

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907

Vol. XXXVI, No. 14

## Herring!

We have just received a quantity of very fine, large Herring, which we are offering in half barrels, pails and by the dozen.

Price, \$8.40 per Half Barrel.  
To whomsoever who desire to purchase, either two half bbls. to any on the P. E. Island way, but the two must sent to the one address. We neighbors may join and mit the amount in the onter. We guarantee the quality to be good, otherwise they may be returned at our pense.

## Eureka Tea.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

**Preserves.**—We manufacture all our own Preserves, and can guarantee them strictly pure. Sold wholesale and retail.

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery,  
QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

## HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,  
Lowest Prices.  
WHOLESALE and RETAIL

## Fennel and Chandler

## OAK BRAND TEA.

In order to introduce our Oak Brand Tea we will ship and prepay freight to any station or shipping point on P. E. Island an 18 lb. caddie, and if you are not satisfied in every way return at our expense, and we will refund your money. Cut this out and enclose \$4.00 and mail to us.

## McKenna's Grocery,

Box 576, Ch'town, P. E. I.

Enclosed find \$4.00 for which you will send us a caddie of tea as advertised in this paper.

(Sign full name)

(And Address)

## Students, Attention!

### Rare Chance to Secure a College Education.

We have made arrangements that enable us to place within the reach of a limited number of deserving students, opportunities for securing, on easy terms, a classical or commercial education. A little work during the vacation season will secure this for the one worthily striving for such a boon, but who may not be in possession of sufficient money to realize his heart's desire. The facilities at our disposal enable us to offer a year's board and tuition at

### St. Dunstan's College

to any three young men who will fulfill the necessary, easy conditions required. These may be beginners, or former students of the College who have not been able to complete their course. In addition to this we have at our disposal four scholarships at the

### Union Commercial College

of Charlottetown] A full course in this excellent Commercial College may be won by any four young men or women, in town or country, who will fulfill the easy conditions we require. Whenever anyone satisfies the requirements in either of the cases enumerated he or she will be given a certificate entitling the holder to the educational advantages offered. A rare opportunity is here placed within reach of those desirous of acquiring a good education, and no time should be lost in taking advantage thereof. Only a little work is required in order to secure the coveted boon, and all can easily be accomplished during this summer's vacation, so that the winners may enter either college at the opening of the next academic year.

For particulars apply in person or by letter to the editor of the HERALD, P. O. Box 1288, Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
June 20, 1906—tf

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory,

Manufacturers of Doors & Frames, Sashes & Frames, Interior and Exterior finish etc., etc.

### Our Specialties

Gothic windows, stairs, stair rails, Balusters News, Posts, Cypress Gutter and Conductors, Kiln dried Spruce and Hardwood Flooring, Kiln dried clear spruce, sheathing, and clapboards, Encourage home Industry.

## ROBERT PALMER & CO.,

PEAKE'S No. 3 WHARF.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

## From Now

## Till Spring

Your Overcoat will be the part of your dress by which the world will estimate what kind of a man you are. No man ever knows real comfort and satisfaction until he has an overcoat

## Made to Measure.

Many who have their suits made to order have an idea that they can get what they want in a Ready-made Overcoat. But they are quite as objectionable as ready-made suits and show at a glance the lack of style and fit. We incorporate the very latest style ideas in our tailoring, and by only the best materials, which is a guarantee in itself. Before you buy a new overcoat give us a chance to show our new overcoatings and talk things over with you.

## JOHN McLEOD & CO.

THE NOBBY TAILORS.

### The Chinese Tongue.

Wenhoo, China, Dec. 4, 1906. "I am starting off tomorrow with Father Tisserand on a three weeks tour, during which time I expect to do much preaching as Father Tisserand's voice is in a poor condition. I shall not be at a loss for something to say, however, as I know several sermons by heart. Four of these are specially prepared; one on Mary Immaculate, which comes in handy for the Feast and throughout the Octava; one on Holy Communion which I hope will produce the fruit of love for our Blessed Lord; one on death and another on Hell, which may cause some salutary fear."

"I am beginning to love the Chinese tongue. I had no idea that it could render so forcefully even the most subtle truths of our holy religion, and in so clear and simple a manner. I can only say that it is wonderful, and the poor Chinese are not much to be blamed for believing that their language came from Heaven. I have only had a passing glimpse, I may say, of the language of the common people; so what depths of beauty must there be found in the written language, in the flights of the poets, and in their classics. The poor Chinese are sadly misunderstood by the modern world, but, taking into consideration conditions and circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that a nobler race never came from the hand of God. They have been too much the butt of those who know them not,—who fashion their ideas according to their shallow notions of civilization, making it to consist in a Pullman car, a tea party, or a full-dress ball. The Chinese are highly civilized and before long they will surprise the world by showing themselves equal, if not superior, to their scoffers, and to the creators of our much boasted modern civilization. From reports which come continually to our notice from abroad, such civilization should be more properly styled the degradation of poor mankind, as in the case of France at present,—the so-called 'elite' of society, etc. May God save China for such civilization and gain her over to His holy Church, to stand by Him in that evil day which must surely come upon modern society, preparing for his vengeance. 'Modern' is not the word for what can be traced back to the days of Sodom and Gomorrah. I believe the reign of anti-Christ is near at hand, when there will be a great falling away of the faithful; or rather a weeding out of the enemies of Holy Church now skulking in the ranks of the faithful. Let us hope that our mother-land will send as many intrepid soldiers of the Cross, to meet those evil days, and raise up a royal people that will be grateful to our Blessed Lord and make amends for those who trample His grace underfoot and are lost. I will employ my poor efforts by writing for this end, and place full confidence in God who will surely send us laborers in His own good time."—From a Canadian Priest's Letter to His Brother.

