

THE HERALD

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Please send in your subscriptions.

THE Imperial Parliament has been dissolved, and his Majesty, the King, has summoned the new Parliament to meet at Westminster on the thirteenth of February. This does not leave a very long time for campaigning. Polling does not take place simultaneously in all the constituencies. The first polling will take place on the 12th, inst. at Ipswich, and the last poll must close on the 27th. That leaves just a fortnight between the opening and the closing of the poll. The election battle is now in full swing and will continue hot till the final poll is closed.

THE winter steamers are now both on the Georgetown-Pictou route. Yesterday afternoon a big snow storm raged at Pictou and Captain Finlayson wired Mr. Lord, Agent of the Marine Department at Charlottetown, that the Minto, with the Tariff Commissioners on board, would leave for Georgetown, instead of Charlottetown, as soon as it would clear sufficiently. This he did, arriving at Georgetown at an early hour this morning. The Stanley left Summerside at the usual hour yesterday morning and reached Tormentine all right. From there Captain Brown wired the Agent of the Marine Department that the Summerside-Tormentine route was finished for the season, and he started his steamer for Georgetown. The mail special left here for Georgetown at 9 o'clock last night, and will continue this service as long as the steamers cross between Georgetown and Pictou.

THE Tariff Commissioners, Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Paterson and Brodeur, and their attaches arrived here at 7.30 this morning from Georgetown by special train. They came from Pictou on board the Minto which left there at 8 o'clock last night. After being in the Straits most of the night, the Steamer reached Georgetown at an early hour this morning, where the Commissioners and their attendants started for Charlottetown by special train as above stated. The Commissioners are holding a meeting to-day in the Legislative Chamber, and taking evidence to tariff matters. They will leave again to-night for Georgetown and cross to the mainland to-morrow, to continue their enquiries in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia until the 23rd, when they will be at Halifax to meet the body of the late Hon. Mr. Prefontaine and accompany it thence to Montreal.

THE Dominion Public Accounts for 1905 show that the Federal Government collected a revenue during the year just closed, of \$71,182,772. The expenditure on consolidated account was \$63,319,632, and the expenditure on capital account amounted to \$15,484,455. This makes a total expenditure for the year of \$78,804,137, and adds \$7,621,365 to the public debt. Friends of the Government desire to show that, as between the revenue and expenditure on consolidated account, there has been a surplus on the year's financial transactions. But when over seven million dollars are added to the debt of the Dominion in one year, the financial transactions of that year show, not a surplus, but a deficit equal to the amount added to the debt. As we have shown above, the whole expenditure for the year 1905 exceeded the total revenue by \$7,621,365; consequently there was a deficit of that much and that amount was added to Canada's debt. In making up this capital account, the Finance Minister seems to have recourse to tricks somewhat in line with the subterfuges of our

own Local Government. He has placed large amounts in that account that have no possible place in that category. For example he places in the capital expenditure an item of \$2,234,685 paid in bounties to iron, lead and coal oil. Why should this be called capital outlay? This money paid for no property; the country has nothing to show for it in the shape of purchased property. Another item in the capital account is the sum of \$794,400 paid for surveying Dominion lands in the West. But while this money for the cost of the surveys is charged to capital account, the proceeds of the sale of these lands are placed to the credit of current account. It can readily be seen how manifestly unfair this manner of keeping accounts is. The expenditure for the surveys and the money arising from the sale of the lands should be placed in the one account; either in the consolidated account or the capital account. Instead of this, the expenditure is charged to capital account, in order to improve the appearance of the consolidated expenditure, while the receipts from the land sales are actually placed in the consolidated revenue. This manner of juggling with the figures of the revenue and expenditure is followed right through. What is the good of such financial jugglery? It is quite easy to draw aside this veil of hypocrisy.

New Light on Canadian Confederation.

Sir Charles Tupper writes from British Columbia, the following letter to the Editor of the Toronto Mail and Empire:

Sir—As I notice some important errors in a leading article on Confederation, will you allow me to give you a brief resume of some of the facts connected with that important measure?

PROPOSAL FOR CONFEDERATION.

