

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1905. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC Editor & Proprietor.

FRIENDS of Colonel James D. Irving of Halifax, formerly of this city will learn with pleasure of his advancement to the command of the military forces in the Maritime Provinces, as stated in the military news from Ottawa. Colonel Irving is an enthusiastic military man much loved by all who serve under him.

An election for the Provincial Legislature in Mountain, Manitoba, on Thursday last resulted in the return of the Conservative, McIntyre, with 146 of a majority; Mountain is a Liberal Constituency and never before elected a Conservative. It has been a regular Liberal preserve in which ex-Premier Greenway lives and which he has always carried. Greenway sits for this district in the Commons and his retirement from the Provincial Legislature caused the vacancy. Several Grit members and Cabinet Ministers from Ottawa took part in the campaign, and were sending to the capital the most promising reports of their prospective victory. They intimated that the Liberal would be elected with three or four hundred of a majority. The result has consequently caused our Liberal friends some little consternation and has been extremely disappointing.

St. Dunstan's College Alumni Endowment Fund.

At the last annual meeting of St. Dunstan's Alumni Association it was decided to organize the fifth anniversary of the founding of the College by the establishment of an Alumni Endowment Fund. The cooperation in this good work of all old students of the College has been solicited, and arrangements for completing the project are engaging the active attention of the Executive of the Alumni Association. The golden jubilee of the College will be celebrated, as already announced, on Wednesday, July 19th next, so that only a little over two months remains for bringing the matter to a successful conclusion. The alumni named below have already contributed towards the endowment fund, the amounts set opposite their names:

Table listing names and amounts: G. Iona, P. E. I. \$500.00; Rev. John A. McDonald, Grand River 100.00; Rev. T. Curran, D. D., St. Dunstan's College 100.00; Rev. S. Boudreau, Egmont Bay 100.00; Rev. Rev. James Morrison, D. D., V. G. Ch' town 100.00; Rev. J. C. McLan, Summer-side 100.00; Rev. A. P. McLellan, St. Andrews' 100.00; Rev. A. McAulay, St. Ann's, Hope River 100.00; Rev. Joseph Gillis, Burlington, Vt., U. S. A. 50.00; V. R. Wm. Chapman, V. G., St. John, N. B. 25.00; Peter Conroy, M. D., Ch' town 25.00; Dr. Delaney, Wellington 5.00; Rev. James Donahoe, Minneapolis, Mo. 5.00; Total \$7,130.00

Discrimination in Railway Rates.

In the House of Commons Ottawa, on Thursday last, a very interesting debate took place on the question of railway rates. Mr. Alexander Martin, member for Queen's County took part in the discussion and in the course of his remarks said: "But I wish to point out, and I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to point out to this House that even in the Maritime Provinces, and especially in my own Province of Prince Edward Island, there are anomalies and discriminations in railway rates much heavier and more disadvantageous than any which have been referred to yet. I mention only one or two items at present, as probably this question will come up again and be discussed more fully at another time. Some reference has been made to freight rates on cattle. Now I would like to point out that a carload of cattle, say twenty head, can be taken from Guelph, Ontario, and landed in Halifax for the sum of \$65, that is a distance of over 1,000 miles. But down in Prince Edward Island, to take a car of cattle from a point on the Prince Edward Island Railway to Halifax will cost \$70, and the distance is less than 200 miles. When a farmer in Prince Edward Island wants to ship a car of cattle to Truro, or Halifax, or even to Pictou, he has

