

THE HERALD

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCGISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The By Election.

As outlined in our last issue, the candidates for the by-election in the second district of Queen's County are in the field and the campaign is now in full swing. This is nomination day and Wednesday next, the 8th, inst., will be election day. It will thus be seen that the Government took good care to allow the shortest time possible for the discussion of the public questions.

The Patriot has much to say about the policy of the Provincial Government and appears to manifest a desire for an examination of the Administration's record. It would surely be a pity not to gratify this hankering on the part of our contemporary. The policy of a government, means the system or method by which such government conducts the public business. An investigation of our Government's policy will serve to unfold and explain its record.

The present Liberal Government, on assuming power nearly twenty years ago, under the leadership of the Patriot's "Brilliant Statesman," Mr. Frederick Peters, proclaimed a definite policy. The principal and most emphatic declarations of this policy were; that the era of deficits should end; that henceforth revenue and expenditure should meet, and that the day of taxation was far off.

Let us examine each of these statements and see how far they have been verified by the record of the Government. Deficits were to cease; but instead of that the Government have gone on rolling them up, varying in amount from year to year, all the way from \$120,000, to \$120,000, and totalizing on the 30th, Sept. 1909, a sum of over \$735,000. This shows a policy of lies and deception. Revenue and expenditure were to meet henceforth; but the deception shown in rolling up huge deficits plainly shows that revenue and expenditure drew wider and wider apart.

When the Liberal Government came into power the debt was \$128,000, on Sept. 30, 1909, according to the Government's own showing, the Provincial debt had reached the enormous proportions of \$863,206.45. This is an increase, under the Liberal Government, of \$735,000, in round figures. According to a statement recently published by the Government and dealt with elsewhere, \$28,000 were added to the Provincial debt in 1910. These figures, presented by the Government themselves, bring the Provincial debt up to \$891,000 in round numbers; practically \$900,000. That is how the policy of making revenue and expenditure meet, was carried out by the Government. Lies and deception repeated.

The day of taxation was declared to be far off; but the Government had scarcely secured themselves in office when they began to tax everything in sight; and by the 30th September 1909, had collected a million dollars in taxes of various kinds. For a time the Government pretended to be the farmer's friends, but last year they pounced down on the agriculturists and largely increased the burden of taxation on our farm lands. Not only did they increase the tax on the farmers; but exercised the most unjust discrimination

in assessing the land values. More lies and deception. When the Government assumed the reins of power the interest on the Provincial debt was \$2,697.44. On the 30th, Sept. 1909, the annual interest charge had increased to \$34,155.63, an increase of nearly \$31,500.

This glance at the record of the Provincial Government serves to show how they falsified every declaration of the policy outlined by Premier Frederick Peters. Their policy has been one of falsehood and deception; their record has been characterized all through by debt deficits and duplicity. The Government that have been guilty of these political sins are now asking the electors of the second district of Queen's for a continuance of power, by the election of a supporter on this day week. Will these electors uphold such a Government?

The Government's Last Card.

The political game must be going hard with the Government when the Premier is forced to play such a card as is outlined in the Patriot of Saturday last. As the public are aware, the Government passed an act some years ago empowering them to publish the public accounts any time after the beginning of the calendar year, whether the House is in session or not. When this act was passed the fiscal year ended on the 31st, December. Since then the Government have changed the date of the financial year to the 30th, September, three months before the close of the calendar year. In no year, however, either under the old or new arrangement have the Government made the accounts public before the meeting of the Legislature. As the session up to the present seldom met till near or after the beginning of March, it would seem quite reasonable that the public reports might be issued in less than five months from the close of the fiscal year. The Government have frequently been reminded of this, and have been asked to publish, prior to the opening of the session, the financial reports relating to the previous financial year. The Dominion Government publish monthly statements of all the public departments, and surely the Local Government could publish their reports without waiting four or five months.