In the autumn of 1860 I was invited to open the Mechanics' Institute at St. John, N. B. I delivered an address on "The Political Condition of British North America." After reviewing the present condition of the various provinces, I proposed a federal union as the best means of providing intercommunication by rail, free commercial intercourse, elevating their status, increasing their strength, importance and development, leading to the acquisition of the great Rupert's Land lying between Canada and the Rocky Mountains. The Hon. Sir Leonard Tilley, the premier of New Brunswick, and Hon. John Gray, the leader of the opposition, were present and warmly supported my view. The next evening I made a speech at Portland, opposite St. John, advocating a legislative union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as a preliminary to the larger union. My lecture attracted much attention in the press, and in the legislature of Nova Scotia, in 1861, Hon. Mr. Howe, the leader of the following resolution in favor of union, which was seconded by myself and passed unanimously: "Whereas, the subject of the Union of the North American provinces, or of the maritime provinces of British America, has been from time to time mooted and discussed in all the provinces; and, whereas, while many advantages may be secured by such a union, either of all the provinces or a portion of them, many and serious obstacles are presented, which can only be overcome by mutual consultation of the leading men of the colonies, and by free communication with the imperial government. Therefore, resolved, that his excellency the lieutenant-governor, be respectfully requested to put himself in communication with his grace the colonial secretary, and his excellency the governor general, and the lieutenant-governors of the other North American provinces, in order to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's government, and the opinions of the other colonies, with a view to an enlightened consideration of a question, involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the provinces ought to be set at rest."

ACTION OF THE PROVINCES.

In 1863 the Hon. D'Arcy McGee, an eloquent Irish Catholic member of the government of Canada, having consented to deliver a lecture in Halifax on the British North American provinces, I called upon the Hon. Mr. Howe, and requested him to attend the lecture and second a vote of thanks to Mr. McGee, to be moved by Hon. I. W. Johnston. Mr. Howe willingly consented, and discharged that duty in a very eloquent manner. In the Nova Scotia house of assembly, on the 28th of March, 1864, I moved the following motion: "Resolved, that his excellency, the administrator of the government, be requested to appoint delegates (not to exceed five) to confer with delegates who may be appointed by the governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of arranging a preliminary plan for the union of the three colonies under one government and legislature, such union to take effect when confirmed by the legislative enactments of the various provinces interested and approved by Her Majesty the Queen."

I had previously arranged with the Premier of New Brunswick, Mr. J. A. McDonald, for the introduction of an identical resolution in each of their legislatures. In moving this resolution I expressed the hope that at no distant day a federal union of all the British North American provinces would be accomplished. After discussion the resolution was carried without a dissentient voice. The house was prorogued on May 10th, and shortly afterwards Hon. Mr. Johnston was appointed judge in equity, and I succeeded him as premier.

THE CANADIAN SITUATION. The legislatures of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island passed the same resolution in favor of union as we had carried ipissima verba, and it was arranged that the delegates representing the three provinces should meet at Charlottetown on Sept. 1st. After we had announced our policy on the question of union in the governor's speech opening the legislature, a deadlock having occurred in Canada, where neither party could obtain a working majority, a coalition government was formed on the basis of a federal union of all the British North American provinces, or if that were found impracticable the dissolution of the legislative union that existed, and the substitution of a federal union between upper and lower Canada. Lord Monck sent despatches to the governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island asking admission to the proposed conference at Charlottetown for members of the Canadian government to enable them to submit their views on the union of all the provinces.

The question of union having thus become a subject of public discussion, Sandford Fleming, who was then engaged in the survey of the I. C. R., and who had also been appointed chief railway engineer in Nova Scotia, taking a warm interest in the proposed union of all the provinces, suggested to me the desirability of bringing about a visit of a number of leading people from Canada to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. I concurred cordially, and mainly through his instrumentalities this was arranged, and a reception committee formed in St. John and Halifax. The Hon. T. D'Arcy Magee, a very eloquent Irish Catholic, and member of the government of Canada, wrote me the following letter:

MONTREAL, July 23, '64. My Dear Tupper: From 60 to 80 members of both houses will be at St. John on the 2nd or 3rd (prox) and remain till the following Monday, when they intend to visit your good city. Can you send over some one or two of your committee to arrange details? Will the Yacht Club show these inlanders Sambro Head? Yours faithfully, (Signed) T. D. McGee.

Hon. Chas. Tupper. This was done. Hon. T. D. McGee and a large number of ladies and gentlemen came, and were hospitably entertained. On this occasion, at the banquet given to the Canadian visitors, I took the opportunity of observing that as the government of Canada had been constituted on the basis of trying to procure a confederation of all the provinces, I hoped we might see the maritime union merged in the larger scheme. Mr. Howe followed, declaring it was the dream of his life.