to pay as high as \$65. Reference has also been made to the discriminations in freight rates on grain, and I will give an instance in that line also. At present you can take a car of grain 2,300 miles west of Nova Scotia down to Pictou, a car containing 2,000 bushels, and it will cost you \$142, or a little over a third of a cent a ton per mile. But in my own Province, if you want to send the same quantity of grain, 2,000 bushels of oats in a car from a point on the Prince Edward Island Railway either to Truro or to Halifax, you have to pay \$100 in winter and \$80 in summer. So that, whereas you can get a carload of grain carried 1,800 miles from the West to the Maritime Provinces for \$142, in the Province I have the honor to come from you have to pay \$80 for carrying it 200 miles. I could multiply instances of the same character; but I call the attention of the chairman of the committee to these instances only, with the hope that he will not confine the scope of this investigation to one Province. I trust that when these discriminations that have been mentioned by other speakers are referred to the Railway Commission, it will also take into account anomalies which exist in regard to all the other Provinces, east and west, from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island. I think those two instances alone will satisfy any hon. member that they require the attention of the Railway Commission with a view to remedying the grievance which they indicate. It was not at first my intention to speak on this subject, but when I heard several hon. members mention the discrimination which they declared to be burdensome in their Provinces, I decided to refer to similar grievances in my own Province. I think, Sir, that this is a very important subject, and I agree with the remark that it is of equal importance to the subject of separate schools which this House has been discussing for three or four weeks. I hope the Government will take up this question seriously, with a view of remedying the grievances complained of."

After questions on Friday forenoon, Mr. McKinnon resumed the budget debate. He severely criticised many of the expenditures of last year. He pointed out the wretched manner in which the education department was conducted. The salaries of the teachers have been reduced; but the districts have been set out as to increase the cost to the country. Had the suggestion of the Leader of the Opposition been adopted our schools would be in a better position than they are. After some remarks by Hon. Mr. Simpson, Mr. Fraser took up the debate.

Sessional Notes.

As recorded in our last issue, the budget speech was delivered on Tuesday evening of last week. In the same issue we published a report of Mr. Mathieson's able speech in reply. When questions were in order on Wednesday forenoon, Mr. Mathieson asked the Commissioner of Public Works to lay on the table of the House a statement showing in detail how the following amounts which appear by the Public Accounts to have been expended on Morell New Bridge, K. Webster and William Compton \$182.50; W. J. Anderson, \$31.80; H. Coffin and H. Webster, \$25.47. Also \$95.82 paid R. N. Cox on floating bridge; at what price or different rates per day were the workmen on the new bridge paid? Was there more than one rate of wages and if so, why? The Commissioner promised that the statement should be brought down. Mr. Kieckham then asked the Commissioner of Public Works if it is the intention of the Government to open a new road or repair the old road on the north side of Bay Fortune. The Commissioner replied that some difficulty existed as to the right of way but he hoped to have the road opened during the recess.

After the advancement of a stage in some bills on Wednesday afternoon Hon. Mr. Cummiskey continued the budget debate. When he concluded his remarks Mr. Mathieson, in the name of the Opposition protested against the breach of the understanding that had been arrived at as well as the gross unfairness exhibited in the employment of the official stenographer at the expense of the Province, to report the speeches of members of the Government and not those delivered by members of the Opposition. Surely, he said, both sides ought to have an equal chance. The Government stenographer reports fully the speeches of the Premier and the Commissioner of Public Works; but he doesn't report the answers of the Opposition! That is unfair to the electors as well as to the Opposition. Talk about the unfair distribution of Government hay how is it possible, asked the Leader of the Opposition, to believe the Government's assertion that they have acted fairly with the hay when such a gross outrage upon fair play is openly perpetrated in the Legislature?

up with matters of routine and the consideration of some private bills. Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition, announced that in consequence of urgent business he and Mr. Morsion would be obliged to absent themselves from the House for some days. They had to be present at the sitting of the Supreme Court at Ottawa, which opened on the 2nd of May. Mr. A. J. McDonald leads the Opposition in Mr. Mathieson's absence. The afternoon sitting on Thursday was mostly occupied with consideration of the amendments to the prohibition act.

