

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15, 1911

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You will be satisfied that we
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We have tested them and they
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New Gold Filled Frames and 1st quality Lenses

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We make no charge for test-
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We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Sup-
plies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the
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We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as
Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop
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The Pure Juice of Choice Nova
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This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled
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QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

English Political Economists.

In an instructive paper read at
the annual Conference of the
Catholic Young Men's Society of
Great Britain, held at Southampton,
June 25, 1911, the Rev. Michael
Maber, S. J., passes in review the
Classical English Economists and
some of their pet theories. Father
Maber marks where these theories
enter the domain of ethics and
points out how they have failed to
meet the test of experience, and
moreover run counter to Catholic
ethical principles.

"Abstract economic generaliza-
tions," says Father Maber, "are
one thing, concrete positive mea-
sures assigned to influence the
actual methods of production, dis-
tribution, exchange and consump-
tion of wealth in the world around
us are something quite different."
He seems to hold that only when
doctrine passes out of the sphere of
theoretic speculation and essays
the practical, does it become the subject
of ethical or theological criticism.

But this we submit would be to
allow perfect freedom to theoretic
speculation and to require theory to
be called to account only when it
is being reduced to practice. On the
contrary, theories are the proper
object of ethical and theological
criticism, as every text book shows
and as a matter of fact, if we allow
theories to pass unchallenged it will
be hard to prevent them from being
reduced to practice. "Principles
of ethics" is a precept in medicine,
and from the nature of things calls
for more urgent application. But with
this exception noted, Father Maber
is right in maintaining that in the
application of theory to existing
conditions the economist is bound to
show that the theory is in harmony
or at all events not in conflict with
morality or with the teaching of
religion.

The first theory which the Jaell
philosopher dissects is Malthus'
theory of over-population as the
chief cause of poverty and misery
in the world. It had a most veb-
ment advocate in John Stuart Mill.
But, as Father Maber points out,
experience was utterly uncredited to
England trebled its population from
the time of Mill to the end of the
century, but the general conditions
of the working classes had, very
much improved. France moreover,
which adopted the preventive checks
such as abstinence from marriage
and the "prudential restraint,"
advocated by Malthus and Mill,
shows the slowest increase of any
country in Europe. Were it not for
the immigration of foreigners the
factual population of that country
would be shrinking from year to
year. French economists of today
were told, mournfully recognize
that the French nation is dying,
and that unless a profound change
takes place the French race will
disappear and their fertile lands
will pass to another people.

Another principle which, too,
may often be in the working out,
involve an infringement of the moral
law of God, is that of "enlightened
selfishness," which these econom-
ists laid down as a working basis
for free competition, the unrestrict-
ed liberty of conscience, and in
general for their great maxim of
"laissez faire"—leave things alone.
"Enlightened selfishness," as a
principle, fitted in nicely with the
assumption of Rousseau and Locke,
that the authority of the govern-
ment is the outcome of a free con-
tract of the individuals composing
the State. It also harmonized well
with that other maxim of theirs,
that the common good is best se-
cured by permitting each individual
to bargain freely and pursue his
own interests. The state should
avoid meddling, for it is the busi-
ness of the Government, according
to these economists, "to protect
against fraud and physical violence,
and to enforce contracts freely
entered into, but beyond this it
should abstain from interference
between man and man."

But the Catholic student of
ethics will not allow these assump-
tions to pass unchallenged. He is
taught that the end and purpose of
the State is the temporal well-being
of the nation as a whole, and among
its primary functions is the pro-
tection of the weak and the secur-
ing of justice to all. He will not
agree in theory concede a false
origin to authority, but will hold,
according to the actual philosophy
of the Catholic Church, that the
authority of the State is from God,
though the form of government and
the distribution of power may be
determined by the people.

The substitution of free com-
petition and unlimited liberty of
contract in place of the regulations
of the Medieval guilds and the
paternal forms of government pre-
vailing in the Middle Ages, Father
Maber finds has not worked for the
bettering of the laboring class.

The state was a length forced to
ignore the false theories of free com-
petition and free competition and
compel the employer to exercise
justice and humanity towards those
working for him. In England the
Government passed the long series
of Factory Laws, "constituting,"
says Father Maber, "one of the
most valuable economic chapters in
the British Statute Book, as well as
the most admirable embodiment of
the principles of equity." This
superlative is perhaps an exagger-
ation. The factory laws were a
long drawn out approximation to
the principles of equity, beginning
with prescriptions of decency.
Whether they have yet attained to
the embodiment of equity may be
doubted. "Sweet shops still exist.
But the Government was not un-
aided in restricting liberty of con-
tract. Father Maber points to the
rise of the Trades Unions, which
checked individualism and limited
competition among their own mem-
bers, while developing an esprit de
corps, through which private sacri-
fices are cheerfully made for the
good of the body. In this respect
he finds nothing in the Trades
Unions to condemn.

Starting with the assumption
that man is "a bartering animal,"
the economists insisted on the prin-
ciple that it should be left entirely
to buyer and seller to protect
themselves. But, as Father Maber
indicates, here too as time went on
the moral sense of the people and
actual experience of human nature
set aside the rationalizations of
economists. Many laws of drastic
character were passed in England
preventing adulteration and false
representation in regard to the
nature and quality of goods and
their method of production. In
America the Pure Food laws, passed
by Congress and the creation of a
Pure Food Bureau, under the De-
partment of Agriculture, afford
another example of the rapidly
with which legislation is divorcing
itself from economic theorists. The
recent remedial legislation for
Ireland is one of Father Maber's
happiest illustrations. The Irish
Land Act, passed by the Imperial
Parliament in 1881, as Father
Maber says, was the most authori-
tative and complete condemnation
of the laissez faire creed during the
whole century, the opponents of the
bill arguing that the measure meant
the banishment of the science of
Political Economy to the planet
Saturn.