This year, at the present time, an election is going on and the Government have undertaken to do something smart; they have given out a statement concerning the finances of the Province for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30th, 1910. But they have not published the report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts; they have simply made up a statement to do duty during the by-election campaign. It is a statement prepared, specially for the Government organ the Patriot, and no one else can secure any information on the subject. Had the Government published the public accounts; so that they would be available to everyone they would have shown some evidence of a desire to place information before the people.

The Patriot calls the statement published in its columns "The Public Accounts," and says it is a "full statement of the transactions of the past year." Neither of these assertions is correct; for if the Public Accounts were published they would be available to all entitled to receive a copy; and it is not a "full statement" of the years financial transactions; for the separate items of expenditure are not given. The statement sets out the different items of revenue; but gives no detail

of account of the expenditure; it simply lumps the whole expenditure. The auditor and other officials, asked for information on the matter, could not throw any more light on the subject without the Premier's permission.

The Patriot tells us that "the statement is signed by Benjamin Balderston, Provincial Auditor." Very likely. The Provincial Auditor would doubtless sign any statement the Premier would ask him to sign. Our readers will remember that this same Provincial Auditor placed in the receipts of the financial year ended Sept. 30, 1907, an amount of \$35,000, half of the increased annual subsidy, which had not been received from Ottawa till two months after the Public Accounts were closed. He did this at the bidding of the Premier, and when the matter was later investigated in the Legislature, the Premier would give no information, nor allow the Auditor or any other official to do so. The truth was not discovered until Mr. A. A. McLean asked for information in the House of Commons on the 16th of March 1908, and was told by the Finance Minister that the money had been paid to our Provincial Government on the 30th, November 1907, two months after the public accounts of this Province had been closed. In view of these facts, it does not make very much difference what declaration the Provincial Auditor makes about the statement in question.

Vacant Senatorship

Ottawa, Jan. 20.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was told in the House today by Mr. A. L. Fraser that he was ignoring the people of Prince Edward Island in a manner unworthy of a statesman by permitting the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Donald Ferguson two years ago to remain unfilled. So little did the Premier like his verbal chastisement that he replied that the Government had other things on its mind than vacant senatorships, which drew down upon his head the wrath of Mr. Foster, who reminded Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he seemed to have the extraordinary idea that the Government did all the legislative work and the houses of parliament were mere appendages. The whole incident was a snappy one in which the opposition scored.

Mr. Fraser, of King's, took up the matter by alluding to the vacancy of two years standing caused by the death of Mr. Ferguson. This loss to Prince Edward Island the senator of which was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier seemed to think that anything was good enough for Prince Edward Island. Mr. Fraser also drew attention to the fact that there was a vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench of that province for some time, through the resignation of Judge Hodgson, who for some months previous to his resignation had been incapacitated by ill health. "This is a disgraceful condition of things to be allowed to go on," added Mr. Fraser. "What do the other provincial governments think of this violation of constitutional government to suit party ends?" Mr. Fraser's remarks were loudly applauded by the Opposition.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the Government was very busy with tariff matters, reciprocity, transportation, etc., and the people of Prince Edward Island should not be surprised if a little thing like filling a vacant senatorship was neglected. As to the vacancy in the Supreme Court Bench of that province, he said that the Government had no intention of filling it.

Mr. Fraser did not like the tone of this reply. He remarked that he never heard a more effective, sensible or cutting appeal than that made by Mr. Fraser. If the reason of having a Senate was to protect the rights of the minority provinces, then the provinces had their full representation. Senator Ferguson's spouse was of great value, yet for two years his seat had remained empty. The Premier, said Mr. Fraser, had mentioned the weighty thing on the Government's mind, but did Sir Wilfrid Laurier think the Government accomplished all legislation and the House of Parliament were mere useless appendages?

Mr. Foster concluded by reminding Sir Wilfrid Laurier that in ancient Rome judgeships were put up at auction. How much better was today's system. If the warring factions of the Liberal party in Prince Edward Island were quarrelling over the spoils, the people of that province should not be allowed to suffer either in the Senate or on the Bench. This closed the incident.

