

(Continued from page two)

Mr. Bell, he said that a gentleman was not in the habit of giving his services for nothing. He said he understood Mr. Bell had sent in a bill to the Government through the Temperance Alliance, for \$148.38. He said he understood this bill was for a seventeen hour speech in connection with the prohibition proceedings at Summerside. Mr. Bell denied that he had presented any such bill. Mr. McEwen then presented the bill and proved his contention. Mr. McEwen went on to show that this much money for seventeen hours speaking would amount to \$27,250 in a year. He considered that was a pretty steep charge. He then reviewed the different paragraphs in the speech.

Mr. Benjamin Gallant continued, on the Opposition side. He continued speaking in criticism of the Government until 12.45. Hon. Mr. Dalton continued the debate on behalf of the Government. After congratulating Mr. Speaker on the honors conferred on him, he referred to the war, and said that all things considered, no part of the overseas Dominions had done better for the war than the Province of Prince Edward Island. He moved the adjournment of the debate and then the House at 1 o'clock took recess.

The House resumed at 3.30 and Hon. Mr. Dalton continued his speech. He took Mr. Gallant and other members of the opposition severely to task for the reckless and misleading statements they had made regarding the public affairs of the Province.

The debate, on the opposition side was continued by Mr. James D. McNair. He made a brief criticism of the operations of the Government.

Mr. Johnston was the next speaker on the side of the opposition. He extended his congratulations to Mr. Speaker on his elevation to the chair, and then started in to criticize moderately the operations of the Government. On the question of the war he warmly commended all that the Government had done and were doing in this connection.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault followed on the Government side. He extended his congratulations to Mr. Speaker and to the mover and seconder of the address. He expressed his regret that the spirit of partisanship had so strongly manifested itself by the Opposition so early in the session. He said that the Government were prepared to deal with some of the methods of the opposition during the election campaign, since they had thrown down the gage of battle, so early in the session. Dealing with the question of drainage he showed it had been taken up last session and was not now referred to in consequence of the proceedings at the recent conference, as some members of the opposition had said. He struck the opposition hard in connection with their vicious and stenderous campaign conducted against the Government. He had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The House met at 10.40 Saturday forenoon. After routine Mr. George E. Hughes asked a question of which he had given notice on the order paper. The Premier said it had been the practice of the House from time immemorial not to answer any questions until after the Governor's speech had been answered. He was quite prepared to answer the questions; but he thought it perhaps best to follow the usual procedure. Mr. Hughes agreed to this.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock Hon. Mr. Arsenault resumed the debate on the address. Referring to the reasons advanced by the opposition for the reduction in the Government's majority at the last election, he went on to point out it was only a matter of history repeating itself. The same thing happened to the Sullivan Government, as well as to the Government of Mr. Frederik Peters. The pendulum swung far against the Liberals in the elections 1912. These and other reasons were advanced for the reduction of the Government's majority.

Mr. W. M. Lea, on the opposition side, began to speak at 11.15. At 12 o'clock Mr. Lea moved the adjournment of the debate and the House then adjourned till Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, March 27—Shortly after one o'clock this morning the Stevens-Marcell resolution calling for dominion-wide prohibition was disposed of by the adoption of the amendment moved by R. E. Bennett, on a division of 67 to 46, a majority in favor of the Bennett amendment of 21. Mr. Bennett's amendment was in line with the government bill introduced by Hon. C. J. Doherty the other day and declared that when prohibition has been decided upon by a province the transportation or importation of liquor into that province for purposes contrary to the provincial laws is forbidden.

The division was the most interesting of the session. Five Conservatives voted against the amendment they were H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, the mover; W. Wright, Muskoka; Andrew Broder, Dundas; Achim P. LaBell, and Thornton, of Durham. On the other hand, four Liberals voted for the amendment. They were George McCraney, Saskatoon; Hon. R. Lemieux, Rouville; Edmond Proulx, Prescott, and E. Fortier, Lotbiniere.