HON. JOSEPH HOWE. When the delegates to the union conference at Charlottetown were selected, I wrote to Mr. Howe as follows: HALIFAX, Aug. 16, 1864. My Dear Sir: I have the pleasure of informing you that your name has been this morning submitted by the executive council to his excellency the lieutenant-governor as one of the delegates to the conference upon the union of the maritime provinces, and I am instructed by his excellency to inquire if you will accept that office and attend the meeting of delegates at Charlottetown on the 1st of September.

I remain, Yours faithfully, (Signed) C. TUPPER. Hon. J. Howe. To which he replied as follows: H. M. S. Lilly, Aug. 16, 1864. My Dear Sir: I am sorry for many reasons to be compelled to decline participation in the conference at Charlottetown. The season is so far advanced that I find my summer's work would be so seriously damaged by the visit to Prince Edward Island, that without permission from the foreign office I would scarcely feel justified in consulting my

own feeling at the expense of the public service. I shall be home in October and will be very happy to co-operate in carrying out any measure to which the conference shall agree. Very truly yours, (Signed) JOSEPH HOWE. Hon. C. Tupper. Mr. Howe did not return until after the conference was held at Quebec. I then offered the appointment to Mr. Archibald, the leader of the opposition in the house of assembly, and Hon. Jonathan McCully, the leader of the opposition in the legislative council, who both accepted.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN CONFERENCE. On the 1st September, the conference assembled at Charlottetown. The following members of the Canadian government arrived: The Hon. John A. McDonald, M. P., attorney general, Upper Canada; George Brown, M. P., president of executive council; Alexander Gait, M. P., minister of finance; Geo. R. Carter, M. P., attorney general, Lower Canada; Hector L. Langevin, P. P., solicitor general of Lower Canada; William McDougall, provincial secretary; Thomas D'Arcy McGee, P. P., minister of agriculture. On Friday, Sept. 2nd, the members of the Canadian government were received, and they explained their views upon the question of confederation. On the 3rd, Sept. 3rd, the members of the Canadian cabinet, on behalf of the Canadian cabinet, explained at length the views of the Canadian government in favor of a confederation of all the British North American colonies, and the means by which they proposed to obviate the difficulties which would attend such union. After further discussion the conference adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday next, with the understanding that they would in future meet at 10 every day and adjourn at 3 p. m. Monday, 5th Sept.—Conference met at 10 o'clock a. m., all the delegates present. Members of Canadian government also present. Discussion on confederation of provinces continued by Canadian delegation until 3 o'clock p. m., when conference adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, 6th Sept.—Conference met at 11 a. m. Delegates all present. Members of Canadian delegation also present. Discussion on confederation resumed by them and continued until 3 p. m., when conference adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, 7th Sept.—On Monday at 10 a. m. it was announced by the Hon. J. A. McDonald that the Canadian government would advise his excellency the governor general, to invite a delegation from the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland to meet at Quebec on Monday, the 10th of October, to consider officially a proposal to unite the British North American provinces in one confederation.

CONCLUDING NEGOTIATIONS. On the 10th October, 1864, the representatives of both parties of the governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, met the members of the government of Canada at Quebec, and after full deliberation agreed upon the resolutions which form the basis of the Imperial Act of Union. These resolutions were adopted by the parliament of Canada in March, 1865. The legislature of New Brunswick having been dissolved, a large majority was returned opposed to the proposal. Nova Scotia did not, therefore, take action until it was evident that the public mind in New Brunswick had changed. In 1866 a resolution was carried in the legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick authorizing a conference in London of the delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to arrange the terms of union, which conference took place at the Westminster Palace Hotel in 1866, when the terms of union were ultimately agreed upon, and embodied in an imperial act, which took effect on the first day of July, 1867.

CHARLES TUPPER. Park Side, Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 18, 1905. A Fight for the I. C. R. Montreal Jan. 9.—It is well that the people of the Maritime Provinces should understand that in the coming struggle to retain the I. C. R. for the people they will have to fight the press of the upper provinces irrespective of party says the Gazette in the beginning of a campaign to get rid of the road. It says that a continuance of the present conditions would be a crime. The Montreal Herald, Liberal, said to represent Hon. Sydney Fisher's friends, said last evening: It is certainly a failure on the part of the Intercolonial Railway to meet its management expenses out of its traffic earnings, to say nothing of paying interest on capital invested or providing money for improvements. The matter is one that must be faced. In the meantime the provinces have always been pretty well treated and still expect even exceptional treatment, but there is quite too much of the good thing to be allowed go on forever. The Herald has given credit to the Minister and new Deputy Minister for their efforts but adds: "If they cannot succeed in this final effort, the Maritime Provinces will have to face very shortly some other method of making the railway sustaining."