Mr. Furlong describes his first meeting with one of the White Fathers on the way through Central Barbary. Without seeing the Crucifix and hearing the French speech the American traveler would not have known the priest from an Arab merchant; for in matters of dress and harmless local usage, Cardinal Lavergie was fain to have the priests of his congregation like the people whom they would evangelize.

The details of Cardinal Lavergie's life are familiar—his generous sacrifice of the important Bishopric of Nancy for the obscure Sea of Algiers; his industrial colonies among the Arabs; his successful crusade against the last stronghold of human slavery, which, when he set forth, was furnishing half a million victims yearly; his opposition from the criminal element among the French population and also from certain officials. The great Cardinal knew that the greatest barrier to Christian civilization in his field of labor was Mohammedanism, and that the deadliest blow that could be dealt it was the abolition of slavery; to which its whole social structure had been built.

We are concerned here, rather, with the after-death influence of Lavergie in the work of the White Fathers, the Congregation which he founded in 1868, the year after he took possession of the Sea of Algiers. He got recruits from the best blood of France. "Indoors for Martyrdom," he wrote on the papers giving leave to a young missionary to exercise his priestly functions in the interior. "It is for this I have come," said the priest.

Mr. Furlong describes his visit to the novitiate of the White Fathers, eleven kilometers outside of Algiers, and the difficulty with which he secured even a little information regarding the heroic work of these missionaries—so fearful was Pere Michel of vain glory. Two work, religious and educational, spoke for itself in the training of the novices, their printing press and all the rest. Mr. Furlong, however, was persistent.

"But the expedition to Timbuctoo?" I queried. Pere Michel paused a moment and his eyes gazed thoughtfully at the Crucifix which he held in his hand. Ah, the expedition to Timbuctoo, monsieur, it is a sad story.

"It was the desire of our order to establish a station in the southwest, Sudan, and so Pere Paulmier, Moncreff, and Bouchard started on their mission. They spoke Arabic well, for they had been living with the tribes in the Algerian Sahara, acquainting themselves with the language and customs of many of the desert tribes.

"South lay the great territory controlled by the Touaregs. Pere Paulmier and his associates occasionally came in touch with some of these nomads who stayed north with the caravans or entered the towns to trade. On several occasions the missionaries had dressed their wounds or sores. In return the Touaregs invited them to their homes in the desert and later gave them assurances of their protection and a safe conduct south, which they accepted."

"With Touaregs, Pere Michel?" I inquired in surprise. "Touaregs from the west of Iddi, I believe, monsieur." I knew the reputation these robbers of caravans bore from Lake Tehad to the Mediterranean, a reputation for all that is fierce, treacherous and cruel. I had run across them in the sands of desert towns down in Tripoli where they came to buy camels and dates. Tall, slender, cat-like fellows with a cloth—white, black or white—covering the lower half of the face to lessen evaporation and to write, like other boys. He may apt with his head or his hands, but how few parents see the aptitude in the right light! It ought to be considered and seriously cultivated. The tastes of youth may not always be indications of the future; they often change with circumstances and surroundings. But they are just as often unerring indications of the direction in which the child's truest success in the world will lie. If a boy play at swinging a censer when he is little, or enjoy the sight of burning tandles on a toy altar, it is not an infallible sign that he will be a priest. And yet the roary that young Newman drew on his slate when he was a boy doubtless meant something.—From 'A Gentleman'

### Heroes of the African Missions.

An interesting article in the February number of Scribner's Magazine is a narrative by Charles Wellington Furlong describing his visits and impressions among the White Fathers of North Africa. The article is illustrated by drawings and photographs made by the author, and is condensed as follows by the Boston Pilot:

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### Items of Interest.

A Committee has been formed in Florence, the native city of St. Mary Magdalen de Pazzi, to commemorate the third centenary of her glorious death.

Irish exchanges chronicle the death of Right Rev. Mgr. William McCarty, P. P. V. F. of Dromore, County Down, Ireland, one of the most cultured and popular priests in Ulster.

A monument to the late Canon O'Hanlon, P. P. Sandymount, Dublin, has just been completed and placed over his grave in Prospect Cemetery, Glasnevin. It is in the form of a limestone Celtic cross, of artistic proportions, standing between eleven and twelve feet high. There is an inscription in English and Irish engraved upon the cross.

R. v. Henry Gibson, rector of Bolton-Sand, in the Diocese of Liverpool, England, who died the other day, at the age of eighty years, was sprung from a family remarkable for devotion to Holy Church. Three sons became priests, a fourth child became a nun, and she is still living, at the age of eighty-six years, in the Benedictine priory of Colwich, Stafford under the name of Mother Mary Gabriel.

