

**THE HERALD**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1911  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50  
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
 JAMES MOISAAC,  
 Editor & Proprietor

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

**Sessional Notes.**

On Tuesday April 4th, the House met at 3:50 p. m. The usual routine having been disposed of the bill incorporating the Tignish Trading Company was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House. The bill was reported without amendment.

The debate on the motion to go into committee of supply was resumed by Hon. L. McDonald. He was followed by Mr. Prowse. He thought the Premier's budget speech must have been regarded by every member of the House as a most grievous disappointment. He considered the statement given by Mr. Hughes regarding our Provincial debt, as extremely childish. The debt of the Province when the Liberals gained power, twenty years ago, he showed, was but \$128,000. The commission subsequently appointed by the new Government could only trump up \$171,000 total debts and liabilities. Several months after, the balance was struck at \$124,000. On the 31 December 1891 the Liberal Government had a deficit of \$30,000. But the debentures issued by the Liberals funded the whole debt which proved to be only \$158,000. Referring to the \$200,000 withdrawn from capital, he quoted the late Premier Farquharson as favoring "withdrawing enough from the \$500,000 placed to our capital by the Conservatives, to wipe out the debt against the Province. Referring to the statement made by the Commissioner of Public Works who asserted that the amount of money to credit at Ottawa was put there by successive Liberal Governments, he pronounced the declaration ridiculous and untrue. In proof of his statement on this point, he read from official documents to show how and when the capital to our credit at Ottawa was placed there. He pointed out that, of late years, the auditor appends a note below the statement of our Provincial debt in the public accounts, showing how much money is to our credit at Ottawa. This was for the purpose of over-shadowing, in some measure the uninviting contemplation of the figures showing our enormous debt. He quoted from the official figures to show how our capital at Ottawa decreased while our debt increased, narrowing from year to year the margin between the two. He quoted the figures of receipts and expenditures for the Conservatives and Liberals respectively, showing that the average annual expenditure of the Liberals was \$300,705 while that of the Conservatives was \$265,000. Summing up these comparisons he showed that the Province was \$1,412,000 worse off than when the Liberals came into power. He also showed the sinking fund account was not strictly correct; but contained credits that should not be regarded as cash. On the interest question, he pointed out that the Conservatives during all their years of office paid only \$37,467 in interest to the Banks. On the other hand the Liberals have paid over \$443,000 in interest. The Liberals pay more interest in one year than the Conservatives paid altogether. He showed that in every depart-

ment of the administration the Liberals have been extravagant and incompetent. It was by means of deception that the Liberals managed to keep in power. We have great and substantial claims against the Dominion Government, and it was surely high time some of these should be realized. As the present Government have utterly failed to collect our undisputed claims it was high time they were sent about their business and men placed in power who would attend to this matter. He quoted the words of George E. Cartier, on the eve of confederation, to the effect that no direct taxation was to be levied for local purposes. He quoted the words of Laurier to the same effect. He next referred to the amount of over \$3,500 spent on Government House before Sept 30, last, although only \$800 of the amount are charged in last year's accounts. He read the accounts containing the price of shingles at \$6 a thousand. One return tabled by the Commissioner of Public Works showed a contract had been entered into for the painting of Government House; but a return tabled later stated there had been no contract. Among the items of expenditure was to be found a charge of \$325 for an "adding machine." In conclusion he moved the following in amendment to the motion to go into committee supply:

Resolved that this House affirms its absolute right to give or withhold supplies for the public service and that the expenditures made with out such authority are unconstitutional and contrary to the rights of the people as secured under responsible government. Further Resolved that in the opinion of this House the practice of delaying payment of accounts from one fiscal year to another is calculated to lead to confusion, extravagance and corruption. And Further Resolved that this House views with alarm and condemns the avowed policy of the Government to issue further debentures to meet the requirements of the public service.