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Mr. Fraser spoke as follows: Mr. Speaker—Before the vote is taken, I wish to offer a few remarks. I would like first of all to remind the Government that time now is very precious, and that they are altogether too careless of the manner in which they are delaying the work, for which we are assembled here. This afternoon, for instance, the House was called to meet at three o'clock; but by the time the Government have got through with their caucus meeting it is now half past five. The session was called very late in the season, and a great many here, especially the business men, find time very valuable just now; still there seems to be a great deal of work being done in caucus that should be done in the House. However, I do not intend to make any further remarks on that subject at present. The Premier, in delivering his budget speech, in a lengthy discussion of affairs of Dominion politics, made reference to the resignation of certain cabinet ministers. He explained Mr. Blair's disagreement on the matter of Railways, and expressed his very high opinion of that gentleman's motives in differing with his leader. He also referred to the action of Mr. Tarte, with whom he gave us to understand he is personally acquainted, and could not be so sure about the sincerity of this second deserter; he might be sincere and might not,—the Premier could not say. But there is another resignation, a very recent one, which he might have mentioned while on the subject of Dominion politics, and that is,—the resignation of Mr. Sifton. But never a word did the House hear concerning that. No reference to it was made, and no lengthy explanation given for the recent actions of this gentleman whose resignation is perhaps equally important with that of other cabinet ministers. No man in Canada was more anxious about the result of the Dominion elections than the honorable Premier, and as soon as he found that the Liberal government was sustained at Ottawa he immediately brought back to power under the sheltering wing of the Liberal Government at Ottawa, and not on any merits that he could claim for the present administration. Hon. members are aware of this, and admit it.

The Premier also spoke in reference to the debt of this Province. But from all he said in this regard we can learn of no plan or promise of a plan whereby this yearly record of deficit is to be stopped; no plan or promise whatever of a remedy. How does he hope to be able to grapple with the situation? This year he holds out hopes. He has letters from different Premiers throughout Canada promising to do all they can to secure an increase of subsidy; but these are only hopes. He went to Ottawa, and tried with all his might to get a large vote of money. Did he get anything? No! He came back empty-handed. There is no plan to stop the deficits except hopes of an increased subsidy, or some share of the Fishery Award. Does he intend that these should be taken seriously after so many repeated failures to obtain these amounts? These are only promises and hopes that have been deferred, and "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." This Government might well be called the "Miserable Government," because it is always looking for "something to turn up," to help it out of its financial difficulties. The Government does not propose any constructive legislation whereby the annually recurring deficits may be stopped. The Premier spoke of the Fishery Award. He says that by letters from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries he is almost assured of a share of this award. We saw those letters published in the papers and we have heard them read in this House. But we fail to find any such assurance in those letters. In fact, these letters simply state that the Government has not decided not to allow the case to be taken to court. This is the most the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has said in his letters, a mere negative assurance. Now take the Premier at his own word in this case. He says we have no legal claim. How then can he hold out hopes that this Province shall receive any share of this award? Mr. Mathieson would not make any definite promise in this matter; for such promise might be binding on the Government, and the Premier should not make any promise or endeavor any longer to mislead the House, or the people of this Province, regard to this case. Representation was not intended to say much regarding this case. Members on both sides of the House, as well as the people of different sides of politics throughout this island, feel that we have not received justice in this matter. It is true the case has been carried to the highest court of the Empire, and has been decided against us. The carriage and management of this case has been entrusted to the present Government, and they have been severely criticised for allowing it to become bracketed, or entangled, with that of New Brunswick. However, we feel perhaps as all men do who, have brought a case into court and lost it. For the present we must abide by the decision. This has cost the Island a large sum of money, as will appear on page 25 of the Public Accounts for this year. On this page we find that the Premier received, with Mr. Williams, about \$2400 for losing this case for us. There are other charges also in connection with this case, as will be seen by reference to this page. We find that the Premier has received, in addition to his salary, the sum of about \$5000.00. There is one item of \$2000.00 for the attendance of the Premier at the Coronation. I do not find fault with the amount as the Premier has stated that it cost him fully that much. But I wish to call the attention of you, Mr. Speaker, and of this House to this: that the Coronation took place two or three years ago, but the Premier withheld this charge until the elections were over. Did the Premier of the other provinces withhold this information from the people for two or three years? They do not.