Burns Anniversary Celebration

The Burns anniversary celebration in this city was an eminent success this year. Instead of the usual concert, the anniversary was celebrated by a dramatic performance. The play was "Jesse Brown," or "The Belief of Lucknow," and the performers were the Prince Edward Island Amateurs Dramatic Club. The play was well performed and exceedingly enjoyed by the immense audiences. Between the acts some Scottish songs were excellently rendered by Hazel Bremner, Parker Hooper, and Ronald Kay. Some very artistic dancing was

arrangement agreed upon. We would receive no more if our population were 149,000, and we would receive no less if we had only 25,000. The smaller the population the greater is the rate per capita. Perhaps the Patriot would like to see most of the Island farms abandoned and our population reduced to 10,000. Our specific subsidy would then amount to \$10 per head of population. Would not that be glorious!

The Patriot endeavors to convey the impression that the Liberals secured the increase to the subsidy from the Federal treasury. Our Liberal friends of the Local Government did absolutely nothing towards obtaining the increase we received. The amount had been agreed upon twenty years before the money was voted. The only thing our Liberal delegates to the conference of 1906 did was to prevent us from receiving a much larger increase. The opportunity for presenting additional claims was afforded at the opening of the conference; but our delegates act as dumb as oysters. Our great need and the special position of our Province in the confederation deserved specific treatment, and would have received such had our delegates made the least move in our behalf. They allowed the opportunity to pass and theodora to be slammed in our faces.

Reciprocity Arrangement.

On Thursday last Mr. Fielding made known in the House of Commons the arrangement regarding reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada, which had been reached at the Washington conference. The agreement arrived at provides for an extensive enlargement of the free list between the two countries. Farm products generally are placed on the free list, and duties on many other commodities are reduced. What the general effect will be in the event of ratification by the parliaments of both countries, it would be difficult at this distance to anticipate. It is said that our cheese industry would be ruined, for one thing; and the fruit industry of British Columbia and the Niagara Peninsula would be paralyzed, and various other disadvantages are anticipated. Then it is predicted in some quarters that the agreement will never be ratified by the Congress of the United States. Again it is set forth that the whole business is a political scheme between the Liberals and the Republicans, engineered for election purposes. In any case, public opinion is just now very much divided on the whole subject and it will take some time for thought to crystallize. We must, therefore, wait to see how the matter will develop.

The reciprocity resolutions proposed by Mr. Fielding in the committee of ways and means follow. That it is expedient to amend the customs tariff of 1907 and to provide as follows: 1.—That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States specified in schedule A, shall be admitted into Canada, free of duty when imported from the United States. 2.—That the articles, the growth, product or manufacture of the United States specified in schedules B and D, shall be admitted into Canada upon payment of the rates of duty specified in the said schedules when imported from the United States.

That the advantage hereby granted to the United States shall extend to any and every other foreign power which may be entitled thereto under the provisions of any treaty or convention with His Majesty. That the advantages hereby granted to the United States shall be extended to the United Kingdom and the several British colonies and possessions with respect to their commerce with Canada. Provided, however that nothing herein contained shall be held to increase any rate of duty now provided for in the British preferential tariff. That it is expedient to provide that the act proposed to be founded on the foregoing resolutions shall not come into operation until a date to be named by the governor-in-council in proclamation to be published in the Canada Gazette and that such proclamation may be issued whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the governor-in-council that the United States congress has enacted

or will forthwith enact such legislation as will grant to Canada the reciprocal advantages provided for in certain correspondence dated Washington, Jan. 21st, 1911, between the Hon. P. C. Knox, secretary of state for the United States and the Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance of Canada, and the Hon. William Patterson, minister of customs of Canada.