Mr. J. A. McDonald seconded Mr. Prowse's resolution. Referring to the cold storage matter he confirmed the statement of Mr. McLean that the cold storage was filled up by Davis and Fraser at a certain time last autumn. Hon. L. McDonald interrupted the speaker to undertake an explanation. Mr. McLean took advantage of the opportunity to reiterate his previous statement. The Commissioner of Agriculture undertook to throw some light on the subject, but only succeeded in muddling matters. It being six o'clock the House adjourned to Wednesday forenoon at 10 o'clock.

On Wednesday forenoon the House did not meet until 11:20. When the orders of the day were called by Mr. Speaker, Mr. Mathieson called attention to a return tabled from the Hon. Mr. Hughes that only \$100 had been contributed by the Government towards the tourist association, whereas the Journal of 1906 showed that \$500 were then paid.

The debate on the budget was then resumed by Mr. J. A. McDonald. Taking up the cold storage question again he pointed out how ridiculous was the statement of the Commissioner of Agriculture, that freezing spoils pork. It was well known to every body that in the winter season all pork is frozen from the time it is butchered till it reaches market. He pointed out how contradictory were the statements of members on the

Government side, when they say with one breath that the Province is in a flourishing condition, and in the next that they have no money for actual needs. The Province is constantly sinking in debt more and more. He had no doubt that our debt was at least \$1,000,000.

After some remarks on behalf of the Government by Mr. Crosby, Mr. McKinnon continued the debate on the Opposition side. He ridiculed the silly statements made by several members on the Government side, to the effect that our roads never were in such excellent condition; that the Premier deserves congratulation on the splendid financial showing etc. Let Mr. Crosby for instance, go to the Public Works department and ask for a small grant for some necessary bridge or piece of road and he will be told there was no money. He severely scored the Liberals on their expenditure of public money to win their elections. Mr. Crosby, he said, pretended to be willing to leave the public questions to the consideration of the people. If he was willing to do that, he was the only Liberal of that mind. The whole history of the Liberals and their manner of winning elections contradicted any such willingness on the part of our Liberal friends. They never succeeded in keeping in power by any other means than by corruptly spending the people's money to secure votes. He pointed out that on every occasion when ever there was question in the Legislature of readjusting taxation, the members of the Opposition always advocated the best methods; but the Government invariably refused to adopt any of these correct methods. This was notably true in regard to the readjustment of the tax on farm lands. He went on to show how unfair and unjust were the methods now in force in this matter. He further showed that the Opposition had not opposed the cold storage proposition. On the contrary the Opposition favored a cold storage system that would benefit all the people of the Province. He fully exposed the Government's false position on cold storage and other matters. In any matter pending between the Provincial and Federal Governments our Local Government invariably take the part of the Federal authorities against the people of the Province. The present Liberal Government, he pointed out, had demoralized our educational system. Our education was costing more and more, from year to year, but the number of children at school were less and less and matters generally in the country schools, were going from bad to worse. He thought the Government's position on the matter of education, as well as other matters, was very humiliating.

Hon. Mr. McMillan was the next speaker on the Government side. Mr. Dobie followed.

When the House resumed at 3:45 Mr. Dobie continued the debate on the Opposition side. He pointed out that the Opposition represented more than half the people of the Province, and therefore would be expected to take a considerable part in the discussions. The Premier had confessed that he could not make ends meet, and that meant more debt and added interest charges. The Opposition set their face against conducting the public business in this way. The people's money had been improperly spent and wasted. Had an earnest effort been made to collect our claims against Canada we would not have this added debt and increased interest year after year. In the matter of income tax, rich men were not paying what they should. When the

Opposition enquired for information about the income tax, the Government refused it; but the Opposition had secured the information. In the readjustment of land taxes, farmers had not been fairly treated. Money is spent every year that has not been voted by the Legislature. That was altogether wrong. The money spent on Government House had not been voted. The prices of shingles and wall paper were too high altogether. In the matter of transportation the Province is badly used, and whenever the Opposition present a reasonable resolution the Government defeat it. Our roads are in a wretched condition. He instanced several specific cases where people were greatly inconvenienced in consequence of miles of almost impassible roads. He said the ferry at Grand River, Lot 14, was in no better condition than it was fifty years ago. He read letters from persons who had their horses injured and their sleighs broken on these wretched roads. Referring to the Hillsboro Bridge he announced upon the bad bargain the Local Government made, by which we are obliged to pay \$10,500 a year to the Dominion Government. Had our Liberal Government's friends properly looked after our rights, one would have had the bridge free from any such incumbrance.

