

THE HERALD

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We trust that those of our friends who received "stamped" envelopes and have not been able to respond up to the present, in consequence of the obstructions to traffic, will now attend to the matter without delay, as the track is clear.

The war news for the past few days, allowing for the confusion and contradictions from day to day, undoubtedly indicate that heavy fighting is going on between the Russians and Japanese armies in Manchuria. The fighting seems to be not far from Mukden. Mukden, Harbin, Hun River are among the places most frequently named in the despatches. One day the Russians are reported victorious and the next announces the success of the Japanese. Generals Kuropatkin and Tserpitsky are bearing the brunt of battle on the Russian side; while Kuroki and Nogi are mentioned as the leaders of the Japs. Without doubt a heavy battle is in progress between the belligerents; but just with what results can scarcely be gleaned from the reports from the front.

Provincial Matters of Importance.

What story will Mr. Peters have to tell the electors of the Second district of King's, in the pending election campaign, about the Fishery Award? How will he attempt to gloss over all the falsehoods and deception he has been dealing in in this matter for the last number of years? What will he have to say in the face of Minister Prefontaine's emphatic declaration that the question has not been considered by the Federal Government; that they have no intention of considering it in this session; that the Federal Government never entertained the idea of distributing the money arising from the Award among the Provinces; that the Federal Government do not intend to submit the matter to the Supreme Court of Canada or to the Imperial Privy Council? The electors have a right to have Mr. Peters' declaration of policy on this question in view of his past public attitude in the matter. What will Mr. Peters have to say about the Provincial debt? Will he tell the electors how much the debt is? Does he know how much it is? According to the Government's Official accounts and returns submitted to the Legislature in 1904 the debt on the 31st day of December 1903 was \$678,351.20. If to this we added a quarter of teachers' salary the debt statement would be \$705,700.27. The interest for 1903 amounted to \$34,747.40. Now we are in the third month of 1905 and we have no statement of the financial operations of the Government for 1904. How much has been added to the debt of the Province, during 1904? These are matters upon which the electors have a right to be enlightened. What has Mr. Peters to say about them?

The Cabinet Crisis.

Since the announcement of the resignation from the Laurier Government of Mr. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, made in the House of Commons a week ago, as stated in our Ottawa Intelligence, nothing very particular has leaked out regarding the Cabinet crisis. We hear of several conferences and caucuses among the Liberal members; but nothing definite has been learned as to what progress Sir Wilfrid is making towards reconciling the recalcitrants to his views; nor as to what strength his opponents are gathering or what terms they are dictating as the price of their allegiance. It is, of course, impossible at this stage to conjecture what shape matters in this connection will assume; but what ever may eventuate, no one can deny that Sir Wilfrid has a pretty kettle of fish on his hands. It is not unlikely that principle will be subordinated to a desire to continue in office, and that extraordinary recasting of expressed opinions will be rife by the time the affair is patched up. It is useless to prognosticate what may be the outcome until we know more about the particular course into which matters are shaping themselves.

Dominion Parliament.

(This report of proceedings is taken from the Ottawa Correspondence of the St. John Sun.) Ottawa, Feb. 21.—In the presence of crowded galleries and sustained by the enthusiastic applause of his supporters the autonomy bills were today introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in an impressive speech, which lasted two hours and twenty minutes. He based his stand on the public lands matter on the assertion that, if the lands were given to the provinces, risk would be run that the provincial legislatures might by raising the price of it or by refusing free homesteads, interfere with the government's immigration policy. His position on the school question was supported by the argument that the separate schools had already been granted to the territories by parliament, and that under the British North America Act parliament in making these territories provinces was bound to place this matter beyond the control of the provincial legislature, as was done in the case of Ontario and Quebec at the time of confederation. It was twenty minutes to six when he concluded.

MR. BORDEN'S SPEECH.

