

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1902

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor

Our Provincial Finances.

The report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts of the Province was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on Friday last. In another column we publish the Auditor's statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending 31st December last. From this statement our readers will readily see that our Provincial Grit Government are splendidly maintaining their reputation for extravagance, for rolling up deficits and for increasing the public debt. The Auditor's statement shows the expenditure for the year ordinary and capital as the Government are pleased to classify it, to have been

\$335,632.67 and the total receipts 309,445.00 showing a deficit of \$26,187.67

But the statement of receipts shows an item of \$25,014.40 received for debentures sold, which of course cannot be considered as ordinary revenue, as these debentures constitute a charge against the Province, and consequently an addition to the public debt. Therefore the \$25,014.40 received for these debentures must be added to the deficit of \$26,187.67 above stated, and we shall then have the amount which the Government, according to their own showing, added to the debt of the Province last year, viz., \$51,202.07. How much more their expenditure exceeded their receipts we cannot exactly say at this date; but we may depend it is a considerable amount in excess of what is shown in the auditor's statement.

So far we have only the Government's financial management during the year 1901. We have shown by the figures of their own auditor that their expenditures exceeded their receipts by \$51,202.07. Last year's operations are fairly representative of the present Government's management of our finances during all the years this Province has been so unfortunate as to have them on the treasury benches. Let us again turn to the Public Accounts and see what they say about the debt of the Province. Our Provincial debt, so far as recorded by the Provincial Auditor, is set down in three separate accounts, viz: The Government's bank account, the debenture account and the loans account. The balance against the Province in each of these accounts on the 31st day of December last was:

Due the banks, \$220,980.56

Due on debenture acct. 244,198.98

Due on loans account. 176,998.18

Debt of the Province on Dec. 31, 1901 \$642,177.72

In the debentures above set down we have only charged the net debt, which is less than the debenture issues by \$23,801.02, which the Government placed against this account by way of sinking fund. As \$15,000 of this sinking fund is invested in "Provincial Government Debentures," it seems difficult to understand how this can be considered as collateral security for the bondholders, or why this amount of \$15,000 should not be added to the Provincial debt. All the figures here set down regarding the Government's debt and deficits have been taken from the Public Accounts prepared by their own auditor. Consequently we may be very sure the debt against the Province is considerably more than the auditor's statements show on their face. It has always been the fashion of the Government to carry forward to another year a large number of accounts properly chargeable to the year closing on the 31st December. Mr. Frederick Peters, when he assumed power in 1891, emphasized this practice by charging to the preceding Government, not only the balance against them on the 31st December, but the increase of the debt from that date till April following, when he came into office. Therefore, we must add to the above debt balance of \$642,177.72, the quarter's teachers' salaries falling due on the 31st December, and various other accounts similarly carried forward, making in all, we may be very sure, upwards of \$50,000. In view of all these facts and figures we are forced to the disagreeable conclusion that the debt of our Province has reached the enormous sum \$700,000. This is the sorry plight to which our Provincial finances are brought by the men

whose battle cry was "economy in the public service." Who shouted from the house-tops that the "era of deficits must stop," and "revenue and expenditure must meet." Surely it is time for the electorate of this Province to rouse themselves from their lethargy, to gird on the armor of righteous indignation and stand ready to hurl into political oblivion the Government and the party that has so shamefully deceived them.

The amount of interest paid is a fair measure of a debt, and applying this criterion to the financial transactions of the present Government, we shall see that their administration in this particular has been as disastrous to the Province as in any other. In the year 1890, the last for which the Conservatives are responsible, the amount paid in interest was \$2,697.44. In 1900 the present Government paid \$80,861.11 for interest, and in 1901 the amount paid was \$24,803.82. From these figures it will be seen that the Government paid \$3,942.51 more for interest last year than they did the year before, and \$22,106.18 more than the Conservatives paid in 1900. Where will our Province be: what will be the condition of our finances and our credit if the public debt and the interest thereon is allowed to increase in this fashion? In all conscience it is high time the people of this Province took into their serious consideration the rapidity with which the present Government are driving them into bankruptcy!

Sessional Notes.

Although two weeks have elapsed since the House met very little business has yet been done. The address in answer to the Lieutenant Governor's speech at the opening was passed, and presented in his Honor on Wednesday. The time of the House on Thursday was occupied with the discussion of the Government's famous bill to seat Mr. McKinnon.