A fact which is not commonly known is that Father Bernard Yagban, S. J., is the only English priest who has ever numbered King Edward VII. among his congregation. And the preacher stated none of his vigor on that notable occasion giving, indeed, a good many hard knocks to people not far removed from courtly circles. As one would expect, the king has a sincere regard for such an outspoken priest who has had the honor—almost unique among priests, again—of dining with his Majesty.

The Republic of Chile has nominated a resident Minister to the Pope in the person of Senator Rafael Errazuziz-Umeneta, some time Minister of Foreign Affairs and chief of the Catholic and conservative party. Chile, after a painful period of hostility to the Holy See, many years ago, renewed its diplomatic relations with the Vatican, but only in a half-hearted way, for while the Holy See sent Mgr. Montt to Santiago as Delegate Apostolic and Envoy Extraordinary, Chile contented itself with transacting its business with the Holy See through its resident minister at Paris. The appointment of a direct representative means an increased cordiality on the part of the Republic, and this significance is further augmented by the choice it has made.

A recent Papal audience which may have important results was that accorded to Miss Eleanor Warner, M. D., an English lady who is interested in instituting a college for Catholic young ladies at Cambridge. A previous decision of the English Bishops excluding Catholics from attendance at the universities was confirmed by Propaganda during 1897 in an encyclical letter. In 1895 the Congregation gave leave for men to attend. In 1896 it accorded the same permission to ecclesiastics. In 1897 it declared that women students were not embraced in the permission. But the movement of enlarged liberty which these dates, taken as a whole, indicate and the satisfactory results which the indulgence displayed, and the safeguards with which it was surrounded, have led to the expectation that as the Sacred Congregation is at present considering the case for women in a very favorable spirit, the permission may be extended to women.

in scabbards attached by leather bracelets to their wrists. "But it was a foids, Pere Michel, to have placed their lives in the hands of Touaregs from the Iddi Desert." "Ah, monsieur, the Arabs among whom they dwelt tried to dissuade them, but the possibility of reaching their long-desired goal, Timbuctoo, now seemed assured. So Monsiegnor Lavergie authorized their departure, and a little caravan of three missionaries and an escort of five Touaregs with camels and baggage began its perilous journey over the great burning wastes toward Timbuctoo. From the time when they passed beyond the sandhills their whereabouts and happenings were shrouded in the greatest mystery, and they disappeared as completely as though the earth had swallowed them up. No communication from them of any kind ever reached their friends here at Mission-Caree or elsewhere."

## "IT'S ONLY A COLD, A TRIFLING COUGH"

Thousands have said this when they ought to have said, "I have neglected to cure the cold. Thousands have filled a Consumptive grave through neglect. Never neglect a cough or cold. It can have but one result. It leaves the throat or lungs, or both, affected.

## Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup

It is the medicine you need. It strikes at the very foundation of all throat or lung complaints, relieving or curing Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, Sore Throat, and preventing Pneumonia and Consumption. It has stood the test for many years, and is now more generally used than ever. It contains all the best healing virtues of the pine tree combined with Wild Cherry Bark and other potent remedies. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, allays irritation and excites inflammation, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucus, and aids nature to easily dislodge the morbid accumulations. Don't be humbugged into accepting an imitation of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price 25 cents.

Mr. Julian J. Leane, Belle Cote, N. S. writes: "I was troubled with a bad cold and severe cough, which assumed such an attitude as to keep me confined to my house. I tried several remedies advertised but they were of no avail. As a last resort I tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured me completely."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

"Now, Harry," said the inspector "which would you rather write about? All you know about William the Conqueror or all about your last holiday?"

"All I know about William the Conqueror," said Harry.

"Why?" asked the inspector, very much surprised.

"Well, you see," said Harry, "I could write all I know about William the Conqueror in a few seconds, whereas it would take a couple of hours to write about my last holiday."

## Minard's Liniment for sale

Everywhere.

## Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Lee's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

"Where was he struck by the motor car?" said the coroner.

"At the junction of the dorsal and the cervical vertebrae," answered the surgeon.

"Will you please point it out on the map?" asked the coroner, indicating one that hung on the wall.

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents. All dealers.

"These trousers are very much worn this season," said the tailor, displaying his goods.

"So are the ones I have on," replied the poet, sadly.

## Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spills without griping, purging or sickening. Price 25c.

Mr. Styalate (who has remained most of the evening)—Do you know, Miss Sharp, my hair is getting awfully thin on the top. Can you tell me anything to put on it to improve it?

Miss Sharp.—Suppose you try putting your hat on it.

## Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

WEAK TIED WOMEN How many women are there that get no refreshment from sleep? They wake in the morning and feel tired than when they went to bed. They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates, they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health. They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart, and weak spine. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured." Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1907.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JAMES McISAAC

Editor & Proprietor

Please send in your subscriptions.

Sessional Notes.

It was about 4.30 when the House met after the Easter holidays on Tuesday the 2nd inst.

Most of the sitting was occupied with matters of a routine character.