Hoi For Mexico. A number of persons have signified their intention of visiting Mexico on the special excursion which leaves Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway System on January 29th inst, among whom are several clergymen. The many features offered on this tour which are not given by any other is recognized by the traveller, and the knowledge that it is the only one through the "Oldest Country in the New World" covering all the principal points, seems to have appealed to those who know a good thing. Application to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, Montreal, will secure handsomely illustrated literature and all particulars.

Letter From Mr. Prefontaine. Letters were received in Montreal on the 2nd, by Marc S. uvalle one of the best known French-Canadian newspaper men, from Raymond Prefontaine, written from Paris a few days before his death. The Canadian Minister first remarked on life being too short, to deny the false interests attributed to him and stating that he had been most reserved in all his statements. Prefontaine says: "I have been received with much courtesy and respect by the English authorities who are well disposed towards Canada. I wished to assure myself that the Admiralty was disposed to allow us possession of the great Government properties at Esquimaux and Halifax, not only for naval reserve, but for ordinary marine purposes. This of course would add considerable to our departmental expense, even without naval reserve. They replied that they would accede to my wishes. This will save the British government considerable for caretaking and to keep up these places."

It seems likely that France will ere long be admitted to the partnership that now exists between Great Britain and Japan for the preservation of peace in the East. The proposal is being strongly advocated in Japan. Why France should join the alliance is thus set forth by Mr. Takegoshi, a prominent Japanese politician: "France has cause to fear German influence in Southern China. Not satisfied with Shantung, Germany recently attempted to send war ships to Tung-ting under cunning pretence and to have the Yang-tee-kiang under her control, although Germany's demand was refused by the Chinese government, thanks to the combined protests of England and Japan. In many other instances her ambition to obtain supremacy in Southern China is too conspicuous. She is also striving to be master of the Pacific Islands by seeking to obtain a lease of the Caroline Islands from Spain and using it as a naval base. More over, she is attempting to buy the Island of Java from the Dutch government. If these plans are executed, no fleet in war time belonging to France will be allowed to enter the Pacific ocean." Mr. Takegoshi goes on to say that France by her diplomatic failures, has lost much of her influence in the east. On the contrary Germany has gained, and if France is to make a second India of her possessions in Southern China, she must join hands with England and Japan and stand up against Germany's high handed policy. Now is a critical moment and France must not for her own sake hesitate even for an instant. On account of his prominence the statements of Mr. Takegoshi are attracting great attention, especially in Germany, which will obviously be the chief opponent of such a scheme.

Mr. Prefontaine's Remains. The Montreal Star's London correspondent cables on the 4th, as follows:—The admiralty is showing the utmost desire to pay respect to the memory of the late Hon. Raymond Prefontaine. Arrangements are now being made for a funeral service in London on the day the body of the deceased minister is buried in Montreal. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, as Canada's representative in connection with the arrangements now proceeding for the conveyance of the body by H. M. S. Dominion, has been granted permission to accompany the body by the admiralty. A Canadian Associated Press despatch of the same date says: According to the present arrangements the battleship Dominion will leave Chatham on Wednesday, next so as to allow her ample time to reach Cherbourg on Friday morning. A special train will convey the remains of the late Mr. Prefontaine to Cherbourg, where, on its arrival, a detachment of marine and detachment of sailors will meet the train. The battleships in the harbor will, it is thought, make a demonstration of sympathy. Rodolphe Lemieux will return to Canada on the battleship. A firm in London has been entrusted with the preparation of the mourning decorations of the battleship and the erection of a mortuary on board. The Dominion will likely arrive in Halifax on January 22nd.

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Fire & Water SALE OF DAMAGED Dry Goods, ETC. To OUR CUSTOMERS.—On Thursday next we hope to reopen our store, and will offer extraordinary bargains in all sorts of Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, etc., damaged to a greater or less extent by fire, water and smoke. We are hard at work trying to remedy to some extent, the ravages caused by the disastrous fire of Saturday last, and hope to have the store clean and dry and fairly clear from smoke. On account of the heavy loss we sustained, this sale will be strictly cash on delivery. Please do not ask us to break the rule.

Weeks & Co. Dec. 20, 1905—21 Rhodes' Scholarship. Candidates for the Rhodes' Scholarship for Prince Edward Island for 1906 are requested to send in their applications, accompanied by certificates of age, character, scholarship &c., to the Lieutenant Governor, Chairman of the Committee of Selection, on or before 15th January, 1906. Dec. 27, 1905—31.

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