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Federal Representation.

It is to be hoped that the matter of our representation in the Federal Parliament will not be allowed to drift out a further effort at obtaining what is due to this Province entered Confederation. The treatment to which we have been subjected in this matter has been characterized by Premier Hazard as "an infernal swindle," as our readers are aware. Surely, then, Mr. Hazard and his political friends will leave nothing undone; will exert every energy and exhaust every argument to have this swindle removed and have restored to us the rights of which we have been so unjustly deprived.

The power to restore to us our representation of six members in the House of Commons, and to irrevocably fix that number as our minimum representation in that body, rests with the Federal Government, to be exercised through the Federal Parliament. In order, then, that we may win our case it will be necessary for us to have, among members of Parliament, a concurrence of opinion sufficiently strong to enable the Government to pass the necessary remedial legislation. This ought not to be difficult to obtain.

We understand that the members from Ontario and the West are not opposed to our receiving redress in this matter. Certainly the representatives of the Maritime Provinces are—or should be—favorable to the movement. This would reduce the opposition to our rights, to the representatives of Quebec alone. Assuming, as we have reasons for believing, that this is how the matter stands there seems to be no good and sufficient reason why our case, if properly handled, should not succeed.

To begin with we have in the Cabinet, from the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister from Nova Scotia, Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia from the same Province, and Mr. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, from New Brunswick. Besides these there are all the other Liberal members of the House of Commons from those two Provinces, and three Liberal members from our Province, Messrs. Warburton, Prowse and Richards. If all these Ministers and Liberal members from the Maritime Provinces would unite, take with them the favorable members from Ontario and the West and wait upon the Premier in a body, and make the demand in no uncertain words, that this "infernal swindle" should be wiped out, could the Leader of the Government refuse to initiate proceedings for bringing about the required remedy?

It must be plain to everybody that the Ministers of the Cabinet and members supporting the Government from the Maritime Provinces have the righting of this wrong in their own hands. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is credited with possessing sufficient influence with the Quebec following in Parliament to get them to do anything he wishes. The first thing to be done then is to convert Sir Wilfrid himself to an attitude favorable to our

rights in the matter. In no way can this be done more effectually than by the ministers and supporters from the Maritime Provinces presenting the grievance in question in the form of an ultimatum. Will they do this?

The Passing of Brodeur.

The rumored early retirement of Hon. L. P. Brodeur from the post of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been denied by Mr. Brodeur himself, but as the report originally appeared in several of the leading government organs there would appear to be some fire at the bottom of so much smoke. That Mr. Brodeur is strong and anxious to seek a restful haven on the bench from the storm and stress of political life is generally admitted. As a minister at the head of one of the most important of the great spending departments, Mr. Brodeur has not been an outstanding success. Since he came into it, that branch of the government service has been probed by two Royal Commissions, patronage and worse were found to be rampant, secret commissions and inflated prices for goods and materials were the foundations of all dealings, purchases were invariably made through middlemen, and in fact the many evils which have grown up under the fostering care of Laurierism were found to be blossoming freely and openly. It is true that in the face of this damning evidence Mr. Brodeur attempted some house-cleaning, but it is worthy of note that there never would have been any investigation of his department had had his way. Time and time again the opposition presented resolutions in Parliament, calling for departmental investigations, but they were refused on the ground that there was nothing to enquire into, and everything was right and as it should be. Then some two years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding, having in view some changes in the Civil Service Act, thought it would be well to appoint three men, Messrs. Courtney, Fyfe and Bazin, to look into civil service conditions generally, and make a report. But to the astonishment of the government these gentlemen took their mandate seriously, and most of their attention was given to enquiring into the workings of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Such an unwholesome state of affairs was found to exist that the Commission made a most drastic report, and regretted that time prevented them from probing into the other spending departments. But what did the Government do? They cast slurs upon the work of the three impartial men who made the enquiry, declared they had overstepped the bounds of their jurisdiction, and tried in every possible way to counteract the effect of their damaging report would have on the public mind. But they could not keep the skeleton quiet in the closet. The prying open of the lid disclosing an unsavory mess of graft and theft, made it absolutely necessary in the public interest that the work of investigation should not end with the partial enquiry of the Civil Service Commission and although this government was never noted for its affection for or care of the public interest or welfare yet in the case of the Department of Marine and Fisheries the thing could not possibly rest where Messrs. Courtney, Fyfe and Bazin left off, and the government was compelled to appoint another Commission, Judge Cassels, to finish the work. The result of the second enquiry, with its evidence of grossest mal-practice