Ottawa, March 28—The shell debate ended in a miserable fiasco this evening. F. B. Carvell had intended to speak a second time to try to cover up the mistakes he had made on the first occasion of his appearance in support of the resolution calling for an inquiry into the operations of the shell committee moved by Sir Wilfred Laurier, but under the rules he could not speak a second time. He therefore handed over his papers to G. W. Kye, of Richmond, who did his best to aid his New Brunswick lieutenant, but the fact is, as Sir Thomas White pointed out, Mr. Carvell in order to bolster up a case against the shell committee, made a series of misrepresentations, and Mr. Kye could only support fundamentally false statements by adding to them. "The case," said Sir Thomas, "is a total wreck."

Ottawa, March 30—Sir Robert Borden will not tolerate the suspicion of wrongdoing in connection with war contracts, or any other contracts. Earlier in the session he declared that he would not grant an inquiry into contracts which were the sole business of the British government, although made by the shell committee, but if a member of parliament in his place in the House stood up and gave definite instances of what he believed to be wrongdoing, there would be a full and complete investigation. Hon. Wm. Pugsley made a bluff at making a charge. The performance of all the duties associated with the making of charges, but he left out the vital part, he made no charge. He intended spectacular move was laughed out of court. However, two evenings ago G. W. Kye, of Richmond, N. S., gave the House a list of profits that Col. J. Wesley Allison and some American munitions manufacturers are alleged to have made on contracts for fuses. As he named individuals the Premier at once decided that an investigation would be held. He named two of the most prominent jurists in Canada, Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada, and he asked Sir Wilfred Laurier to name a third. This is a remarkable example of fairness, and one which was never exhibited by Sir Wilfred when he was prime minister himself. In fact he never allowed an inquiry at all. In the case of rake-offs in connection with South African war contracts—one of which involved F. B. Carvell, and was aired in the House by Hon. Martin Burrell some weeks ago—he refused to have the matter considered at all until the war was over. He has altered his opinions nowadays. However, it is worth noting that Judge Duff, one of the Royal Commissioners' was at one time a Liberal organizer in Manitoba. A search through all the appointments of Sir Wilfred Laurier to

find one Conservative would be in vain. But the remarkable fairness of the Premier met with no decent response on the part of the leader of the opposition. He actually stated that the proposed Royal Commission would not be acceptable to the opposition. He did not remark that the prime minister had acted upon his own initiative, that he had called for authority to hold the inquiry, and although he has not yet received a reply from Lloyd George, he had actually asked the judges mentioned if they would be prepared to act, and they had acquiesced. The action of Sir Wilfred in demanding a parliamentary inquiry, in order that the unseemly conduct that characterizes such inquiries should be made possible is a serious mistake with which many of his own followers have no sympathy. The calibre of the judges appointed is a guarantee that the inquiry will be dignified and searching, while the interests of Canada and her allies will be conserved. General Hughes will return to Canada to shed whatever light upon the contracts mentioned by Mr. Kye he can. He has called that he will sail by the first boat. His work will have to stand, although it is of the utmost importance in this period of war.

Ottawa, March 31—General Sir Sam Hughes is expected to arrive in New York on Sunday week from England. Sir Alexander Bertram will probably meet him on his arrival, and there is considerable interest manifested as to whether he will also be met by Col. John Wesley Allison, who is the individual mostly wanted in connection with the war munitions charges which were made in parliament. General Hughes will be expected to produce Allison before the commission of inquiry. For weeks, the public accounts committee has been endeavoring to locate him. He is popularly supposed to be in New York, but nothing definite regarding his whereabouts has been made public.

The family left Maffisburg for the South several months ago, and the house has been closed. Allison lived for a number of years in New York, where he went as a lad. His name, before he crossed the border was Isaac Allison. He returned about twelve years ago and made his home in Morrisburg, but he himself was for the most part in New York. He kept his business strictly to himself and, generally speaking, has been a man of mystery. The statement in despatches that J. V. Younkun of New York was unacquainted with Allison, is regarded as extraordinary in view of the fact that there will not be the slightest difficulty in establishing their connection and acquaintance. Gen. Hughes will be expected to produce Allison and Younkun for the commission.

