

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1910

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We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Sup-
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We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as
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We have just been appointed Agents for the

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This Cider is quite non intoxicating and can be handled
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If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you
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Look out for Bargains.

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For New Buildings

We carry the finest line of

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to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line
of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and im-
proved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and
durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Cardinal Vaughan and the American Negro Problem.

One of the most fascinating chap-
ters in Sneed-Oax's Life of Cardinal
Vaughan is that which deals with
the dead prelate's wanderings in
America when he was still a young
priest.

In it the biographer quotes many
entries in the missionary's diary
which go to show that Cardinal
Vaughan possessed decided opinions
on the negro problem, and held
great sympathies for the colored
race.

The American war (says Wilfrid
Ward in the current issue of the
Dublin Review) had brought to the
front the question of the slave popu-
lation of America, and Vaughan had
himself witnessed scenes which had
given him a horror of the attitude of
the white man towards the negro in
America.

From what the biographer writes,
it is clear that he was full of horror
at the attitude even of the clergy
and bishops who hardly looked upon
the negro as human. He once told
Wilfrid Ward of a visit he had paid
to a convent, in which this feeling
was made clear to him. On leaving
the place, he told the Reverend
Mother he should pray that she
might have a negro on each side of
her for all eternity.

It is certain that he received but
little encouragement from the local
clergy who regarded the blacks as
hopeless, or at any rate outside their
sphere of labor.

Negroes (said one priest to him)
were looked upon even by priests as
so many dogs. They were refused
equality (said Vaughan with a sort
of horror) even before the Blessed
Sacrament. And white and black
children were not allowed to make
their communion on the same day.
Even a colored woman of wealth
who had built half a church, was
allowed to sit only at the extreme
end of the pews.

"Neither the priest with me, nor
the Sisters at the hospital do any-
thing to instruct them. They just
smile at them as though they had
no souls. A horrible state of feeling
flow is it possible so to treat God's
image!"

The Cardinal visited the Louisiana
Legislature, and made the following
entry in his diary:

"Visited the Legislature. Half
blacks, many unable to read—legs
on desks, smoking, eating apples,
fourteen trying to speak at once."
And when he called on Jefferson
Davis, here is what the big man had
to say to the young missionary:

"The negro like the vine cannot
stand alone. He has no gratitude
but love of persons; no patriotism
but love of place. The field for
Catholic missionaries is not promis-
ing; but you have the best chance.
The Methodists and Baptists do
much mischief among them."

Here is the difference between the
attitude of the inhabitants of the
North and the South towards the
black, according to Father Vaughan.
In the North the prejudice is against
the color; in the South, it is against
the blood. He instances a case
in which children, apparently
of white parents, were excluded from
school because they had Southern
blood in their veins. In the North
there is a general repulsion against
the person of the negro; in the
South, none whatever where the
color is not, and never was,
against the person of the negro.

In the end (says Ward) Vaughan
came to hold even more strongly a
certain separation between black
and white man was necessary. How-
ever true it was that their souls
were equal before God, there were
both ineradicable prejudices and
deepest inequalities of mental and
moral cultivation which made the
idea of an amalgamation of the two
races Utopian. He was in favor of
their worshipping in separate
churches. Thus, invidious distinc-
tions in the presence of the Blessed
Sacrament were avoided, while an
impossible amalgamation was not
attempted.

Cardinal Vaughan, it may be said,
was a great admirer of American in-
stitutions. On his return to Eng-
land after some years' stay, it was
said that his accent and manner had
become so touched with American
traits and intonations that he never
quite lost "something of the Ameri-
can" in his make-up.

"The American," he wrote, "is
prodigal of money, health, home,
lands and all. He will sacrifice
these for the sake of an enterprise."
It was (says Ward) this American
tenacity of purpose, this determina-
tion to succeed, no matter what the
sacrifice to self, this combination of
intense devotion with practicality,
which so strongly appealed to him,
and which he felt to be so invaluable
when applied to the achievement of
the great ideal objects of religion.

It used to be said that there was
something American in his way of
this country. All Americans should
look at things, for the rest of his
understand, however, that there is

life—something very practical, and
for this very reason in small ways
unromantic (for romance is apt to
be unpractical), accompanying the
intensely romantic love of adventure
and devotion to the cause of the
Church.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A Willful Seeking of Con- troversy.

The immediate cause of the rupture
of the negotiations, says the
Chicago Inter-Ocean, speaking of
the Canalejas Ministry, may seem
trivial enough to Americans ac-
customed to seeing the Church and
State each go along independently
with its own work, churchmen not
concerning themselves except as
other citizens do with the conduct of
the government and the government
paying no attention to the Church
except to give to its property and
to the rights of religious associations
the same protection that it gives to
other property and other lawful
associations of citizens—the two
parties standing in no contract rela-
tions with one another and having
no special contract rights which
each is bound to respect.

The case is different in Spain,
where the relations of the Church
and the State are the subject of a
definite contract. The Canalejas
ministry recently announced a pro-
gram which contemplates several
changes in this contract. There has
been an agitation against the
religious Orders in Spain, of the
same character as resulted in their
dissolution in France and the
practical confiscation of their prop-
erty.

The Canalejas ministry championed
this agitation to the extent of an-
nouncing its desire to be rid of
religious Orders not actively en-
gaged in religious or humanitarian
work in Spain. It is generally be-
lieved that the Canalejas ministry
was prepared to go much farther if it
should seem safe—even as far as
anti-clerical governments have gone
in France.

With this program the Canalejas
ministry opened negotiations for a
revision of the Concordat. The
Vatican was willing to consider re-
vision. But while the negotiations
were proceeding the Canalejas min-
istry issued a royal decree changing
the existing laws with respect to the
status and privileges of non-Cath-
olics, which laws are a part of the
contract whose modification was un-
der discussion, and which the Canalejas
ministry attempted thus to modify
without waiting for the consent
of the other party.

Under the existing laws of Spain,
the Catholic is the religion of the
State to whose public worship and
the support of its ministers the State
is bound to make certain contribu-
tions. All other religions not sub-
ject to public order may be profes-
sed and practiced. They are not,
however permitted to hold their wor-
ship in public places, but only in
their own buildings, and their
ministers are not permitted publicly
to display their insignia of office.

To give a concrete illustration, a
minister of the Church of England
would not be permitted to go with a
procession through the streets in the
vestments he wears at the altar, or
at least might be prohibited from so
doing.

This restriction the Canalejas
ministry undertook to repeal out of
hand. The Vatican declined to con-
tinue the negotiations unless the de-
cree was withdrawn, pointing out
that, though trivial in itself, it was
nevertheless a change in the contract
to which the Vatican had not yet
consented, and evidently standing
upon the well-known legal principle
that when one party to a contract
permits the other to abrogate any of
its terms without its consent, it con-
cedes that the whole contract is no
longer binding and may be abroga-
ted by the other at pleasure.

This is the question of principle
on which the negotiations have come
to a halt. In view of the contract
law of Spain and of every other
country it is difficult to understand
the conduct of the Canalejas min-
istry, except on the theory of a wil-
ful seeking of controversy. One
point should be clear and should be
kept in mind by American Protest-
ants if they would avoid error.

That is that the Canalejas ministry
is neither defending the Protestants
of Spain nor granting to them any
valuable privilege which they have
not enjoyed for many years. License
to display themselves in the public
streets in their sacerdotal robes—
when they have any—is not usually
conferred by Protestant ministers.
Such display would hardly accord
with the Protestant attitude and
temper. And such display is all
that has been granted them by the
Canalejas ministry.

