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\$100,000 FOR P. E. ISLAND!

Yesterday afternoon, Hon. Premier Mathieson received from Hon. W. T. White, Canada's Finance Minister, the following:

Ottawa, March 19, 1912.
 Hon. J. A. Mathieson,
 Charlottetown.

Am giving notice of resolution providing for additional grant of one hundred thousand dollars without particularizing. You may announce accordingly.

(Signed) W. T. WHITE.

This means that the Finance Minister will ask Parliament, in the Supplementary estimates, for an increase of one hundred thousand dollars annually to the subsidy granted to this Province. This certainly is an excellent beginning; a splendid payment on account of our claims against the Dominion and a practical earnest of the desire of the Borden Government to deal justly by Prince Edward Island. This admirable initiative of fair dealing with our Province will be the more highly appreciated when it is remembered that the Conservative Government in this Province has been in power less than three months, and that the Conservative Government at Ottawa has held office less than six months. This is the most pleasing intelligence that has reached this Province for many a day, and it will surely be appreciated by all well-wishers of our Island home. Congratulations to Premier Mathieson, to Premier Borden, and to all concerned in securing for us this boon. We shall have occasion later to refer to the matter at greater length.

It is certainly amusing to watch the tactics of the Grit press regarding the proceedings in the Federal Parliament and the conduct of the Government in handling the great public questions. Columns of lies are daily dished out to their readers in connection with every matter of consequence coming before Parliament, and from day to day great scare headlines are presented forbidding disaster to the Cabinet. The Grits surpassed themselves in these tactics in connection with the question of the Manitoba boundaries. We were told every now and then that the French members of the Cabinet were going to desert their Leader, and that chaos was destined to reign in the Government ranks. The opposition prolonged the discussion as far as possible, and moved all kinds of amendments in committee in the hope of creating some trouble. But their labours were in vain; the bill was reported unscathed. Then when the bill came up for third reading, on the 12th inst, they tried once more to get in their work. Ordinarily a bill is allowed a third reading without much discussion; but in this case Laurier and his friends made a supreme effort to cause trouble. They kept up the obstruction for three o'clock in the afternoon of

Tuesday to four o'clock a. m. Wednesday. Amendment after amendment was proposed and backed up by long speeches; but one by one they were voted down by large majorities. Finally the motion for the third reading was put and carried by the Government, with the record majority of 55. That is all the Grits got for their reprehensible tactics. But the Governments splendid vindication in this case will not stop the flow of lies and misrepresentation. Some new bugaboo will now be exploited in the columns of the opposition press.

The report of the budget delivered in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, a few days ago, by Hon. Mr. White, Finance Minister, shows that the finances of Canada are quite buoyant, and that the Government have enough money to pay all the ordinary expenditure of the public service for the fiscal year nearly at an end; but also a sufficient surplus to meet the capital outlay. This, notwithstanding that they are called upon to pay at once \$5,000,000, or one half of the \$10,000,000 in which the country is mulct in consequence of the blundering of the Laurier Government with the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company. As the Finance Minister said, the Government paid their way during the year, both on consolidated fund and on capital account. That is a good showing. The budget speech of the new Finance Minister, is described as the most lucid and comprehensive financial declaration ever presented to the Federal Parliament. All this goes to show that Premier Borden made no mistake when he took Hon. Mr. White into his cabinet and entrusted to him the important portfolio of finance.

St. Patrick's Day.

The religious observance of St. Patrick's Day, in Charlottetown, took place Sunday afternoon, the feast day. The two Irish Societies, the B.I.S. and the A.O.H., turned out in force, and preceded by bands marched from their respective halls, and uniting in one parade through the principal streets to St. Dunstan's Cathedral. The weather was beautiful and immense throngs lined the streets through which the procession marched. Each society turned out to its full strength, and the parade presented an admirable appearance. Having passed over the prescribed line of march the procession entered the Cathedral, where a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Smith of St. Dunstan's College. It was an excellent discourse, in every way appropriate to the occasion. The Rev. preacher took his text from 19 verse of the v. chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew: "Whosoever shall do and teach, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven." St. Patrick, the Rev. preacher pointed out, died on March 17th at the great age of about one hundred years, and nearly sixty years after the beginning of his apostolic labors in Ireland. Recognizing the apostolic virtues and extraordinary achievements of this great Saint and hero, the Church had set apart the anniversary of his departure from this life for special commemoration. The Rev. preacher passed rapidly over the story of the Saint's captivity and the period of preparation for his apostolic mission, and proceeded to recount the extraordinary success that attended