Paris, April 4—A powerful German attack against the first lines of the French south of Douaumont was repulsed today and the Germans were driven back in the direction of Chaufour Wood, which lies to the northwest. French artillery concentrated their fire on the retreating Germans, and according to a statement to-night succeeded in inflicting considerable losses.

LENTEEN SERMON—The fourth sermon of the special Lenten course in the Cathedral, was preached on last Sunday evening by Rev. A. McAulay. His theme was "Penance" and his text was from the 11th chapter of the Prophet Joel, 12th and 13th verses: "Now therefore saith the Lord: Be converted to me with all your heart, in fasting and in weeping, and in mourning. And rend your hearts and not your garments, and turn to the Lord your God for he is gracious and merciful, patient and rich in mercy, and ready to repent of the evil." The Rev. preacher pointed out, in the first place, that there has been no time, in the history of the human race when penance was not needed. In the Christian church, however, certain seasons are specially set apart for penance. In consequence of the solemn observance and ceremonies of these times they are specially adapted for penitential works. The holy season of Lent, through which we are now passing, was one of these penitential seasons. There was no Christian, he assumed, who could truthfully say he had not sinned or, at some time or another, offended Almighty God. This being admitted there is so one who does not need penance. Now is the acceptable time; now is the day of salvation. Now is the time to regain God's friendship by works of condign penance. Penance, said the Rev. preacher, is a moral virtue, bringing about the avowal of sin and sorrow therefor. He instanced the contrition and penance of King David, as evidence of the antiquity and effect of penance. Through out the old Testament there were examples of the preaching and practicing of penance. The Patriarchs and Prophets, David, Jones and numerous others bore ample testimony to this. He remained for our Lord and Redeemer to elevate penance to the dignity of a Sacrament. The Rev. Preacher pointed out how

Progress of the War.

London, March 29—The official communications have revealed the fact that the British armies have taken over a length of the line previously held by the French," says Reuters correspondent at the British headquarters in France. "I am permitted to make reference to it. The new dispositions were carried out with great success and secrecy, and the result of them has been the release of large French forces who were manifestly of great value in another area. At present the British are probably holding something like one-fourth of the entire length of the western front, extending in an unbroken line from the Yser to the Somme."

London, March 30—Fighting is still going on between the British and Germans along the British end of the French line, particularly near St. Eloi, where bomb throwers have succeeded in reaching a portion of a mine crater held by the British. Near Boesinghe the British put down an attempted attack by the Germans.

Paris, March 31—The Germans, in a force attack on French positions northeast of Hill 295, in the Le Mort Homme region, some three miles east of Malancourt, gained a footing in some of

the French first line trenches but were immediately driven out in a vigorous counter-attack, according to the French official communication issued this evening. The Germans have made no attempt to debouch from Malancourt, which they hold. The official communication says: "To the south of the Somme the enemy, after artillery preparations attempted a series of small attacks in force against our small command in the region of Dompiere. All their attempts failed."

Bulletin—Paris, March 31—The hospital ship Portugal has been sunk in the Black Sea by a German torpedo boat or submarine, with a large number of wounded aboard, according to an announcement of the official press bureau tonight. It is said that the Portugal had Red Cross signs conspicuously were displayed. The Portugal was owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles and had been placed at the disposal of the Russian government. The Portugal was 444 feet long, and had a gross tonnage of 5,553 tons.

London, March 31—Five Zeppelin airships raided the eastern counties of England last night, according to an official announcement just issued. Thus far it has been ascertained that about ninety bombs were dropped by the invaders. An official statement regarding the raid says: "An air raid took place last night over the eastern counties in which five Zeppelins are believed to have taken part. All the raiders crossed the coast at different places and times, and steered different courses. At present about ninety bombs are reported to have been dropped in various localities in the eastern counties, but the results are not known. It is further reported that hostile aircraft visited the northwest coast, but no details have yet been received."

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The Stanley brought over on Sunday about one thousand bags of mail which accumulated at Picton during the tie up, and about a hundred passengers, who had been arriving from day to day while the boats were in the loo.