The Canalejas ministry is playing
its own game of politics for its own
ends, and whether it wins or loses it
is not a subject of special interest in
something American in his way of
this country. All Americans should
looking at things, for the rest of his
understand, however, that there is

no question of "religious freedom"
involved at all, and thus avoid im-
porting from other lands religious
disputes which arise there because
those countries are not so happily
situated as our own.—N. Y. Free-
man's Journal.

The Church in Latin America.

The year 1910 is an eventful one
for Latin America, says Pere Barnie-
chon, writing in Etudes (Paris), in-
asmuch as it marks the centenary
of the independence of Argentina,
Brazil and Chili, and demonstrates
to the world that Latin America has
entered into the community of the
nation of the universe as a palpitating
reality.

Pere Barniechon, it may be
premised, is a recognized ecclesiastical
authority on matters pertaining
to the great country lying south of
us. He is therefore competent in
every measure to criticize and
annul on the works of lay
travelers who have (like Prince
Louis of Orleans) been telling the
world in recent times of the wonders
of South America.

Many of these works or articles
(e.g., in the Revue des Deux
Mondes), fall into errors which may,
or may not be attributable to
malevolence on the part of their
authors.

In the last-named work, for exam-
ple, the clergy have been accused of
neglecting the instruction of the
peoples of South America.

This, says M. Barniechon, is an
assertion which is hardly less than
monstrous. It has to be remem-
bered that if the results of education
have not been as full as might be
desirable, that it was the clergy
alone, and of its own sole initiative,
that stepped into the breach at a
time when the country might have
fallen a prey to total ignorance of
Christianity, and undertaken what the
State refused to be responsible for, in a
manner equal to the importance and
urgency of the work.

It is owing solely to the Church
that colleges and schools and higher
universities are at all flourishing in
South America. In 1787, at the
time of the destruction of the Order,
the Jesuits alone had 78 colleges in
the country; 15 in Peru, 10 in Chili,
9 in New Granada, 23 in Mexico,
10 in Paraguay, 11 in Ecuador,
Brazil had 9 colleges and 1 seminary.

As to the nature of the instruction
given, it was by no means of a pri-
mitive order, as has been charged.
According to a writer who was di-
rectly hostile to the Jesuits, Dezobry,
to wit, the higher mathematics,
physics and the higher order of ac-
complishments were of the common
curriculum in their institutions.

As to the charge brought against
the clergy, to wit, that they failed
(on principle, it would seem to be
suggested) to bring about harmony
between the various elements of
colonial society of the epoch, it will
be remembered that the same ac-
cusation was brought against the
Catholic pioneers in general days in
North America, it being assumed
that the principle of "dividing and
governing" still prevailed among
the "Roman" clergy.

Father Barniechon declares that
the clergy, and particularly the
Jesuits, proved to be the veritable
saviors of society in the South
American continent, inasmuch as
they saved the Indians from mass-
acre and slavery and by preserving
peace, enabled the colonial classes
to work out their material salvation,
as shown by the admissions of
Vicente Lopez, a writer by no
means partial to the Order. As for
their accumulating millions of
money within a comparatively short
time after their arrival in the
country (according to another
hostile writer), M. Barniechon
shows that their attention was not
devoted to temporal riches.

According to the historian Florio
they possessed in Chili, a century
ago, a capital of about \$600,000,
which went to the maintenance of
some 411 religious and was dis-
tributed through the exchequer of
some 45 institutions for the free edu-
cation of the people of Chili. The
cost of each missionary cost less than \$100
per head yearly.

If, says M. Barniechon, there is
any reproach to be made to the
clergy of the Colonial epoch, it is
not that they systematically neglect-
ed it, but rather that they distrib-
uted it, sometimes lavishly and with-
out sufficient discrimination—which
amounts to what one may call an
historical paradox.—N. Y. Free-
man's Journal.

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont.,
writes:—"My mother had a badly
sprained arm. Nothing we used did
her any good. Then father got Hag-
yard's Yellow Oil and it cured
mother's arm in a few days. Price 25c.

Was So Bad With Heart and Nerves Could Not Sleep At Night.

Many men and women toss night after
night upon a sleepless bed. Some
constitutional disturbance, worry or disease
has so debilitated and irritated the heart
and nervous system that they cannot
enjoy the refreshing sleep which comes
to those whose heart and nerves are right.

Mrs. John Gray, Lime Lake, Ont.,
writes:—"Last summer I was so bad
with my heart and nerves that I couldn't
sleep at night. There was such a pain
and heavy feeling in my chest that I
could not stoop, and at times I would
become dizzy and have to grasp some-
thing to keep from falling. I tried differ-
ent things but never got anything to do
me any good until I tried Milburn's
Heart and Nerve Pills and I can now
recommend them to all who troubled as I
was."

Milburn's Heart & Nerve Pills are 50
cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.25,
at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T.
Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"My wife and I are going to spend
a few months with her people at
Strong's Corners," said the meek
little man, "and I want you to mail
your paper to me—"

"Yes," said the clerk, "what's
your name?"

"Well—er—to make sure, I guess
you'd better address it, Mary Strong's
Husband, Strong's Corner."

"I suppose the father gave the
bride away."

"Not exactly. He gave a million
away, and threw her in."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont.,
writes:—"My little girl would cough
so at night that neither she nor I
could get any rest. I gave her Dr.
Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am
thankful to say it cured her cough
quickly."

Howard—Did you telephone Mrs.
Howard that I would be detained at
the office until midnight?

Office boy—Yes, sir.

"And what did she say?"

"Said she didn't blame you—she
had made an engagement to go to the
theater tonight herself."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"Why didn't you go to the polls
to vote?"

"Well," replied Father Corntassel
"after listening carefully to what
the candidates had to say about each
other I concluded neither of 'em was
wuth hitchin' up a boss fur."

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

Tess—Mad at him? Why, he wrote
a lovely poem to her.

Jess—Yes, but she never read it.
When she saw the title of it she tore
the whole thing up in a fit of anger.
You see, he called it Lines on Mabel's
Face.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"You're sure you can spare this
dover, are you, Shadbolt?"

"Dingus, if I had not been per-
fectly sure that I can get along with-
out it I never would have lent it to
you."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"What shall we say of Senator
Smugg?"

"Just say he was always faithful to
his trust."

"And shall we mention the name
of the Trust?"

Get your printing done at the
Herald Office.

CONSTIPATION

CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most fre-
quent, and at the same time, one of the
most serious of the minor ailments to
which mankind is subject, and should
never be allowed to continue.

A free motion of the bowels daily
should be the rule with every one who
aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred. Hall, 209 Elbernia Road,
Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been
troubled for years with constipation and
trying everything I knew of a friend
advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver
Pills. I used four and a half vials and I
am completely cured. I can gladly
recommend them to all who suffer from
constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents
per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.25, at all dealers,
or mailed direct on receipt of price by
The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto,
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THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1910

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Please send in your subscriptions. The year is nearing its close and we need the money to meet our obligations. Please don't delay.

Government Still Angry.

The temper of the Ottawa House of Commons especially on the government side, did not improve during the lengthy debate on the address in reply to the speech from the Throne. On the defensive from the start, the government ranks had to face a determined opposition, which man for man possesses greater fighting ability than those who sit to the right of Mr. Speaker. It happened therefore that the debate on the address was filled with stirring incidents, and the hammering which the government received soured the temper of its supporters. The word "liar" was banded about the floor of the Chamber, and often the House during a few days was in a state of turmoil and disorder. When a government loses its head and substitutes abuse for argument, it is a sign that it is not only weakening but its grip on the reins of power is at an end. The Laurier administration consists of one man only. During a week he was referred to as an autocrat, a despot, and the uncrowned King of Canada. His refusal to trust the people, and to govern "for the people and by the people" while posing all the time as a unifier of races and creeds, and a democrat, has stamped Sir Wilfrid Laurier with a hall-mark of duplicity and opportunism.