During the time between that and recess R. L. Borden spoke briefly. Without attempting to discuss the bill in detail he indicated that the principal conservative opposition to the bill would be on the crown lands question, they holding that the provinces should be given ownership and control. Concerning the school question he made a strong plea to both sides of the house not to drag this issue into politics again, not to attempt to make it a party question, but to consider it with Christian charity and forbearance with the realization that there were two sides to the argument and with careful consideration of the standpoint of men of both parties.

TWO SEPARATE BILLS.

There were two separate bills, one for each province, but Sir Wilfrid announced that as the cases of both were similar, his explanation would be applicable to both. In opening, he referred to the saying that the 19th century had been the century of the United States, and that the 20th would be the century of Canada. Our progress had been slower, but it had been surer and more sane and with due observance of law and order. But even with our rate of growth the time had arrived to admit to full provincial rights a large section of the country which had hitherto been under the control of the central government. Referring to the conditions of confederation, he said it was the evident intent of the fathers of that movement that it should not cease until all Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific was included. In this connection he spoke of Sir John Macdonald's admission of Manitoba to the confederation, concerning which he expressed the opinion that the results would have been better had the action been further postponed.

SKETCHED HISTORY OF TERRITORIES.

Continuing, he sketched the history of the territories, and traced the gradual growth of the privileges granted them from the act of 1875 through the amendments of 1885, 1888, 1891, 1894 and 1897, which process he described as refining in the crucible of history of the gold upon which parliament was now to impress the stamp of Canadian nationality.

TIME WAS INOPPORTUNE.

Two years ago, he said, the Northwest Territories had urged upon the government their desire for autonomy, but he held that the time was then inopportune, it being the eve of a general election, and that a more fitting occasion would be after the election, when the territories would have more representatives in the house than they had then. Accordingly, soon after the contest his government had invited the executive of the territories and its representatives to consider the question. This consideration had not gone far, he said, before it became apparent to him that there were four subjects of special importance:

- 1. How many provinces should be created?
2. Should the ownership of the public lands be vested in the dominion or the provinces?
3. What should be the financial terms?
4. Should the present system of separate schools be considered?

Considering the first, he pointed out that the total area of the federated provinces was 1,110,094 square miles, while the area of the territories was 1,115,522 square miles. Great as is the variety of uses to which the territories could not be made into one province. It was also apparent that if more than one province were to be created it would be better to have them, where there were no historic boundaries, as nearly as possible of the same size. This was unorganized territory naturally divided itself into two parts, the northern consisting of the territory of McKenzie north of Athabasca, which while probably possessing great mineral resources, was unfitted by soil and climate for agricultural, and the territory south of this comprising the best agricultural country in the world.

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

Considering the second question he decided to grant autonomy only to the southern portion and to divide this into two provinces nearly equal in size and population as possible. The first proposal was to make the 57th parallel, just south of the limit of Athabasca, the boundary, but it was thought to be in all of Athabasca. This made an area 550,345 square miles for the two provinces, and the dividing line gave each about 275,000 square miles. The size of Ontario, in 1901 the population of the territories covered by the two provinces was 160,000, which had been increased by immigration alone at the rate of 100,000 a year since, so that a fair estimate of the present population was 500,000.

EXTENSION OF MANITOBA'S AREA.

Concerning the requested extension of Manitoba's area, Sir Wilfrid said that owing to the unwillingness of the territories to surrender any land west of Manitoba, it was impossible to extend it in that direction. However, there was land north of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Manitoba, concerning which the territories were not interested, and, if some time in the future the members of parliament representing them were willing the government would not oppose Manitoba extension in this direction. Indeed, it was their intention before long to call a council of the governments of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the two new provinces to consider the advisability of extending the boundaries of each to the shores of Hudson Bay.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.

Concerning the parliamentary representation of the new provinces, he said that until the next election it would remain the same as under the territorial system. The legislature of each province would consist of 25 members. Regarding the capital, he said that Regina was without doubt the most suitable place in Saskatchewan. In Alberta there were three rivals, Calgary, Red Deer and Edmonton. The government had selected Edmonton for a temporary seat, and had left the final decision with the province. The bills creating the provinces would go into force July 1st, next.