Mr. Peters.—The other Premier charged more. Mr. Fraser.—That is not the question. Did the other Premier withhold this information for two or three years from their Provinces? (No answer.) I condemn, and I think everybody will condemn the responsible practices of the present Government in withholding and carrying over charges for two or three years. Every year's accounts should state fully and explicitly the amounts and expenses incurred during the year, so that when the Public Accounts for each year are tabled we should know the amounts and expenses incurred for that year. There is another item also of some five hundred dollars (\$500.00), paid to the estate of the Hon. Donald Farquharson. If this was a just debt and was legally due, it should have been paid long before this; if not, why was it paid?

Mr. Peters.—I rise to a point of order. This bill was not in by the trustees of the estate, and we had to pay it. Mr. Fraser.—I am satisfied with the explanation the honorable Premier makes with regard to this bill, and now I will again ask him why he withheld his own bill of \$3000.00 for attendance at the Coronation for two or three years. (No answer.) Why has been the result of the frequent delegations to Ottawa? They have cost considerable, but they have resulted in nothing, and worse than nothing, to this Province. The hon. member from Bayview (Mr. Simpson) has stated that the Opposition voted against the consolidation of the roads. This is not so. The Leader of the Opposition, in his platform last fall, laid this down as one of the planks. He also stated in his speech on this subject that he considered the debt should be consolidated, and I, myself, have in recent remarks said that the debt should be consolidated. Why I cannot understand why he (Mr. Simpson) should make such a statement. What the Opposition voted against was, that this House should go into committee on the Bill to consolidate the debt until certain information and facts, asked for by the Opposition, should be brought down. The Opposition should know the state of the consolidation of the debt. The hon. Premier has made a reference to the hay. Almost every member who has spoken during this session has made extended reference to this matter, and I do not propose to take up the time of the House in speaking on this subject. The complaint of the people is that this bill was not in by the trustees of the estate, and I have no doubt that members of the Government have heard, and felt, these complaints. But one thing especially I would ask this Government, Mr. Speaker,—if it is their intention to make any provision for the procuring of seed grain for the poorer classes of farmers in the community. The attention of the House was called to this matter early in March, and although the Premier said in his budget speech that some members of the Government felt inclined to give assistance in this matter, yet nothing has been done. Unless the Government take some steps toward this end, many acres will remain unseeded this year. The Government of Nova Scotia, although they grapple with this difficulty, and are supplying seed grain to the poorer farmers. It is true, we have no municipalities in this Province but we have "Parsons' Institutes," corporate bodies that could deal with this difficulty as well as the municipalities of Nova Scotia are now doing. Will this Government sit by idly and witness their unwillingness or incapability to be of any assistance in this matter? I have no doubt that if an election were coming on in June next, they would make some effort to assist the farmers and thus hope to assist themselves. But now that they are safe in their seats they refuse to entertain this subject. Before it is too late, I would again exhort and urge that this matter receive the careful and earnest attention of the Government. Some remarks have been made by different speakers about the majorities of the members of the Government. As to the Premier's majority in his district I have nothing to say, for his majority is nothing. But as to the