Following is a partial list of the articles embraced in the agreement: Schedule A.—Articles free of duty: Live animals, viz, cattle, horses, and mules, swine, sheep, lambs and all other live animals. Poultry, dead or alive. Wheat, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat; dried peas and beans, edible corn, sweet corn or maize (except for distillation). Hay straw, and cow peas. Fresh vegetables, viz, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, turnips, onions, cabbage, and all other vegetables in their natural state. Fresh fruits, viz, apples, pears, peaches, grapes, berries and all other edible fruits in their natural state. Dried fruits, viz: Apples, peaches, pears and apricots, dried desiccated or evaporated. Dairy products, viz: Butter, cheese, and fresh milk and cream. Provided that cans actually used in the transportation of milk or cream may be passed back and forth between the two countries free of duty, under such regulations as the respective governments may prescribe. Eggs of barnyard fowl, in the shell. Honey, cotton seed oil. Seeds, viz: Flaxseed or linseed, cotton seed and other oil seeds, grass seed, including timothy and clover; garden, field and other seed not herein otherwise provided for, when in packages weighing over one pound each (not including flower-seeds). Fish of all kinds, fresh, frozen, packed in ice, salted or preserved in any form, except sardines and other fish preserved in oil and shell fish of all kinds, including oysters, lobsters, and clams, in any state fresh or packed and coverings of the foregoing. Seal, herring, whale and other fish oil, including cod oil. Mineral waters, natural not in bottles or jugs. Timber, bawn sided or squared otherwise than by sawing, and round timber used for spars or in building wharves. Sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, not further manufactured than sawed. Paving stones, railroad ties and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods. Wooden staves of all kinds, not further manufactured than slated or jointed, and stove bolts. Pickets and palings. Schedule B:—Articles subject to the undermentioned rates of duty: Fresh meats, viz.—Beef, veal, mutton, pork, and all other fresh or refrigerated meats, excepting game, per pound rate of duty one and one-quarter cents. Bacon and hams, not in tin or jar per pound, one and one-quarter cents. Meats of all kinds, dried, smoked, salted or in brine or preserved in any manner not otherwise therein provided for, per pound one and one-quarter cents. Canned meats and canned poultry twenty per cent ad valorem. Extract of meat, fluid or not, twenty per cent ad valorem. Lard and compound thereof, poultry and cotton seed oils, and animal stearine, per pound one and one-quarter cents. Tallow—Per 100 pounds, forty cents. Egg yolks, egg albumen and blood albumen, excepting game, per pound rate of duty one and one-quarter cents. Fish (except shell fish), by whatever name known, packed in oil, in tin boxes or cans, including the weight of the packers. (A) When weighing over twenty ounces and not over thirty-six ounces each, per package, five cents. (B) When weighing over twelve ounces and not over twenty ounces each, per package, four cents. (C) When weighing twelve ounces each or less per package, two cents. Dried fruits, including the weight of the package, or sugar, when packed in tin, in bottles, jars or kegs, thirty per cent ad valorem. Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn, in cans or other tin-tight packages, and including the weight of the package, per pound one and one-quarter cents. Wheat flour and semolina, and rye flour per barrel (100 pounds) fifty cents. Oatmeal and rolled oats, including the weight of paper covering, per 100 pounds, fifty cents. Cornmeal, per 100 pounds, twelve and one-half cents. Barley meal, per 100 pounds, forty five cents. Barley, put, peeled and patent, per 100 pounds, one-half cent. Buckwheat flour or meal per pound, one-half cent. Spill peas, dried, per bushel of sixty pounds, seven and one-half cents. Dried peas, including the weight of the package, provided for herein, seventeen and one-half ad valorem. Bran, middlings and other offals of grain used for animal food, per 100 pounds, twelve and one-half cents. Macaroni and vermicelli, per pound, one cent. Biscuits, wafers and cakes, when sweetened with sugar, honey, molasses or other material, twenty-five per cent ad valorem. Biscuits, wafers, cakes and other baked articles compounded in whole or in part of eggs or any kind of flour or meal when combined with chocolate, nuts, fruits or confectionery, also candied peel, candied popcorn, candied nuts, candied fruits, sugar candy and confectionery of all kinds, thirty per cent, ad valorem. Maple sugar and maple syrup, per pound, one cent. Pickles, including pickled nuts, saucers

