

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916

VOL. XLV., No. 17

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeLois Bros.

Charlottetown
Water Street, Phone 521.
June 30, 1915-3m

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public Auction in front of the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, on Monday the First day of May, A. D. 1916, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon. All that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the Royalty of Georgetown, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the Northwest by Royalty Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-two, conveyed by Charles Ouse to Benjamin Delory, on the Northeast by Royalty Lot Number One Hundred and eighty-nine and One Hundred and Eighty-five and One Hundred and Sixty-two, on the Southeast by Royalty Lot Number One Hundred and Sixty-one, and on the Southwest by the Broadwell River, containing fourteen acres of land a little more or less, and being and comprising Lots Numbers Two Hundred and Ninety and One Hundred and Eighty-nine in the Royalty of Georgetown aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the North west by Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-nine, on the Northeast by a certain road, on the Southeast by Lot Number One Hundred and Sixty-one, and on the Southwest by Lot Number One Hundred and Sixty-two and Ten, Hundred and Ninety above described, containing eight acres of land a little more or less, and being and comprising Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-five in the Royalty of Georgetown aforesaid.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of September A. D. 1911, and made between Paul Murdoch Marchand, of Brandon, in King's County aforesaid, Lessor, and Marion Marchand of the same place, wife of the said Paul Murdoch Marchand, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, MacDonald and Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown.
DANIEL J. STEWART,
March 29, 1916 -41 Mortgage.

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 the land homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five 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 homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may, after for a purchase of land 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

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
205 KENT STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
Tues & Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily Mon. Wed. Tues. & Thurs.	Fri. & Sat.	Fri. & Sat.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
2.50	1.45	7.00	5.25	11.30	12.10
4.15	2.39	8.13	4.15	10.31	11.03
4.55	3.08	9.00	3.32	10.03	10.19
	3.32	9.45	2.51	9.38	9.45
	3.55	10.20	2.20	9.15	9.15
Dep. Charlottetown Ar.			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.		
Hunters River " "			Hunters River " "		
Emerald Det. " "			Emerald Det. " "		
Kensington " "			Kensington " "		
Summerside Dep.			Summerside Dep.		
Tues. Thurs. and Sat.			Daily Mon. Wed. and Fri.		
4.15	11.30		3.55	12.15	
5.14	1.14		7.54	10.43	
6.07	2.44		7.01	9.25	
6.51	3.57		6.21	8.22	
7.30	5.00		5.45	7.30	
Dep. Summerside Ar.			Dep. Summerside Ar.		
Port Hill " "			Port Hill " "		
O'Leary " "			O'Leary " "		
Alberton " "			Alberton " "		
Tignish Dep.			Tignish Dep.		
Mon. Wed. Thurs. and Sat.			Daily Mon. Wed. and Fri.		
5.00	3.33		8.50	7.50	
5.50	4.25		8.40	7.00	
Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.			Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.		
Cape Traverse Dep.			Cape Traverse Dep.		
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only			Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only		
3.00	3.00		10.30	11.05	
4.55	4.15		9.15	9.35	
5.39	4.54		8.40	8.56	
6.12	5.19		8.17	8.25	
7.45	6.30		7.00	7.00	
8.55	7.35		5.40	5.40	
Dep. Charlottetown Ar.			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.		
Mt. Stewart " "			Mt. Stewart " "		
Morell " "			Morell " "		
St. Peter's " "			St. Peter's " "		
Souris Dep.			Souris Dep.		
Ar. Elmira Dep.			Ar. Elmira Dep.		
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only			Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only		
3.10	3.10		9.45	10.00	
4.57	4.25		8.31	8.23	
7.00	5.55		7.00	6.50	
Dep. Charlottetown Ar.			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.		
Vernon River " "			Vernon River " "		
Murray Harbor Dep.			Murray Harbor Dep.		

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 Monton 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" appears 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—

JOB WORK!

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

VOL-PEEK
MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS
MENDS Tin - Copper - Brass - Aluminium Enamelware - Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend
PRICE 15¢ PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1/4¢ per mend. Mends Granite ware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it.