majority of the Commissioner of Public Works, which is only two, and these two only special votes from Charlottetown, I feel safe in saying that he does not represent the people of Fort Augustus district. Mr. Cummiskey.—These men both hold property in Fort Augustus. Mr. Fraser.—That is quite well understood; we know that I may hold property in order to have a vote. Mr. Cummiskey.—I rise to a point of order. There were bad votes put in against me, even Indians vote! on their camps against me. Mr. Fraser.—That seems strange. This is not the time or the place to discuss the qualifications of voters. The Hon. Commissioner of Public Works will, before long, have the chance to discuss this matter in the proper court. In going over the Public Accounts we find that the amount of money spent in the Fort Augustus district and in the St. Peter's district is a great deal larger and out of proportion to the amount spent in the other districts of this Province. This may have been spent with good motive, but every district in this island should be treated fairly in the expenditure and distribution of public money. The hon. member from Bayview (Mr. Simpson) prefaced his speech by saying there were certain details over which a Government is unable to exercise the control of expenditure, for instance, with regard to elections, administration of justice and legislation. In these departments, he said, the Liberal Government had made considerably more against the Conservatives. The elections last year were held on the seventh day of December, and although four months elapsed before this House was called together and the Public Accounts submitted, there is not one item to show what the elections cost the country, unless it is perhaps that the deficit in 1904 is \$68,000.00, or \$40,000.00 more than last year. There was \$100,000.00 more spent last year than the average expenditure of the years of the Conservative administration; and what is there to show for the extraordinary expenditure? He went on to show that the Asylum costs less per capita than under the Conservative rule. This is a very fair comparison, for the Asylum is now almost filled with inmates, while during the Conservative rule there was only about half as many of these unfortunate people cared for in that institution, while the maintenance and medical attendance would cost as much as it does now. As to the administration of justice, this is a department also the expenditure of which is uncontrollable; for in some years offences and crimes punishable by capital punishment or penitentiary take place and must involve large expenses. But if we go to the large spending departments we find no claim made, and none can be made by this Government on the score of economy, but on the contrary we find that the expenditure has increased enormously. For instance, take the Education department, with which some hon. members of the Government have expressed their dissatisfaction. We find that Education cost in 1880, in round numbers, \$108,000.00; in 1890 and 1891 about \$113,000.00 each year; in 1892 it is \$121,000.00. The enrollment in 1880 was 22,000 pupils; in 1904 it was about the same number, while in 1904 it was only 19,000. In short, it cost \$121,000.00 for the education of 19,000 children last year, while in 1880 it cost only \$108,000.00 for the education of 22,000 children. Besides we find that there are 23 schools vacant in this Province. This indeed shows a very great increase in expenditure per capita, for the education of the children of this island. Moreover, it is a deplorable fact that the children of twenty-eight school districts of this island, a very large portion of the Province, are without the means of education. Now this is entirely under the control of the Government, and these facts and figures must convince any intelligent observer that something is wrong, that there must be a leakage in this department. The public roads also cost a good deal more than they formerly did. This is probably the most strikingly mismanaged department of the administration. Large sums of money are being used in it, and yet we know, and everybody who travels through this Province knows, that the roads are in no better condition than they were many years ago. It seems strange that during the winter months no effort, or at least very little effort, is made to keep the roads even passable. During the last few months the roads in this Province have been in a most wretched condition. The hon. member from Charlottetown (Mr. Warburton) has expressed his opinion in strong terms on this subject; he could speak intelligently on the matter, and he said that the roads were disgraceful. Now there are inspectors in every district in this Province, and with the proper instruction and authority from the Government much improvement could be made during the winter season on our roads. Last year the estimated cost of the roads was \$1,500,000, while the expenditure for the same was \$4,497,000. Why this large expenditure over the estimated cost? The answer is not far to seek; it was election year, and the friends of the party in power "held them up" until this enormous amount was expended for rights of way. The Premier himself admits by inference, and even confesses in the Budget Speech, that such transactions have occurred.