Mr. Cox was the next speaker on the Government side.

Mr. James Kennedy rose to speak on the amendment introduced by Mr. Prowse. He pointed out that they were the representatives of a free independent people, and consequently had important duties to discharge. Among these duties was that of preventing the expenditure of the people's money without the authority of the Legislature. He read a long list of accounts against the Government, amounting to thousands of dollars, that had been contracted in years prior to the last fiscal year. But these accounts were not paid until 1910. This was a trick to cover up part of the Government's constantly growing debt. He characterized as outrageous the price of \$6 a thousand for shingles for the repairs to Government House. Such prices as these could not be charged by anyone without considerable graft. Some of these accounts have never been receipted; and some of them had names attached to them that appear to be fictitious. These were evidences of the loosest kind of management of the Public Works department. The whole business gives plain evidence of graft. Mr. Crosby was high in praise of the Government on all points, especially on the cold storage matter. Let him go to the district now and sound the sentiments of the people regarding their ideas concerning cold storage.

Hon. Mr. Cummiskey, Commissioner of Public Works, took up the cudgels for the Government.

The House met, after recess, at 8:40 p. m. Several bills were advanced a stage; then the debate on the budget was resumed by Mr. Cummiskey.

Mr. Dewar commenced speaking at 9:15 on behalf of the Opposition. When the Leader of the Government faces his deficit of over \$40,000 on the current year and the enormous debt of the Province, he surely must appear as if stricken with paralysis. The Government, as a matter of fact, have been dead for several years, and Mr. Dewar thought the people would soon afford it a decent burial. The public debt is bad enough, but the Government hold out no hope of anything better. The Government's policy is to issue debentures for what they call permanent public works. The outlook was more debt and more deficits. He held up to ridicule the wretched failure of our delegates to the Ottawa conference of 1906. In 1893 was the year when the bribery of the electors commenced. That was election year, and no less than \$42,000 set down as road expenditure, were spent to purchase votes. He showed up the hoodling in connection with the Lorne Valley bridge. This was one of the base means used with hope to carry the Cardigan election in 1910. He said he had been told the Commissioner of Public Works said he would push the job through even if it cost \$1,000. Mr. Cummiskey denied he had used those words. "Very well," said Mr. Dewar; "but I would not

be surprised if you did." The road was of no public use, and therefore none of the public money should be spent on it. Referring to some threats of Mr. Cummiskey as to loss of votes, Mr. Dewar said a cringing fear was not one of his failings. Despite all Mr. Cummiskey and his "Cook" could do, they could not cause the voters of Baldwin's Road to swerve from their allegiance to the Conservative party. Referring to the expenditure on model orchards, he showed how large this had been, and how meagre the results. He pointed out that the Government had frequently said it was not proper to import improved stock, as it would be disadvantageous to private breeders. But now the Government seem to drop their interest in the private breeders, for they are going to expend \$2,000 on Ayershire cattle. On the question of education, he animadverted upon the cost of the education commission. He next showed how the teachers salaries had decreased while the whole expenditure on education had increased. The higher grades of teachers had gradually decreased, while those of the lower grades had increased. The evidence showed that our schools are fast falling into the hands of third class teachers, and many of them inefficient. The cost of fuel, care, etc. of the Prince of Wales College and Normal School had increased from \$600 in 1899 to over \$3,000 in 1910. Everything else increased in cost proportionately. Reducing the teachers' salaries and increasing the amounts spent for bribery and corruption is a most wretched manner of doing public business. The meanderings of "Cook" were recounted. "Cook" had left the Province; he could not be found; but those who employed him were present in the assembly. The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