The naval question, thrust again into the arena of political discussion by the result of the by-election in Drummond and Arthabaska, was the sole topic of the debate on the Address. Mr. R. L. Borden put the attitude of the opposition clearly and forcibly when he declared, in the most brilliant speech of his career that the Conservatives were not in alliance with either the Liberals or the Nationalists on this question. The taunt had been freely made by government speakers that there was an understanding between the opposition and the Nationalists, led by Messrs Monk and Bourassa, but Mr. Borden quickly disposed of that Liberal canard by showing that all through the Drummond and Arthabaska campaign the opposition policy was attacked as bitterly by the Nationalists as was that of the government. Mr. Borden reaffirmed the stand taken by him last session when the naval bill was before the House, declaring that the proposals of the government were dangerous, useless and expensive. "We may" said Mr. Borden "be of different minds as to whether Canada should contribute to the defence of the Empire outside of her own territory, but if we once make up our minds that Canada is to so contribute, then it seems to me the naval supremacy of the empire can be upheld only by one great naval force under one great central control. While I respect the opinions of able and intelligent men who disagree with me, I cannot see that it is the proper position to maintain the naval supremacy of this Empire by a series of disunited navies not under one central control."

There is Mr. Borden's position, clearly put, and with no beating about the bush. Com-

pare it with the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier who has committed Canada to an "order in council" navy, which cannot be and is not intended to be of any assistance to Great Britain in time of trouble, as it stands out clearly as being Canada's duty as one of the younger nations making up the British Empire. Before any permanent policy is undertaken, Mr. Borden wants the people to pronounce on it. The Government's aspiration in building this disjointed navy is independence. One of their prominent supporters from the province of Quebec, Mr. Turcotte de Nicolet, declared from his seat in parliament that he would support its proposals because it would be a step towards independence, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat by and hearing these loyal expressions uttered not one word of reproof. The premiers attempt to gain sympathy in the English provinces for his alleged attachment to British principles should not go very far in light of the facts.

The most interesting thing about the navy's development was something which did not happen. It was the applause which Mr. Gilbert, the victor in Drummond and Arthabaska did not obtain. He was introduced on Nov. 28, a prosperous-looking youngish man with a black curled moustache and a mop of black hair. Mr. Monk and Dr. Paquette brought him past the bar of the House, and Mr. Monk recited the customary formula. He spoke in French. The Speaker, also in French, bade the new member take his seat. The customary shake of the Speaker's hand followed and Mr. Gilbert repaired to the seat appointed for him, in the back row, on the Speaker's left at the point where the Liberal overflow just infringes on the Conservative block. All this in perfect silence, Mr. Nantel, Mr. Lortie and Mr. Blondin being absent. Not a sound was heard until Mr. Gilbert had reached his seat when a ripple of suppressed jeers ran over the Liberal side of the House. It probably was in part their animosity to the man whose triumph has scared them so. It probably was in addition an expression of vexation that the Conservatives had shown such coldness to him.

There was no vote on the Borden and Monk amendments on Tuesday night Nov. 29th, and the debate went over. The reason was an extraordinary turmoil, in which the House became involved through Conservative resentment of the attitude towards a member of that party by Speaker Marcell (Bonaventure \$126 per head). The Conservatives gained their point and forced him to deal equal measure; but when the fifteen minutes fight which was necessary had ended the temper of the House was so ruffled that Mr. Crothers, who was about to speak, adjourned the debate. The affair arose over a piece of bad parliamentary manners to which the Liberals are particularly prone. They flock into the chamber when Sir Wilfrid Laurier is up; and they have a trick of rising the moment he finishes and ostentatiously and noisily trooping out. Tuesday night Sir Wilfrid Laurier finished his speech at 10.30 o'clock. Mr. Crothers rose to reply. The Liberal exodus was no noisy as to drown his opening sentences, though the Conservatives raised cries of order. The Liberals paid no attention, and Mr. Crothers paused. There were Conservative expressions of dissatisfaction and Dr. Schaffner cried "cowards." Instantly Speaker Marcell was on his feet rebuking Dr. Schaffner. Dr. Schaffner promptly withdrew the

word. Thereupon the Speaker rose again and insisted that Dr. Schaffner apologize. The House listened in amazement at this, Dr. Schaffner rose and said that as he had to obey the Speaker's ruling, he would also apologize.

Now, the other day Mr. Gauvreau called Mr. Monk a liar. Speaker Marcell did not notice him, but next day, on seeing the word reported in Hansard, called on Mr. Gauvreau to withdraw. This Mr. Gauvreau did, in so grudging and defiant a manner, as to cause Mr. Monk to utter his defiance to come outside and settle. The Speaker did not call on Mr. Gauvreau to apologize. When the House recovered its breath after Dr. Schaffner had been treated in this manner, Mr. Foster said, "What about liar?" Mr. Borden rose and suggested to Mr. Speaker that "coward" was not more offensive a word than "liar." (Lour cheers from the Conservatives.) Then Mr. Foster's voice was heard: "Make the other man apologize." Mr. Speaker pleaded that on the former occasion he had not heard the word "liar." He had heard Dr. Schaffner's remark.

Mr. Borden retorted—"It was reported in Hansard and no apology was exacted."

"Make him apologize," this from Mr. Foster. Deafening shouts of "Apologize! Apologize!" from the Conservatives. They were very angry. The Liberals were not disposed to see Mr. Gauvreau treated as Dr. Schaffner had been and they shouted their defiance. Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose and objected that the demand that the Speaker should force an apology from Mr. Gauvreau should have been raised when the "liar" incident occurred. Mr. Borden replied that if an apology was exacted in one case it should be in the other. "An apology will be given before the House does business," said Mr. Foster. Again Sir Wilfrid Laurier intervened. All men were fallible, he pleaded, if a mistake had been made attention could be called to it at another time. "We may as well fight it out now," said Mr. Borden, "in the Gauvreau case no one called attention to the offensive epithet, though cries of order were raised. No one asked for a ruling in Dr. Schaffner's case. He himself (Mr. Borden) had never heard anything exacted beyond a withdrawal. 'Liar' was a more offensive word than 'coward.' If an apology was demanded in one case it should be in the other. 'Equal rights,' called one Oppositionist. 'No race, or creed,' called another, in scornful reference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's peroration not ten minutes old, in which he had reiterated his familiar boast. Once more Sir Wilfrid Laurier urged that the Speaker was not infallible. "We know that," cried Glen Campbell. This was not the time to correct the Speaker's mistake, Sir Wilfrid Laurier urged. Let the House have a separate debate on it.

"We can't get on," said Mr. Foster, "if one side is to use the word 'liar' and have its man escape reprimand while if the other side says 'coward' the Speaker makes it his business to go further than exacting a withdrawal." He had not in his 23 years of parliamentary life seen an apology exacted in addition to withdrawal. "We can't live that way and we won't." "The Speaker must be fair," Mr. Foster said in conclusion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier urged that the Gauvreau incident should not be recalled after this lapse of time. Mr. Crothers at this point moved the adjournment of the debate. Speaker Marcell now spoke, urging that he had on his own initiative called on Mr. Gauvreau to withdraw this epithet.

Mr. Foster—"Why did you not call on him to apologize as well?" "I did not hear it," was the Speaker's reply. Finally the Speaker submitted and asked Mr. Crothers to apologize. Mr. Gauvreau, who had been sitting looking very ill at ease, replied in French, that it was against the rules, he had nothing to say, Mr. Speaker expostulated with Mr. Gauvreau in French and after showing further reluctance, Mr. Gauvreau said in English, I utterly withdraw the word and apologize to Mr. Monk and will not ask him to go into the corridors with me: Mr. Crothers pressed his motion to adjourn the debate, and after the Liberals had shown some reluctance Sir Wilfrid nodded and the debate was suspended. Thus the Conservatives carried their point.

