

The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6, 1901.

Vol. XXX, No. 6

Calendar for Feb., 1901.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 3rd, 11h. 30m. m.
Last Quarter, 11th, 2h. 12m. evg.
New Moon, 18th, 10h. 46m. evg.
First Quarter, 25th, 2h. 38m. evg.

Day of Week	Sun rise	Sun sets	High Water
Friday	7 26	5 10	21 28
Saturday	7 25	5 11	22 24
Sunday	7 24	5 11	23 14
Monday	7 23	5 11	24 00
Tuesday	7 22	5 11	24 50
Wednesday	7 21	5 10	25 40
Thursday	7 20	5 09	26 30
Friday	7 19	5 08	27 20
Saturday	7 18	5 07	28 10
Sunday	7 17	5 06	29 00
Monday	7 16	5 05	29 50
Tuesday	7 15	5 04	30 40
Wednesday	7 14	5 03	31 30
Thursday	7 13	5 02	32 20
Friday	7 12	5 01	33 10
Saturday	7 11	5 00	34 00
Sunday	7 10	4 59	34 50
Monday	7 09	4 58	35 40
Tuesday	7 08	4 57	36 30
Wednesday	7 07	4 56	37 20
Thursday	7 06	4 55	38 10
Friday	7 05	4 54	39 00
Saturday	7 04	4 53	39 50
Sunday	7 03	4 52	40 40
Monday	7 02	4 51	41 30
Tuesday	7 01	4 50	42 20
Wednesday	7 00	4 49	43 10
Thursday	6 59	4 48	44 00

Sale of 70 Acres of Land, STOCK, etc.

To be sold on TUESDAY, the 29th of JANUARY, inst., 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m., on the farm of the late John J. McDonald, Little Pond, Lot 56, two mares, 8 and 9 years old, two milch cows, five head of dry cattle, ten sheep, five pigs, one mow, one reaper, one horse rake, one plough, one cart, three sets of harness, one spring tooth harrow, four tons of hay, three tons of straw, oats in sheaf, potatoes, turnips, and sundries too numerous to mention.
Terms all sums under \$5 cash, and over \$5 12 months credit on approved joint notes.
The undersigned also offers her farm of 70 acres at Little Pond, Lot 56, by private sale, 50 acres clear, balance covered with a good growth of hard and soft wood; good dwelling house, two barns on premises. Also Orchard Farm, formerly owned by John J. McDonald.
For particulars apply to undersigned on premises, or to Joseph J. McDonald, Little Pond, Lot 56.
Dated 27th Dec. 1900.
Jan. 2-4 SARAH McDONALD.

We will move towards Gordon & McLellan's WHEN WE WANT OUR CLOTHES MADE THEN WE WILL BE SURE OF Getting a Good Fit.

Do not compare the generality of Suits to that made by Gordon & McLellan. The difference is the same that night is to daylight. Ours is elegant, superb, the masterpiece of perfection.

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Made by Experts.
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In this store means something more than simply **LOW PRICES**. It means strictly high-class goods—the guaranteed kinds. It means prompt attention, quick delivery. It stands for all you can possibly expect, from the best Grocery Store you ever heard of.
Everything guaranteed to be the best of its kind.

Our Tea pleases many. It will please you.
Driscoll & Hornsby,
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WE ARE IN THE Monumental Business

We devote all our time and energies to this line only. We employ tradesmen who thoroughly understand their business—some of them having served their time with the old reliable firm of Cairns & McLean.
Proportion is one of the most particular branches of our trade; without it a Monument cannot look well. This is one of the places where some competitors are continually going astray.
We do not import condensed stock full of cracks and stains because it is cheap, but we pay the right price and get the right goods.
We don't advertise very much, but when we do we mean just what we say.

THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK WILL BE CLEARED OUT AT COST

To wind up the season's business and make room for our large Fall Stock for winter cutting. Come quick if you want a bargain.
We don't advertise very much, but when we do we mean just what we say.

CAIRNS & McFADYEN,

Cairns & McLean's Old Stand, Kent Street, Charlottetown.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AWARD

In the Cause of the Shoemakers of Quebec and Their Workmen.

(Most Rev. Louis Nazaire Begon, Archbishop of Quebec, Arbitrator.)

A.—Before giving a practical solution to the question submitted to my arbitration by the employers and employees of the shoe-factories of Quebec—a question which interests thousands of persons—I wish to draw attention in a few words to certain principles which must be borne in mind in order to safeguard the rights of either party.

1 The right of forming associations of trades, of professions, or of any calling whatsoever, is a natural one, which has always existed and will always exist; but

2 Because such right may not be denied, it does not follow that all associations are lawful. In order to have the right to exist and to do good, they must purpose to attain an end both honest and just, and to reach the same, they must use none but means conformable to morality, honesty, and justice.