fully bore out the contentions of the opposition that a general investigation of all the departments must be undertaken, and the utmost care taken to see that the money of the people of Canada did not go into the pockets of hirelings and party middlemen.

Is it to be wondered at that Mr. Brodeur desires to rid himself of the burdens which administering a department on the rules and regulations of Laurierism, have laid upon his shoulders? Not only in the Marine and Fisheries but in all the big departments similar conditions exist. Patronage runs wild. Grafting goes on unchecked, and recent developments in the Printing Bureau show that once the veneer is scraped from the surface of any department, things are revealed which are totally at variance with the principles of business-like administration of the country's affairs. But so long as this government holds the reins of power, just so long will such callous contempt of the real duty of an administration towards the people be uppermost. For Sir Wilfrid Laurier to state as he has already done this present session that there is no need for investigation of departments because there is nothing to investigate is a species of downright political impertinence which could come only from a man who cannot because he will not see. In view of what has happened in the past, many a cache of graft lies hidden awaiting the turn of the spade of investigation.

A French woman has succeeded in remaining up in the air for fifty-six minutes on a monoplane. During all that time there was nobody to whom she could say a word.—Bangor News.

In Venice a resident of the city is fined one penny for every hour he arrives home later than 10 p. m. If this law was in force in Vancouver the revenue derived would be sufficient to found a sanitarium for the treatment of insomnia.—Vancouver Province.

An Ottawa correspondent describes the delegation of farmers to Ottawa as "a petition in boots." The description is not wholly inappropriate. Experiences show that one of the first duties of citizenship is to learn how and when to kick.

The advances of the Farmers Bank of Canada on the bonds of a mining concern appear to have been the direct cause of the suspension. The men who buy five-cent shares from the smooth-talking promoters are not the simplest gudgeons in the financial pool.—Montreal Gazette.

The Canadian hen has now her chance. Seventy cents a dozen and not to be had! Why do not the farmers' sons and daughters go into the hen business—say a house with one hundred hens? But they must go into it as a business, not as a thing on the side. If some local rooster might write an epic that the hen would keep every farm in groceries, instead of glorifying the idea that a bumptious rooster made the sun to rise, he would prove a saviour to his country.—Toronto World.

Denmark has supplied precedent for many an agricultural innovation in recent years, and one of the most important of these, the co-operative poultry and egg circles is now being adopted in Canada. The fact that Denmark was able to export eggs to the value of eight million dollars last year, principally to Great Britain, shows that the farmers of this little kingdom have worked out the co-operative problem successfully. It is not the first time that Canada has with profit gone to school to Denmark.—London Press.

Plans for the development of the Canadian Hinterland are proceeding apace. Following the announcement of the government railway from the Pas Mission to Hudson Bay comes the application for incorporation of the Pacific

and Hudson Bay Railway Company, which proposes to build from the head of Dean Channel on the British Columbia coast to Churchill or Nelson on Hudson Bay by way of the Peace, Bear, Athabasca and Churchill Rivers. Another big scheme announced is a canal from Nepigon Bay on Lake Superior, to James Bay along the Nepigon and Albany Rivers. The company which undertakes this is the Nepigon and Albany Canal and Transportation Company.