What has been needed is a mender like "VOL-PEEK" that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

"VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still put, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post-Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps

R. F. Maddigan & Co.
Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
McDonald Bros. Building
Georgetown
July 28th 1912.—[4]

Morson & Duffy
Barristers and Attorneys
Brown's Block, Charlottetown
P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN.

CONSTIPATION

is Productive Of More Ill Health Than Anything Else.

If the truth was only known you would find that over one half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition, and the sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active you may rest assured that headache, jaundice, heartburn, piles, floating specks before the eyes, a feeling as if you were going to faint, or a smart in the stomach will follow the wrong action of this one of the most important organs of the body.

Keep the liver active and working properly by the use of Milburn's Laxative Pills.

Miss Rose Babineau, Amherst, N.S., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies, which did me no good whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxative Pills. I have found them most beneficial, for they are indeed a splendid pill. I can heartily recommend them to all who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxative Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for \$1.50, or 6 boxes for \$3.00, mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Into a smart "gentleman's outfit" strolled a Scotsman.

"I want a necktie," he informed the suave assistant.

The latter at once produced a box of eye twisters, which he introduced with the remark:

"Here are some ties that are very much worn, sir."

"Och, away, man!" restarted the son of Scotia, offended. "I dinna want yin that's verra much worn-in! I hae plenty o' them at home!"

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

The Lady—"Come back, boy, but ice isn't safe."
Boy on Bank—"That ain't air, missis. I bet him a nickel he'd fall in."

BEWARE OF WORMS!

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

The parish priest, La L preached a fine sermon on married life and its beauties. Two old Irish-women were heard coming out of church commenting on the address.

"Tis a fine sermon his reverence gave us," said one to the other.

"It is, indeed," was the quick reply, "and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does."

There is nothing harsh about Laxa-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Biliousness. Spells without gripping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

"Hey," called the carpenter to his apprentice, "didn't I tell you to notice when the glue boiled over?"

"Yes," answered the boy, "it was just a quarter past ten!"—Calumet News.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Relieve The Kidneys and Bladder Like Ordinary Medicines Do The Bowels.

When the kidneys get out of order the back is sure to become affected, and dull pains, sharp pains, quick twinges all point to the fact that the kidneys need attention.

Plasters and liniments will not cure the kidneys, for they cannot get to the seat of the trouble, but Doan's Kidney Pills do, and cure the kidneys quickly and permanently.

Mrs. Lizzy Manson, Plympton, N.S., writes: "I am sending this testimonial telling you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me. For years I had suffered so with my kidneys I could hardly do my housework. I used several kinds of pills, but none of them seemed to be doing me any good. At last I was advised to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. When I had taken the first box I found relief. I have used five boxes, and to-day I feel like a new woman. I cannot recommend them too highly."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.50, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

The Holy Ghost

We read in the Acts of the Apostles that St. Paul, on his arrival at Ephesus, asked his disciples there whether they had received the Holy Ghost since their conversion. Surprised and confused at such a question, they had to acknowledge that they had not even heard whether there was a Holy Ghost. It is difficult to conceive Catholics at the present day wholly ignorant of the existence of this Divine Spirit, but their knowledge is often confused and sometimes inaccurate. Let us therefore see first, what the Holy Ghost is in Himself, and secondly what the Holy Ghost is in respect to our souls.

The Catechism tells us that the Holy Ghost is God, the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity, consubstantial with the Father and the Son. These three Divine Persons constitute one God, and all acts of Omnipotence are the acts of that one God. Nevertheless, in our imperfect way of thinking about God and His attributes we usually assign distinct offices to each of the three Divine Persons. Thus we generally consider God the Father as Creator, God the Son as Redeemer, and God the Holy Ghost as the Sanctifier of our souls.

For us the Holy Ghost is a Spirit of Truth, because He teaches us all truth by replenishing our souls with His Divine light; a Spirit of Holiness, because He destroys all that is impure and carnal in our hearts; and a Spirit of Fortitude, because He fills our souls with grace and courage.

