Tuesday morning for Mount Stewart, returning at 7 a. m., calling at Cranberry and Hickey's Wharves. Also will leave Mount Stewart on Wednesday morning, at 7 a. m., calling at Cranberry and Hickey's Wharves; returning to Mount Stewart same evening; occasionally on Tuesday mornings (when the tide will not otherwise permit) the Steamer will not proceed beyond Cranberry Wharf, but will invariably leave Mount Stewart for Charlottetown on Wednesday mornings, returning same evening as above.

On Sundays, Steamer will leave Charlottetown for Rocky Point (tide permitting) at 9 a. m. and 1.15 p. m.; returning, will leave Rocky Point at 9.30 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.

If Steamer is not on route on Sundays, sail boat will take her place.

F. L. HASZARD, Ch'town, June 1882—pat

ALL RIGHT

WILL stand at "The North American Hotel" on May 11th, 12th, 25th and 26th, June 8th, 9th, 22nd and 23rd, and July 6th, 7th, 20th and 21st. This will be continued throughout the season, health and weather permitting. For further particulars see posters.

NEWTON LEE.

April 22, 1882—tf

To Shippers of Produce to Newfoundland.

BOWN & WOODS, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

Give particular attention to Shipments from Prince Edward Island. Consignments Solicited.

REFERENCES—The Manager Union Bank, St. John's, N. F.; Messrs. C. P. Bennett & Co., Messrs. Ayre & Marshall, John H. Cathart, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

April 24, '82—pat 2m 26k 1 w 2m

Mr. Sullivan's Speech

On the Repeal of the Assessment Act.

DELIVERED LAST SESSION

HON. MR. SULLIVAN said—This debate was opened by a long, wordy, windy, nonsensical speech from the hon. member for Tignish. He did not make a single point against the Government. In fact, every point he made was against himself. The political audacity of the hon. member is amazing. He says that although he spoke against the measure before the House he intends to vote for it. "It is very hard," he says, "to speak against a Bill for which one intends to vote." The remarkable, the wonderful inconsistency of the hon. member could not be more strikingly displayed. When the Government were not in a position to repeal the Assessment Act, this hon. gentleman found fault with them because they did not do it. But as soon as they are in a position to repeal it, he finds fault with the Government because they intend to do so. Now, when I was addressing the House on the motion to go into supply in the year 1881, I see by the *Parliamentary Reporter* that I used these words: "The Government intend to carry on the policy of economy which they have inaugurated, to the end of their term. I hope by that time that we shall be able to show the country that we have done well; and I dare say that, if the people desire it, we shall by that time be able to abolish the tax course which our predecessors introduced, and by their subsequent extravagance, succeeded in fastening upon the country. We are preparing for this by economizing. We have cut down the expenditure of the Government as low as possible, and I trust that we shall in a very short time be enabled to readjust the taxation of the Province." That was stated last year; and shows that we were then looking forward to, and preparing for the repeal of the Assessment Act. But our opponents tell us that it is being done now because we are now going to the country. For my own part, I do not see that we shall gain anything in the election by repealing the Assessment Act; and I am certain that if we were not now in a position, such as we were never in before,—if we are not now in a position to carry on the public business of the country without the aid of the Assessment Act, we should now move to repeal it. That we are, beyond a doubt, in this position, is shown by the statements I have had the honor to submit to this House, and by the estimates which have been laid upon the table. The hon. member for Tignish says that we have no surplus. I say that we have a surplus on the transactions of last year of over \$14,000, and that we had at the end of last year a balance in favor of the Province of upwards of \$12,000, as clearly shown by the public accounts. But, it has been charged that we exceeded the estimates of last year; and it is argued that there is no guarantee that they will not be exceeded next year. Well, estimates are at best but an approximation; and they rarely or never are precisely correct. But, Mr. Chairman, the estimates of last year were never, in the history of this Island, so nearly approached as they were last year. I make this statement deliberately, and I challenge comparison. The expenditures of last year amounted to about \$261,000. Of that sum, \$3,225 were paid to Mr. Davies, which were drawn from the land fund at Ottawa, and had nothing whatever to do with the expenditure of the year. This reduces the amount to \$257,775. Then there were other expenditures amounting to about \$2000, which were extraordinary, and others not properly belonging to the year. Deducting these, the actual expenditure of the year will be reduced to \$255,000; and the estimates were \$253,000. As the receipts were found towards the close of the year to be in excess of the expenditure my honorable friend, the Commissioner of Public Works laid out about \$4,500 more than he needed, and over and above the amount estimated for outlays in his department. But for this, it will be seen that the difference between the estimates and the expenditure of last year would have been only a trifle—between one and two thousand dollars. I ask any member of the Opposition to point out any estimate of any previous year which was so nearly approached by the actual expenditure. Let us look, for a moment, at the estimates of the Local Government of which the hon. member for West River was a member. In 1878, Mr. Davies stated that the receipts of the year would be \$322,189.00. Of the estimated receipts of that year I may say that so incorrect were they, so carelessly prepared—that they were not even rightly added up. The items of Mr. Davies' estimate for 1878, rightly amounted not to \$322,189 but to \$353,189, as follows:—

Donation subsidy	\$159,764 00
Land Office	65,000 00
Donation land damages	30,425 00
Arrears Assessment, 1877	5,000 00
Fees for offices, etc.	55,000 00
Assessment and Poll Tax	38,000 00
Total	\$353,189 00

