

THE HERALD

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Rev. D. F. McDonald.

It is with the most profound regret that we find ourselves obliged to chronicle the death of the Rev. Donald Francis McDonald, which occurred very suddenly at his home at Souris early on Thursday morning last.

The mortal remains of the beloved departed priest clad in sacerdotal vestments and enclosed in a cloth covered casket, lay in the parlor of the presbytery until Friday afternoon, when they were borne to the church. Both in the house and the church they were viewed by throngs of people.

The Libera was then sung and the absolution given by the Bishop assisted by the same priests as at the Mass. The mortal remains of the beloved "Father Donald" were then borne to the cemetery followed by an immense concourse of people.

A special train went from Charlottetown on Saturday morning, arriving at Souris a half hour before the funeral services commenced. This train had on board a large number of friends of the deceased priest, who came to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.

There were present, the Rev. Mother Provincial of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Most Holy Superior of the Convents de Notre Dame and St. Joseph's, Charlottetown, and of the Tighish, Convent, as well as the sisters of the Souris Convent, and two of the Grey nuns of the Charlottetown Hospital.

The draping of the Church was done under the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Souris, assisted by Mr. Marcon, Souris.

baptized, instructed and administered the Sacraments to the greater number of those who now constitute the congregation of St. Mary's. He had lived and labored among them for a generation. By precept and example he instructed to salvation; he preached by his holy exemplary life, as well as by his words; his very presence seemed a benediction.

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an ornament and an honor to the priesthood. We believe, said the Rev. preacher, in the Communion of Saints, and it was the duty of the parishioners to pray for the repose of the soul of their late pastor. Although indeed, his life had been a constant preparation for death, the responsibilities of the priesthood were so great that some little leniency or some other slight deviation from the strict line of duty might require to be satisfied for. He had devoted his life to praying and administering the Sacraments for them and they should now pray for him.

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Provincial Legislature.

ESTIMATES FOR 1902. Following are the estimates of revenue and expenditure submitted to the Legislature by the Government—

Table with columns for Revenue and Expenditure. Revenue items include Dominion Subsidy (\$211,931.88), Public Lands (5,600,000), Com. Traveller's Licences (8,800,000), Incorporated Companies (1,700,000), Ferries (6,000,000), Prothonotary's Offices (1,800,000), Registry Offices (4,800,000), County Courts (900,000), Provincial Secretary's Office (800,000), Pedlar's Licences (750,000), Hospital for Insane (1,000,000), Fines and Penalties (3,000,000), Canal Revenue (180,000), Pr. vote Bills (150,000), Succession Duties (2,000,000), Land Tax (31,000,000), Income Tax (8,400,000), Road Tax (20,000,000), Vendor's Licences (600,000). Total Revenue: \$318,811.88.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURES, 1902. Administration of Justice (18,235), Board of Health and Expenses (2,000), Fire Small-pox (200), Coroner's Inquests (200), Department of Agriculture (5,555), Executive Council, Mileage of Members (500), Clerk (200), Printing, Stationery & Miscellaneous (98), Elections (127,560), Hospital for Insane (24,100), Interest on Bank, Loans, Debentures, Trust Funds, etc. (26,500), Inspectors of Commercial Traveller's Licences (400), Legislation (7,930), Legislative Library (390), Telephone Company Subsidy (870), Provincial Rifle Association (100), Queen Square Gardens (245), Institution for the Deaf, Halifax (450), Fire Dept., Charlottetown (650), Fire Dept., Summerside (150), Mrs. Mary Whelan (300), Miscellaneous Expenditure (1,500), Poor Home, Maintenance (3,430), Postage, and rent of Post Office Boxes (400), Public Lands Department at Provincial Sec'y's Treas. Dept (1,400), Provincial Auditor's Dept (1,795), Provincial Building (3,000), Registry Office, Charlottetown (1,250), Registry Office, Summerside (115), Stenographer's and Librarian's Public Works department (410), Ferris, Queen's County (13,850), Ferris, Prince County (1,575), Ferris, King's County (2,827), Wharves (2,000), Packets (3,185), Roads (21,000), Inspectors Salaries (1,800), Bridges (15,000), Bushing (700), Telephone, Rent, etc. (250), Miscellaneous, Public Works (2,000), Debenture Sinking Fund (3,495).

AMOUNTING TO THE sum of \$312,792 CAPITAL ACCOUNT Annex to Asylum (5,000), Rights of Way (2,000). Total \$319,792.