The House met on Thursday at 11:30. Petitions, questions and other routine having been disposed of, the debate on the resolution relative to the appointment of a Senator, was resumed by Mr. Wyatt. He proceeded to point out the importance of full representation in the Federal Parliament. At the present time Senate representation was of the utmost importance. Only one of the present Senators is able to attend in the Senate. Our representation in the Commons is liable to be less even than at present. These are all reasons why this vacancy now existing about a year and a half should be filled. Why is such long delay permitted in the appointment of a Senator and a Judge, two most important offices? Why should such important appointments be held back to suit political exigency? He recited the conduct of the Local Government in the case of Mr. Wise. In the matter of Mr. Laird's resignation he showed how energetic the Government can be when necessary. The resignation was signed on Saturday, Jan. 14th; it was received by the Speaker on Monday, 16th, and was in the Governor's hands the same day, and on the 17th the writ was issued. Why so slow now? He quoted from the Pioneer a portion of a speech delivered by Mr. John H. Ball, "We are poor in influence at Ottawa," said Mr. Ball, "and we are growing poorer." "Our representatives," says Mr. Ball, "are actuated by selfish interests." "For myself," said he, "I almost despair."

Mr. Mathieson moved in amendment to the amendment. A humble address be sent to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, praying that His Excellency shall in pursuance of Section 32 of the British North America Act summon a fit and qualified person to fill the vacancy in the Senate of Canada caused by the death of the late Honorable Donald Ferguson, a Senator representing this Province in the Senate at the time of his death. He backed this up by a brief pointed speech, pointing out the right of the Legislature to take up this matter, and showing that this amendment brought the resolution to its original intention. It was deplorable, he said, to see so many members of the Legislature rise and apologize for the Dominion Government's failure of duty and breach of contract in this failure. We had only top few rights given us at Confederation, and we should guard them most jealously. He read an extract from the Patriot, the Government organ, to the effect that the Federal Government would make the appointment when "they are good and ready." Anyone who would subscribe to this doctrine manifests the spirit of a slave. After

remarks by Mr. Arsenault, Mr. McLean and Mr. Dobie, the division was taken on the amendment to the amendment which was lost on a strict party vote 13 to 14.

In the afternoon the House re-assembled at 4:15. In answer to Mr. Mathieson, the Leader of the Government said there was a vacancy in the Executive, and had been for some time. On further enquiry by the Leader of the Opposition, the Premier said it would soon be filled. On motion of Mr. McLean the order for the third reading of the Souris incorporation act was discharged and the bill was referred back to committee for the purpose of making some amendments. It was reported back agreed to with the necessary amendments. Several other bills were advanced a stage, when the budget debate was resumed by Mr. G. W. McPhee, on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Delaney followed for the Opposition. He repudiated the statement attributing credit to the Liberals for our dairy industry. Professor Robertson, at the instance of the Conservatives at Ottawa, came to this Province to start this business and place it on a solid basis. All the debt that could be shown to exist when the Conservatives went out of power in 1891 was \$128,000, and it should not be forgotten that \$50,000 of this was a legacy from the Davies Government. He did not believe in the policy of deficits; that was not the way he conducted his own business. He believed in making the receipts meet the expenditure, and practiced what he preached. Everything the Government did was improperly and extravagantly done. The large expenditure, without authority, on Government House, was a fair sample of the manner of business pursued by the Government. No wonder we are in financial bondage. The Government have absolutely failed to do anything they were elected to perform, and did everything they should not have done. The Government do a lot of talking, but perform very little work. Mr. Cox was a man who never seemed satisfied unless he was crossing swords and locking horns with someone. He does not even seem to be satisfied with himself. Mr. Delaney's speech aroused much interest and also much applause.