This "whereas" bill of the Government reads as follows:

An Act respecting the election return of the Fourth Electoral District of King's County. Whereas by the return of the writ of an election of Councilor and Assemblyman for the Fourth District of King's County here Alexander Bruce was duly declared duly elected as Councilor to represent the said district in the Legislative Assembly of this Province. And whereas a petition under the Controversial Elections Act was filed by Murdoch McKinnon in the Supreme Court of the Province against the return of the said Alexander F. Bruce in which petition Murdoch McKinnon among other things claimed the seat for himself on the ground set forth in the said petition. And whereas the trial of the said Election petition came up for hearing at Georgetown, King's County, before the Hon. Edward Jarvis Hodgson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Province. And whereas by the decision of the said Judge given in the above matter on the sixth day of January A. D. 1902, it was declared that the said Alexander F. Bruce was not duly elected as a Councilor to represent the said district in the Legislative Assembly of this Province, and that the said Murdoch McKinnon had been duly elected as a Councilor to represent the said district in the said Assembly, and that he should have been returned as such by the Returning Officer. And whereas said Judge made a report to the speaker of the Legislative Assembly in that he had declared Murdoch McKinnon duly elected as set down in the next preceding recital. And whereas in the above mentioned report the said Judge set forth that certain parties therein named were given notice of being charged before him of having committed certain corrupt practices as were given an opportunity of being heard in reference thereto, and that he had found them to be generally guilty of the said charges. And whereas by a resolution of the said Legislative Assembly the said report of the Judge was referred back to him to alter or amend the same in conformity with the said writ of election be amended. Be it therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island, as follows: That the return of the said writ of election shall be and the same is hereby amended by inserting therein the names of Murdoch McKinnon in lieu of that of Alexander F. Bruce.

In his speech introducing this bill, the Leader of the Government made quite plain the reasons of his anxiety that the Judge should have made his certificate of the member entitled to the seat and his report of corrupt practices in two separate documents. Had that been done the certificate awarding the seat to Mr. McKinnon could have been adopted, and the report of corrupt practices could have been laid aside. To adopt the finding of the Judge in the form in which it was presented and to place it on the Journal of the House would have the effect of disqualifying Mr. Cartney McLure and the other Grit friends of the Premier mentioned in the report. It was the thought of the humiliation and degradation these stalwart Grit elevators of the standard of political morality that fired the Premier's noble soul and determined him to force through the House legislation the most extraordinary and unheard of to avert such a calamity. The Premier should have spared Mr. Cartney Mc-

Lure and his associates reported for disqualification the additional mortification implied in the statement that they would no more think of using corrupt means at an election than he (Mr. Peters) would. That was "the most unkind-cut of all." This wonderful bill enacted specially to save the political lives of a number of the Premier's friends emphatically sets forth the very thing it was intended to cover over, when it declares that the Judge having given them an opportunity of being heard "found them to be generally guilty of the said charges." As Sam Weller would say, the Premier in introducing this bill would seem to have "circumvented" himself. Quite a laugh went round the House when the Leader of the Government declared with a flourish of trumpets that he was supported in his contention by the Attorneys General of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. What either Pugsley or Longley would not support for a little political gain it would indeed be difficult to imagine.

Mr. Whear and Mr. Palmer supported the contentions of the Premier; but neither of these was able to name a case in which any judge had in a similar situation made a report in any other form than that employed by Mr. Justice Hodgson. What a brilliant display of lawyers supports the Government.

Mr. Mathieson ably combatted the position assumed by the Leader of the Government and those who supported him. He showed that the report and certificate of Judge Hodgson were in the same form as was generally employed by judges all over the Dominion. In support of this argument he cited numerous cases from the Journals of the House of Commons. How ridiculous and absurd then for the Leader of the Government and his legal friends on the Government side to thus cast an indignity on Mr. Justice Hodgson. The Leader of the Government had plainly told the House the cause of all his pretended wrath. It was simply to save a member of his political friends from the punishment which they deserved. The Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Mr. Gordon, ably supported the arguments advanced by Mr. Mathieson. Mr. John McLean also held the course of the Government up to ridicule. But what was the use of sound argument in such a case; the Government were bound to have their way. The bill had its second reading, was passed through committee and received its third reading before the House adjourned. On Friday morning his Honor the Lieutenant Governor came to the Legislature and gave his assent to the bill. Mr. McKinnon was then conducted to the clerk's desk by the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Mathieson when he took the necessary oath. He was then introduced to Mr. Speaker and conducted to his seat amid applause. Thus did hostilities cease for the time being.