The winter steamers released themselves from the ice pack on Saturday; and both got into Georgetown on Sunday and the Car Ferry reached Charlottetown Monday. Since then they have been making their usual daily crossings.

In Montreal on Friday night last the Canadians defeated the Portland, Oregon, team in the final game for the Stanley Cup and the hockey championship of the world, winning by a score of 2 to 1. Each team had two goals to its credit previous to that contest, hence there was great interest in the outcome of this deciding game. The game was hard and fast throughout.

A rather serious and possibly fatal accident occurred Monday afternoon at Georgetown about 4 o'clock. While several young lads, including Albert Morrison, grandson of Mr. Peter Morrison, and Willie Fitzgerald, were out in the woods, about a mile from home, Morrison was shot in the back by the accidental discharge of a 22 calibre rifle in the hands of young Fitzgerald. The boys were shooting at a mark. Fitzgerald let the rifle fall and in picking it up the weapon discharged, the bullet striking Morrison, who was about 40 yards away, in the back, and going out through his stomach.

Saint Paul and all the Apostles preached penance. "Unless you do penance you shall all likewise perish," said the great Apostle of the Gentiles. The avowal of sin and the purpose of amendment, constitute important elements in the Sacrament of Penance. With this we have the sanctification of the precious Body and Blood, the ratification of the church and the authorization of our Lord, making up the virtue of penance. The Rev. preacher here gave the brief definition of penance as found in the catechism: "A Sacrament by which sins are forgiven that are committed after baptism." In the Sacrament of penance sins are forgiven, because our Lord has said so, and He always keeps His promise. He cannot deceive nor be deceived. After developing at length the nature and effects of the Sacrament of penance the Rev. preacher exhorted his hearers to avail themselves of the advantages of this Sacrament while they yet have time, and thus prepare for a happy eternity in Heaven.

Local And Other Items.

There were three funerals at St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday.

In consequence of the wretched condition of the roads the attendance at the market yesterday was not very large. Prices were well sustained.

Chas. A. S. Percival, British Consul General died in Philadelphia on Sunday, aged 45. He was one of the youngest Consul Generals in the British service.

A Copenhagen despatch to the London Chronicle says that travellers report the Germans at last facing a threatening famine. March saw a great change for the worse.

The Shackleton Antarctic ship Aurora has arrived at Dunedin New Zealand. It is believed on board that Shackleton has succeeded in making his trip across the Pole according to the schedule.

Mayor Martin, M. P. of Montreal was re-elected on Monday by almost ten thousand majority over his nearest opponent and by more than sixteen thousand over the third candidate running.

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Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. McLean & McKinnon

DIED.

FEEHAN—At French Village, Feb. 27th, 1916, Mrs. James Feehan, in the 73rd year of her age. She leaves to mourn a sorrowing husband, two sons and three daughters, Mrs. McIntyre, Catherine, Patrick, all of South Boston, and James at home. R. I. P.

WAKEFIELD—At her late residence, 83 Bird Street, Dorchester, Mass., on March 21st, Margaret, widow of Joseph Wakefield. The deceased lady was formerly a resident of Charlottetown.

FARQUHARSON—At Bunbury, on Friday, March 31st, Rogers Farquharson, aged 43.

McDONALD—In Cambridge, Mass., March 23rd, Bernard, husband of Mary A. McDonald.

SHERLOCK—In Roxbury, Mass., March 23rd, William A. Sherlock, aged 86 years.

McKENNA—At Dover, New Hampshire, on March 28th, Miss Edith McKenna, daughter of James McKenna, Johnson's River. R. I. P.

BRYENTON—At Baltic, March 25, Mrs. Andrew Bryenton in her 76th year.

GIDDINGS—At High Bank, P. E. I., March 19th of pneumonia. Mrs. Mary Giddings, wife of John Giddings, leaving husband, children and relatives to mourn their loss.

BURKE—In the city Hospital, April 1st, Mrs. J. Burke, aged 60 years. R. I. P.

SWEENEY—In Charlottetown, April 2nd, Jeremiah Sweeney, aged 55 years. R. I. P.