To this total of expenditure is to be added \$4,000 for a Provincial exhibition which the Government agreed to vote at the last moment after much pressure had been brought to bear on them.

The debate in committee of Supply was continued during Wednesday, and Wednesday evening till near midnight when supply was reported and the House adjourned. The attention of the House on Thursday was occupied with passing the supply bill and finishing up business generally. The order paper was pretty well cleared by Thursday evening. The Registration act and the acts for the incorporation of Alberton, Georgetown and Souris were held over till next year.

On Friday forenoon the Leader of the Government moved the following resolution which received the unanimous support of both sides of the House: Whereas under the provisions of the British North American Act, 1867, section 146, an Imperial Order in Council was passed by which this Province was admitted into the Union of the Dominion of Canada upon the terms and conditions expressed in address from the House of the Legislature of the then Colony of Prince Edward Island and of the House of Parliament of Canada attached as a Schedule to the said Order in Council.

And whereas each of the said addresses contains (among other things) the following: "That the population of Prince Edward Island, having been increased by fifteen thousand or upwards since the year 1861, the Island shall be represented in the House of Commons of Canada by six members, the representation to be re-adjusted from time to time, under the provisions of 'The British North American Act, 1867.'"

And whereas, in order to arrive at the real intention of the several Houses when said section was adopted, and to give to the words of said section their intended meaning, it is necessary to read such section in the light of the conference which led to its adoption, and the correspondence between the delegates assembled at such conference and their respective Governments.

And whereas, in 1864, at the Conference held at Charlottetown, in this Province, it was contended, that according to the method of ascertaining the number of representation of any Province under the provisions of the British North American Act, 1867, section 51, this Province was entitled to only five members, and the delegates from this Province to such Conference insisted that if the Province were to enter the Union, a representation of six members at least would be a condition precedent, as appears from the Schedule hereto annexed, marked A, which contain abstracts from the addresses of the delegates of this Province at such Conference.

And whereas at the Conference in 1873 at which the terms of Union were agreed upon the same question of our representation was raised and delegates from other provinces again insisted that

our population only entitled us to five members in the Parliament of Canada, and this question seemed to have been one of the chief contentions with reference to the entry of this Province into the Union.

And whereas at said Conference of 1873 our delegates refused to agree to the terms of Union unless and until the question of representation allowing this Province six members was agreed to.

And whereas the said Conference after long discussion conceded to this Province a representation of six members as appears by the telegrams here to annexed marked B, exchanged on that occasion between Hon. Mr. Haythorne, a delegate from this Province and the Lieutenant Governor.

And whereas it would appear from such correspondence and telegrams, and from the reports of such Conference read with the above section of our terms of Union, that in as much as in 1861 our population was eighty thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and that it "having been increased by fifteen thousand or upwards" making our population ninety-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven was adopted as a standard, which would give us six members, and that any readjustment mentioned in said section must be construed to mean that so long as this Province retains at least ninety-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven of a population we should have at least six members, and should not be reduced until the population decreased to below that number.

And whereas it clearly appears to the House from the correspondence and telegrams above referred to, and from the addresses of the delegates to the different conferences that a compact was entered into with this Province when we entered the Union that unless and until our population decreased to below ninety-five thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, no decrease in our representation should be made.

And whereas, at the readjustment in representation of the whole Dominion after the decennial census in 1891 such compact was disregarded and the representation of this Province was reduced from six to five. Such reduction being based on the unit of representation mentioned in Section 51 of said British North American Act, 1867, which, we believe, does not in its entirety refer to Prince Edward Island.

And whereas, by the decennial census had, and taken in the year 1891, our relative population in British Columbia, and if the rules adopted in 1901 is again followed our representation in the House of Commons of Canada will be further lessened.

And whereas, considering the immense area and great possibilities and probable growth of Canada, and particularly of a large unsettled part of the Province of Quebec, which controls the unit by the application of the principle adopted in 1891, the representation of this Province may within a few decades be decreased even to one member, a state of affairs never intended by those who framed our terms of Union.

And whereas it appears from addresses of delegates at the several conferences above referred to, that the delegates of this Province made it an express condition precedent to our entry into the Union, that notwithstanding the fact that according to the unit formed under Section 51 of the British North American Act, 1867, our population would only entitle us to a representation of five members we should have at least six members; and the reasons (expressed in the extracts of the addresses in the Schedule A hereto) which lead our delegates to insist at that time as a minimum of six members apply still with increased force.