The division on the debate on the address took place in the House of Commons about 2 o'clock Friday morning last. Borden's amendment was defeated by 126 to 70. Mr. Monk, and Messrs. Paquet, Lortie, Nantel, Blondin and Gilbert voted with the government. The Monk amendment was defeated by 120 to 67. Mr. Verille voted for the amendment, Col. Sam Hughes voted with the government. The address was not passed, as Mr. Aylesworth wished to make a statement on the Hague award.

In this connection it is to be noted in the movement to the navy bill moved by R. L. Borden last session it was set forth: "That no permanent policy should be entered upon involving large future expenditures of this character, until it has been submitted to the people and has received their approval." In the course of his remarks on that occasion Mr. Borden said: "Proceed slowly, cautiously and surely. Lay your proposals before the people and give them if necessary, opportunity to be heard. The will of this country today is that these different proposals ought to be submitted to the people and the people ought to be permitted to pass upon them before any permanent policy of this kind is engaged in. 'I am as strong as any man in this country in the belief that it is the duty of Canada to participate upon a permanent basis in the defence of this Empire and to do our reasonable share in that regard. I say that to attempt to force a policy of this kind upon the people of this country without giving them an opportunity to say yea or nay, with regard to it, would be one of the worst mistakes that could be made by any man.'"

In all the discussions this was one of the chief points on which all Conservatives were agreed, as it was felt that the people certainly ought to be consulted before any permanent change was made. This fact has not been thoroughly understood throughout the country as there seems to have been a systematic attempt in many quarters to make the people think that the Conservatives approved of the government's naval scheme. But Mr. Borden in both his speeches this session went into this more carefully again in order that it might be thoroughly understood that the position taken by the party in this regard was that they considered a question of this kind could only be properly settled after it had been submitted to the people. The unexpected amendment moved by Mr. Monk this session raised again the question of an appeal to the people. Mr. Borden's subsequent amendment expressed more satisfactorily the attitude of the Conservative members, but as Mr. Monk's amendment is in line with the position taken on this question by the party at the last session, it was decided to support both amendments. In other words the Conservatives believe now as they did a year ago, that the people have the right to be consulted on the whole question of permanent policy.

There was just one event in the House on Friday. The address passed, after Mr. Aylesworth had made a statement upon The Hague arbitration and award. This was an important pronouncement, somewhat marred perhaps by the minister's invertebrate verbosity, but grave, moderate and marked by a spirit of sobriety and a sense of responsibility, and the hearty reception given to it by the Opposition, exhibited the Canadian House of Commons at its best, just as two or three incidents of the previous ten days had shown the House at its worst. By far the most important feature of the speech, which must rank as th-

official pronouncement of His Majesty's Canadian government on the subject, was the following notable passage: "I would wish only to say this further, not with reference to that particular treaty alone, but with general reference to all the various international arrangements and agreements which during the last 130 years have been entered into between the statesmen of Great Britain and those of the United States, that while it seems to be rather the fashion, or to have been the fashion in this country to take the view that in the greater number, if not all of these international arrangements, the United States has succeeded in getting the better of it, and that there has been in perhaps most instances on the part of British statesmen some sacrifice or some failure to recognize sufficiently the rights and interests of the British colonies in North America, I for my part, speaking certainly after considerable study of the matter and with some knowledge of it, do not in the least degree share these views. I think it is no more than simple justice that I should say with respect to the arrangements which from time to time have been entered into with regard to the various matters of difficulty which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain, that the general interests of the Empire at large have been well conserved by the representatives of the British Crown in those negotiations."

What a change the last few years has wrought. Seven years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Aylesworth himself and many others were cursing the British government on the ground that it had sold Canada over the Alaska affair; whereas the fact was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, realizing in advance that the result would not be to his liking, had insisted upon having Lord Alverstone, a member of the tribunal, for the premeditated purpose of throwing the blame upon him. Perhaps the new desire to wave the British flag over English Canada has something to do with the change. Much of Mr. Aylesworth's explanation has appeared before, he having delivered several addresses upon the subject but there were some fresh and interesting points. Mr. Aylesworth stated that the Canadian authorities had deliberated and of set purpose excluded the ownership of Hudson Bay from the questions submitted, the Americans having expressly admitted the rights of the Hudson Bay Company. There was no question whatever as to Canadian ownership of the bay.

Mr. Aylesworth specially praised Sir William Robson's masterly argument on the question of bays. In Europe bays were regarded as international waters, but Sir William Robson proved that from the earliest treaties of the 17th century onwards the European nations which colonized North American coast lines, from the first and uninterrupted, had treated them as territorial waters. The United States had no sooner set up as a nation than they asserted the same doctrine—as witness the case of Delaware Bay, thus international law is different as regards bays in Europe and bays in America. The one exception to this is the Bay of Fundy; this became international in 1845 through the action of Lord Aberdeen, who offered to recognize American rights to it if they would abandon their claims elsewhere on the Canadian coast. The Americans accepted the concession and abated no jot of their claims. Sir William Robson absolutely made good this thesis.

Mr. Aylesworth described the American doctrine of "servitude." To make their position good the United States representatives were driven to argue that the United States had a better right than had British legislators to legislate with regard to the British territorial waters and possessions in question, and that the United States had a right to place armed forces in British territorial waters to compel British subjects to observe, in British waters, laws passed by the United States congress. This grotesque theory was utterly rejected. In this connection the Minister of Justice said that the award on this subject was couched, verbatim, in the words in which Mr. Boyce, British ambassador at Washington, had framed the Canadian view of this claim.

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

There was a pretty good outside market yesterday, and prices were rather stiffer than at last previous quotations. The cold turn in the weather had its effect on the pork supply, and an immense quantity was on sale. The price ranged from 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 with a possible shade higher here and there. Hays sold for 48 to 50 cts. and potatoes at these same figures. Other outside commodities were practically unchanged. In the inside market there was not much change except in eggs which sold at 35 cents a dozen.

On the evening of Wednesday last St. Andrew's Day, the usual St. Andrew's festival was admirably carried out under the auspices of the Caledonian Club of P. E. I. in the Club Rooms, in Charlottetown. The President, James Paton, Esq., presided and a very large assemblage sat down to the supper. The Haggis was brought in with regulation honors. Good speeches were made by the President, Rev. Mr. Fullerton, Mr. J. A. Mathieson, M. P. P. Dr. Warburton; M. P. P., Councillor McDonald and others. After the supper dancing was kept up for some time.

The annual meeting of the Fruit Growers Association and the fruit show, in the Kindergarten Hall, on Thursday and Friday of last week, attracted much attention and elicited lively interest. The exhibition of apples was splendid. There were exhibits from Ontario and British Columbia, as well as from Prince Edward Island, and it is a pleasure to state that in size and color our own apples compared more than favorably with those from the other Provinces. On Thursday evening interesting addresses were delivered by President Dewar, Lieut. Governor Rogers, A. McNeill chief of the fruit division Ottawa, Hon. John Richards, Dr. Gordon Hewitt, Ottawa, Rev. Dr. Gauthier D. A. McKinnon and others.

MARRIED.

CARTER—CASEY—In all Saints Church, Charlottetown, Rev. Bernard McDonald, D. D., officiating, Peter Carter to Elizabeth Alice Casey.

CUMMINGS—MITCHELL—In Charlottetown on Nov. 30th, by Rev. T. E. Fullerton, Miss Nettie Pearl Mitchell, of North Wiltshire, to Daniel Murdoch Cummings, of Milton.