The regular examinations for entrance to the Royal Military College will be held on Monday the 29th May, 1916.

2. This examination is open to all British Subjects between the ages of 16 and 21 years inclusive, unmarried and who have resided, or whose parents have resided in Canada for two years (immediately preceding the date of examination).

3. Application by the parents, or guardian, of any intending candidate to be made in writing to the Secretary, Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont. not later than Saturday the 29th April, 1916, accompanied by—

(a) Birth Certificate in duplicate.

(b) Certificate of good moral character signed by the head of the School or College at which the Candidate has received his education for at least the two preceding years, or by a clergyman of the place of worship attended by the Candidate, and,

(c) Remittance of \$5.00 (five dollars) in favor of the Receiver General.

4. Any further particulars regarding said examination can be obtained from the Secretary, Militia Council, Ottawa, Ontario.

5. Should the number of Candidates not be sufficient to complete the establishment of the Royal Military College, Matriculants in the Faculty of Arts and Science of Chartered Universities will be admitted without examination, if approved of. Such Matriculants should apply to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, forwarding (a) Certificate of Matriculation and number of marks obtained in each subject; and (b) Birth Certificate in duplicate.

EUGENE FISET, Surgeon General, Deputy Minister, Department of Militia & Defence, Ottawa, February 22, 1916.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department. (H. Q. 74-08-1)—93327. March 29, 1916—21

Homeseekers Excursions via Canadian Government Railways to Manitoba and the Canadian North West.

Excursion tickets will be sold every Wednesday until October 25th to Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and numerous other points in the Canadian North West. These tickets will be good for return within two months from date of issue.

Full particulars can be obtained from any ticket agent of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

Holders of these tickets have the privilege of travelling by the new Transcontinental route via Toronto, North Bay and Cochrane, Ont., to Winnipeg.

April 5, 1916—11

The Market Prices.

Butter	.....0.34 to 0.35
Eggs, per doz.	.....0.24 to 0.25
Fowls each	.....0.50 to 0.80
Chickens per pair	.....0.85 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt.)	.....0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small)	.....0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	.....0.08 to 0.09
Mutton per lb.	.....0.08 to 0.09
Pork	.....0.11 to 0.12
Potatoes (bush)	.....0.50 to 0.60
Hay, per 100 lbs.	.....0.75 to 0.80
Black Oats	.....0.50 to 0.52
Hides (per lb.)	.....0.00 to 0.15
Calf Skins	.....0.14 to 0.00
Sheep Pelts	.....0.75 to 0.80
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	.....0.00 to 0.00
Turnips	.....0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb.)	.....0.20 to 0.00
Pressed Hay	.....14.00 to 17.00
Straw	.....0.30 to 0.35
Ducks per pair	.....1.55 to 1.00
Lamb Pelts	.....0.75 to 0.80

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the home land or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to homestead pre-empt) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th

Maritime Express Daily Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

On Sunday, January 9th, the Maritime Express will run daily between Halifax and Montreal leaving Halifax at 3 p. m. Connection will be made at Montreal to and from St. John daily. The Ocean Limited will not leave Halifax Sunday, January 9th, but will leave on the present schedule time 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday thereafter. Its continuance during the winter months will be pleasing news to thousands of travellers to whom the "Ocean" appeals as an express train of excellence in service and comfort in travel.

From Montreal the Maritime Express will leave on its present schedule 8.15 a. m. daily and the Ocean Limited 7.25 p. m. daily except Saturday.

Jan. 12, 1916—21

R. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY.

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

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Newson's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown

P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

1916

For the New Year

We have quite a lot of

NEW GOODS

We include plain and fancy Rings, Wrist Watches—some with luminating dials.

Ladies' Watches in handsome designs.

Young Men's Watches in the popular styles.

Watches for the MEN and boys; also some very fine and close timekeeping ones among them.

Solid Gold and Rollplate Pendants, Necklets, Bracelets, Fobs, Cuff Links, Studs, Brooches, fancy and useful Clocks.

The latest and best in Eyeglasses, Silverware, etc. etc.

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