In answer to a question put some time previously by Mr. A. J. McDonald, Mr. Peters submitted the following information:

AMOUNTS DUE BANKS 31st DEC. 1906:

Canadian Bank of Commerce \$95,875.95

Bank of New Brunswick 33,816.89

Royal Bank of Canada 21,361.76

Bank of Nova Scotia 1,502.41

INCREASE OF SALARY:

Alder Diehaut from \$300 to \$350

George S. Imann " 150 " 250

Henry F. Wright " 150 " 200

George Westley " 150 " 200

Henry Smith " 600 " 700

John E. Campbell " 600 " 700

Matthew Gallant " 550 " 600

John D. McMillan " 600 " 650

Isadora Bode " 550 " 600

George S. McLeod " 550 " 600

Wm H. Stewart " 500 " 600

Theodore Ross " 1000 " 1200

Manie E. Huchens " 400 " 500

Kenneth McKay " 600 " 700

During the evening sitting the debate was resumed on the resolution introduced some time previously by Capt Read and the amendment thereto moved by Mr. A. J. McDonald.

The debate was resumed by Captain Read, who tried to claim credit for his Government and his party in connection with the question of the subsidies.

Mr. Mathieson, in the course of an excellent speech, pointed out that Captain Read had such a fashion of contradicting nearly all the statements he ever makes in the House, that when he was done he had generally said but very little.

He showed that if clause D, introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier would safeguard our Province in the subsidy matter, no thanks therefore were due the delegates to the conference, or to the Government.

The delegates did nothing towards the introduction of that clause; they knew nothing about it until they saw it published.

They took the lowest amount any province could possibly get and they made no report to the House. But the Province was fortunate in having three able opposition members in the House of Commons.

These members pressed the matter so strongly and so persistently upon the attention of the Leader of the Federal Government that Sir Wilfrid at last introduced clause D.

If we shall be saved, it shall be by this clause. Mr. Lefurgey on March 14th gave notice of his question as to whether or not we would receive our per capita subsidy on our maximum population.

On the 21st he asked the question and Sir Wilfrid told him the matter was engaging the attention of the Minister of Justice.

On the 22nd Sir Wilfrid gave notice of his intention of amending his address to the King by adding clause D. All this showed that no steps had been taken to ensure to us our per capita subsidy on our maximum population until the Leader of the Federal Government had been forced to amend his address, in consequence of the representations pressed upon him by the Opposition members from this Province.

How different was the conduct of Premier McBride of British Columbia, from that of our delegates. He had obtained a special grant of \$1,000,000 for his Province and laid the foundation for future claims. He laid before the Legislature a full report of his actions as the representative of his Province at the conference; but we have no record from our delegates, except the record of their expenses that will be found in the Public Accounts. Mr. Mathieson expressed his doubt as to the efficacy of clause D, to safeguard our rights. It gives us a color of claim and for whatever there is in it we are under no debt of obligation to our delegates to the conference.

Mr. Fraser pointed out that the Premier had promised to make a report to the Legislature and to the country; but no such report had been made. The reports of the speeches of the delegates had been suppressed. So had the strong speech of Mr. Morson. Why did Sir Wilfrid Laurier find it necessary after consideration to add a clause to the address? Be-

cause our rights were not otherwise safe guarded. This fact of itself proved beyond a doubt that the contention of the Opposition was right.

Mr. Prowse said that the Government, in the course they were pursuing were showing great weakness. They should at once concede to the Opposition the honor of having helped them out of a difficulty.

If the Opposition had not shown up the matter, as they had, our case would have gone by the board. He considered the delegates had shown great disrespect to the Legislature by not presenting a report. Why was not section D, put in by the delegates?

Mr. McKinnon argued that Mr. Mathieson's contention was correct, in maintaining that we were not secured by the terms of the Provincial Conference. This was admitted by the Leader of the Federal Government in his statement on the 21st of March, that the matter was under the consideration of the Minister of Justice and by bringing down the following day section D, in amendment to his address to the King.

Mr. McKinnon showed that the Province was not yet in a position to make ends meet; but he was not surprised our delegates accepted the terms.

The House divided on the motion and amendment. The amendment was defeated and the main motion was carried on a strict party division.

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Mathieson resumed the debate on the resolution of which he had given notice some time previously. The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that it is expedient that a Special Committee be appointed by this House to prepare for presentation to the Government of Canada a complete and accurate statement of all the claims of this Province for larger sums than would fall to this Province under the Resolutions of the Conference held at Quebec in 1902 and to additional consideration and recognition. And in particular (but without in any wise limiting such claims in number or amount): (1) The claim of this Province to receive from Canada an increase of Subsidy to meet the increased expenditure of this Province since Confederation for Education, Public Works, Agriculture, Asylums, and the other urgent demands which modern conditions impose, so that this Province may receive on this ground the same advantages as are agreed to be given to the other Provinces of Canada on the proposed rearrangement of Provincial Subsidies. (2) A claim for damages accrued since the settlement between said Governments in 1901 up to the present time on non-fulfillment of the Terms of Union as respects the maintenance of efficient steam communication both winter and summer between the Island and the Mainland. (3) The right of this Province to be placed upon the basis of an assumed population of at least 150,000 for the purpose of calculating its subsidies and representation until its actual population should exceed that number, inasmuch as the failure of this Province to attain that population is owing to the default of the Dominion. (4) The claim of this Province to a fair adjustment of Transportation Rates so far as the same are under the control of the Government of Canada. (5) The restoration to this Province of its original number of representatives in the Federal Parliament. (6) Continuous communication with the Mainland by the best means that can be devised."