Father Maber concludes his essay
with an extract from the great
illustration of Catholic principles
and the method of their applica-
tion to economic problems exhibited
in the fundamental and pronounced
of Leo XIII on the most
sociological questions—that of the
just remuneration of labor. His
bold and lofty vindication of the
principles of natural justice, he says
in conclusion, would have astonish-
ed the utilitarian John Stuart Mill.
It is but another evidence that the
Catholic Church remains ever the
truest friend and the ablest and most
uncompromising defender of the
just rights of the poor.

American Cardinals.

During the past week a cable-
gram from Rome conveyed the
news that, at a Consistory to be
held on November 27, His Holiness,
Pope Pius X, would create seven-
teen Cardinals to fill vacancies in
the Sacred College. This announce-
ment which is of interest to the
whole Catholic world has a very
special significance for the Catholics
of the United States, inasmuch as,
at the coming Consistory, the Red
Hat will be bestowed upon three
members of the American Hier-
archy, namely, His Excellency, the
Most Reverend Diomedeo Falconio,
Apostolic Delegate, the most
Reverend John M. Farley, D. D.,
Archbishop of New York, and the
Most Reverend William H.
O'Connell, D. D., Archbishop of
Boston. While these Prelates have
not yet been officially notified of
their selection for this highest
honor within the gift of the Pope,
it seems certain that the announce-
ment is true. Their elevation to
the Cardinalial dignity will give
the United States four representa-
tives in the Sacred College, His
Emminence Cardinal Gibbons being a
member of that august body for the
past twenty-five years. It is be-
lieved that the conferring of the
Red Hat on His Excellency will be
followed in the course of time by
the recall of Rym, where he will be
made a member of the Curia.

OTHER PRELATES HONORED.
In addition to the foregoing, the
following Prelates will be equally
honored at the coming Consistory:
Archbishop Burne of Westminster,
England; Archbishop Amette of
Paris, France; Archbishop Coay

Machio of Valladolid, Spain; Arch-
bishop Vico, Papi Nuncio at
Madrid; Archbishop di Belmonte
Pignatelli, formerly Papi Nuncio at
Vienna, Austria; Archbishop Bauer
of Olmutz, Moravia; Archbishop
Dabillard of Chambéry, France;
Archbishop Nagi of Vienna, Austria;
Archbishop de Cabrières of Mont-
pellier, France; Monsignor Ballett,
Major Domo at the Vatican;
Monsignor Lagari, Assessor of the
Holy Office; Monsignor Fompieli,
Secretary of the Congregation of
the Council; Monsignor Billot, S. J.,
Counselor of the Holy Office; and
Monsignor Van Rossum, C. S. S. R.,
Counselor of the Holy Office.

For the first time since the
expatriation of French Cardinals have
been chosen from that country.
Portugal, on the contrary, has not
been honored by the selection of
any of its Prelates for this high
office. Five of the seventeen who
are to be created Cardinals are
Italians. The Church in the
British Isles is recognized by the
appointment of the Archbishop of
Westminster, the successor of the
late Cardinal Vaughan. These
appointments will bring the mem-
bership of the College of Cardinals
to sixty-four which is only six short
of the full number.

The holding of this Consistory for
the creation of such a large number
of Cardinals will make the year 1911
a memorable one, and will relieve
somewhat the gloom which the
jubilee celebration of United
Italy has cast over the official func-
tions at the Vatican. It will not
be entirely a year of mourning for
the Holy See. The proposed Con-
sistory will be the fifth held by the
present Pope since his accession to
the chair of Peter. The first was
held on November 9, 1903; the
second on December 11, 1905; the
third on April 15, 1907; and the
fourth on December 16 of the same
year. At these Consistories seven-
teen Cardinals were proclaimed of
whom two have since passed away.
At present there are twenty-three
vacancies in the Sacred College.

Prisoners Work For Pay.

GOOD PLAN IN DETROIT.

Discussing before the American
Prison Congress the case of inno-
cent dependents of criminals, Wil-
iam H. Venn of Detroit, parole
officer of the state of Michigan,
urged the abandonment of the con-
tract prison labor system.

"In the state of Michigan the con-
tract system is doomed," said Mr.
Venn, "its expiring gasp having
been slated by legislative enact-
ment. In most, if not all, other
states it is held in disrepute, espe-
cially among the ranks of free tool-
makers, whether organized or unorga-
nized. When the state, the prisoner or his
family receives the profit from
prison labor, and not some con-
tracting firm which pays to the
state the paltry sum of from 25 to
75 cents per day for the toil of its
wards, the mouth of the objector is
silenced."

Mr. Venn outlined the compen-
sation plan operated in the Detroit
House of Correction, which he said
had met with general commenda-
tion.

"Michigan has a penal institution,
which is not only self-sustaining,"
Mr. Venn continued, "but it has a
co-operative plan of payment to all
prisoners confined within its walls
for periods of thirty days or over.
This is the Detroit House of
Correction which occupies a unique
position among not only the prisons
of Michigan, but of the continent as
well, if not of the world.