LAND OWNERSHIP PROBLEM.

Discussing the land ownership problem, he referred to the claim of the territories, the claim at confederation each province kept its own lands. But the case, he said, were not parallel. Those provinces before confederation were already sovereign entities and owned their lands, whereas the lands in the territories had been purchased, and up till now controlled by the Dominion Government. But it was not on this point, but on a broad policy that the government had based its decision in this case. Manitoba had not been allowed to hold its lands when it was made a province, and the reasons given by Sir John in 1885 were cogent now. The principal reason was that handing over these lands to the provinces gave them the power to interfere with the government's immigration policy. They might withhold homestead grants to poor immigrants or increase the price of land, and thus create a barrier to the settlement of the territories. But he realized the fact that if the Dominion held these lands ample financial compensation must be made, and this brought him to the third point, the financial terms of autonomy.

FINANCIAL TERMS OF AUTONOMY.

In opening this he went back to confederation and calculated the give and take agreement which made that union possible. While it was not in favor of the principle yet this was necessary then as now to bring about a great result. Last year the Dominion Government provided for territorial expenditure to the amount of \$1,636,000, of which the principal items were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Civil Government: \$1,640,000; Legislation: \$1,375,000; Administration of Justice: \$9,200; Public Works: \$680,000; Education: \$45,125. Total: \$3,819,000.

This would amount to \$318,000 for each Province. More liberal provision must be made for the new conditions. Under the terms of confederation the following sums are paid yearly to the various provinces: To Ontario, \$80,000; Quebec, \$70,000; Nova Scotia, \$60,000; New Brunswick, \$50,000. This in addition to the grant of 80 cents per capita granted to Ontario and Quebec on the basis of the census of 1891, and in the case of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia on the basis of population at each census until it reached \$400,000. Upon this basis the following terms had been decided upon. For legislation, \$50,000 annually to each province. Per capita grant to each of 80 cents on an estimated population of 250,000. The allowance to be increased accordingly, until the population reaches 800,000. Allowance for debt, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the sum of \$8,175,000. This is based on the provincial debt assumed by the Dominion in 1867 which totaled \$22,43 per head of Canadian population and allowance for each province for public lands kept by the government is to be based on estimated value of those lands at \$1.50 per acre, viz., \$37,500,000, and is to be paid as follows: Until the population reaches 100,000, 1 per cent., or \$375,000 annually; thereafter and until the population reaches 500,000, 1 1/2 per cent., or \$562,500. Thereafter till the population reaches 1,200,000, 2 per cent., or \$750,000, and thereafter 2 per cent., or \$1,125,000, so that the first year of its existence each new province will receive \$1,030,375, which will be added for five years \$5,151,875 for public buildings. The maximum which the provinces will ever receive will be about two millions.

EXPRESSED REGRET.

Sir Wilfrid expressed regret that owing to the C. P. R. contract, which could not be avoided, the lands and property of the C. P. R. in the new provinces must be exempt from taxation. Owing to the action of the Government in 1881 this condition must continue until a remedy by means of expropriation or agreement with the company had been provided.

The premier then took up the school question, which he said must be approached with care and deliberation. In introduction he traced the origin and development of the separate schools from the old days in Lower Canada, from the time they were first provided for the Protestant minority. He recounted the circumstances of the union of Quebec and Ontario in 1841 and of the act of 1863 which confirmed separate schools in both provinces, and which was adopted by a majority of the members for each province. In doing so he told of the contest in which George Brown bore such a notable part, contending against separate schools until the time of confederation, when for the sake of the larger Canada she sacrificed her preferences and endorsed the terms of union which confirmed separate schools in those provinces from which she possessed them before confederation.

CONFEDERATION NOT YET FINISHED.