Debt of the Province.—A great deal of discussion has taken place as to the cause of, and as to the party that is to be blamed for the debt of this Province. Let us look at this question honestly, and judge the parties by their records and by the sworn statements of the persons whose duty it was to make the statements which I will now read. Mr. Hazard.—Read the statement. Mr. Fraser.—Mr. Fred'k W. Hyndman, the sworn Provincial Auditor of the Davies administration, states that the indebtedness of this Province on the first day of January, 1879, was \$61,740.87. The Davies Government then went out of power, and was succeeded by the Sullivan administration, which continued until the spring of 1881. On December 31st, 1880, the last year of Conservative rule, the balance due against this Province was \$124,000. Act again on the 15th of June, 1891, D. C. Chalmers and J. M. Davison, by their sworn statement place the liabilities of the Province at \$171,931.99 up to the 24th of April, 1891. Shortly after this the Hon. Fred. Peters issued debentures for \$185,000.00 with which to square off the old debt, and to begin with a clear sheet. Promises were then made by the present

party that hereafter expenditure and receipts were to be kept equal, in short, they were to make ends meet. Has this been done? In this year and in this session we find the Liberal party bring in a bill to authorize the issuing of \$500,000 more debentures. As the debt now is by their own statement, \$730,000.00, yet certain Liberal speakers have the temerity to charge the whole debt of this Province against the Conservative Government. Now, Mr. Speaker, if any man seeks the true history of this debt, or suppose strangers coming here from abroad desired a safe and certain guide to the financial history of this Province, where would they go to seek it? Is it not reasonable and right to suppose that they go to those books, the records containing the statements sworn to by proper officials as to their correctness, instead of taking the word of those gentlemen who, without any foundation in fact, try to throw the whole responsibility for the present debt upon the shoulders of the Conservative party. These books are the proper guide; they contain the sworn statements of nobles and officials, yet those gentlemen of the Government side of the House, by juggling with the payment of teachers' salaries try to make it appear that they are not correct. Whom are we to believe? Whom are we to believe? After an examination of these records, the only conclusion to be reached is that the present party have gone into debt deeply since undertaking the government of this Province, and the end is not yet in sight. Mr. Speaker, there is a charge made against the Liberal-Conservative party for withdrawing \$200,000 from capital at Ottawa. This has been done on every platform throughout the island, and for the last fourteen years, for almost every wrong done by the Liberal party this has been held up and made to do service as a vote-catcher against the Conservatives. Now, Sir, ever since the wrong to have done this, the Conservative party are no more to blame than the Liberal party. As you no doubt are aware, the Legislature of this Province at that time consisted of an upper and a lower house. The lower had a majority of Conservatives, but in the upper, the Liberals had a majority, and this bill, authorizing the amount to be withdrawn, first went through the lower house and was then passed unanimously by the upper chamber. The Liberals had the majority there in the Legislative Council, and this measure to the effect of \$200,000 from capital could be enacted, only with the consent of their own members, and they consented unconditionally. Therefore, I think that the Liberal party of this Province had as much to do with that as the Conservatives. And even if the Conservatives then had done wrong, what have we to do with that? The Sullivan Government went out of power, perhaps on their record, but if so they paid the full penalty. There is nothing to justify this barking back to ancient history on the part of our opponents. It is their only excuse, even though they do go back fourteen years to find it; it is no excuse at all. Even if the Conservatives had then done wrong, would that be the wrong-doing of the party now in power? Did we wrong ever make a right? A word more about delegations, and I will be through. The hon. member from Bayview (Mr. Simpson) has again made reference to another huckeey charge, that is to the fact that the hon. member from Bayview once charged eight dollars a day including Sundays, while on a delegation to England. I remember hearing this question discussed at political meetings, and elsewhere, when I was considerably younger than I am today, and knew less of politics,—though I have not been so long in the House, and one statement I remember—that was made who would charge in that way for his services should be hanging up the old charge again. But what do we find on page 25 of the public accounts submitted this year? There, Sir, you see a charge for delegations of which the hon. member from Bayview was himself a member, \$180.00 for a trip to Ottawa, and another charge of \$41.10—don't forget the cents—on the same delegation. Now will the hon. member from Bayview tell us how much per day he charged for this trip. I wait for his reply.