There should certainly be no difficulty in estimating correctly the amount of the Dominion subsidy. But Mr. Davies did not even do this with accuracy. There is a difference of about \$700 between the estimates of Mr. Davies and the amount actually received from the Dominion Government. Mr. Davies estimated that he would receive \$65,000 from the Land Office, the amount really obtained was \$64,379.42. Instead of getting \$5,000 for the arrears of the Assessment of 1877, Mr. Davies received \$3,951.30. For fees from the various offices, Mr. Davies estimated that he would receive \$55,000; the amount he actually received was \$17,479.95. The Assessment and Poll Tax which Mr. Davies estimated would yield \$38,000, yielded

instead \$30,265.02. In not one single item was the estimate of Mr. Davies correct, and in several, as I have been shown, his estimate was ridiculously wrong. The revenue actually received in 1878 was \$312,684.34, or \$40,504.66 less than the amount of the estimate. Yet hon. members of the Opposition—members of the Davies Government—have the hardihood to attack the present Government on account of a difference of about \$2000, and to say that the estimates now on the table of the House are not reliable. We are told that when the present Government came into power there was a balance to the credit of the Province. Now, according to a statement of the Provincial Auditor, the indebtedness of the Province when we took office was \$73,864.33. But after we had time to look carefully into the accounts, we found that the actual indebtedness of the Province at that time, was a little over \$61,000. That indebtedness we have now paid off. It has, at last, been completely wiped out, and we have now placed to the credit of the Province upwards of \$12,000. This balance was obtained by degrees. On the 31st December, 1880, there was still a balance against the Province of \$2,690.64—though it is true we had in that year a surplus of revenue over expenditure of about \$12,000, and it was not till the end of 1881 that we had a balance to the credit of the Province and found ourselves in a position to repeal the Assessment Act. The Province is now in the best position it has been since it was united with the Dominion; and in my opinion, direct taxation may be avoided for several years—unless, indeed, it should unfortunately happen that our opponents should again gain possession of the Treasury Benches. I am satisfied that the Government are in a position to repeal the Assessment Act; and being in this position, it is desirable that it should be retained upon the Statute Book? The hon. member for West River was in this House in the year 1879; and when the Assessment Act was under consideration, that hon. gentleman made a speech which is reported as follows:—

"Mr. Farquharson had changed his mind considerably since this bill first came before the House. The Statute Labor Law was about to be repealed and to be substituted by the bill now before the House, making provision for an entire change in the public road system. The farmers would now be called upon to pay a tax instead of working upon the roads for a certain number of hours as formerly. He knew from personal observations that the old system of road making had worked pretty well in some districts of Queen's County; and that it was a direct benefactor to farmers to be allowed to work on the roads in front of their own farms. The House was now taking away this right and asked the people to pay a tax instead, and the money thus raised, was, to a great extent, carried away and given to the other two counties—Prince and King's. Queen's had about double the length of roads possessed by either of the other counties, and yet was allowed only about the same sum for keeping them in repair. The old system would have worked better than this one under such circumstances. He was now called upon to vote in favor of a bill that would place his constituents in a far worse position than they are at present. If the grants for roads and bridges had been divided between the three counties in proper proportions he would have supported this bill; but as matters now stood, he required a better explanation than had been given for the bad treatment Queen's County had received at the hands of the Government respecting its road grant. Additional grants were promised but there was no certainty that justice would be done to Queen's when they were given. That county would be the loser under the new system; to the extent, of at least, sixty per cent. Looking at this fact, he could not support this Assessment Bill. Of the two evils, the old system and the new—he would choose the least, by retaining, as far as his vote went, the latter."

Now, Mr. Chairman, that was the speech made by the member for West River in 1877. It will be seen that he spoke against the passage of the Assessment Act, and that he expressed his entire approval of the system of Statute Labor. But he now finds fault with us for proposing to repeal the Assessment Act, and he opposed the Statute Labor Law upon the improved plan. It will be admitted that the hon. member is, at all events, somewhat inconsistent. Inconsistency is not, however, a fault from which the other members of the Opposition are free. With respect to the repeal of the Assessment Act, what have we seen? After all the long speeches we have heard, it is amazing to see that they are allowing the Bill repealing the Assessment Act to pass without proposing a single resolution or giving a single vote against it. Practically they vote for the repeal of the Assessment Act, while they speak laboriously against its repeal. The hon. member who does this is acting not merely with inconsistency—he is acting dishonestly. He says "the Government are acting wrong;" and again he says, "I will vote with the Government." As a matter of fact, he votes for that which he says is wrong. That is the position—the contemptible position—which will be occupied by the hon. member for Tignish, by the hon. member for Bideford, by the hon. member for West River, and by every hon. member who says the Assessment Act ought not to be repealed, and yet permits the Bill repealing it to pass unopposed. But, Mr. Chairman, several irrelevant matters have been dragged into the discussion of this question; and among others there is that of the payments which have been made to Mr. Davies. Reference has been made to a statement which has appeared in the newspapers. I did not authorize the publication of that statement. I knew nothing about its publication. I may say that I think its insertion in the newspapers was improper. I have never attempted to make any capital out of the

(Continued on fourth page.)