his preaching, and alluded to the short space of time it took to convert the Irish people. Without the shedding of a drop of blood St. Patrick evangelized the whole nation and conquered the people to the spiritual yoke of Christ. The greatest element of success in the Saint's preaching was his own great sanctity. He spent days and nights in prayer, even before his ordination and while he was still in captivity. The people of Ireland at the coming of St. Patrick were pagans, but were enlightened and had some knowledge of the science of government. The best evidence of this is found in the fact that one form of government had existed among them for fifteen hundred years. The soil seemed to have been ready for the reception of the seeds of Gospel truth planted by St. Patrick. In a short time after its conversion Ireland became a land of Saints, of scholars, and seekers after knowledge came hither from all lands to drink at the pure fountains afforded by her great schools. Churches and schools dotted the land. When the barbarians made their incursions and carried destruction into most of the countries of Europe, wiping out to all intents and purposes, the great churches and religious institutions, Ireland kept alive the pure flame of religion and learning. Not only this; but the graduates of her schools went forth to other countries and carried on the work of teaching and preaching. Many Irish saints and scholars carried on their great work in Germany, France, Belgium and other European countries, and her missionaries went forth to the ends of the earth. In the dark days of famine and persecution Ireland and her children suffered, and many of her famous shrines were ruined, but she has overcome these disasters in great measure, and today churches, colleges, convents and other institutions are multiplying in the land of St. Patrick. The best way to honor St. Patrick, the Rev. preacher pointed out, is by imitating his sanctity and being faithful to the doctrines which he preached. By thus following the precepts and example of St. Patrick in this life we would ensure eternal happiness in the next.

The services closed with Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, the Rev. Father Murphy officiating, with Father Maurice McDonald as deacon and Father Croken as sub-deacon.

The social phases of the celebration were embodied in an excellent dramatic performance, given in the Opera House on Monday evening. The House was packed. The Prince Edward Island Dramatic Club presented in excellent fashion a play entitled "The Golden Rule." The acting throughout was of a high order and worthy of much praise. The cast of characters was as follows:

Father O'Neill (Pastor St. Michael's Church, New York) W. J. Brown; Dick Stanley (In Wall Street) G. D. DeBlois; Courtney Dale (Of the Union League Club) J. A. S. Bayer; Tom Carton (Boss of the Ward) J. Parker Hooper; Herman Hauser (Sexton St. Michael's Church) W. C. Whitlock; Louise Stanley (Neice of Father O'Neill, Dick's Wife) Miss Hortense Phillips; Frances Marvin (Her Sister) Miss Hazel Bremner; Bedelia Gratton (Father O'Neill's Housekeeper) Miss Annie Egan; Nora Gratton (Her Daughter) Miss Flo McKenzie; Lucy (Stanley's Maid) Mrs. Barlow.

The play was repeated last night to a full audience.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Federal Parliament.

(Condensed from St. John Standard's Report.)

Ottawa, March 13.—Hon. W. T. White this afternoon delivered his first budget speech, presenting to the House a financial statement showing for the current fiscal year the magnificent surplus of thirty-nine million dollars. The speech was one of the most lucid and comprehensive expositions of the national finances ever given to Parliament. The budget contained no special features beyond the announcement of the surplus. There are to be no tariff changes and the steel bounties are not to be restored as far as the present session is concerned. The decision in this respect was reached by the government after a great deal of very careful consideration in which no phase of the situation was overlooked. Mr. White stated that in view of the legislation establishing a tariff commission which would collect data and report, it had been decided to make no tariff changes at present. Requests for tariff changes had been made, but there appeared to be no need so urgent that it could not wait.

The revenue of the Dominion continues buoyant. For the success of the fiscal year now coming to a close, the Minister of Finance declared his willingness to share credit with the other side of the house. A. K. McLean of Halifax, whose duty it was to criticize the budget for the opposition, was less generous, claiming a major portion of the credit for the late Liberal ministry. The total revenue for the current fiscal, including an estimate of the returns yet to come in, Mr. White gave as \$136,000,000 and the expenditure on consolidated funds account as \$97,000,000. The amount going to sinking fund account is \$1,150,000. "We have," said the finance minister, "more than paid our way."

But for the 'joker' in the Grand Trunk Pacific contract by which the company's bond issue is to be implemented out of the federal exchequer, the capital expenditure for the year 1911-12 would have stopped at the total of \$34,000,000. To this, however, must be added the first instalment of the ten millions which the country must pay to the G. T. P., under the regent judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council. It works out to five millions, and this amount the minister explained was to be treated as railway subsidies have been treated in the past and charged to capital account. Despite the enormous expenditure entered upon by the Laurier government in connection with the Transcontinental Railway, the finance minister expressed the belief that the increasing revenues would be sufficient to take care of the cost. The amount going into the railway this year is \$22,500,000 bringing the total up to \$118,000,000. To this, it will probably be necessary to add another hundred millions.

Mr. White showed the House that favorable arrangements had been made in London in connection with the refunding loan of £5,000,000 required to replace the short term loan coming due in May. Another loan would fall due in October and would be provided for. There would then be only two loans to be met till 1930. The minister presented statistics of growing trade and increasing immigration. Dealing with the defect of reciprocity he declared that the verdict of the people had

been given on national as well as economic grounds, and that, in the decision reached, there was nothing in the nature of hostility to the United States. A. K. McLean, who followed, delivered a lengthy speech in which he reviewed the successes achieved by the Dominion during the Liberal regime, and for which he claimed credit for the late government.