He appealed to the Ontario men to emulate his example. Confederation was not yet finished, he said, and sacrifices must still be made before our destiny was attained. George Brown had admitted that the clause in the British North America Act which gave provincial legislature authority over school matters, only so far as it did not interfere with rights held by provincial minorities before the union, was just. Canada was confronted with the same condition today. The Northwest Territories, under the act which created them in 1875—an act introduced by Sir Alexander Mackenzie and approved by such men as Macdonald and Tupper—had been given separate schools, and under the B. N. A. Act, which applied here as it did in the case of Ontario and Quebec. Parliament had no other course than to confirm this privilege and remove it from the sphere of provincial influence. Now, however, the South, the West, the Island and British Columbia did not come under this, as they had no provincial systems of separate schools before they came into confederation. Neither had Manitoba, he said, by law or by practice, any separate schools before it was made a province, and so it was exempt from this section of the B. N. A. Act. But the Northwest and the only constitutional course was to confirm them.

"Did not George Brown oppose that Act of 1875?" queried Dr. Sproule. "He certainly did," was Laurier's quick response, "and one of his chief reasons was based on the principle of non-interference with the rights of the B. N. A. Act. But the Northwest and the only constitutional course was to confirm them."

Laurier developed this argument concerning the right of wrong of separate schools he had nothing to say, being only concerned that parliament in this matter should carry out its constitutional duty and give the minority in the new provinces the power to pay their own taxes, maintain their own schools and have a share in the public fund. In closing, he compared the American secular system with ours and argued that our comparative freedom of religion, divorce and murders was due in a large measure to the fact that our children were taught Christian morals, not Christian dogma.

MR. BORDEN GREETED.

Mr. Borden was greeted upon rising with applause as hearty as that accorded to Sir Wilfrid. When he closed his friends characterized it as one of his greatest speeches. In the introduction in this matter Laurier carried out its constitutional duty and give the minority in the new provinces the power to pay their own taxes, maintain their own schools and have a share in the public fund. In closing, he compared the American secular system with ours and argued that our comparative freedom of religion, divorce and murders was due in a large measure to the fact that our children were taught Christian morals, not Christian dogma.

Concerning the bill itself, Mr. Borden said he did not propose to discuss its provisions, as he only received a copy a few minutes before the house opened. But he would express his regret that the government had not given the new provinces that control over their lands enjoyed by the other provinces. (Great opposition applause.) The only argument Laurier offered in support of his stand on this point that had the slightest force was that concerning possible interference by the provinces with the government's immigration policy. The rest of the argument would be just as applicable to the retention by the imperial government of all the lands now held in Canada. Concerning the other points he was surprised that the government had so little faith in the people of the Northwest. Has any other province, he asked, interfered with immigration? If the government was unwilling—as the opposition certainly was—not to trust the people of the west, if Laurier considered them improvident, he might at least have given them control of their lands subject to some such restrictions as he proposed in the matter of education. The other principal features of the bill concerning which Sir Wilfrid had spoken with such eloquence and in such a broad spirit of forbearance, he said, he would not discuss at this time. But he would remind the house that to now there had been no school question in the Territories, and he sincerely hoped that neither side would attempt to make it a political question in any way. But they must beware, he said, lest any action of theirs should create in the new provinces for all time such difficulties as had existed and caused lamentable dissension elsewhere.

LAURIER'S CONTENTION.

concerning Laurier's contention that parliament was bound by the B. N. A. act to confirm separate schools in provinces where they existed before union, he pointed out that this evident concern only such as were provinces before they entered confederation as Quebec and Ontario were. Such privileges as were possessed by the Territories in this regard had been granted by parliament and could be repealed by parliament at any time. Acts concerning the Territories could be amended by parliament, with or without the consent of the Territorial legislatures, but such an act as the government was now proposing to pass could not be dealt with hereafter except with the consent of the legislatures of the new provinces.

Before the discussion of the bill further Mr. Borden asked the government to produce information regarding the location of the best ranching and agricultural lands, and information concerning the workings of the present educational system in the Northwest.