In support of this resolution the Leader of the Opposition made a most powerful speech of about two hours and then adjourned the debate. He pointed out the incalculable importance to this Province of the appointment of the committee asked for by the resolution. As the speech will be published in extenso later on, we will not refer to it at any greater length just now.

On Wednesday evening Premier Peters delivered what is generally known as the budget speech. This speech, however, bore so little resemblance to a budget speech that no one would have known it was such, if the Premier had not so called it. The budget speech is understood to be a statement from the Government of the public finances. The financial transactions of the Government for the past year are supposed to be reviewed, and the estimates of receipts and expenditure for the current year are expected to be compared, and the ways and

means by which the revenue is to be raised are expected to be made known to the people's representatives. In all these respects, the Premier's speech was a disappointment. He said nothing of the ways and means by which the revenues for the current year are expected to be raised. He did candidly admit that the deficit for the twelve months of 1906 was \$70,806. If he had added the \$10,000 interest accrued on loans account he would be pretty near correct as to the deficit. It will be remembered that in reviewing the public accounts we placed the deficit at something over \$80,000. The Premier's admission bears out this estimate. The Premier spent most of his time scolding the Opposition for their course in relation to the subsidy matter. He was very indignant at the thought that public meetings should have been held and resolutions passed asking the Legislature to safeguard the interests of the Province, and that the people should petition the Legislature for the same purpose. He said the petition of between three and four thousand people was thrown into the waste basket. The right of petition is implanted in the forefront of our charter of liberty and the Premier of this Province despises such petitions and throws them into the waste basket. Let our free-born, liberty loving electorate remember this indignity when he again asks them for their votes.

Mr. Mathieson, Leader of the Opposition followed the Leader of the Government and easily rose to shed the Premier's speech. He said that it was in no sense a budget speech, inasmuch as it makes no reference to the resources of revenue or the objects and amounts of the proposed expenditure. But the Premier made one candid statement when he said there had been a deficit last year of over \$70,000. From this it could readily be seen that we shall not, even should we get the increased subsidy, be able to maintain the present scale of expenditure and make ends meet, to say nothing of remitting any of the taxes. But we were morally bound to remit the tax on Commercial Travellers, in accordance with the arrangements made at the Ottawa Conference. In proof of this Mr. Mathieson read from the "Return of the Interprovincial Conference." At page 14, "Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier referred to the previous discussion on the provincial tax on commercial travellers. The chairman of the conference announced that this question had been considered by the Inter-Provincial conference, and that the various premiers had come to the conclusion to propose to their Legislatures the repeal of this tax." This was the assurance obtained by Sir Wilfrid Laurier from the chairman of the Conference and this report is signed by the two secretaries. That seemed to leave the matter beyond the possibility of doubt. Again, on page 30 of the "minutes and proceedings in conference of the representatives of Canada and of the Provinces," it is set forth that "after debate it was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Roblin, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Peters, that as a result of the deliberations of the conference with the representatives of the Government of Canada (1) the Conference recommends to each Legislature to abolish the special tax on commercial travellers, provided that this recommendation do not apply to any license payable under any Act concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors." Mr. Mathieson pointed out that Mr. Peters had admitted these minutes were "correct as far as they went." In the House of Commons Mr. Foster asked—"Was agreement if any was made at the conference with the Provincial Premier (a) as to the Provincial tax on commercial travellers; (b) as to the provincial tax upon companies chartered by the Dominion Government." And this is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply showing that he had a clear understanding that the Commercial Travellers' tax to be remitted wherever imposed. Sir Wilfrid said: "My hon. friend, (Mr. Foster) will find the answer to this question in the report which has already been brought down giving the proceedings of the inter-provincial conference. I may tell him however that the premiers there present agreed, with regard to the provincial taxes upon commercial travellers to have that form of taxes repealed."

In view of these facts, how could the Premier allow the session to grow so old without making the first attempt to keep the promise made at the conference. This was disastrous; we can afford to be poor; but we cannot afford to be the faith of the Province. Hitherto we have strictly kept faith with Canada, although Canada has not kept faith with us. Let our record, in this respect, be maintained; let it not be changed to a record of shame! Mr. Mathieson severely castigated the delegates to the Ottawa conference for their failure to safeguard our rights. He then referred to the public meetings that had been held in different parts of the Province, and the conduct of the Government regarding them. Splendid meetings had been held at Kensington, Vernon River and Moss, although Mr.