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this House this Province should have restored their representation of six members according to the compact entered into at the time the Province entered the Union.

Further Resolved, That in the opinion of this House as to the construction of the above mentioned section of our terms of Union be not construed in representations be made to the House Government through the proper channels asking that the said terms of Union be amended so as to carry into effect the Compact entered into with this Province when it entered the Union.

On Friday afternoon His Honor the Lieutenant Governor came to the Legislature and assented to the following bills: An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts to incorporate the Charlottetown Young Men's Christian Association. An Act incorporating the Board of Trustees of "The Century Church and Mansie Building Fund" for the Presbyterian Church in Canada Eastern Section. An Act to incorporate the Corran Ban Hall Company. An Act respecting the election of the Fourth District of Kings County. An Act to amend "The Public Road Act, 1901." An Act to amend the law relating to trustees. An Act to incorporate French-River Hall Company. An Act to incorporate the Long River Hall Company. An Act to incorporate the Murray River Hall Company. An Act to incorporate the Maple Leaf Hall Company. An Act to incorporate the Argyle Hall Company. An Act to incorporate "The Commercial Lighting Company, Ltd. An Act respecting Dentistry and Dental Surgery. An Act to further amend "The County Courts Amendment Act 1878." An Act to incorporate the trustees of St. Columba's Presbyterian Church at Marshfield, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. An Act to incorporate the Webster Corner Hall Company. An Act to incorporate the trustees of Mount Stewart Presbyterian Church. An Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Starch Company Limited. An Act to amend the City of Charlottetown Incorporation Act. An Act in amendment of an Act respecting Georgetown and Common. An Act to incorporate the Crapaud Cemetery Company. An Act to further amend an Act to impose certain taxes on certain Companies and Associations and Brewers. An Act to amend the Act passed in the first year of his present Majesty's reign, Chapter 15, intitled "An Act to amend the Trustees Act 1868." An Act to amend an Act imposing an Income Tax. An Act to incorporate the Hotel Davies Co Ltd. An Act to vest in the City of Charlottetown certain lands therein mentioned. An Act in further amendment of an Act to incorporate the Stanley Bridge Dairy-fying Company. An Act to amend the law relating to Barristers. An Act to amend the Charlottetown Water Works Act. An Act to amend "The Prohibition Act, 1900. An Act to amend an Act passed in the 1, Ed-

ward VII, Cap IV, intitled "An Act to amend an Act respecting the Legislature. An Act further to amend "The Assessment Act 1894" and Acts in amendment thereof. An Act to further amend "An Act relating to practice and pleading in the Supreme Courts." An Act to amend an Act to incorporate "The Windsor Dairying Company," passed in the 37, Victoria, Cap 27. An Act to further amend "The Public School Act 1877" and amendments thereof. An Act to regulate the time of opening and closing the Public Offices of Prince Edward Island. An Act for appropriating certain moneys therein mentioned for the service of the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and two. An Act to complete the registration of a certain act therein mentioned. An Act respecting the surveying of township boundaries. After assenting to the bills His Honor prorogued the House with the usual formalities.

Ottawa Weekly Letter.

OTTAWA, April 19th, 1902. THE PARLIAMENTARY WEEK. The past week in parliament was attended by the most important discussion of the session. The imposition by Great Britain of a duty on food-stuffs was a hard blow to the government, who were challenged to show why it had been done by them to have Canadian goods.

The Government's immigration policy, under which would immigrants are allowed to land, was vigorously assailed. Reforms which would bring in British settlers were called for.

The public accounts committee endeavored to examine J. V. Rochester, an employee of the Public Works Department, concerning expenditures on the Yukon telegraph lines. Grave irregularities were revealed but Mr. Tarte and Mr. Fielding openly warned Rochester not to reply to certain questions, and a lot of damaging evidence was kept concealed.

A Liberal caucus resulted in an almost open row. Mr. Blair's resignation was practically called for by some of his followers, but matters were tided over. Western Ontario objected to the extensive St. Lawrence improvements. On the tariff, the discussion was very breezy.

WHAT NEW ZEALAND THINKS. The attitude of New Zealand towards preferential trade is exactly on a par with that adapted in Canada by the Conservative party.