"Never, at any other period, says Leo XIII. in his Encyclical on the Condition of Labor, did there exist such a great number of associations of every kind, and particularly of workmen's associations. This is not the proper place to enquire whence many of them spring, what is their object, nor by what means they strive to attain it. But the opinion prevails, confirmed by many proofs, that they are generally governed by invisible leaders, and that they obey a command equally hostile to the Christian name and to the security of nations; that, after having monopolized the whole field of labor, if there be workmen unwilling to join them, they make them expiate their refusal by poverty and want."

His Holiness had previously reminded the workman of the duties incumbent on him:

"He must provide entirely and faithfully all the labor to which he has bound himself by a contract freely consented to and conformable to equity: he must not injure his employer, either in his property or his person; his very claimings must be free from violence and never assume a seditious form; he must shun perverse men who, by means of crafty language, inspire him with foolish hopes and entertain him with great promises that end in naught but useless regret and ruin."

As for the rich and the employer, they must not consider the workman as a slave; it is just that they respect in his person the dignity of the man, rendered still nobler by that of the Christian."

"Christianity, moreover, ordains that the spiritual interests of the workman and the welfare of his soul be attended to."

"It is the duty of employers to see that this be fully realized; that the workman be not exposed to seducing and corrupting influences; that nothing tend to weaken his love of home, nor his habits of economy. Employers are likewise forbidden to tax their inferiors with a labor beyond their strength or unsuited to their age or sex. But, among the chief duties of the employer, one of the foremost is that of giving to everyone what is just."

B.—Enlightened by the doctrine of the Encyclical *Rerum Novarum* of Leo XIII., I have carefully examined the Constitutions and Regulations of the Brotherhood of United Shoemakers, of the Protective Union of Leathers and of the Brotherhood of Leather-Gaiters. I cannot approve the aforesaid Constitutions and Regulations without their having undergone a certain number of modifications. If the articles and clauses I judge reprehensible were executed to the letter, as they are worded, it is sure that they would, in many cases, greatly injure personal liberty, freedom of conscience and justice. I accuse the intentions of no one, nor do I refer to the practical application made heretofore of such

Regulations; my appreciation bears merely upon the very text of the Constitutions and Regulations aforesaid.

The unavoidable conclusion of the foregoing is that the said Brotherhoods must revise their Regulations and Constitutions; otherwise they will take a wrong direction. It is alleged that several other workmen's societies are provided with Regulations similar to those of the aforesaid Brotherhoods. Such may be the fact, but does not render the argument more acceptable; for, at a given opportunity, there may occur in such societies very regrettable faults of a serious character, having their origin, their first cause, in the literal application of such Regulations.

C.—In order to obviate the difficulties and inconveniences pointed out in the statements and other documents laid before me by the Manufacturers and Workmen in my quality of arbitrator chosen by both parties concerned, I decree what follows for each and every contestation that may henceforward occur regarding the increase or diminution of salaries, the engagement or dismissal of employees, the duration of the day's labor, apprentices, the introduction of new machinery, and any other cause of dispute.

BOARDS OF COMPLAINT AND CONCILIATION.

1.—In order to settle all disputes amicably and promptly as possible the workmen will establish a Board of Complaint, composed of three members chosen by themselves. The Employers, on their side, will appoint a Board of Conciliation, composed of three shoe-manufacturers chosen by themselves. The members of these Boards shall be elected annually, and the same may be re-elected. In case one of the members of the said Boards be prevented for grave reasons from filling his office, the Board to which he belongs shall replace him for the time being; in case of the death of any one of the said members, the same Board shall replace him for the remainder of the year of office.

These two Boards may be formed in separate meetings of Employers and Employees, convoked by their respective secretaries. Each of the above meetings shall proceed, by the vote of the majority, to the election of a Chairman and a Secretary for the meeting, and after that, to the formation of a Board of Complaint among the workmen, and of a Board of Conciliation among the manufacturers. The reports of the said meetings shall be drawn up forthwith, and signed respectively by the Chairman of the meetings, the members elected to either Board and the Secretaries of the meetings.

Each Board shall afterwards appoint its own President and Secretary.

When a workman shall have any complaint to make against his employer, he shall draw it up in writing, shall have it signed by two of his fellow-workmen and shall communicate it to the Board of Complaint, requesting that it be handed over to the Board of Conciliation. The members of these two Boards shall jointly examine the case to be settled, shall strive to effect an understanding, and in case such agreement be impossible, the Board of Complaint shall immediately lay the complaint before a Court of Arbitration.

Should the complaint proceed directly from an employer, the latter shall apply directly to the Board of Conciliation, which shall immediately notify the Board of Complaint of the employer's grievance, so as to effect an agreement, after which, should such agreement not be obtained, the Board of Conciliation shall refer the matter to the Court of Arbitration.

COURT OF ARBITRATION.

This Court of Arbitration shall be permanent and composed of three members, one of whom—representing the Employers—shall be chosen by the aforesaid Board of Conciliation, the second—representing the Workmen,—by the Board of Complaint aforesaid, and the third, by the two first arbitrators above mentioned. If, perchance, the two arbitrators appointed by the Boards aforesaid did not agree concerning the choice of a third, they shall request a Judge of the Superior Court or the Archbishop of Quebec to designate him.