Peters was not there to meet his constituents. The Premier did not think the people worthy of being addressed upon large questions of public importance. Another crime in the estimation of the Premier was petitioning the Legislature to safeguard our rights. Between three and four thousand electors, Conservatives and Liberals, had been guilty of this crime, and their petitions had been thrown into the waste basket. If the people don't obtain redress they will have revenge. Mr. Mathieson next detailed the facts concerning the per capita subsidy and Laurier's address to the King for the amendment of the British North America Act. He brought fully into view the cause that impelled Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the above, to wit, to enlarge it by adding clause D. If we are to receive our per capita on the maximum population it will be in virtue of that clause. Mr. Mathieson severely criticised and condemned the Government for other features of their policy. He condemned them for their waste of public money and other suspicious circumstances in connection with the hay account, and concluded by comparing the expenditure of the Conservatives with those of the Liberals. He pointed out that the present Government collected more taxes in one year than the Conservatives did in twelve.

After Mr. Campbell had spoken, Mr. Kitchin took him severely to task. He showed how utterly the Commissioner of Public Works had failed to carry out his frequent promises to repair a number of roads in the vicinity of Souris. Last fall it was almost impossible to cross Souris Beach. As a matter of fact boats had to be used to get the Commissioner's office to remedy this condition of affairs. For years Mr. Kitchin had been asking him to improve a piece of road that ran along the bank at Fortuna. The bank had broken away, and it is necessary to extend the road further in. About thirty-five dollars would be sufficient to secure the maintenance more than once promised to attend to this he has not done so. The Commissioner had gone to see the road and knew the great inconvenience the people were suffering. But they are Conservatives and the Commissioner will not pay the trifling land damages required. In the face of this the Commissioner has the audacity of paying \$200 to open a road at Souris and to the public interest, but for the accommodation of one individual. He is a Liberal. Mr. Kitchin enumerated numerous instances in which the Commissioner had failed to attend to roads necessary for public convenience, but had been lavish of the public money for the convenience of party favorites.

Subsidy Debate in the Commons.

MR McLEAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. A. McLean, I move that an additional allowance of \$100,000 be granted to the province of Prince Edward Island. The Finance Minister said tonight that these resolutions formed a treaty between the provinces. Now I do not agree with the Finance Minister in that statement. I think that the assembled wisdom of this parliament is better capable of judging of the requirements of the provinces than are four or five premiers of the respective provinces meeting together. In 1887, certain resolutions, and we are told tonight by the premier that these are the resolutions upon which is based this address to His Majesty now under discussion. These resolutions are in fact twenty years old, and since they were passed the requirements of the various provinces have changed very materially. In 1887, it would have been a boon to the province of Prince Edward Island to obtain an increased grant of \$70,000, but to offer that province today \$70,000 of an increase is simply a farce. As a matter of fact it is not \$70,000, it is only \$60,000; because some four years ago an arrangement was made between Prince Edward Island and the Dominion that as soon as the Hillsborough bridge was completed the \$10,000 subsidy which was payable to the province of Prince Edward Island should be retained by the Dominion in order to meet certain expenditure which was made upon that bridge for local traffic. So we are in effect only receiving about \$60,000. What was the object which the fathers of confederation had in granting these subsidies? The first resolution which was submitted to the conference was moved by Sir John Duns, in those words: "That the best interests and the prosperity of British North America will be promoted by a federal union under the Crown of Great Britain, provided such union be effected on principles of justice to the several provinces."

You see the principle was to be justice to the several provinces; but what do we find since these principles entered the confederation? At that time a large unorganized territory that had been purchased from the Hudson Bay Company was given to the people of Canada at an expense of something like \$1,500,000. There you see the finance terms upon which the provinces entered the Dominion were changed. Since the four original provinces formed the confederation, there have been added Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Alberta and Saskatchewan have received grants of money and of lands far in advance of what the maritime province have ever received. Saskatchewan and Alberta have received even the sum of \$1,030,000. What is the financial condition of those provinces at present? Last year Alberta had a surplus of \$473,252, and this year she has a surplus

of \$473,202. Now it is proposed to add to that surplus the sum of \$130,000. These provinces are indeed put upon a splendid footing, far better than the old provinces ever enjoyed. What is the condition of the people of the maritime provinces? A great many of them emigrated to those provinces in the years 1775 or 1776, and had to live out homes for themselves. They have worked upon their homesteads; they have raised families; but the population of those provinces has not materially increased during the last four years.