IRVING—SENCAUBAUGH—At the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. F. Floyd, Charlottetown, on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1910, James Irving to Miss Ruth Sencaubough of Beach Point, P. E. I.

DONOVAN—BROWN—At the home of the officiating clergyman, Rev. J. F. Floyd, Charlottetown, on Saturday, Nov. 26th, Wm. Joseph Donovan to Miss Gertrude Brown, both of Charlottetown.

NICHOLSON—STEWART—In this city on the 30th ult., William Nicholson, B. A. to Isabel May Stewart.

OMEARA—GALLANT—In St. Cecilia's Church, Boston on Sept. 25. Pius O'Meara, to Miss Margaret Gallant, both formerly of this Province, Rev. Father Ryan, officiating.

MURPHY—DOYLE—In the Mission Church, Boston on Nov. 14. Richard Murphy to Mary Florence Doyle, Rev. Father Kaul, C. S. S. R., officiating.

HAYES—REEVES—At the residence of the bride's father, Col. W. Reeves, Freetown, on Nov. 30th, 1910, by Rev. W. E. Johnston, Joy B. Hayes of Sealton, to Miss Emmeline M. Reeves.

DIED.

WEEKS—At Granville, Nov. 15, 1910. Robert Weeks, aged 82 years.

PINEAU—At New Glasgow, on Dec. 2nd, Josephine Pineau, aged 19, the youngest daughter of the late Louis Pineau.

SNOW—At Victoria, Nov. 27th, 1909, Katie Jane Snow, infant daughter of Fred W. and Mrs. Snow, aged four months.

LIVINGSTONE—At Charlottetown on the 28th ult. Boyd Livingstone aged, 28 years.

TROWSDALE—In Winnipeg on Nov. 30th, of Chasley T. Trowsdale, formerly of Crapaud. Death was due to typhoid fever and he has been ill for over a month.

MacNEILL—At Halifax, at the residence of her son-in-law, Hector McInnis, K. C., on Saturday, December 3rd, 1910, Mary Sutherland, relict of the late Rev. Donald MacNeill, of Charlottetown in the eighty-fourth year.

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28 inches long \$2.85
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Plain Waterproof Canvas Edges of ends sheet iron bound, 3-8 inch Hardwood Slats, 3-ply Leather Handles,
30 inches \$3.25
32 inches 3.75
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Stanley Bros.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN THE SURROGATE COURT 1st GEORGE V. A. D. 1910.

In re Estate of Charles A. Ford late of Bithwell in King's County in the said Province, Blacksmith deceased, intestate.

By the Honorable Richard Reddin, Surrogate Judge of Probate &c., &c., To the Sheriff of the County of King's County or any Constable or Officer Person within said County.

Whereas upon reading the petition on file of John G. Ford of Fernie, British Columbia and formerly of Bithwell aforesaid, Carpenter Administrator of the estate of the said deceased praying that Citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queen's County in the said Province on Tuesday the seventeenth day of January next coming at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day to show cause if any they can why the accounts of the said estate should not be passed and the estate closed as prayed for in said petition and on motion of A. F. McQuaid, Esquire, Proctor for said Petitioner, and I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be published in some newspaper published in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively namely: On the front of the County Court House in Queen's County in the said Province and on the front of the schoolhouses and on the front of the King's County situated respectively at Kingsborough and South Lake in said County of King's. And where any of the parties interested in the said Estate reside outside of this Province, let a copy of this Citation be served upon such party by mailing a true copy to the address of such party through the Post Office at Souris in the County of King's County and the receipt of the postmaster where such letters are delivered of the same being so delivered to the address shall be accepted as proof of the due service hereof so that all persons interested in the said estate may have due notice hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this twenty-ninth day of November A. D. 1910 and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

RICHARD REDDIN (Sgd) Surrogate Judge of Probate.

Dec. 7, 1910 41.

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public auction at the Court House in Charlottetown on Tuesday the tenth day of January, A. D. 1911 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. All that tract piece and parcel of land, situated lying and being on Lot or Township number thirty-four in Queen's County, bounded and described as follows that is to say: Commencing on the west side of the Covedale Road, and at the Northeast angle of land in possession of Lawrence Whelan, thence north along said Road, thence chains and seventy links to the south boundary of land in the occupation of Elizabeth Boyer, originally leased to James Murphy, thence west eighty-three chains and fifty links or to the division line of Lots or Township, number thirty-three and thirty-four, thence south thirteen chains and seventy links or to the north boundary of land formerly in the possession of the late Simon Power, thence east twenty-five chains and eighty-three links, or to the west boundary of the first mentioned tract of land in possession of the said Lawrence Whelan thence north three chains, thence east to the aforesaid road and place of commencement containing ninety-six and three quarter acres of land a little more or less. Also all that other tract piece or parcel of land situated lying and being on Township number thirty-four aforesaid bounded and described as follows that is to say: Bounded on the north by the above described tract of land on the east by a brook or stream of water on the south by the farm, now or formerly in possession of Thomas Power, and on the west by the division line between Townships number thirty-three and thirty-four aforesaid containing nine acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in certain conditions of Mortgage bearing date the 15th day of January, A. D. 1880 and made between William Brown and Mary Louisa Brown, of the one part and Francis D. Beer, of the other part which said Mortgage was assigned by the said Francis D. Beer to Francis Dugherly by an Indenture of Assignment bearing date the 30th day of March 1887 which said Mortgage was further assigned by the said Francis Dugherly to John Cook Trustee by an Indenture of assignment bearing date the 15th day of May A. D. 1887.

For further particulars apply at the office of Stewart & Campbell, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated the 29th day of November A. D. 1910.

MARY COOK, Executrix of the Will of John Cook, deceased. Dec. 7 1910 41.

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LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

The trial at Summerside of Clifford Cunningham, for the murder of William Skerry, which has been going on for nearly week may be concluded today.

Polling commenced in the British election on Saturday, and up to last night 299 members were returned. The standing of the members elect was: Liberals 106, Laborites 20, Nationalists 29-162, Unionists 147.

The Toronto Free Hospital for Consumption, and the cottage attached to it were destroyed by fire last Thursday night. The loss is \$100,000 on which the insurance is \$30,000.

A north easterly storm has been sweeping the New England coast placing an embargo on all shipping. Vessels driven to the harbor of Boston during the past few days, still remain at anchor in sheltered positions.

After being out two hours, the jury in the case of E. J. Parry, charged with the murder of Mrs. Maud Wright, Truro, N. S., returned a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, and Mr. Justice Drysdale sentenced the prisoner to twenty years in the penitentiary.

The high cost of living at Atlantic-Georgia forced M. Brennan to pawn his coffin. Some time ago Brennan bought a coffin because, he said, he could pick it up at a bargain, the other day however, he needed money, and not having any other security, he had the coffin carted to a pawn shop.

The inquest on the body of a man found in Bow River, near Dunken on June 29th, last, terminated in a tragic manner at Ekotoko, Alberta where Thomas Robertson confessed to having shot and killed Tucker Beach, the well known rancher, and implicated John Fish as accomplice.

It is reported to St. Petersburg from Taganrog, in the Territory of the Don Cossacks that the violent gales in the Sea of Azov have driven the water from the coast, and that the sea in some places has reached as much as three miles, leaving many ships stranded in the sand.

The Report of the Anti-tuberculosis Commission has been received by the New Brunswick Government. It recommends the acceptance of the offer of Mrs. James Jordan, widow of the deceased, for an offer of \$50,000 which has been made by Colorado capitalists for eight acres of the Dillenbeck farm. Prospecting has located a great body of ore and a cyaniding plant is to be erected at once. The ore runs \$4.40 per ton.