Mr. Mathieson rose to speak to the amendment made by Mr. Prowse. This amendment affirmed the right of the people voting the money for the public service. This was the foundation of responsible government. This principle was now very much abused. The total of over \$3,000 for repairs to Government House, without authority of the Legislature, was striking at the very root of responsible government. Yet in spite of this manner of proceeding, the Commissioner of Public Works and other members on the Government side are a unit in resisting any reform. An item of \$450 was paid for boring for water without any authority. This was also in direct violation of the constitution and the principles of responsible government. Paying \$600 for the new jail site without appropriation by the Legislature was another Government violation of the constitution at every step. Some members are fond of wanting their independence. Their vote on the amendment under review would show how independent they were. It was a foundation of responsibility to pay in 1910 accounts contracted in 1908. This was in evidence in the contract between the Government and the contractor for the West River Ferry. There was no evidence in the papers that any of these accounts were paid at all. In many cases the accounts were not receipted. There was ample evidence of the manner of keeping accounts in all departments of the Government. There was abundant evidence in the numerous accounts under review that supplies furnished between April and the 30th Sept. were not accounted for. Here was the evidence that these large amounts were held over till the accounts for the year were closed. Here was the proof that the debt of the Province was much larger than the Government's figures show. This system of suppression is availed of by the Government to conceal the real debt and deficits of the Province. Mr. Mathieson was still speaking when the House adjourned till Friday forenoon.

It was 11:30 when the House met Friday forenoon. After the usual routine

**Was Troubled With Liver Complaint For Three Years.**

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will regulate the flow of bile to set properly upon the bowels, and will tone, renovate and purify the liver, removing every result of liver trouble from the temporary but disagreeable headache to the permanent form of liver complaint.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for three years, and could get no relief. I was persuaded by a friend to try your remedy, and after taking one trial got relief. After I had taken some more I was cured completely, and I have not been troubled since. Thanks to your valuable medicine."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**NEW GOODS**

**ARRIVING DAILY**

INCLUDING

**New Spring Suitings**

In Broadcloth, Panama, Venetian, Serges, etc., in all the leading shades, and black. Latest styles in Silk, Net, and Muslin Shirt Waists. Hosiery and Gloves, Corsets and Ribbons, all marked at a living profit only.

Our motto is: "Live and Let Live."  
**Chandler & Reddin.**

**Fall and Winter Weather**

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We are still at the old stand, PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN Giving all orders strict attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.  
**H. McMILLAN**



**For New Buildings**

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store. Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

**Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.**

June 12, 1907.

**Mortgage Sale. Grand Trunk Railway System**

To be sold by Public auction, at the Court House in Charlottetown, on Thursday, the 4th day of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: All that tract and piece of land situate on Township Number Sixty-five bounded as follows: Commencing on the shore of Northumberland Strait in the eastern boundary of fifty acres conveyed to Thomas Griffin, and running thence along said boundary north four degrees west to the rear boundary of land now or formerly in possession of Ewen McMillan; thence easterly along the same four chains and twenty-five links; thence south four degrees east to the shore thereof; and thence westerly along the same to the place of commencement, containing thirty acres a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of March, A. D. 1880, and made between John Lannan, of the one part, and Donald Farquharson, now deceased, of the other part.

For further particulars apply at the office of Stewart & Campbell, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1911.  
 FANNIE ELIZA FARQUHARSON,  
 F. S. MOORE,  
 CHARLES A. FARQUHARSON,  
 Executors of the last will of Donald Farquharson, deceased.  
 April 5th, 1911-41

**JOB WORK!**

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown P. E. Island

**Tickets**  
**Dodgers**  
**Posters**  
**Check Books**

**COAL!**

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order.

**HARD COAL—Different Sizes**  
**Soft Coal—All Kinds**  
**G. Lyons & Co.**  
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
 Nov. 30, 1910.