Mr. Simpson.—I did not charge for Sundays. Mr. Fraser.—How many days were you away? (No answer.) Now, Sir, you will see the manner in which these gentlemen present the cost of their worse than useless trips. They take care to bracket themselves together and to make a lump sum of their cost, so that we cannot tell how many days, Sundays or other days, they were away, or what they charged per day. It was quite different under the Liberal-Conservative administration; the statements then were clear and straightforward. As in this delegation matter, so I think in all items of Liberal expenditure, it is impossible to get a clear idea of how the charges are made. There are other matters that I intended to speak of, but as I have already taken up a good deal of the time I will not do so now. But I would appeal to gentlemen opposite to be more careful of the items of public affairs, and of the way in which the money of the taxpayers of this Province. They do not feel themselves bound by the estimates. Take the farmers in any school district—intelligent they are, no one doubts, but hardly expected to do their business so systematically as the law-makers of the Province. I am sure that when they find themselves unable to exceed their estimates by more than 10 or 15 per cent, should more money be necessary. But this Government is not bound by anything. The estimates for rights of way is a fair example of how the business is done. No doubt some hon. gentlemen may have found it very necessary to make these expenditures, and only for them might not be more members of the Government today. You will find that more than half the money spent in Queen's County—\$5,000.00 a more was spent in one district, Fort Augustus. This, and the Premier's district, St. Peter's, have received the lion's share. I am sure that when they hear of this, and you will find that they have spent money in excess of their estimates to the amount of \$300,000.00 or more. And so the debt goes on piling up. As the Premier says, everything available is taxed, and the rate of taxation is increased. The Budget Speech holds out no assurance of a remedy, foreboding nothing by which this course of taxation, debt and deficit, is to be brought to an end, though holding out apparent hopes of money that may be obtained, it is really a confession of hopelessness; a plain and unmistakable admission of the very serious state of financial affairs in this Province as a result of the carelessness, the flagrant mismanagement of the party controlling our affairs. I will not occupy your time any longer. I am, thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the attention given me.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Clarke, of Summerside. The House then resolved itself into committee of supply with Mr. Clarke in the chair. The committee stage was finished shortly after midnight, when the House adjourned till Monday afternoon of this week.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE THE GREATEST 29c. PER PAIR Corset Bargain Ever offered in P. E. Island. Tape Girdles For 29c. per PAIR Regular price 50c per pair. In answer to a telegram from us we have this day received by express 200 pairs of Tape Girdles Direct from the manufacturers. These have never been sold for less than 50c. a pair. OUR Bargain Price 29 CENTS Per Pair. This Ad. Is Worth Your IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION. Stanley Bros.

LADIES' Genuine German JAC KES. The Germans make the prettiest Jackets—there is no doubt of it. We Bought 1,000. We have just about a thousand of the prettiest, snappiest, most stylish garments we could find among the German makers. They are ready now for your choosing. Black German Beaver, \$5.00 up to \$24.00; Blue German Beaver, 5.50 up to 13.50; Fawn German Beaver, 4.50 up to 16.50; Black German Vicuna, 6.00 up to 10.00; Blue German Vicuna, 4.00 up to 10.00; Black German Frieze, 3.75 up to 5.50; Blue German Frieze, 3.75 up to 5.50; Fancy German Mixture, 4.50 up to 8.50. The styles and coloring are all pleasant to look upon. CHILDREN'S All German make, age 3 to 15 years, in short and Ulster lengths, navy, fancy piping, \$2.00 each for small size, and up according to size. Fancy mix coat, long, belt back, stole front, very natty—cost, small size, \$2.75, up to 12 years of age at \$4.25. A better grade in navy frieze with shoulder cape, trimmed red felt, small size \$4.50 and up to \$6.75. Did you see that splendid silk frieze skirt we are selling at \$2.25, it's worth \$3.25 of anybody's money. PROWSE BROS. The Ladies' Outfitters.