In conclusion he alluded to the spirit with which the liberal opposition had brought this question before parliament eight or nine years ago for political advantage. He hoped that the present opposition would not emulate that example, but deal with the question in a broad spirit of Christian forbearance and charity, realizing that there were two sides to it and considering the standpoint of those who differ from them in religious faith as well as those with whom they agreed. If it is to be the deliberations of parliament he was confident that a solution would be found that would commend itself to the people of Canada.

It was after six when Mr. Borden concluded, but the house continued long enough to read both bills a first time. The second reading will probably not come up for a couple of weeks yet.

MORTGAGE SALE.

On March 1st, the Commons galleries were packed as never before this session, and every member at the capital was in his seat, the rumor having spread the Sifton's resignation, which Laurier had carried in his pocket for several days, would be proclaimed by the holder. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it clear that Sifton had thrown up his portfolio because, in his own words, he could not accept the separate school plank of the autonomy bill. In calm and moderate phrases he explained the situation, and the premier, endorsed in general terms his leader's statement and reiterated the mutual regret that followed the severing of their long time cordial relations. These complimentary remarks were all right in their way, but their hollowness was speedily punctured by Foster, who in calm and moderate phrases showed that there had been for a long time a deliberately planned scheme to thrust the minister of the interior out of the cabinet. Foster was even more than usually guarded in what he said, but he was, if possible, more than usually direct.

FOSTER WELL POSTED.

The ex-minister of finance had every phase of Sifton's political record on the tip of his tongue, and put it straight that neither he, Greenway nor any of his associates could endorse a separate school bill even when concealed beneath an autonomy bill cloak. Sifton's resignation, said Foster, had not come as a surprise to either side of the house. He had been treated as Blair had been treated. A bill that should have originated in his department has been constructed and launched by the premier without notice to him, just as had the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway bill been projected without reference to the recent minister of railways and canals. Mr. Sifton, said Mr. Foster, had been directly ignored by the premier, who might have touched the wires and communicated to him the intelligence that the autonomy bill contained a direct separate school provision. There were telegraph offices in every town in the United States where Mr. Sifton had worked. The deliberate action of the prime minister and his cabinet made it abundantly clear that it was their intention to get rid of Mr. Sifton at all costs. There were other rumors to the effect that Mr. Fielding, too, was dissatisfied with the school question's treatment, as well as the financial part of the bill which had been prepared while he was absent in Europe, though as finance minister he should have been consulted with respect to the great demands these subsidies made upon the federal treasury. Mr. Foster spoke of Mr. Sifton's consistent stand on the school question, previously alluded to, and expressed his pleasure that he would still retain his seat in the commons, and that he was not so poor financially as to suffer from the loss of his ministerial salary.

DIED.

- At Acadia, on Thursday, March 2nd, John Ryan, aged 72 years. R. I. P.
On Thursday night, March 2nd, at Ennysville, Peter Connolly, aged 80 years. R. I. P.
At Burlington, on Feb. 29th, William Delaney, aged 82 years. R. I. P.
At Rusticville, on Thursday, March 2nd, Isidore Dolron, aged 25 years. R. I. P.
At Morel East, after a brief illness on Feb. 20th, Mrs. James Hogan, aged 55 years. There are left to mourn a husband, four sons and four daughters. May her soul rest in peace.
At Morel, on Monday February 20th, Mary, beloved wife of Patrick McCarthy, in the 70th year of her age, leaving a disconsolate husband, two sons and one daughter to mourn. She died strengthened by the last Sacraments and fortified by the [?] of our holy religion. May her soul rest in peace.
At Morel West, on February 21st, after an illness of some weeks, Mrs. Patrick Donovan, aged 69 years. Deceased had, during life, been an exemplary Christian woman, and in her last illness she devoutly received the Sacraments for the dying and departed this life fortified and consoled by the [?] of the Holy Catholic Church. She leaves to mourn a disconsolate husband, one son and two daughters. May her soul rest in peace.
At Clear Spring, on Feb. 16th, after an illness of four weeks, Mary, aged 80, the wife of Donald J. and Mary [?]

WANTED.