It has been conjectured that there are political reasons for this course. The recent course of events in Quebec has led the government which depends for its strength or rather its existence upon Quebec, to seek to pacify the anti-Imperial spirit shown there by every means. Development of the proposed navy by necessary administrative measures is being held back and it now looks as if the object of the government is to go to the next Imperial Conference prepared to refuse every proposal which will make for Imperial unity or solidarity, to refuse not on the merits of a proposal but for the sake of refusal. It is apprehended by the government that some of the other dominions will move for an extension of the system of preferences. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues could refuse to consider any such proposal on the ground that Canada is, immersed in reciprocity negotiations it would preempt the proposal and enable the premier to pose as a foiler of Imperialist schemes. It is difficult otherwise to account for the present move on the eve of the disappearance of the old American Congress and the very few months remaining before summoning of the new Imperial conference.

As the result of the announcement at Ottawa after the conference between Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Patterson, regarding the attitude the Canadian representatives should adopt at Washington on Saturday that it is the desire of the Canadian government to bring reciprocity negotiations to an early termination as possible, the line is now sharply drawn between those who desire reciprocity and those who do not. The Canadian government hopes that Mr. Fielding will be able to announce the conclusion of the convention when he makes his budget speech late in February or early in March, and it is proposed that the Washington negotiations should proceed without a break until a basis of agreement has been arrived at. This haste has aroused much comment at Ottawa. It is stated that there is unquestionably little if any desire in Canada for conclusion or arrangement with United States and in any event it is felt on all sides that it would be strangely out of place for Canada to embark upon negotiations with the United States prior to the assembly of the new Congress, that the right course clearly is to wait until the disposition of that body towards tariff questions is made evident. Under the circumstances it is odd to see Canada making haste to begin negotiations.

There is a new development in the political situation in Quebec which seems likely to still more embarrass the government in that province. There are certain positions in outside civil service, such as customs officers, post office employees and penitentiary guards which are allotted to English Protestants and the award of these positions is generally made upon the recommendation of Hon. Sydney Fisher as the English speaking minister from Quebec. But it has been the custom in the past for the local member of parliament to pick his own man and forward his recommendation to Mr. Fisher with the idea that it will be at once accepted. Now, however, a change has come over the situation. The minister of agriculture is reported by Liberal members to be refusing their recommendations and appointing friends of his own. The result is that the Liberal M. P.s. who have English constituents whom they are unable to "deliver the goods" and three of them were in Ottawa lately to present an ultimatum to the prime minister that "this thing has got to stop." That they have some say in the patronage of their districts, and that if they do not get it, they will know the reason

why. Mr. Dubeau, one of the Liberal M. P.s. in the capital is very loud in his protestations.

For the second time since the Quebec bridge commission has had the plans of a new bridge under consideration experts will probably be called in to settle a difference which has arisen between members of the board on engineering points. Appointment of experts is provided for in terms of the order in council, and experts were named on a previous occasion when Henry Holgate and a prominent American engineer were asked to report on an important difference of opinion. The present trouble is that Messrs. Madjeska and MacDonald, of the board favor giving the contract to the St. Lawrence Bridge Company, a combination of the Dominion Bridge Company and Canadian Bridge Company of Walkerville, while Mr. Vanstone, favor acceptance of the tender of Empire Bridge Company of England, which is based on the board's own plans. The Canadian Companies is based upon their own plan. Apparently the only way out of the difficulty is for the board to avail itself of the provisions of the order in council appointing them and call in experts. An effort is being made to induce Sir Richard Cartwright to accompany Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Patterson to Washington to take part in the reciprocity negotiations, but it is unlikely that he will go. The proceedings there will begin probably on January 12th.

MARRIED.

FORD—YOUNKER—At the passage, Winsloe, Dec. 28th, 1910, by Rev. J. J. Wason, Hammond E. Ford, of Windsor, New Glasgow, to Annie Mellis, daughter of Charles W. Younger, of Winsloe Road.

KENNEDY—KENNEDY—At St. James' Manor, on Dec. 2, by Rev. T. F. Fullerton, Joseph Kennedy, of Montague, to Katie Kennedy, of Charlottetown.

WILLIAMS—NELSON—At St. James' Manor, on Dec. 24, 1910, by Rev. T. F. Fullerton, George Heaslett Williams, North River, to Bertha Nelson, of this city.