With 14 rat bites on her body, Laibe Lewis, the two-year-old daughter of M. Lewis, of Washington is dying of blood poisoning. A short time since Mrs. Lewis was awakened by the child's cries. Lighting the gas the mother saw a rat disappear. A physician was summoned and the wounds were cauterized, but the child did not escape infection.

E. W. Taylor Jeweller and Optician has adopted the cash system in his trade. In this way all purchases from his fine stock of silver goods, whether personally or by mail, will have the advantage of the lowest prices. Any glasses bought for gifts can have the lenses exchanged later, when convenient. His new ad. will appear next week.

The ship Terra Nova, bearing the British South Polar expedition under command of Capt. Robert Scott, sailed from Port Chalmers New Zealand for the Antarctic. The Terra Nova sailed from London on June 1st, and has gradually worked her way south. Capt. Scott, who joined the vessel in New Zealand, hopes to reach the South Pole in December of 1911.

There is a persistent rumor current at Ottawa that the Government has determined to appeal to the country next autumn, and with this in view, that Laurier has abandoned his proposed visit to London for the Coronation; and soon as parliament rises next month will devote himself to a tour of Quebec the Maritime Provinces and Western Ontario where he will seek to educate people on the Naval Question.

Mr. J. H. Finneser, gave out the following statement recently in Montreal: "It has been arranged that the controlling interest in the stock of the Cumberland Coal Railway Co., will at once be transferred to the leading Directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation. There will be, for the present, no change in the local management. The general policy to be pursued will be that in force in the Dominion Coal Company."

The explosion of a bomb wrecked the fruit store of Queen Bros on Youth Ave New York and created a panic among the guests of Elkwood Hotel and the Fulton Hotel adjoining, the occupants of both buildings rushing to the streets. The proprietors of the store in front of which the bomb was placed deny having received black-hand threats and the motive behind the outrage is a mystery. There were no casualties.

Benjamin Lott, a well-to-do civil engineer, was fatally injured in his home in New York the other day by the closing of a folding bed. While he was still asleep his head was caught in the bed as in a steel trap, which nearly quilled him. Members of his family heard his cries and roused him immediately, but he was unconscious, and an ambulance hastily summoned, said that the spinal column had been injured so severely that recovery was impossible.

LOCAL & OTHER ITEMS

Mrs. Mary Eddy, of Christian Science fame, died at her home near Boston Saturday night, aged 99.

The winter fair at Amherst, N. S., opened on Monday of this week, and continues for four days. A number of Islanders are among the exhibitors.

Seven business houses in the heart of the business district of Petersburg Virginia were destroyed by fire Sunday at a loss of approximately \$500,000.

Dr. Frederick Cook the Brooklyn explorer in an article, published in Hamptons Magazine, confesses that he does not know whether he reached the North Pole or not.

James McAnlay who sent threatening letters to J. C. Eaton, Toronto was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary by Magistrate Kingsford. The extreme penalty is fourteen years.

Two Chinese opium gambling dens were raided by the Police in Ottawa Saturday, and 21 Chinamen were arrested. A considerable quantity of opium was seized.

Mr. Fraser Bishop, who, on Saturday went to hunt in the Tobique woods, was found prostrated and demented. He had lost his way and was for 60 hours without food, shelter or fire. His condition was serious.

Austria is the first European Nation to make aerography compulsory on passenger ships. The Government has ordered that all steamers voyaging beyond Gibraltar or Aden, must be equipped with wireless apparatus.

The highest price ever paid for cod fish, at Gloucester, since the Civil War, was paid for 70,000 pounds of salt, brought in by the schooner Marcell. The largest sold for \$5.40 per hundred weight and medium and snappers for \$5.00.

The Prussian Government has drawn a bill compelling Berlin and its suburbs municipalities to combine in a greater Berlin. Population of the Metropolitan area is close to 3,500,000. The measure provides for the administration of a Greater City similar to that of London.

Seven men were injured, two probably fatally by a collision the other day at a banking station at No two colliery, Glace Bay. A train of loaded cars was being run out on a trestle when the structure gave way, the entire train dropping to the ground a distance of twenty-five feet.

Chairman Mabee, of the Railway Commission has laid down a ruling that in future, municipalities will have to bear a proportion of the cost of the safety appliances at level crossings and in other ways, made necessary by the progressed urban and municipal growth. This share he broadly outlined at about one-third.

Countess De Nicolay, her son and chauffeur, were killed Sunday at a railroad crossing near Lemans, France. The automobile was struck by an express train. Gasoline from the automobile spilled over the front carriage of the train setting the on fire. The passengers were thrown into a panic but the flames were quickly extinguished.

The act incorporating the town of Souris came into effect on Tuesday last week, Nov. 29th. The Mayor and Councilors were nominated and elected by acclamation. They are as follows: Mayor—J. J. Hughes, Councilors—H. H. Acorn, Capt. Wm. McDonald, R. C. McLean, Arthur McQuaid, Paik, St. John and A. J. White. The new municipality extend on further organization at once. Congratulations.

The London Times says that a proposal is under consideration for a State owned cable between Great Britain and Canada. The route was surveyed in 1860. It runs from Scotland to the Faroe Islands, thence to Greenland, and thence to Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. The estimated cost is \$380,000 which it is figured, would permit a charge of nine cents a word for ordinary and five cents for press messages.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 216 C. M. R. A. Charlottetown held last Monday night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—James P. McCooker, First V. P.—Patrick Clarkin; Second V. P.—Thos. Koughan, Rec. Secy.—H. Fitzgerald (re-elected) Asst. R. S.—C. H. P. Seals; Fin. Secy.—J. H. Monaghan; Treasurer, Francis Koughan (re-elected) Marshal—J. A. Gallant (re-elected) Guard—John Parkman; new Trustees—Ed. Cullen and J. A. Kelly.

Floods continue serious along the valleys of the Loire, Rhone and Garone in France and there is but slight improvement elsewhere. All the country to north-west to Nantes to the extent of about 10 miles in length and 5 in breadth is a sheet of water. Reports from Nantes say that during the night a dyke collapsed and from villages to the southeast of Paris they were overwhelmed in a few minutes. Seven thousand families, by this disaster, were added to the already large number of sufferers. No casualties are reported.

The estimates submitted in Ottawa-Friday evening provide for a total expenditure of \$138,863,200, an increase of \$6,035,575. Of this enormous sum the Consolidated Fund expenditure amounts to \$106,674,927, an increase over the current year of \$5,095,717. The Expenditure on Capital account is \$38,188,873, an increase of \$939,858. The items of capital expenditure, are Railways and Canals, \$33,845,573; Public Works, \$2,783,000; Marine, \$1,580,000. Of the capital expenditure on Railways and Canals, \$1,504,960 goes to the Intercolonial; \$172,863 to the P. E. I. Railway; \$27,000,000 to the Transcontinental; \$2,000,000, to the Quebec Bridge and \$8,156,760 to the Canadian.

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\$15 College Coats For \$12.00

This is a really wonderful value, "College Ulster," made from dark brown heather mixed materials, will wear and hold shape. Has the smart, close fitting military collar, well tailored with good materials. It is actually worth \$15.00, but our price is \$12.00



A Snap in Tailored Coats.

Here's a coat that is actually worth \$20.00, a coat that shows more style and superior finish than you could ever find in a custom made coat under \$25.00. Now, when we offer you this value we don't want you to take our "say so," we want you to come in, see yourself inside of one—you'll marvel at your improved appearance. We are specialists in this line. If we were not we could only dish you out the common kinds. Shown in handsome materials, dark brown, green, has well shaped shoulders, close fitting military collars. \$14.50

Some Stylish Coats for Boys.