"On July 6, 1911, the Detroit
House of Correction passed its
fiftieth milestone. During the last
thirty-two years over \$1,000,000 in
profits were turned over to the city
of Detroit, the families of prisoners,
and to the prisoners themselves.
Since 1880 the City of Detroit has
annually received sums ranging
from \$9,016.83 to \$52,711.64.
The original expenditure by the
city of \$189,841.30 has been turned
back into the treasury of the munici-
pality; the institution has paid its
own way, and in fifty years has
shown a fine balance of \$1,254,178.
15. In addition to this showing,
since July, 1901, the prisoners have
been receiving financial benefits
ranging from \$5,958.15 to \$9,070
33 annually.

"In addition to amounts paid to
prisoners, some of which is sent by
the men to their families, provision
is made for the families of those
who are imprisoned on the charge
of abandonment. This is accom-
plished under a statute which pro-
vides that \$1.50 per week for the
wife and an additional 50 cents for
each child under 15 years of age be
paid them out of the funds of the
institution."

This plan has been advocated
here in Vancouver, but so far with-

THE POOR DYSPEPTIC Suffers Untold Agony After Every Meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak,
dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant;
hence the difficulty of effecting a cure.
Burdock Blood Bitters will relieve all
the distressing symptoms of dyspepsia
and in a short time effect a cure.

Mrs. F. C. Gross, Berlin, Ont., writes:
"I have been troubled with my stomach
for the last seven years and tried all kinds
of medicine for it, but none of them ever
cured me, for as soon as I would quit
using any of them, the same old trouble
would come back. Last fall I was ad-
vised to try Burdock Blood Bitters, which
I did, and used four bottles, and now feel
so strong I can do all my house work
nicely and can eat almost anything with-
out it affecting me in any way."

Our boy is also using it; he always
complains of pain in his stomach and
all over, like rheumatism, and at the age
of ten had to stay weeks from school. He
hasn't quite used two bottles yet and is
feeling good, can attend school regularly
and eats heartily."

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

out results. The members of the
Women's Civic League petitioned
Ottawa to have some allowance
made to prisoners families from
their work while in prison for non-
support; his wife and children may
starve if it were not for kind-
hearted charity. Why may not a
worthless man like that be com-
pelled to work in prison and help sup-
port his family?—Western Catholic.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has
issued a circular authorizing all
Agents in Canada to sell Home-
seekers' Excursion Tickets to
points in Western Canada. This
is interesting information for
those desiring to take advantage
of these excursions on certain
dates from April to December
1911. The Grand Trunk route is
the most interesting, taking a
passenger through the populated
centres of Canada, through Chi-
cago, and thence via Duluth, or
through Chicago and the twin
cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.
Ask Grand Trunk Agents for
further particulars.

Minard's Liniment cures Dysentery.

"I suppose you find that a baby
brightens up the house," said the
bachelor to a friend who was
showing off the first baby.

"Yes," was the semi-sad reply,
"we burn twice the gas we used to."

Maude—We had private theo-
reticals last evening. They went off
first rate, only the folks would
laugh in the wrong place.

Uncle Henry—There is no such
thing, Maude, as laughing in the
wrong place at private theatricals.

There is nothing harsh about Lixa
Liver Pills. They cure Constipation,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and
Bilious Spells without griping, purging
or sickness. Price 25cts.

"I don't want to butt in, but—"
"But what?"
"But I was just going to—"
"I see. But right out."

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vital
of your children. Give them Dr. Low's
Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon
be rid of these parasites. Price 50c.

"Know any cure for the gout?"
"Sure."
"What is it?"
"Live on 15 cents a day for a
year. Five dollars, please."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Pow-
ders give women prompt relief from
monthly pains and leave no bad
after effects whatsoever. Bure you
get Milburn's. Price 25 and 50 cts.

"We aim to please!"
"Don't you think you need a
course of training in marksmanship?"

A WEAK ACHING BACK Caused Her Much Misery.

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask.,
writes—"A few lines highly recom-
mending Doan's Kidney Pills. For the last
year I have been troubled very much
with a weak aching back, and a weak
aching back, which caused me much
misery, for I could not work, and had
no ambition for anything. My kidneys were
very badly out of order, and kept me
from sleeping at night. I tried many
kinds of pills and medicines, but it seemed
almost in vain. I began to give up in
despair of ever being well and strong
again, when a kind neighbor advised me
to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did,
and am thankful for the relief I obtained
from them, for now I am never troubled
with a sore back or sick headaches.

"I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills
for mine and can highly recommend them
to any sufferer."

Price, 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for
\$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on
receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co.,
Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

THE HERALD

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

President Taft's "Bait."

An interesting sidelight on the result of President Taft's wily move in the Reciprocity Agreement to admit pulp and paper free from unrestricted lands in Canada as an inducement to Canadians to remove the restrictions from Crown lands, is to be found in the action of United States pulp and paper importers, who are about to file a suit against the Government to recover tariff duties they have paid on importations from Europe since July last, the date this clause of the pact came into force. Considerable quantities of pulp are brought into the United States from Norway and Sweden, and various grades of paper are brought in from many other parts of Europe. Under the most "favored nation" clause of all treaties of commerce and amity the importers claim that they are entitled to the benefits and privileges of the Reciprocity statute. In the event of the importers winning their case it may mean a loss of some millions to the United States treasury.