After the discussion was over and Mr. McKinnon had taken his seat, Mr. Palmer was twitted by a Conservative friend on the barrenness of the argument used by the Government supporters. They had not been able to discover a single precedent for the course they had asked Judge Hodgson to adopt. He showed Mr. Palmer one case in Nova Scotia where two of the judges of the Supreme Court had reported their finding in two separate documents. But for this one case there were about fifty cases all over the Dominion wherein the judges had reported identically as Judge Hodgson had done. With this information, which our Grit friends were of themselves unable to discover, and which was furnished them by a Conservative the Patriot imagining it had found a mare's nest, made a great hullabaloo. What a transparent sham Gritism is anyhow!

It is noticeable that Premier Peters usurps the prerogative of the Lieut. Governor and calls his colleagues "My Government." Are we to understand by this that the Leader owns them and that they dare not say their souls are their own? That is the way it used to be when another Leader of the same name held sway.

The High Grade Art Parlour, is the most reliable place to leave your order to have photos or negatives enlarged to life size, in crayon, sepia, or water-color. Natural colours and any subject may be separated from a group with any change made in the dress or hair that may be required. Remember, there is no second or third man to deal with as is generally the case with other parlour houses. The work is guaranteed to be as represented. I also carry a large assortment of over forty different styles of picture mounting. Call and see us in our new stand directly opposite J. T. McKenzie the tailor Queen Street, or address, S. F. Tarbush, High Grade Art Parlour, Charlottetown—41.

The Herald's Scoop-Net.

CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE.

Truth is mighty—inconvenient in a horse trade.

Some people never cast their bread upon the water until it becomes too stale for use.

Whether a man prefers winter or summer depends altogether on the time of year. In winter he prefers summer and in summer he prefers winter.

"Louis Mac" is probably the champion pedestrian of Charlottetown. He says he can walk a mile in 12 minutes and never move but two feet.

Robbers entered the Bank at Newcastle, N.Y., last week and besides stealing a large sum of money got off with \$500 worth of postage stamps. Wonder will they stick 'em in jail?

"The latest dodge of Paris thieves," says an exchange, is to impersonate doctors. There was a time there when it looked as if the doctors were trying to impersonate thieves, their charges being somewhat exorbitant.

Seven hundred of the fish known as carp were exposed for sale in a tank in London last week, and they all died. As the result of a Police Court investigation it was held that the owner was guilty under the "cruelty to Wild Animals Act." So, this must be the latest Jockey. A fish is an animal!

How many fishes are there in the seas? How many sands on the shore? How many leaves have there been on the trees? How many grasses have waved on the lea? How many stars have shone o'er? When you have answered these questions of mine, Then will I earnestly search, And faithfully strive in some way to divine In how many angles a boy will incline As he lists to a sermon at church.

A man travelled 700 miles last week in a freight car, on a wagon, from Kansas City to Chicago, tied up in a sack billed potatoes, which was enclosed in a fruit box. During the three days and a half in which he was confined in the sack he almost died of thirst. This is the only fault he had to find with the trip. We have seen men getting 'sacked' for finding less fault than this.

Mr. Gourley, the member for Colchester, N. S., in the House of Commons, gained considerable notoriety by his recent fiery speech, in which he declared he was ready to take up arms against the United States. This is how a Montreal paper strikes it off:—

Then out spake Hero Gourley, The scrapper true and great, "To every man upon this earth, Death cometh soon or late, And how can man do better Than facing to the South, And with some plank just hand the Yankee A swift one in the mouth!"

Get out the English language With all the speed you may. I have never met to be long, Will hold the foe in play In Canada a million May well be stopped by three, Now who will stand on either hand And do this job with me? Then out spake Hughes, of Lindsay A preacherlike man he; "Lo, I will stand at thy right hand And execute with thee, Then out spake H. Bourassa "Another warm M. P.; "Will I abide by thy left side? I will, with pleasure, Out!"

In Parliament all morning The three all debated, Aroused and calmly walked, In the great United States, And when they finished talking, The gory, blood stained gal, Denoted death and slaughter From Cal. to Boston, Mass.

Paris doctors performed an operation on an Arab the other day, and took from his stomach his entire fortune of 107 francs, which the son of the desert had swallowed in a moment of fright, when approached by evil-eyed strangers. After all there is nothing very remarkable in this. Doctors generally get money out of all their patients.

To Mr. Louis L. McIntyre, of the Abegweit Athletic Club and agent here for the celebrated Whitley Exerciser Machine, which "Lou" claims will develop every muscle in the body.