What became of the surplus population of these three provinces? The people have gone west and they have gone to the United States. Because of the fact that these men have raised families and that their families are in the Northwest it is asked today that great sums be taken out of the public chest of this country and given to the Northwest and that the maritime provinces shall be paid sufficient to maintain them decently. What did Sir John Macdonald say? He said they were to be maintained in a proper manner, so that they could make their revenue and expenditure meet and in order that there should be no resort to direct taxation. What is the result in Prince Edward Island today? Instead of being able to run the government without direct taxation the people are being taxed out of the place. All kinds of taxes are resorted to. The taxation on land last year amounted to between \$80,000 and \$90,000 and notwithstanding the fact that there was, during the years 1904 and 1905 an average deficit of \$57,433.30 this government refuse today, according to the statement made by the Minister of Finance, to allow in the readjustment of the subsidies, a sufficient sum to enable the government of Prince Edward Island to make both ends meet. Including the payment of \$10,000 towards the Hillsborough bridge and an increase in the debt of \$25,000 the deficit during the present year will be something like \$69,633.32 and we are told that the sum of \$70,000 will be sufficient to enable this province to make both ends meet. What is the condition of affairs in Prince Edward Island? During the year 1904 there were 28 vacant schools. Why? The province was unable to pay the salaries of the school teachers and they were elsewhere. They went to Saskatchewan and Alberta where the salaries are twice as much as the people of Prince Edward Island can afford to pay. I think that when the condition of affairs is exposed this parliament should grant to the people of Prince Edward Island a sufficient sum to enable them to run the government in such a way that they would have a surplus as the people of Alberta have a surplus or else balance their accounts. In the report made by the superintendent of education during the year 1906 to the Legislature of the province of Prince Edward Island he says: "The great difficulty with which we have to contend is the small salaries that we pay our teachers. Mr. Bennett, who was acting inspector for Prince county schools for most of the last year, says: 'The increasing number of vacant schools in the county was strongly impressed upon my mind when I had been at work for but a short time. Mr. Kiehr, the inspector for Queen's county, refers to the payment of the teachers and the fact that the best teachers are leaving the profession. Mr. McCormack, the inspector for King's county schools, says, 'The question of vital importance to us at present is the securing of a sufficient number of teachers to hold schools for any thing of teaching school. Many schools are now vacant. There is just one effective agency that will remedy this matter and that is the payment of larger salaries.' How can the government of Prince Edward Island pay larger salaries when this government cannot allow a larger sum to meet the deficits of that province? They have 28 or 30 vacant schools this year because they cannot get teachers at the present salary and the debt is \$895,853. What will the condition of affairs be in that province twenty years hence? I think this is a matter that the Prime Minister should fairly and squarely look at. I do not think that the premier of Prince Edward Island fairly represented the condition of affairs at the conference. He did not make any representation at all notwithstanding the fact that a resolution was passed in that conference in 1906 requesting that a statement be prepared of the different provinces be presented for consideration. The premier of Prince Edward Island did not present any statement at all although the premier of British Columbia and the premier of Ontario did so. The premier of Ontario made a statement of the condition of affairs in that province and I will just read for the education of the Minister of Finance an extract from that statement: "You are no doubt thoroughly familiar with the grievances of which Nova Scotia complained at the time that province claimed better terms. You will observe that two of the grounds at least upon which redress is sought are identical. It was upon those two grounds, namely, inadequate resources of local revenue, and physical environment that after careful investigation, the claims of Nova Scotia were recognized and allowance made therefor. You will remember also that as late as 1886 the grievances of Nova Scotia were still an issue in that province, when the local revenue and physical environment were declared for by the province passed a resolution declaring for better terms or redress. The Hon. Mr. Fielding, the present Minister of Finance, was leader of that movement and in the resolution in question set forth that the disabilities of Nova Scotia complained in 1868, are still existing and had become accentuated by the lapse of time. While no normal settlement of these grievances took place, nevertheless it is well known

that the Dominion government made concessions which appeared the discount and we have heard nothing more of it. There are, therefore, most substantial precedents to justify our course. It was upon that ground that Nova Scotia was conceded further subsidies from this parliament, namely, that it had a surplus of available revenue. We received under the original terms of confederation something like \$161,000 from this parliament. We received in addition \$20,000 for another matter of damages and \$80,000 for the non-fulfillment of the terms of union. We receive altogether some thing like \$211,000 and we are asked to accept \$70,000 additional. What is the percentage of increase which was given to the other provinces? Increased subsidy for Govts. and Percentage.