This scheme of the President's has also proved anything but popular with the pulp and paper manufacturers, and during his recent "swing round the circle," he was held up on more than one occasion, confronted with some pointed questions, and asked for enlightenment. This occurred, for example, in Appleton, Wisconsin, where one of the paper manufacturers of the Fox River Valley, anticipating Mr. Taft's arrival, wrote and requested him to give an explanation of the free pulp and paper clause in his address. When we recall the statements made during the recent campaign by practically every speaker and newspaper in Canada opposed to Reciprocity, to the effect that free pulp and free paper from unrestricted lands was only a trap, Mr. Taft's reply is particularly illuminating.

This portion of his speech, delivered during the half hour his train waited at Appleton, is reported in the Appleton Crescent as follows:

"Now, my friends, I have been asked by a gentleman who wrote to me to explain my course in regard to the Canadian Reciprocity Bill, and I will give a few minutes in answering this request.

"I am asked why I did not look better to the interest of the paper industry. I thought I had. My investigation through the experts of the state department and the preliminary and full reports of the tariff board convinced me that the difference in the cost of paper production in the United States and in Canada is the cost of the raw material.

"We were anxious to save our resources. Free trade would have put the industries of the two countries on the same level. We would have secured access to raw material in Canada, and so better fight the battle of industry. But Canada in refusing the Reciprocity Agreement means that she shall keep all raw materials, and when ours are exhausted, would transfer the industry into her own border.

"I was asked to say something about free paper, and its effect upon the industry in our country. Paper made from wood on certain lands on which there is no restriction

is admitted free, but very little of it is accessible. Of all available land very little yields wood for free paper; most of it produces paper bearing the highest duty.

"This provision has been in force since July 22, and since then the price of paper has advanced, instead of going down, which does not indicate disaster to the industry. The object was to tempt Canada to give up her restrictions. It was a bait.

"That is my explanation. As to the effect of that particular clause concerning the paper trade with the other countries, I am awaiting its consideration in the state department. I have tried to do justice to the people and don't propose to do an injustice. That is all I can say. I have given my answer as far as possible. I cannot like a judge give my answer now, but must wait until I get to Washington to tender my decision."

The President's comment is significant. It says: "The President's answer to the questions put to him by the paper manufacturers was anything but satisfactory to the manufacturers, and showed that it was without investigation and preparation, but it was an evasive answer and let him out of a most embarrassing position."

There is a strong disposition on this side of the border to agree with Mr. Taft. Not to multiply instances it will be sufficient to quote the accurate way in which Hon. Clifford Sifton sized up the situation during his speech in the House of Commons condemning Reciprocity. Discussing this clause which Mr. Taft now candidly refers to as "a bait," he said:

"Take the question of pulp and paper. The Province of Ontario and the Province of Quebec have decided in their wisdom, that it is a good and patriotic policy for them to insist upon their pulp being manufactured at home. I am aware that some gentlemen who are of estimable character and good information have said that it is not a wise policy, but I do not believe there are many people in Canada who would agree with them. I believe that there is no policy, no item of policy which has been followed by any of the governments of Canada of late years which has met with more universal approval than the action of the Government of Ontario, and later of the Government of Quebec, in deciding upon the conservation of their resources by securing the largest possible revenue and benefit from the various resources which they possess. Well, that was the position.

"It is known of all men that the United States people would like to get cheaper paper made from Canadian pulpwood. Now, if there was anything that was perfectly clear in connection with the paper and pulp question, it was that all the Dominion of Canada had to do was to sit down and wait, and leave the subject severely alone. That obviously was all that ought to have been done. We have not done that. We find this clause introduced into the treaty. What does it say? "If it means what our neighbors intended it to mean it means this, that there is a bonus put upon the abrogation of the regulations which the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario have made. It does not mean that the regulations are abrogated, because this Parliament has no power to abrogate them; but it means that we put a bonus upon their abrogation, and that is the worst possible thing that we can do."

So whether we call it "a bait" with Mr. Sifton or join with President Taft in agreeing it was "a bait," we see very clearly that the clause

was a trick to ensnare the Canadian people—a trick which failed. The manufacture into finished products of our own raw materials is a policy for which we have unmistakably declared—St. John Standard.

Apostolic Administrator.

Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, V. G., has been appointed by the Supreme Ecclesiastical authorities, Apostolic Administrator of the Diocese of Charlottetown. The official notice of the appointment from the Apostolic Delegate at Ottawa is as follows:

Peregrinus Francis Stagni, Brother of the Order of the Servants of Blessed Virgin Mary, by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Aquila, Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland.

To our beloved in Christ, the Very Reverend James Morrison, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Charlottetown, health in the Lord.

Since the illness of our venerable brother, the Right Reverend James Charles McDonald Bishop of Charlottetown, still continues, with scarcely any hope that this most worthy prelate will ever recover his physical and mental powers, the Holy See having lately been informed about his condition, through letters given us by His Eminence Cardinal Cajetanus De Lai, Secretary of the Sacred Consistorial Congregation, and bearing date of the 16th of October, has committed to us the power and the duty of naming a proper ecclesiastical person, who, for the time being, will rule the diocese of Charlottetown as Apostolic Administrator.

We, therefore, using such power, and confiding much in your goodness, piety, zeal and experience in the management of affairs, by the present letters, which are to be published as soon as possible, elect and depute you, the Very Reverend James Morrison, Apostolic Administrator of the diocese of Charlottetown, with all the rights, faculties and privileges which other Apostolic Administrators, by right of legitimate custom, are wont to enjoy, commanding all and every one, both clergy and people, of the aforesaid diocese, that they receive you as their ordinary, giving you obedience and reverence, until otherwise provided for by the Holy See.