THOMPSON—MONTGOMERY—At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. E. Montgomery, Malpeque, Dec. 28th, by Rev. E. T. Batten, Annie S. Thompson, of Malpeque.

TAYLOR—SMITH—On Dec. 28th, 1910, at the residence of the bride's mother, Pleasant View, Hampton, by Rev. W. Thompson, M. Clapham Smith to Lewis J. Taylor, of Charlton, P. E. I.

ROBB—COLES—At the residence of the bride's father, South Milton, by Rev. Archdeacon Reagh, on the 28th inst., Lilla M., youngest daughter of John Robb, to John Lemuel Coles, of same place.

BAIN—KLUCKEN—At York Point, Dec. 28th, before the Rev. Canon Simpson, Clifford Richard Bain and Gladys Klucken.

LIVINGSTONE—BONNELL—At the home, Murray River, P. E. I., Dec. 28th, 1910, by Rev. A. J. McNell, John D. Livingstone, of High Bank, and Miss Clara A. Bonnell, daughter of Capt. M. H. Bonnell, of Hopfield.

HOOPER—CAMPELL—At the home, Murray River, P. E. I., Dec. 30th, by Rev. A. J. McNell, Mr. Hooper, of Murray River, and Myrtle Blanche Campbell, of Alliston.

DIED.

McPAIL—At Clyde River, on Jan. 2nd, Miss Catherine McPail, aged 92. Also at Clyde River, on Jan. 2nd, Paul McPail, aged 84.

HANSEN—In this city, Jan. 3rd, 1911. A widow of the late Christian Hansen, aged 74 years.

WATTE—At Little Tignish, Dec. 25th, Mrs. Benjamin D. Watte, in the 70th year of her age.

ROPER—At the P. E. Island Hospital, Dec. 30th, Sarah A. Roper, in the 58th year of her age.

SENTNER—In this city, on December 31st, 1910, Mrs. William Sentner, (nee Sarah Jane Curtis) aged 93 years.

LELAOHEUR—At Gurnsey Cove, on the 17th inst., Mr. Daniel M. LeLaoheur, in the 64th year of her age.

McLAIN—At Head St. Peter's Bay, on the 27th December last, after an illness of two weeks of pneumonia, Donald McLain, Proprietor of the Bay View Hotel, in the 55th year of his age. Mr. McLain was a genial, warm-hearted man, a good neighbor, true and loyal in his friendships, who enjoyed the good will and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The large numbers of the traveling public, with whom his hotel business brought him into contact, learned to appreciate his genial, kindly qualities, and these we know, will be deeply grieved to hear of his demise. Of late years he had suffered from rheumatism, but he was always about and devoted to his business. His funeral took place on Thursday last, Dec. 29th, and was very largely attended about seventy-five elegiac being in the procession. The interment was in the Presbyterian cemetery at Midgill, and the service at the house and the grave were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Murray, of Mount Stewart. He leaves to mourn a wife, two daughters, Mrs. J. H. Cox and Miss Lottie, one son Roy and one sister, Mrs. James Hall, in Seattle. We join with the general community in extending to these and other surviving friends our profound sympathy in their bereavement.

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant; food is not properly digested, and hence the great difficulty of securing a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Fort Erie, Ontario, writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Thunder Bay District is in grip of coldest snap of the winter. Temperatures have been continuous for the previous five days. The villages of Lechons and Andavida have been destroyed. The inhabitants of these villages who number about 2,450 and 1,800 respectively have fled to Pyroques.

The distress has been increased by the heavy rains. The floods continue and the full extent of the damage is not yet known.

It is reported from Ottawa that Messrs. McKenzie and Mann had a conference with Hon. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, yesterday, the result of which is that Graham will submit to Parliament a proposal that the Canadian Northern Railway be transferred to the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway.

It is expected that this will provoke a storm of disapproval from the West whose farmers desire the construction, ownership and operation of the railway by the Government.