In beginning Mr. White expressed the hope that standing in the place of so many eminent predecessors he might be extended a reasonable amount of indulgence by the House. He congratulated the country on the prosperity it had enjoyed and stated that he proposed to treat of three periods, the fiscal year 1910-11, the fiscal year 1911-12 and that for 1912-13. Since the last budget speech the books had been closed and the actual figures for the year's operations had been obtained. The actual revenue was \$117,780,409, and the actual expenditure \$87,774,198, leaving a surplus of about \$30,000,000. At the same time the net debt was increased by \$3,773,505, which Mr. White considered quite satisfactory from a financial point of view.

For the present year up to the end of February the revenue was \$120,645,616, and adding the amount he expected to receive before the end of the year, he estimated the total revenue for the year at \$136,000,000. The expenditure to the end of February was \$77,145,824, an increase of \$6,557,952 over the expenditure for the same period of the last fiscal year. The total expenditure for the fiscal year would be according to his estimates about \$97,000,000, leaving a surplus on consolidated revenue account of about \$49,000,000. (Loud applause.)

"I am sure," said Mr. White, "I can congratulate the House and the country upon what is undoubtedly a record year for the Dominion. Dealing with capital and other expenditures, including that on the N. T. R. and other public works, Mr. White said that it would total about \$34,000,000. To this must be added the amount required to implement the Grand Trunk Pacific bonds and if five millions out of the expected expenditure of ten millions were required, it would raise the capital expenditure to \$39,000,000. The net result he thought, would be a net reduction of the debt by \$1,150,000. Out of the current revenues," he said, "we shall thus have provided for the current expenditure, for the capital outlays and for a reduction in the country's debt. He thought that in the time of prosperity Canada should have a revenue in excess of the current expenditure sufficient in a large measure to provide for capital expenditure. During the coming fiscal year he had reason to expect a reasonable advance over the revenues of the present year."

The main estimate of the expenditure so far brought down totalled \$149,789,877, and there might be some supplementary estimates, but he believed that the revenue would be found large enough to meet part of the capital and special expenditures. The country was in its growing period, and the government had to do its part to increase transportation facilities by improvement of canals and railways, deepening harbors and other public undertakings, and he believed that a generous expenditure upon such objects would be approved by the people. The gross public debt on March 31, 1911, was \$474,941,487, and the net debt \$340,042,052. Debts previously contracted were now falling due and provision had to be made to meet them. The minister explained that the recent loan of £5,000,000 made in London, and underwritten at 88, was made to meet a loan maturing on May 1st. The government was well satisfied with the terms, particularly in view of the situation in the Mother Country. Another loan would fall due in 1913 and still another would mature in 1914 with the option of renewal till 1919. Expenditure for the fiscal year on the eastern portion of the National Transcontinental was estimated at \$22,500,000 so that up to the end of the year the Dominion would have spent about \$118,000,000 on that road. About \$100,000,000 more would have to be expended. From 1904 until March 31, 1912, the expenditure on the National Transcontinental would amount to \$117,922,533, and during the same period other capital and special expenditure amounted to \$134,823,714.

The increase in the public debt from 1904 to March 31 would be

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The greatest array of Dainty Undermuslins, Table Linens, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towels, Towellings, White Cottons, ever shown under this roof, is now awaiting you at our Great Annual White Goods Sale.

You have seen our large ads. in this, and other city papers, you have noticed the wonderfully low prices therein quoted. Will you come today and see that the goods are just as represented and the prices are just as low as we have promised.

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SEE THE NEW Spring Hat Styles!

We have just stocked an advance shipment of new spring styles in soft felts and derbies from the leading American factories.

Among the new arrivals is a splendid line of the famous Franklin, the best \$3 hat money and brains can produce.

The styles in derbies this year show a lower crown and broader rim than usual, while the soft felts are exceptionally good. Prices of derbies range from \$2.75 to.....\$3.50. Prices of soft felts.....\$1.75 up.

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Montague Dental Parlors

We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded.

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A. J. FBASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906-3m

JAMES H. REDDIN Barrister, etc.

Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

Money to loan. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1911-6m

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.

Souris, P. E. Island. A. L. FRASER, B.P. | A. F. McQUAID, B.A.



Old Queen's County Jail.

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 10, 1912. Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on

Thursday, March 21, 1912

From any person or persons willing to contract for the purchase and removal of the old Queen's County Jail.

Further particulars and forms of tender may be obtained at this office. Parties desirous of tendering may inspect the premises between the hours of 2 to 4 p. m.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque or a cash deposit of 30 p.c. of the amount of tender.

In the event of tender not being accepted, cheque or deposit will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Jail."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works. March 13, 1912-21



Mail Contract.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 12th April, 1912, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for 4 years, three, six and three times per week each way, between Charlottetown and Strathcona, High Bank and Railway Station, North Lake and Souris East, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Charlottetown, Strathcona, North Lake, High Bank and Intermediate offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 6, 1912-31