Right here we want to tell you that you can't beat the values we offer in Boy's College Overcoats, especially when you consider the style, finish and materials. Our stock of Boy's College Coats were specially selected, not merely to cover the boy, but to give one hundred cents worth of satisfaction for every dollar expended. \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00

This is Where Dressy Men Get Their Ties.

You can't possibly buy better or nicer ties than these exquisitely handsome creations. A wide range of pretty patterns and colors—showing the shadow effects and double color treatment. 50c. If you want something real natty in neckwear you'll want to see the latest idea—the Paisley effects—it's the closest to real oriental, are selling at and worth more than 75c and \$1.00

Excellent Showing of High Grade Shirts.

For years the city's best dressers have recognized this store as the leading place to get really good shirts at reasonable prices. We purchase direct from Canada's leading factories and by buying for cash can give you unexcelled bargains. In all the fancy and plain fabrics popular with dressy men, stiff and soft bosoms and at prices that absolutely stand unrivalled, the selections are ranged on our first floor in a manner that makes selection easy and the low prices make purchasing all the more pleasant. Prices \$2.50 to \$5.00

Get Stanfield's Underwear.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is just as necessary to tradesmen as professional men, a necessity to the business men and laborers alike. Stanfield's is the universally satisfactory underwear made in weights to suit your desires at prices to please your purse. Stanfield's all wool unshrinkable underwear in heavy winter weights, sizes 34 to 42, per garment, 70c. Per suit, \$1.40. Stanfield's Red Label, a little finer quality, pure wool, sizes 34 to 44, per garment, \$1.00. Per suit, \$2.00

Get a Good Coat Sweater.

We are showing some smart lines in sweater coats that should appeal to all who desire comfort, style and taste in dress. The sweater coats are from the leading factories and purchased with a view of pleasing provincial dressers—and they're doing it. You'll need a sweater coat for the coming winter—they're indispensable—and you can secure the season's best here at just ordinary prices. Knit-to-fit coats are here in a variety of styles. This line is made in typical models and for fit, style and shape, retaining qualities cannot be beat. In green and brown, brown and green, silver grey and maroon, bankers green and white, silver grey and royal blue, at \$4.50 and \$5.00. We have other lines, perfect fitting, all fashionable colors, well made and great values at the prices quoted. Prices \$7.35, 7.75, 8.25, 8.50 and 9.00

Every woman is invited to this store.

The showing of Men's Goods is authoritative and our experienced salesmen will help you in selecting any gift at a moderate price that will be valuable, appropriate and pleasing. The door is open—we are expecting you—come.

H. H. BROWN Queen Street. H. H. BROWN Queen Street

We cordially invite you to inspect our remarkable showing of Men's, Women's & Children's Overshoes 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. Boy's at \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.00

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

JOB WORK! Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

CANADA, PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

IN THE SURROGATE COURT, 1st GEORGE V. A. D. 1910.

In re Estate of John Duff late of Georgetown in King's County, in the said Province, Gentleman, deceased, intestate.

By the Honourable Richard Reddin, Surrogate, Judge of Probate, &c., &c., To the Sheriff of the County of King's County or any Constable or Officer Person within said County.

Whereas upon reading the Petition (on file) of John A. McKinnon of Georgetown aforesaid, Purser, Administrator of the personal estate and effects of the above named deceased praying that a citation may be issued for the purposes hereinafter set forth. You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown in Queen's County in said Province on Wednesday the Eighteenth day of January A. D. 1911 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day to show cause, if any they can, why the accounts of the said estate should not be passed and the estate closed as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of James D. Stewart, Esquire, Proctor for said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the Hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid and in front of the School House, situate at Cardigan and Montague in King's County respectively. So that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Court this Second day of December A. D. 1910 and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd) RICHARD REDDIN Surrogate, Judge of Probate

Dec. 7, 1910-41.

Sheriff's Sale. Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of a statute execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of John Howard Beers against George F. Beers, I have taken and seized as the property of the said George F. Beers, all the estate, right, title and interest of the said George F. Beers, in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Fifty, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing on the shore of Pownal Bay at the northwest corner of land owned by Job Irving; thence along the northern boundary of said land northerly until it strikes the road leading from Cherry Valley Road to Seal River; thence along the northern side of said Seal River Road easterly for the distance of thirty chains or until it strikes the western boundary line of land in the occupation of John Dugherly; thence along said last mentioned boundary line northerly until it strikes the southern boundary line of land formerly owned by Joseph Beers and Frederick Beers, now the property of Francis McLenis; thence along said last mentioned boundary line westerly to the shore of Pownal Bay aforesaid; thence along the various courses of said Bay southerly for the distance of about three chains or until it strikes the place of commencement, containing about one hundred and ten acres of land a little more or less, together with fifteen acres of marsh, situate on said Pownal Bay, bounded on the north by the shore of the said Pownal Bay, and on the south by said James Hayden, and on the south by said James Hayden, containing five acres of land a little more or less, the said one hundred and ten acres and ten acres above described. And I do hereby give public notice that I will, on Friday, the 30th day of January A. D. 1911, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Charlottetown, set up and sell at public Auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on the said writ, being the sum of (\$298) \$7 Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars and the Eighty-seven cents, besides Sheriff's fees and other legal incidental expenses.

GEORGE COOMBS, Sheriff

Sheriff's Office, Queen's County, November 22nd, A. D. 1910.

McLean & McKinnon, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Nov. 30, 1910-31

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1905, made between Frank A. McDonald of Vernon River, Township Number Fifty, in Queen's County, of the one part, and the Eighty-seven cents, besides Sheriff's fees and other legal incidental expenses.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. McLean & McKinnon, Solicitors, Charlottetown.

Dated the 21st day of November, A. D. 1910.

LEWEL M. POOLE, Mortgagee.

November 28rd, 1910-41

Feats of Memory.

Writers on psychology and philosophy have cited many examples of prodigious memory. No doubt some of these are exaggerations, others are fables and only a comparative few admit of verification.

An investigation, the Chicago Inter-Ocean says, has found three cases so well authenticated that they may be used to illustrate the wonderful power of a well-cultivated memory in a mind of strong native endowment.

In each instance, too, this remarkable retentiveness seems in no way to have retarded the fullest development of other mental powers.

Probably the most remarkable of the three was the memory of Leonard Euler. Euler was a native of Basel, but most of his life was spent in St. Petersburg.

As they progressed they found disagreement in their results. These differed by a unit at the fiftieth figure. The question was referred to Euler, who decided to make the calculation. He did this mentally and his result was found to be correct.

It was not only in mathematics that Euler gave proof of a prodigious memory. He was well read in general literature and was an excellent classical scholar.

The seventeenth century furnished the other two instances which warrant special attention. The first is that of the Italian scholar, Antonio da Marco Magliabechi.

A comparatively recent review has declared that Magliabechi could name all the authors that had written upon any subject, giving the name of the book, the words, and often a page.

On one occasion a gentleman of Florence desired to test Magliabechi's memory and ascertain for himself whether the wonderful stories told were truth or fiction.

The other instance in the seventeenth century is that of the Rev. Dr. John Wallis. It is not, however, as a theologian that Wallis' name is enrolled in the temple of fame, but as a mathematician.

These examples of retentive memory are quite well authenticated and give plausibility to the possible truth of others, frequently cited. Pley tells us that Cyrus the Great knew the names of all his soldiers, and Cicero, in his "De Senectute," says

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't get it if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

That Themistocles could call by name the 20,000 citizens of Athens. From Cicero, too, we learn something of the remarkable memory of Sophocles, who in old age, when judicial proceedings had been instituted to determine his mental competency, recited to the judges the "Aedipus" at Colonus to prove his mind was not failing.