"LOU!" (After Kipling—some distance.) There's a chap in Charlottetown, Which is Lou; And 'e cannot be kept down, Can yer Lou? 'E is only five feet more, Er 'et 'e praps a little more, Bat 'e's solid on the floor, Ain't yer Lou? Then 'ere's to Lou, you know who, Louis Mac— 'E's our young enthusiastic, Louis Mac; 'E's the subject of this 'ey, 'E's an athlete, every way, Loves the bloomin' football fray, Don't indulge in 'off-side' play, Do yer Mac? If yer kinder out o' trim, Call on Lou; 'E can build you trunk and limb, Can't yer Lou? With the 'Whitley Exerciser,'— Play \$3.00,—an' that buys 'er— 'Loney's fame's 'is advertiser; That so, Lou? 'E is doin' 'saps o' good, This 'ere Lou, Feels it proper that 'e should, Don't yer, Lou? 'E can 'elp yer back er spine, An' 'ye'll never feel like dyin' You will feel so 'if 'an' fine, True, eh, Lou? Well, 'ere's wishin' you success, Mr. Lou; You're a credit to the Press, 'Utter Lou! You're a jolly well young printer An' yer no slouch as a sprinter— Also like a skate in winter, Don't yer, Lou? Then 'ere's to Lou, you know who,— Louis Mac, 'E's our young, enthusiastic Louis Mac.

With the clubs 'e is a dandy, With the gloves 'e's also 'andy, 'E can straighten out 'is 'andy,— Can't yer, Mac?

Dominion Parliament.

In the House of Commons on Thursday last, the budget debate was resumed, and after several on both sides had spoken Mr. Charlton from the front Liberal bench, rose and began a sensational speech. He agreed with Cartwright's praise of Alex. Mackenzie, but he wanted the present Government to take note of history and the fight in the administration. About 178 members of Mackenzie's cabinet desired him to raise the tariff from 17 1/2 per cent. to 22 1/2 or 25 per cent. He (Charlton) was one of them. Their demands were moderate and reasonable and should have been met by the government, which needed more revenue. Mr. Charlton believed Mackenzie would have yielded to them. A. G. Jones of Halifax appeared with a delegation of maritime province members, threatening the revolt of all eastern liberal members if the change were made. The government surrendered to this threat. If the duties had been increased Mr. Charlton thought the conservative opposition would have condemned that policy, but when Cartwright announced that no change would be made the opposition at once took the bold course of demanding a protective tariff. Our chance (said Charlton) was thrown away. I pleaded for higher duties, but failed. We went to the country and sustained crushing defeat. Alexander Mackenzie and his colleagues had not the slightest anticipation of danger, but he (Charlton) felt it. He wrote to Mackenzie warning him of the state of public opinion, begging him to postpone the election and institute a thorough campaign. Mackenzie replied in a long letter, in June, 1878, assuring him that there was no possible danger, giving the list of seats that were absolutely safe, and promising a majority of sixty. Charlton did not believe that, but he also was surprised when the thunderbolt came and the defeat proved worse than even he had dreamed of. Sir John came into power and brought down a tariff which he (Charlton) felt bound to say was moderate, not half so high as that of the United States. Charlton pleaded guilty of inconsistency. He had changed his opinion, and assured his friends that a man who could not change his views to meet changed conditions was not a wise man, not even an intelligent man. He did not want his party now to go like the Mackenzie government, oblivious of trade conditions, oblivious of public opinion, until it was too late.

At six o'clock Mr. Charlton was showing that the United States tariff against Canada was hostile, and that it was unwise for Canada to give that country any access to our markets. Still he was willing to allow the government another year to consult with other members of the imperial conference.

Resuming after dinner, Mr. Charlton hoped the finance minister would study the situation, asking himself why all countries in the world but one accepted the protection doctrine. Great Britain, the only free trade country, was now suffering from the competition of Germany and the United States, both of which countries had developed under protection and could never have attained their remarkable strong position without it. Under protection the United States had become the greatest manufacturing country in the world. This policy had produced similar effects elsewhere. Mr. Charlton went on to give the history of the negotiations and commercial relations with the United States, affirming that our neighbors had been hostile and ungenerous. What was to be done about it. It would be an enormous benefit to Canada to have access to the United States market, but if we are shut out we must do something else and go about building up our home market, as the United States had done. We ought to have reciprocity in natural products, without any further concessions. That would give us a great export trade in coal, iron, fish, stone, pulp. He did not believe Great Britain would abrogate the corn laws for our benefit, or that Canada should give up her autonomy by allowing an imperial council to regulate our finances. But if the United States continues to deal unfairly with us, we should cut down the free list of their products and raise the duties on other goods. We should cut down by fifty-five millions our imports from the United States. But first we should give the Americans to understand what we propose to do. Mr. Charlton would like to see the joint high commission meet once more and get a final answer. If reciprocity were refused, their action should be taken on the lines indicated.