In testimony, etc.
 Given at Ottawa, from the Apostolic Delegation, on the 30th day of October, 1911.
 (Sgd)

PEREGRINUS FRANCIS, O. S. M.
 as above.
 (Sgd) ALFRED SINNOTT,
 (L. S.) Secretary.

As a result of increase in population in the last ten years, as shown by the census, Ontario's per capita subsidy from the Federal Government will be increased \$270,000. Quebec's increase of subsidy, on the same head, in consequence of her increased population, will be \$281,000. The readjustment of 1907 made the 80 cents per head apply to the actual population, instead of the population of 1861, as provided for in the British North America Act. In consequence of this change, the Provinces increasing in population since Confederation stood to have their per capita subsidies largely augmented. The result is that Ontario and Quebec, both having increased their population about a million, are now each receiving about \$800,000 a year more per capita allowance than they could claim under the original arrangement under the British North America Act. All this goes to show how wretchedly, in comparison with the big Provinces, Prince Edward Island fares under the late readjustment.

Senator Sir John Carling, former Postmaster General and Minister of Agriculture in Sir John McDonald's Government, died at his home in London, Ont., on the 6th inst., of pneumonia, aged 84 years. He was a native of London Township, Middlesex, Ont., where he was born in 1828. From 1857 to 1867 he sat in the old Canadian Legislature, and was Receiver General in the Cartier-McDonald Government. At Confederation he was elected for London to the House of Commons. In 1878 he entered Sir John McDonald's Cabinet as Postmaster General. In 1891 he was summoned to the Senate. In 1892 he was offered the position of Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, but declined. In 1893 he was created K. C. M. G.

Destructive Storms.

Chicago, Nov. 13.—Seven men are missing, as a result of a great storm on Lake Michigan. They left Chicago on Saturday morning for a fishing trip in a gasoline launch, and are believed to be lost.

Buffalo, Nov. 13.—The first blast of winter was ushered in here with a 60 mile gale and a drop of 40 degrees in the temperature. The storm's track was marked by shattered plate glass windows, stranded lake freighters, and a demoralized street car service.

Jamesville, Wis., Nov. 23.—At least seven lives were lost and scores of persons were injured, some fatally, in a tornado which swept over Peck County. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage was done. Dozens of families sought shelter in small structures out of the path of the storm. Others found themselves without a roof, and because the flood roads made travelling impossible, were forced to pass the night in the open fields.

Chinese Revolution.

Hankow, Nov. 9.—The city of Hankow has been destroyed by a fire which swept over two thirds of its extent. The lowest estimate of the loss is \$50,000,000. Four hundred thousand people are destitute. Hundreds of half-burned bodies lie among the ruins. Many are the bodies of women and children. The Customs house, the Post Office and American Missions, have been spared. The city has been looted. The Imperialists taking a hand in the pillaging Imperialist Officers have executed a number of soldiers.

Nanking, Nov. 10.—Historic Nanking this evening is the shambles of the Manchurian butcher. The sun set upon a scene of fire, rapine, desolation and butchery unrecorded in modern history. Tonight 12,000 Manchu and imperial old style soldiers hold Purple Hill, where they are entrenched, while from beneath their stronghold they are driving before them hordes of Chinese out of the city.

Nanking, Nov. 12.—More than 3,000 native Chinese men, women and children are dead and 75,000 others hapless as the result of wanton slaughter throughout the city by Imperialists.

Butchery is still going on but in a less degree. Reinforcements arrived and joined the rebels and the attack upon the imperialists army was resumed. Aroused to frenzy of rage against their enemies for massacre of defenceless Chinese, the rebels fought desperately for vengeance.

Shanghai, Nov. 13.—Ting Fung who recently received the appointment of Secretary of Foreign Affairs under the proposed Reform Administration, has telegraphed a long address to Peking urging the Regent, Prince Chun, to abdicate.

St. Mary's Church at Bras Lot 9, Rev. R. J. McDonald, pastor, has been admirably finished lately, and is now an artistic gem. The work had been going on during the Summer and Autumn and just recently was completed. On Sunday last the Church was solemnly reopened by Very Rev. Dr. Morrison, Apostolic Administrator officiating.

Leader Balfour Retires.

The Unionist party in Great Britain has swapped horses while crossing the home rule stream. Arthur J. Balfour at an emergency meeting of the City of London Conservative Association last Wednesday afternoon announced to his constituents his retirement from the leadership of the opposition. Impaired health, increasing age and the desirability of the leadership passing into younger hands were the reasons which he gave for this step in a speech that was marked by much feeling. But no one doubts that the increasing attacks against him by the ambitious younger Conservatives particularly the tariff reformers were the principal factor inspiring his decision.

While a number of influential Unionists and would be leaders notably Austen Chamberlain and F. E. Smith have been demanding his retirement from the leadership, few believed that Mr. Balfour would drop the helm at such an important stage of the party fortunes.

The announcement was a sharp surprise to all parties and made an immense political sensation. No sooner was Mr. Balfour's withdrawal known than reports were circulated that Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition in the House of Lords who shared in the attacks would accompany his colleague to the background. But Lord Lansdowne issued a denial of this.

Mr. Balfour will remain in the House of Commons although he would be elevated to the peerage if he so desired. While he as a former premier was recognized as the leader of the whole party the leadership will now be divided, his successor sharing it with Lord Lansdowne.