Plato makes Hippocrates boast that he could repeat 500 words after hearing them once, but that is nothing compared with the claims of Seneca. In his declamations in speaking of the former tenacity of his memory he says that he was able to repeat 2000 names in the order in which they had been given to him.—Montreal Tribune.

Hints for the Girl Who Would Succeed in Business.

"MAKE THE BEST OF YOURSELF" HER MOTTO.

Whatever walk in life circumstances may have placed a girl in, it is absolutely necessary that she should make the best of herself in every way. A well-known authority has given the opinion that many a comparatively plain girl makes more effect with well-poised shoulders and erect carriage than others better endowed as to face.

The latter conveys an impression of good looks; the prettiness of the former has to be looked for and brought out. Very often a bad carriage comes from pure laziness. It is "too much trouble" to sit up straight, and it is "such a rest" to stand on one leg, with the other bent and curved into all sorts of impossible positions.

As Christian laymen we share these misgivings, and they are not allayed by Mr. Strong's efforts at a nice meta-physical distinction between the 'functions' and the 'sphere' of the church. He admits the exercise of governmental authority by the church in the past—the wielding of the secular arm—was a usurpation of power which brought about disaster.

Whether a girl's ambitions turn toward business, household, or social success, she must study herself first. But few really know how to do this. Many girls study dress, beauty, and pleasing manners to a certain extent, but they omit to study the weak points in their abilities and characters. A girl who wishes to appear to the best advantage must calmly and disinterestedly discuss herself with herself and think out her good and bad points.

Some girls devote all their thoughts to outward details, and are simply nowhere in conversation or the art of making themselves pleasant, agreeable and useful, giving rise to the frequently heard remark, "Yes, she's pretty, but there's nothing to her." Girls desirous to enter upon a business career must impress upon their minds the fact that an

Outward Detail Only Care. Some girls devote all their thoughts to outward details, and are simply nowhere in conversation or the art of making themselves pleasant, agreeable and useful, giving rise to the frequently heard remark, "Yes, she's pretty, but there's nothing to her."

ALCOHOL is almost the worst thing for consumptives. Many of the "just-as-good" preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol; Scott's Emulsion not a drop. Insist on having Scott's Emulsion FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

employer appreciates women who can seize his ideas and follow them out without asking a thousand and one questions. They must not think that because they are girls an employer should be more considerate toward them and their shortcomings than they would be towards those of a man.

Improved Talents. A girl should take every opportunity of improving her talents. She should not be afraid of doing a little extra work, or think that she was doing more than her share when her employer asks her to do a little "overtime."

The Birth of the Halo. There is probably not one man in ten thousand of those who admire the paintings of sacred subjects in the galleries of Europe who knows the origin of the halo, said a well known painter, just returned from abroad.

Pulpit, Press, and Platform

Answering the question, "Is Everything the Church's Business?" an editorial in the Chicago Inter Ocean of November 1 says:—

"We have not a doubt that our religion can fit men for heaven, but can it fit men for earth? That is the burning question which the church is summoned to answer.

"To those who may not happen to know it Mr. Strong's attitude is disclosed by the sentences quoted. He considers that the church has a special mission for social development which it has been painfully slow to accept. He rejoices that the church or at least some of its ministers—its awaking to this responsibility." He confesses, however, that—

"The increasing social activities of the church are looked upon with grave misgivings by a very large proportion of our church membership as in danger of diverting the church from her own proper work."

"Are they? Many preachers seem to think so, for they talk so, and we credit them with sincerity. We get many letters in this office from preachers. Obviously enough they write more about the tariff than about the gospel. They ask us to advocate all sorts of causes except that to which by their profession and ordination vows they are solemnly pledged."

"Here is a recent example: A clergyman in a neighboring state sends us a series of compliments on the conduct of this newspaper, for which we thank him, but closes by solemnly warning us that we cannot do 'Christ's work' unless we join the 'anti-tubercular movement,' as a sign of which he asks us to wear a pretty button which he incloses! And there are others as foolish."

"So many of these preachers seem to think more about Congress than the creed, and to be of the notion that to have strong opinions about Roosevelt or Cannon is the same thing as devotion to Jesus Christ. We concede at once that all really moral questions are in the field of the church. But how many of political, legislative and industrial questions are really moral questions? What is the moral question in the levying of taxes, for instance?"

"The question is to get money for the expenses of government. To contribute this money in proportion to their means is a civic obligation of all citizens! Granted a fair joint effort to maintain equality before the law, is not the whole question just one of expediency, with respect to how the money shall be obtained? We think so."

all it has got or get more. That is all, and all the fervid oratory of agitators can make it nothing more. With all the pious professions of Mr. Gompers and his associates, the battles they conduct have the purely material aim of taking money from one set of men and giving it to another.

"We see quite another 'burning question' in the whole situation. It is that if the church is going to take sides in all political and industrial controversies—if the church is going to try to make everything its business—how is it going to have any time or strength left to save souls?"

William Dean Howells' discussing realism at one of his Sunday afternoons in New York let fall a neat epigram on hope.

Stub—"Who is the gentleman with the ear protectors?" is he a football player?"

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. "I read that a chauffeur had been blinded by an accident."

"This cork is very tight in your brandy bottle. I can't budge it."

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.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria. "Still agitating for the suffrage, my dear?"

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c.

Mr. Dorkins—You're always bound to have the last word, anyway. Mrs. Dorkins—Yes; that's because you always wait to hear me say it.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1909 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

Montague Dental Parlors. We guarantee all our plate to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Teeth pulled and extracted absolutely painless. A. J. FRASER, D. D. Aug. 15 1906—3m

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; hence the great difficulty of effecting 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, Fortier, Man., 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.

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A BAD COLD Developed Into BRONCHITIS. Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

School Books AND School Supplies. A FULL SUPPLY OF ALL THE Authorized School and College Text Books for the School Term of 1910-1911. ALSO A BIG SUPPLY OF Scribblers, Writing Pads, Exercise Books, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Erasers, Rulers, Note Paper, Envelopes, Microscopes, Etc., Etc. Our prices will be found the lowest. All SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at PUBLISHERS PRICES. CARTER & CO., Ltd., BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, Queen Square, Charlottetown.

HARDWARE! Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Fennel and Chandler. 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.

Fall and Winter Weather. Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing. We are still at the old stand, PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Giving all orders strict attention. Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers. H. McMILLAN

GOAL! Fraser & McQuaid, Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island. A. L. Fraser, B. P. | A. F. McQuaid, B. A. Nov. 10, 1900—2m. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: 148 PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN. Nov. 30, 1910, June 16, 1910—1f



Price \$2.50 Amherst Boots. Are the Farmer's friends. Made from Solid Leather throughout, counters, insoles and heels. They stand up and stand the strain of hard wear through all kinds of mud, slush and wet. Men's Amherst Boots, \$1.60 to \$2.75. Women's " " 1.25 to 1.75. Boys' " " 1.50 to 2.00. Girls' " " 1.10 to 1.35. Childs " " 1.00. Alley & Co.

\$50 Scholarships Free. To the Student making the Highest Mark during next term. Will YOU win it? An up-to-date modern business training with no waste time. Write to-day for new prospectus, terms, etc. Union Commercial College, WM. MORAN, Prin.

Lime. We are now supplying best quality of Lime at kilns on St. Peter's Road, suitable for building and farming purposes, in barrels or bulk by car load. C. Lyons & Co. April 28—4i

KING EDWARD HOTEL, Mrs. Larter, Proprietress. Will now be conducted on KENT STREET Near Corner of Queen. Look out for the old sign. King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices. June 12, 1907.

JOB WORK! Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office, Charlottetown P. E. Island. Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Receipt Books Note Heads Note Books of Hand Letter Heads