Mr. Caldwell, of the firm of Steen, Macky, Logan & Caldwell, of Auckland, New Zealand, who is at present in Montreal, expressed the opinion that the business of his country would be disappointed at the budget. In discussing the matter to-day, he said that, while New Zealand had not given Great Britain a preference in her tariff, the people were perfectly willing to do so, provided it was placed on a reciprocal basis. He did not understand how Canadian manufacturers could prosper under the present tariff.

And yet New Zealand has sent quite a many troops to South Africa as Canada has offered to do more if necessary. Can her loyalty be called to account? New Zealand is aware that anything that tends to injure her, must of necessity work out to the disadvantage of the empire. She wants business-like preference, such as Sir Wilfrid Laurier refused to accept.

WHERE WILL CANADA BE? Commenting on the budget speech of Sir Michael Hink-Bosch, the New York Times says: "While it is plain that England has imposed duties on her imported foodstuffs out of dire necessity of meeting the terrible cost of the war, we cannot lose sight of the fact that these duties on our grain hold possibilities of commercial friction between two nations. It is to be hoped, of course, that we shall have no cause or occasion for retaliatory action; but it would appear that our power to grant or withhold bonding privileges on Canada exports passing through our territory would put us in a position to restrict Canada's preferential benefit to the open season for navigation."

Here is a treat which brings home to Canadians the Government's neglect of the great transportation question. Suppose Canadians were denied the right to ship their grain through United States ports during the winter season, can the extent of the disaster that must necessarily follow be fully estimated? Time and time again Hon. J. Israel Tarte has endeavored to arouse his colleagues to a full sense of their duties in respect to transportation. But cabinet jealousies have stayed the hand of the Minister of Public Works. Now we are brought face to face with an utterance which is most significant. Evidently the day has come, when those to whom is entrusted Canada's destiny, must cease to merely bask in fortune's smiles. Action along new lines must be substituted for a cheap imitation of the Conservative policy, which since 1878 has wrought wonders in the development of this country.

WHERE DO WE STAND. A despatch from London says: "Taxes on wheat and flour, practically, its return to the duties which were enacted after the repeal of the old protective corn law. Influential supporters of the Ministry intend to press for the complete exemption of Canadian and Australian grain, as a response to the colonial preferential tariffs and some recognition of colonial help in the war."

BRITISH PREFERENCE THROUGH AWAY. The announcement of the decision of the British Government to impose a duty of five pence per hundredweight on flour and meal, and three pence per hundredweight on grain, came as a thunderbolt from a clear sky into the ranks of Canada's "Fit Reform" Government. From 1898 down to the present time, the Conservative party have urged upon the Government the right of Canada to a reciprocal preference, at the hands of Great Britain. Last session, Mr. R. L. Borden introduced a resolution embodying this sentiment. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers voted against it to a man. They did so, because Sir Wilfrid, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. W. S. Fielding and others claimed that it was a ridiculous and others claimed that it was a duty on food-stuffs, they said, Canada could not hope to reap advantages from a reciprocal preference. Mr. Fielding declared that it was "arrant humbug" to expect England to tax her food supply. This is the key note of the whole argument of the Liberal party against a reciprocal preference.

Now what do we find? Great Britain

British Troop Oil Liniment is without exception the most effective remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Open Sores, Rheumatism, Bites, Stings of Insects, etc. A large bottle 25c.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Commencing March 1st, and until April 30th, 1902. Special Colonist Rates. To North Pacific Coast and Kootenay Points. FROM MONCTON, N. B.

Another shipment of Comfort Brand Shirts already this season. We have sold a large quantity. Our Shirts give great satisfaction in both comfort and price. Special line of Soft Bosom Shirts opened.—J. B. McDonald & Co.—m19 41

You can save many dollars by buying your Clothing from us. We are bound to have the lowest prices. Come and see.—J. B. McDonald & Co.

MEET ME AT THE ALWAYS BUSY STORE

852 PIECES White Underwear just added to our Whitewear Stock. Night Dresses, Corset Covers, Skirts & Drawers. The best assortment we have ever shown

ALSO 100 pieces of White-thorn Diaper, 10 yard lengths. 65c. per piece. Stanley Bros.

NEW PRINT COTTON. "There are so many pretty patterns. I am undecided which to pick." So said a lady visitor at our Cotton Goods Counter the other day. We felt sorry for placing her in a predicament, but we consider it a good fault—this having an assortment that is bewildering. You will be delighted with the showing. Prices 6c., 7c., 10c., 12c., 14c. F. PERKINS & CO. SUNNYSIDE.