At the King Edward Hotel, a girl to do general housework; also a girl to do kitchen work. No Washing. March 8, 1905-2.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S COCOA. An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public Auction, on Thursday, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1905, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1885, and made between Robert Wood, the elder, of Millville, Lot Forty-nine, in Queen's County, Farmer, and Richard Wood, his son, of the same place, Farmer, and Mary Wood, wife of said Robert Wood, and Anne Wood, wife of said Richard Wood, of the first part, and the Messrs. Sifton, of the second part, of the County of Charlottetown, Trustees of the Marriage Settlement of Robert Bruce Stewart, of the other part. All that tract, piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Lot number Forty-nine, in Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the corner made by the junction of the Georgetown Road, with Wood's Road on the north side of said Georgetown Road; thence northwesterly along the said Wood's Road until it strikes a road leading to the Messrs. Sifton's house, thence easterly along the said road until it strikes the northwest corner of Samuel Wood's land; thence southerly along the said Samuel Wood's west boundary until it strikes the said Georgetown Road; thence westerly along the same to the place of commencement, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, a little more or less. If the above property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be offered at private sale. For further particulars apply to the Messrs. Sifton, Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this third day of March, A. D. 1905.

DAVID B. STEWART,

Assignee of the said Mortgage. March 8th, 1905-51

CANADIAN PACIFIC

The DIRECT LINE THROUGH FAST EXPRESS. The SHORT ROUTE TO MONTREAL. LEAVES HALIFAX 8.40 A.M. LEAVES ST. JOHN 6.00 P.M. Daily except Sunday. ARRIVE MONTREAL 8.35 A.M. Daily except Monday.

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Leaves Montreal 10.10 p.m. Passengers may remain in Car until 9 a.m.

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A large shipment just received. All of them the very latest style and selling at the following prices. 1 strap, turn sole \$1.00 1 strap fancy bow \$1.50 2 strap, vey popular \$1.25 4 strap, very neat \$1.75

These are four of our leading lines with many other styles to choose from.

Alley & Co.

SUNNYSIDE.

Stanley Bros. GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS!

NOW ON. Our Whole Stock OF HIGH CLASS MERCHANDISE AT FOR 25 to 50 per cent. Off Regular Prices.

STANLEY BROS.

More Bargains IN WINTER GOODS. Blankets. We have 4 grades in the pure wool blankets. Each grade marked at a special price, \$4.05, \$5.50, \$6.25, \$7.00.

Here are three special values in low price blankets. For real good value they cannot be equalled, \$2.50, \$2.90, \$3.90. Flannelette Waists. We have a small lot of about 2 dozen Flannelette Waists in very pretty patterns and shades all new this fall. They are marked \$1.15 each. We want to clear them out at once, so to-day you take your choice at 70 cents each.

Ladies' Coats. To-day we place on sale six cloth coats at a special price of \$8.30 each. You can see them in our eastern show window. They are one of the best values we have ever offered in ladies' coats. If you need a new coat see them at once.

Ladies' Underwear. Ribbed cotton fleece undersuits long sleeve special 25 cents. White ribbed cotton fleece vests, long sleeve, special price 35 cents. Ribbed union vests with long sleeves, special price 50 cents.

Hosiery. Imit. ribbed cashmere hose, regular value 20 cts., special price 16 cts. Ribbed, and plain all wool cashmere hose, special price 25 cents. Special line of heavy ribbed all wool stockings, special price 30 cents.

Men's Underwear. Men's heavy fleece lined underwear, a splendid line marked 60 cents per garment, special to-day per garment 50 cents. Men's all wool unshrinkable underwear per garment 75 cents. Men's black cashmere half hose, 5/8 plied heels and toes, seamless feet, special price 25 cents.

Sale of Dress Skirts. These skirts are made in the very latest styles. The material is just the right weight for this season of the year. There are about 15 skirts in the lot, all well finished and perfect fitting. Come in to-day and have a look at them.

F. Perkins & Co., The Millinery Leaders, SUNNYSIDE.