The most distinguished member of the greatest deliberative assembly in the world, said premier Asquith in paying a tribute to his foremost opponent at the Guild hall banquet Thursday night. This summarizes the eulogies which have been heaped on Mr. Balfour's head from friends and opponents alike and the press of all parties. All comments particularly dwell upon his attractive personality. Eager discussion in political centres served to emphasize the difficulty the Unionist party will find to fill Mr. Balfour's place. Monday's meeting which not unlikely will need a ballot to decide the matter will only select a new man for the leadership in the House of Commons, leaving the question of the leadership of the party as a whole to be decided later. It is understood that Sir Edward Carson and Alfred Lyttleton have declined to be nominated. The choice therefore lies between Austen Chamberlain, the Right Hon. Walter Hume Long and A. Bonar Law.

At the present Mr. Chamberlain seems to be the favorite. John E. Redmond leader of the Irish parliamentary party said Friday: "Resignation of Mr. Balfour gives the nationalists a great advantage in the home rule fight as fighting against any prospective leader will be nothing compared with a fight against an old parliamentary hand like Balfour."

"I am personally sorry to see Mr. Balfour retire, as he always fought fairly."

The Unionist caucus at Carlton Club London, Monday, unanimously appointed Bonar Law leader of the party in the House of Commons. Walter Long and Austen Chamberlain, who had expressed their own aspirations in order to avoid breach in the Conservative and Liberal Unionist group of the party, respectively proposed and seconded the nomination and as no other name was submitted the motion was adopted by acclamation. Bonar Law is a native of Rexton New Brunswick, and is about 52 years of age. When about twelve years of age, his mother having died, he went with his aunt to Scotland, where he completed his education and entered the employ of a Steel and Iron business in Glasgow, in which he subsequently became largely interested. He entered the House of Commons in 1900 and rapidly came to the front as a debater.

Read the advertisement in this issue of "Land for Sale" at St. Charles Station, Lot 48.

Eugene Dewaragers, 71 years of age, was frozen to death on a country road while returning to his home near Green Bay, Wis., on Sunday last.

In a fierce fire on board the steamer Westworth, at Dover, England, yesterday, four members of the crew were suffocated and four other sailors seriously injured.

After Playing Football



Get Into One of Our New Fall Overcoats

Collars Right

(3) THREE WAYS.

\$ 9.00

\$10.50

\$12.00

\$15.00

Most of the Boys you see wearing

New Fall Overcoats Have bought here.

PATONS.

You can have this Suit In Tweed or Worsted FOR \$15.00

This \$15.00 suit is one of our best values and is undoubtedly the best suit at its price you can secure on the Island. It is equal to any \$20.00 custom made suit you can get anywhere. It is made of specially selected tweeds, plain or fancy striped. Made in sizes and styles to suit all figures, expertly tailored, and bound to give long lasting wear. The COAT hangs gracefully, fits perfectly. The shoulders, chest and neck have been given special attention. Made in three button single or double breasted style, contains three outside, one secret and one inside breast pocket. VEST is made in style to match coat, fastened with side straps and contains four outside and two inside pockets. TROUSERS have side straps and contain two side pockets, two hip pockets and one watch pocket, fastened with a snap fastener. With this suit we give absolutely free, a strong, stylish, real leather belt with nickel-plated buckle, in color to match suit. This suit only \$15.00



See Our New BASTER CAPS

These Eastern Caps are recognized by all dressy men as the most stylish, strong, serviceable and most perfect fitting caps that can be secured at their price. They are shown here in all the smart style distinctiveness that dressy men admire. All the new styles are shown, all sizes and grades. There's a cap here for every head—get yours NOW. Price ranges from 75c. to \$1.25.



COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply. See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes Soft Coal—All Kinds

G. Lynos & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I. Nov. 30, 1910.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN, June 15, 1910—17

EVERYONE

Who really enjoys a good smoke should try our

BRIGHT CUT TOBACCO!

10 cts. per package

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

HICKBY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS. Ch'town, Phone 345.

A Word In Season.

While thanking those of our friends who have so promptly responded in the matter of subscription, we are obliged to confess that the number of those remitting is not as large as we might reasonably expect.

Chandler & Reddin Greet You With words in season

First announcing their large display of Fall Millinery just opening and requesting that you look over their stock of ladies' and men's Coats, Sweater Coats, Furs, ladies' and men's Suits, Blankets and Blanket Cloths, children's Sample Coats at reduced prices.

You will be satisfied that we give you always good quality for a reasonable price.

Chandler & Reddin.

New Waltham

Other Watches RECEIVED

We have tested them and they are now READY FOR THE POCKET

New Gold Filled Frames and 1st quality Lenses

JUST RECEIVED.

We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The Dominion Parliament opens today.

This is the day of the Provincial elections in Fort Augustus and Belfast.

The British cruisers "Pegasus" and "Prometheus" have been ordered to proceed from Melbourne to China.

George Taylor, M. P. for Leeds, is slated for the Ontario Senate seat vacated through the death of Sir John Cairns.

A. A. McLean, M. P., and Mrs. McLean, left for Ottawa on Saturday morning. D. Nicholson, M. P., left Monday morning.

One person was killed and several were injured in the wreck of the Atlanta and New Orleans, limited, train on the Southern Railway near Greensboro, N. C., Sunday night.