In the King's Hall of New Years honours, seven Canadians are included. Hon. Mr. Aylesworth is made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. The following Knights Bachelor are also named: Chief Justice Townshend, of Nova Scotia; Messrs. William McKenzie and Man. President and Vice President, respectively, of London, Ont.; and Thomas Tait, formerly of the Railway Commission of Victoria, N. S. W.

Thieves broke into St. Dunstan's Cathedral last night and stole the contents of a box containing twelve offerings.

A box containing twelve offerings, which entered the Cathedral by a small window facing Sydney Street near the front of the church. They smashed the glass and then pushed the window open. The thieves went to which the offering box was attached was at the sanctuary rail in front of the high altar and both were taken away by the thieves. The stand was found outside the church, but the box was gone. The thieves left the building by one of the front doors, drawing one of the bolts so as to open the door. It is supposed the box contained between ten and twelve dollars, which the burglars took with them.

An exceedingly sad fatal accident occurred at Clyde River on Monday night last, by which two aged people lost their lives. The unfortunate people were Paul McPail, Postmaster at that place 32 years of age, and his sister 92 years old. It appears that Mr. McPail had gone to bed somewhere along about 8:45 and his sister a little later, started up stairs to retire for the night. She carried a lighted lamp, and must have stumbled and upset the lamp. The flames caught her clothes and spread rapidly through the house. The place was in flames, and about 10:30 a neighbor passing saw the fire and gave the alarm. In a few minutes a hundred people were on the scene; but the aged inmates were beyond human aid. The body of Miss McPail was found in a corner of the kitchen burned to a crisp, but the flames had not yet reached her brother in his bed-room. He was dead when reached however, having been suffocated by the smoke. In addition to keeping the Post Office, the aged people had a little grocery store and lived quietly and comfortably. Their untimely taking away is sad in the extreme.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, MacDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Richmond St., Charlottetown. Dated this 21st day of December A. D. 1910.

Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien Mortgage Dec. 28, 1910-41.

Mortgage Sale. To be sold by public auction, on Tuesday, the first day of February, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building at Charlottetown, in the County of Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: By a line commencing at a stake set in the south side of Gordon's Creek at the run of a spring and in the southeast angle of land now or formerly the property of the English Episcopal Church, running thence south fifty-one chains; thence south nineteen chains; thence east sixty-three chains; until it meets the said creek, and thence along the bank of the said creek to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less.

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We cordially invite you to inspect our remarkable showing of Men's, Women's & Children's Over shoes and Rubber Footwear.

It is impossible to find a larger variety outside of our store. The prices will PLEASE you.

Every dollar does its duty when you buy a pair of our High Cut Storm Boots.

None but Master Shoemakers take part in the making of these shoes.

Men's at \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$6.00 a pair.

Boys' at \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00

Morris & Smith,
Queen Street, Ch'town, opposite Market Building.

Mortgage Sale. Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction, on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building at 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 St. Peter's Bay, Lot or Township forty-one in King's County in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Ann Mooney, his wife, of the one part and Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien of the other part. All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Lot or Township number forty-one, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the east side of the road from St. Peter's Bay, towards Cardigan River, at the southwest angle of forty acres of land conveyed to George McLain, thence east along the said McLain's south boundary line a distance of forty chains or to the west boundary line of land now or formerly in possession of Donald McKinnon, thence south two chains thence to the said road and from thence northwesterly to the place of commencement, containing forty acres of land a little more or less.

Also All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number forty-one in King's County aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the southwest angle of a tract of land formerly in possession of John Wilson on the east side of the road leading from Cardigan to Head of St. Peter's Bay, thence according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1794 east forty chains thence south two chains thence west forty chains to said road thence following the course of the same north to the place of commencement, containing forty acres of land a little more or less.

Also All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number forty-one in King's County aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the west side of the Road leading from Cardigan to Head of St. Peter's Bay, thence according to the magnetic meridian of the year 1794 east forty chains thence south two chains thence west forty chains to said road thence following the course of the same north to the place of commencement, containing forty acres of land a little more or less.

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