The election of the said arbitrators shall take place annually and the same will be re-eligible. In case one of the said arbitrators be prevented by illness or for any other grave reason, or by the fact that he is himself concerned in the case at issue, the Board which chose him shall replace him by another member for the time being. In case of the death of any one of the arbitrators, the same Board shall replace him by another until the end of the year of office.

The arbitrators shall hear, if necessary, the parties or their leader.

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wounded, and that she had conducted herself with heroism worthy of a trained soldier. Further details of the accident to Miss McDonald have reached New York in letters from Cape Town, but even these reports are somewhat incomplete. Fragmentary as they are, they have added to the satisfaction of the Alumnae Association of the Charity Hospital Nurses, who are anxiously waiting Miss McDonald's return to America, to give her a reception and to proclaim their pride in her achievements.

What has made the graduate nurses especially proud of Miss McDonald was her quick reply to Lord Roberts, who complimented her upon her fortitude. She said: "Oh, that's nothing. I am the daughter of a Highlander."

Miss McDonald's friends do not know in what engagement she was wounded or the exact date. The cable simply said that she had been wounded. The letters received since say that she was on the firing line, or close to it. It is also known that she offered to assist in surgery work near the line of battle. The surgeons protested for a time, but she said that she was not afraid. She was wounded in the shoulder by a piece of a shell. It is thought that there was a change in the line of battle, and that it was impossible to move the surgeon's headquarters, where the wounded men were taken for immediate treatment. Miss McDonald refused to leave her work, and it is said did not finish in the least. Her own wound was painful, but a delicate operation was being performed upon a wounded soldier, and she felt that her presence was necessary until it was finished. After the soldier had been cared for fully she allowed the surgeon to look after her and she retired for a time.

Miss McDonald was graduated from the Charity Hospital Training School in the class of 1895. She had three years' experience in general nursing before the South African war started. She was elected recording secretary of the Alumnae Association of the nurses that were graduated from the Blackwell's Island School, but resigned about a year ago to go to her home in Nova Scotia, where she expected to get a place as a trained nurse with the army. As soon as the war started her spirit and loyalty to Canada and the Mother country prompted her to volunteer as a nurse. She had nursed some of the returned soldiers from Cuba at Montank Point during the war with Spain, and she was all eagerness to go with the Canadian contingent to South Africa. Her people have social prominence in Nova Scotia, and she was one of the five first nurses selected to go with the Canadian soldiers. There were hundreds of applicants for these places.

Arriving in South Africa, Miss McDonald was attached to the column that went to the relief of Kimberley, and she was the first woman to enter the city after it was relieved. After that she became attached immediately to Lord Roberts' staff and was with him in all his fighting to Pretoria. General Roberts himself came to see her when she was wounded and told her that she was a brave woman. She had too much tact to directly disparage anything that the Commandant-in-Chief might say to her, but she turned it off neatly by remarking: "I am the daughter of a Highlander."

attorneys; they shall be authorized to consult all documents relating to the matter at issue, to summon witnesses to appear before them, to call in experts and men of the trade, to demand their evidence attested before a Justice of the Peace, to visit the factories, in a word, to procure all proofs verbal or written they may judge necessary for the examination of the cause. They shall render their award within the least possible delay, and their award shall be final.

So long as the matter is under discussion, the manufacturer shall not lose his factory nor the workmen cease labor.

The arbitrators shall have the right to appoint their secretary. The costs of the litigation shall be charged to the party or parties at the discretion of the arbitrators.

The Boards of Complaint and of Conciliation, as well as the Court of Arbitration shall be constituted on the first legal day of February next, and the annual elections of the members of the said Boards and Court of Arbitration shall take place at the same date each year.

The establishment of a court of arbitration of this nature is in conformity with the directions of the Sovereign Pontiff in the Encyclical already quoted.

Leo XIII. desires that the rights and duties of employers be in perfect keeping with the rights and duties of workmen, and should it happen among other classes, that complaints be made concerning the violation of rights, his Holiness expresses the desire that prudent and upright men be chosen "charged with the duty of settling the dispute in the capacity of arbitrators."

By means of such a proceeding, the rights of each party will be respected and the relations between employers and employees will never cease to be friendly. In effect, it is from the spirit of justice and of Christian charity that we must chiefly expect the peace and welfare of society.

Archbishop's House, January 10, 1901.

† L. N. Archibishop of Quebec.

THE DAUGHTER OF A HIGHLANDER.

The alumnae of the New York City Training School for Nurses, formerly known as the Charity Hospital Training School, have been reading the reports from the east of war in South Africa with especial interest because one of their fellow graduates has achieved distinction there not only for her work as a nurse, but also for her bravery on the field of battle. She is Miss Margaret G. McDonald, of Pictou, Nova Scotia. The cable reported early in the autumn that she had been

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