Abel Comens, in trying to board a moving train leaving Springhill Junction on Friday, was caught under the wheels which crushed his foot and leg badly, and probably caused other injuries about the body.

There is a fleet of a half dozen schooners in port from P. E. Island with cargoes of produce. Although the supply is large, prices still are high, potatoes selling at 55 cents per bushel and other vegetables in proportion.—Glouce Bay Gazette.

Mr. S. H. Jones, who for many years did a large business at Summerside in buying lambs, geese, etc., died at the home of his son at Swanton, Vermont, a few days ago. Mr. Jones was well known here and his death will be learned with regret.

The Empress of Britain arrived at Liverpool Friday afternoon after having been in collision with a local steamer in the Irish Sea. The liner was very little damaged, but the other vessel put into harbor in the late of Man in a water-logged condition.

A fire which, for a time, threatened to wipe out a whole block on Hollis St., Halifax, completely gutted Marriot's Livery Stable, destroying sixteen horses and a large number of wagons and sleighs, an auto, and considerable quantity of harness.

It is reported that of the \$100,000 voted by Parliament for the renovation of Rideau Hall, \$20,000 is missing. But it must be remembered that the contractors' friends of the late administration were not in business for their health.—Ottawa Journal.

The schooner Witch Hazel from New York for Provincetown went down in the Sound of New Haven during the storm last Sunday night. The captain and three men were drowned and two others were saved. The men saved are Joseph Miller and Benjamin Miller of St. John.

Heavy snow covers Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The mercury stood at three below in Manitoba on Sunday and ten below further west. All threatening to hold up indefinitely. About 30 per cent of the western crop remains unthreshed in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

New York advices of the 13th say: Nearly a score of deaths, several million dollars of property loss and much suffering and inconvenience resulted from the violent change of temperature, storms and succeeding cold and snow that beset the central portion of the country on Saturday and Sunday.

It has been definitely declared at Halifax that the court martial into the stranding of the Niobe will be open to the public. The announcement has caused much interest in Halifax, and many people will be present at the investigation. Four British warships arrived on Saturday, officers of which will conduct the court martial.

Strained relations exist between the Kaiser and his sons. The latter, it is said, hold an intention to protest to their father against the Moroccan agreement. His Majesty considers it an unparalleled impudence for his sons to give him advice; and if they fulfil their intention of actually submitting their protest, they will probably be very warmly received.

There is every probability, according to Ottawa advices, that the census of June last will be taken over. The question has already been informally considered by the members of the Government. The Census machinery broke down in June and the returns now in the hands of the Chief Commissioner are so hopelessly unreliable as to be useless. It is urged that an investigation be started.

In the State elections in Massachusetts on the 7th inst., Eugene Foss, Democrat, was selected Governor, with a reduced plurality. But the balance of the State ticket went Republican. Foss's plurality was about 8,000. New York State elected 100 Republicans to the State Assembly and 49 Democrats and 1 Socialist. In New York city Tammany Hall maintained its supremacy, but lost many votes.

King George and Queen Mary left Portsmouth on Saturday on board the new liner Medina which will carry them to India for the Imperial Darbar to be held in Delhi next month. As this was their Majesty's last appearance in the capital for nearly three months their departure was made with much ceremony. A meeting of the privy council was held at Buckingham Palace Friday and a committee appointed which is empowered to summon and hold councils for the despatch of state business during the absence of the King.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

It is stated from Ottawa that Premier Borden will appoint a commission to look into the financial relationship now existing between the Dominion and the Province.

A large and appreciative audience assembled at the A. O. H. Hall Queen Street on Monday evening of this week to greet Mr. James J. Regan of St. Paul, Minn., National President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Dr. W. J. McMillan County President occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings in a brief appropriate address. He then introduced Mr. J. Austin Trainor, President of Division No. 1, Charlottetown who read a complimentary address to the National President. Mr. Regan was received with rapturous applause when he rose to address the meeting. He delivered an eloquent and convincing address of about an hour's duration, on the history and objects of the A. O. H. Society. He was listened to with rapt attention and warmly applauded at the close of his address. Brief speeches followed from John R. McCoskey, St. John's Provincial Secretary for the Maritime Provinces; Hon. John Morrissey, New Castle, N. B., Commissioner of Public Works for New Brunswick; Edward Hackett, Esq., ex-M. P., Provincial President for P. E. Island; Rev. M. J. Smith, Dr. Conroy and D. O. McReddin. A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered the National President and the other visitors and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

MARRIED.

HUGHES-HUGHES—At St. Mary's Church, Indian River on the 7th inst., Very Rev. Mgr. Gilles P. P. officiating, Patrick J. Hughes to Katie Alice Hughes.

McCOURT-MURPHY—At St. Mary's Church, Indian River on the 7th inst., Very Rev. Mgr. Gilles, P. P. officiating, Louis McCourt to Mary Murphy.

BLACKMORE-DIAMOND—On the 8th inst., at the Methodist Parsonage, Eggleston, Prince St., James Blackmore of Brackley Point Road, to Miss Typhena Diamond of Loyalist.

COLES-DAY—At the Baptist Parsonage, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept 12, 1911, by the Rev. Z. L. Fass, M. A. John Moore Cole, Milton, P. E. I., and Mrs. Mary Jane Day, Kensington, P. E. I.

DIED

GRAVES—On Nov. 9th, 1911, at Pembroke Sanatorium, Concord, N. H. James E. Graves aged 35 years, formerly of Emeryvale, P. E. I.