Canadian Pacific Railway. FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS. The Canadian Pacific Railway will issue tickets to The General Public between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East, at Single Fare For the Round Trip, good going March 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31st good to return until April 1st, 1902. To Teachers and Pupils of Schools and Colleges, between all stations in Canada, Montreal and East, at Single Fare For the Round Trip, good going March 21st to March 29th, inclusive, good to return until April 8th; To Stations West of Montreal at The Lowest One Way First Class Fare To Montreal added to The Lowest One Way First Class Fare and One Third from Montreal West, good going March 21st to 29th inclusive, good to return until April 8, 1902.

Daily until further advice, a first-class Sleeper will be attached to train No. 7 leaving Windsor Street Station, Montreal 10.06 p. m. for Ottawa, and also to train No. 8 leaving Ottawa, 4.13 a. m. for Montreal. Passengers from Montreal will be allowed to remain in car after arrival in Ottawa until 9.00 a. m. Passengers from Ottawa may board car at Ottawa 9.00 p. m. evening previous, Diagram of car will be held at City Ticket Office, Ottawa, until 6.00 p. m., after that hour diagram will be in charge of Porter of car at Union station, from whom reservation may be obtained. Berth rate between Montreal and Ottawa, \$1.50.

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Public Accounts.

Follows is the statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1901, as shown by the Provincial Auditor's report:

Table with columns for Receipts and Expenditure. Receipts include Dominion Subsidy, Grants, etc. Expenditure includes Administration of Justice, Board of Health, etc.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

Table of Ordinary Expenditure for 1901, listing various departments and their costs.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Table of Capital Account for 1901, showing government house, hospital, etc.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1901.

Table of Expenditure for 1901, including government house, hospital, etc.

In South Africa.

The London Daily Chronicle asserts that an armistice has been arranged pending the duration of Schalk Burger's mission to General De Wet and that offensive operations against De Wet and Delarey and Botha have been suspended, the three Generals having agreed honorably to observe the armistice and refrain from operations until the return of the envoys to the Boer lines. It is believed that the envoys, after negotiating General Botha's withdrawal from his position, will again confer with Lord Kitchener, although no second conference has actually been arranged.

DIED.

At Cornwall on the 18th inst. after a short illness of pneumonia, John Conway, aged 76 years. R. I. P. At Roxbury, March 14, Mrs. Mary McDonald, wife of Joseph McDonald and mother of Allen J. McDonald, formerly of P. E. Island. R. I. P. At Providence R. I., on the 4th inst. of heart disease, D. J. McDonald, in the 44th year of his age. Deceased was a son of Fidelis McDonald, Black Bush, and leaves a widow and three sons to mourn. R. I. P.

The Prices.

Table listing prices for various goods such as butter, beef, eggs, etc.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

Shore Farm.

I offer for sale my beautiful home-stead Farm at Wood Islands, Lot 62, in Queen's County, containing 284 acres of beautiful land, 100 acres clear and in first-class condition, and the balance covered with first-class large timber, hard and soft wood. There is a school on the farm, a church 1/2 of a mile from the dwelling, the cheese factory is 1 1/2 miles from the farm. Wood Island's Backwater is 1/2 of a mile distant, and the Belfast line one mile distant. The farm is well watered. It fronts on the shore, where immense quantities of seaweed and kelp can be obtained. I also offer for sale 100 acres of well preserved lumber land situate on Grey's Road, a short distance from the home-stead. This is a rare chance for a man who wants a farm on which money can be made.

Terms can be made to suit the purchaser. For further particulars, apply at the office of Mr. A. A. McLean, Solicitor, Ch'town, or to the owner, ARCHIBALD BELL, Wood Islands.

Canadian Pacific Railway

Commencing March 1st, and until April 30th, 1902.

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To Nelson, B. C.

Trail, B. C.

Rossland, B. C.

Greenwood, B. C.

Midway, B. C.

Vancouver, B. C.

Victoria, B. C.

New Westminster, B. C.

Seattle & Tacoma, Wash.

Portland, Ore.

Proportionate rates from and to other points. Also rates to points in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana and Washington.

For further particulars call on W. C. KENNEDY, Charlottetown, or write to C. B. FOSTER, D. P. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

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