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of all kinds and fish paste of saucers, 32 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Cherry juices and fruit juices, apronize wine and other fruit juices and fruit syrups, non-alcoholic, 17 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs, 7 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Grape wines, gooseberry, raspberry and currant bushes, 17 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Farm wagons and finished parts thereof, 32 1/2 per cent, ad valorem. Ploughs, loath and disc harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and plasters, mowers, horse rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, including windstackers, baggers, weighers and self loaders thereof and finished parts imported for repair of the foregoing, 15 per cent, ad valorem. Portable engines with boilers, in combination, horse powers and traction engines for farm purposes; hay loaders, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay loaders, farm or field rollers, manure spreaders, weathers and wind mills, and unfinished parts thereof imported for repair of the foregoing, except shafting twenty per cent, ad valorem.

Sister St. Eucherie of the congregation of Notre Dame, met an instantaneous death on Jan. 23rd, in the Mother House, West Sherbrooke street, Montreal when she fell down the elevator shaft from the fifth floor to the basement. The elevator had been out of order and Sister St. Eucherie, who had charge of all the machinery and electrical apparatus in the building, was testing and examining the elevator when she lost her balance and tumbled back under the elevator into the shaft falling to the basement, seventy feet below. Her skull was crushed, one of her arms was broken, and she had sustained internal injuries. Sister St. Eucherie held certificates as a mechanical engineer, and devoted herself to the mechanical and electrical apparatus in the Mother House. The building was erected only a few years ago, and the machinery installed there is the most modern type. Before taking her religious vows, she was Miss E. Theriault. She was 44 years of age, and her family reside in the Magdalen Islands.

Sad Fatal Accident.

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Canada

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. IN THE PROBATE COURT 1st. GEORGE V. A. B. 1911. In Re Estate of Lucius Owen Beagan late of Johnston's River in Queen's County in the said Province of Queen's, deceased, testate. By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, etc., etc. &c.

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of James A. Callaghan and James Duffy Executors of the last will and testament of Lucius Owen Beagan, the above named deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purposes hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queen's County in the said Province on Saturday the Twenty-sixth day of February next coming at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day to show cause if any they may have why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of A. A. McLean, Esquire K. C. Proctor for said Petitioner and I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forth with published in any newspaper published in Charlottetown in the said Province once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, to-wit: in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid and in front of the Donagh shop in Queen's County aforesaid and at or near Lovin's Tannery in Charlottetown aforesaid. And in Queen's County aforesaid so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof. Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court this sixteenth day of January A. D. 1911, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) RICHARD REDDIN, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, A. A. McLEAN, Proctor, Jan. 15, 1911—41.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENT STREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign,

King Edward Hotel, known

everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable

prices.

June 12, 1907.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD

Office,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,

A BAD COLD

Developed Into BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured. The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning. Mrs. Dan J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I am another child completely cured. I had heard of a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise. I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis." The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of February, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Court Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the second day of May, A. D. 1891, and made between Henry R. Mooney, of Paska's Station, Lot or Township Number thirty-eight, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Ann Mooney, his wife, of the one part and Credit Foncier, a limited liability of the other part: All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-eight aforesaid in King's County in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the southwest side of the Carlgan Road at the southeast angle of land formerly in the possession of Maurice Kenefick (and hereinafter described) thence south fifty-five degrees west thirty-one chains and fifty links thence west ninety chains and fifty links thence south five chains thence east seventy-one chains and ten links thence north fifty-five degrees east to the Carlgan Road, aforesaid and thence along the Carlgan Road, aforesaid, to the southeast side of the Carlgan Road, at the southeast angle of land formerly in the possession of Maurice Kenefick 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the southeast angle of land formerly in the possession of Maurice Kenefick (and hereinafter described) thence south fifty-five degrees west thirty-one chains and fifty links thence west ninety chains and fifty links thence south five chains thence east seventy-one chains and ten links thence north fifty-five degrees east to the Carlgan Road, aforesaid and thence along the Carlgan Road, aforesaid, to the southeast side of the Carlgan Road, at the southeast angle of land formerly in the possession of Maurice Kenefick (and hereinafter described) thence south fifty-five degrees west