Province legislatures of increase

Ontario \$160,000 200

Quebec 170,000 243 6-7

Nova Scotia 150,000 215 1/2

New Brunswick 130,000 260

Manitoba 130,000 260

British Columbia 115,000 328 4-7

P. E. Island 70,000 233 1/2

Alberta 100,000 200

Saskatchewan 130,000 200

Taking the general increase per capita, Prince Edward Island gets nothing; Ontario gets \$23,484.80 increase; Quebec gets \$429,855.40 increase; Nova Scotia gets \$47,651.20 increase; N. W. Brunswick gets \$7,885.60 increase; Manitoba gets \$81,962 increase; British Columbia gets \$61,987; Saskatchewan gets \$6,210. Alberta and Prince Edward Island are the only provinces that do not get an increase on the per capita basis. I hold that Prince Edward Island is entitled to as much consideration as British Columbia, which came into confederation on terms that it should get the Canadian Pacific Railway, and it got the Canadian Pacific Railway at great expense to the people of Canada. Prince Edward Island refused to come into confederation in 1871 she entered after a great deal of negotiation in 1873 and five years afterwards it was found the terms granted her were not sufficient to enable the affairs of the province to be carried on. Since then Prince Edward Island, like the other provinces, has been knocking at the doors of the Dominion treasury, and it is now absolutely necessary that Prince Edward Island should receive an increased subsidy to enable her to make both ends meet. The Prime Minister tells us that this is a final and unalterable settlement of the subsidy question. If that be so, then it is for the representatives of Prince Edward Island to have to go to the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia, and to the present time or thereabouts, as British Columbia. It is this an unalterable and final settlement, as the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance tell us, then we cannot claim any damages for the non-carrying out of winter communication since 1901. I can only repeat that the mercantile community and the farming community of Prince Edward Island are to-day at daggers drawn with the Dominion government because of the existing condition of affairs. They pay three times as much for the transportation of their freight as do the people on the Intercolonial Railway for the same distance. The farmers of Prince Edward Island have to pay \$10 and 12 cents per 100 pounds more for their corn meal, bran, etc., and they receive 1 or 2 cents a pound less for their pork and beef than do the farmers on the mainland. The rates charged for the three short hauls are excessive. It has been publicly stated that in 1906 the farmers of Prince Edward Island lost \$700,000 for want of proper transportation facilities; in March and April, 1906, \$200,000 were lost on potatoes alone for the same reason, and this season I venture to say that \$500,000 or \$600,000 has been lost by the Prince Edward Island farmers because of the stoppage of navigation. I believe that a further sum of \$30,000, \$40,000 or \$50,000 would about represent the inconvenience and loss which the travelling public has sustained during the last six weeks or two months. Let us take the freight rates on cheese for example— Mr. Speaker. Does not the hon. member think that this is pertinent to the question of transportation rather than to the motion before the House? I am giving reasons why I think should induce the government to grant further consideration to Prince Edward Island, but in view of your suggestion, Mr. Speaker, I shall drop that subject for the present. Let us look at the expenditure on public works and other services. In 1873 the expenditure of the province on education and public works, administration of justice, legislation, executive council, charities, agriculture and papers was \$155,532.27, and to-day it has increased by \$120,707.67. The Dominion government believes that by granting \$70,000 they will put Prince Edward Island in a position to make both ends meet, but they have presented to the conference of 1887 and have given them holes bulge to this House. There is not a particle of system about it. They have simply taken those figures which were put on paper by those men twenty years ago and asked the government to accept them, although we have the statement of the Finance Minister to-night that he did not know how they were made up. No man in Canada knows how they were made up. They were the result of a compromise, and I wish to remind the premier that Prince Edward Island was not represented at the conference of 1887, neither was British Columbia, but they sent a statement. It was stated to-night that British Columbia assented to the subsidies granted in 1887. It did not, and has not to this day. It is true it accepted what this parliament agreed to give, but it contended that it was entitled to more. Not a member from British Columbia was spoken on this subject, and we have the evidence of an election which was held in that province a month or six months ago, and as to what the feeling of the people there is. It shows that they are not satisfied with the subsidies proposed to be granted by the resolution. This is unfair. There should be a fair portion of the taxes, that Ontario has borne the burden in the past and will in the future. I do not agree with the member for Halifax (Mr. Roche) that the provinces by the sea do not pay a fair portion of the taxes, that Ontario has borne the burden in the past and will in the future. The duties are paid in Montreal and Toronto and are credited to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but the people of the maritime provinces pay these duties eventually. I think Mr. Speaker as it is nearly three o'clock when honest folks should be in their beds, I shall conclude my remarks.

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was at that time sufficient for the province to last for all time to come. What is the condition of affairs there today? All the wool feed is gone and we have to resort to coal, so that we actually pay to the province of Nova Scotia our share of those royalties which amount to something like \$12,000 a year. We have no lumber; we have to go to the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick for our lumber. If we want stone to build our roads we have to go to Gaspe in Quebec or to Wallace, in the province of Nova Scotia; we are not in a position to build permanent roads in Prince Edward Island, because we have not the stone, and we have to import the stone from the adjoining provinces to build them, and we are doing it every day at great expense to the people of Prince Edward Island. This is one of the matters which I wish to ask the premier to take into consideration: I do not think it fair to ask the people of Prince Edward Island to pay a share of the increase of \$23,484 to the province of Ontario or a share of the increase of \$429,855 to the province of Quebec, while we only get what is conceded to us by the conference of 1887. These men have forgotten that conditions have changed, and as the hon. member for North Toronto said, they have taken advantage of the figures presented to the conference of 1887 and have given them holes bulge to this House. There is not a particle of system about it. They have simply taken those figures which were put on paper by those men twenty years ago and asked the government to accept them, although we have the statement of the Finance Minister to-night that he did not know how they were made up. No man in Canada knows how they were made up. They were the result of a compromise, and I wish to remind the premier that Prince Edward Island was not represented at the conference of 1887, neither was British Columbia, but they sent a statement. It was stated to-night that British Columbia assented to the subsidies granted in 1887. It did not, and has not to this day. It is true it accepted what this parliament agreed to give, but it contended that it was entitled to more. Not a member from British Columbia was spoken on this subject, and we have the evidence of an election which was held in that province a month or six months ago, and as to what the feeling of the people there is. It shows that they are not satisfied with the subsidies proposed to be granted by the resolution. This is unfair. There should be a fair portion of the taxes, that Ontario has borne the burden in the past and will in the future. I do not agree with the member for Halifax (Mr. Roche) that the provinces by the sea do not pay a fair portion of the taxes, that Ontario has borne the burden in the past and will in the future. The duties are paid in Montreal and Toronto and are credited to the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, but the people of the maritime provinces pay these duties eventually. I think Mr. Speaker as it is nearly three o'clock when honest folks should be in their beds, I shall conclude my remarks.