McLEOD—At Whim Road, Oct. 11, 1911, Angus McLeod, aged 88 years.

WEBSTER—At Fort Augustus on Oct. 28th, Alma Maria Bell, daughter of William and Wealthy Webster, aged two years and three months.

HUGHES—At Lake Verde, P. E. I., David Hughes in the 88th year of his age, R. I. P.

GALLANT—At Palmer Road on Oct. 31, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian patience and resignation, Joseph Gallant, aged 20 years. He died fortified by the last Sacraments and comforted by all the rites of our holy religion. He leaves to mourn his sorrowing parents and two sisters. May his soul rest in peace.

DEWAR—In this City, on Nov. 8th, 1911, John Dewar.

GRAY—On the 3rd instant, at the Residence of her father, 51 Walnut Park, Boston, M. Josephine Gray.

CAMPBELL—At Canoe Cove, on the 11th inst., Margaret Campbell, aged 90 years.

War News.

Tripoli, Nov. 10.—Strong forces of Turks and Arabs, supported by artillery delivered a determined attack on the Italians today along the line between Hamidish and Bonmeliana, but principally against the extreme left.

Beginning early this morning with a series of skirmishes the fighting about noon took on the character of a general action. As usual the Turks displayed desperate courage but were unable to withstand the tremendous combined fire from the trenches and the field artillery and guns of the armored cruiser Alberto, which lay in the roadstead, therefore they retreated all along the line. No Italian losses have been reported.

While the eleventh Bersaglieri were attacking the fort at Hamidish, which had been stormed last night they were suddenly taken on the flank by a large force of Arabs hidden in the palm and olive groves. Heavy losses were sustained before the enemy were beaten off.

Tripoli, Nov. 11.—Strong forces of Turks and Arabs, supported by artillery, delivered a determined attack on the Italians between Hamidish and Bonmeliana.

The Turks displayed desperate courage, but were unable to withstand the tremendous combined fire from the trenches, artillery, and armored cruiser. Therefore, they retreated all along the line.

No Italian losses are reported. Minard's Lintiment cures Neuralgia.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Eggs, Flour, Beef, Pork, etc.

Prince Edward Island Railway

Beginning Tuesday, October 31st, 1911, all trains will depart from Murray Harbor at 6 a. m. and will handle freight, except on Saturdays. The train on Saturday will continue to run as an express on the same time as usual.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Thursday, the Thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon: All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township Number Sixty-three, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—

Land For Sale!

The undersigned executor of the estate of the late Angus McEntyre of Cable Head, offers for sale

75 Acres of Wood Land

part of the said estate, situated on the west side of Bourke's Road Lot 43, near St. Charles siding of the P. E. Island Railway. If not previously disposed of by private sale, this land will be sold at public auction on December 15th, 1911. For all information apply to

JOSEPH McMILLAN, Executor

Head, St. Peter's Bay Nov. 15th 1911.

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooner "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons best quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

July 26, 1911—tf

Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.

JAMES H. REDDIN

Barrister, etc., Has Removed his Office from the City Hotel Building, Great George Street, to rooms over Grant's Implement Warehouse, Corner of Queen and Sydney Streets.

STEWART & CAMPBELL,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Office in DesBrisay Block, Corner Queen and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Barristers, Solicitors, Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.



Price \$2.50 Amherst Boots Are the Farmer's friends.

Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, in-soles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet.

Men's Amherst Boots, \$4.60 to \$2.75 Women's " " 4.25 to 1.75 Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00 Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35 Childs " " 1.00

FIRE INSURANCE.

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Sun Fire offices of London. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York.

Combined Assets \$100,000,000

Lowest rates and prompt settlement of Losses. JOHN MACBACHERN AGENT. Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906

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1911-TERM-1912

Educational Books,

INCLUDING THE Newly Authorized TEXT BOOKS for School and College.

We have an immense Stock on hand. All School and College Books sold by us at Publishers Prices. Scribblers, Exercise Books, Penmanship Pads, Pads, Palmer Method of Business Writing, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Foolscap, Examination Paper, Fountain Pens, School Maps, Erasers, Rulers, Note Books, Book Keeping Blanks and Text Books, Slates, Pen Holders, Note Paper, Pencil Boxes, School Bags, etc., all at lowest possible prices.

Wholesale and Retail

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

DEALERS IN Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Seeds, etc. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

COAL. COAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DEALERS IN Hard and Soft Coal

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND

At their Old Stand, Peake's No. 2 Wharf

A large supply of Coal suitable for all purposes. Orders, verbal, by mail or by telephone promptly attended to. Our telephone No. is 312, and we should be pleased to have our orders.

Peake Bros. & Co.

Ch'town, July 19, 1911—8m

A BIG TEN DAYS' SHOE SALE!

Here is a chance you will never get again.

150 Pairs of Men's American Lace Boots

Goodyear Welted, Volveron Calf, made on two different lasts, medium heavy oak sole—"a beauty" comfort. Compare them with any Five Dollar Boot in the city.

Ten Days Only—\$3.50 a Pair. We have also RUSSIAN CALF and PATENT at the same price. All new stock.

They've got the lead, they've got the style, They've got all others beat a mile.

Hockey Boots! Hockey Boots!

We lead for Low Prices on Hockey Boots. A good Boy's Hockey Boot at \$1.65. Men's \$3.00 a pair. Others at \$1.75, \$1.85 and \$2.25 a pair.

A. E. McEACHEN THE SHOEMAN

82 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