Firstly, then, the Holy Ghost is a Spirit of Truth, for there are some things which flesh and blood reveal not, things from which our nature recoils; humiliating, mortifying, inconvenient truths. The spirit of the world considers it folly to deny ourselves and carry our cross to mortify our passions, to love our enemies and pardon injuries; it scoffs at religious poverty and love of persecutions. Yet all these are things the true knowledge of which comes only from the Spirit of God. Take, for instance, the case of the Apostles. For three years they were in close-contact with our Saviour and heard His heavenly doctrine from His own Divine lips. Yet in spite of all this they were filled with the spirit of the world; they were disgusted at Christ's humility and scandalized at His cross. On one occasion when our Lord addressed a discourse to them on the necessity of sufferings, the advantage of poverty, the happiness of persecutions, etc., the Scripture tells us, "they understood nothing of these things, and this saying was hidden from them." But when they received the gift of Pentecost their eyes were opened, and then they understood what before appeared so contradictory and incredible. The riches of this earth were no longer accounted a good, whereas they considered it a beatitude to be poor in all things, like their Divine Master. They no longer considered persecutions an evil, but were rather filled with joy to have been deemed worthy of suffering something for Christ's sake.

As well as being a Spirit of Truth, the Holy Ghost is also a Spirit of Holiness. Before the descent of the Holy Ghost on the Apostles, they were still weak men—ambitious, jealous, selfish; but no sooner had they received the Divine Spirit than they became immediately disengaged from everything worldly. Not only did they become holy, but they were transformed into men of the highest sanctity, men wholly absorbed in God and regardless of themselves.

The Church teaches us that by the Sacraments of the New Law we can all receive the grace of the Holy Ghost. By virtue of the promises of our Saviour, the same Holy Spirit that descended visibly on the Apostles still descends on us with the same effects of conversion and sanctification when He finds our souls duly prepared. Unfortunately we

place obstacles in the way and thus deprive our souls of this precious gift. To say nothing of habitual mortal sin, many habitually commit deliberate venial sins and thereby partially close the doors of their heart to all holy inspirations. The spirit of the world and the love of sensuality most of all prevents this Spirit of Holiness from coming into souls. So long as men live carnal lives, they have within them the greatest hindrance to receiving the grace of the Holy Ghost.

Lastly, the Holy Ghost is a Spirit of Fortitude, because He fills our souls with courage and strength to surmount all difficulties and temptations. Scarcely the Apostles filled with the Holy Ghost than they began to preach Christ and Christ crucified, with a fearlessness that astonished the world. Persecutions, crosses, death itself were to them trifles when compared with preaching the doctrines of the cross. Poor fishermen as they were, destitute of education, they proposed to reform mankind with no arms except the Spirit of Truth, of Holiness, and of Fortitude, which they received at Pentecost. And yet they conquered the world. The most barbarous, the most refined, kings and subjects, rich and poor, submitted to them and were themselves infused with this Holy Spirit. In us this Spirit of Fortitude should manifest itself by love, fervor and courage. At times we may have to confess Christ publicly and suffer a little for His sake. Like true disciples we should not be ashamed of the Gospel; we should not give way to human respect when the cause of God is in question; rather we should be glad, or at least willing, to suffer something for our Saviour. But for all this we require the grace of the Spirit of God to fortify us, and this grace will assuredly be granted if only we pray earnestly for it. "Ask and you shall receive."

Satisfaction For Sin.

Penance not only includes contrition and confession, but also satisfaction. Besides being our own accusers, we also have to execute judgment on ourselves by making satisfaction for sin. The catechism says that satisfaction is "the doing of the penance given us by the priest." It means the payment of what is due in reparation to God for sin. Penitents not having the desire to make satisfaction for sin could not receive absolution. Satisfaction has always been required by the justice of God. "I feared, knowing that Thou didst not suffer the offender." (Job ix, 28.) We are told that the prodigal was willing to serve in his father's house as one of the servants, and the debtor said: "I will pay thee all."

According to the present dispensation of the Church, the penance given is generally some prayer or act imposed, rather as a sign of the willingness to accept the penance, than as the penance itself. Religion is linked to the idea of responsibility—responsibility to God for our deeds. "He that cometh to God must believe that He is, and is a rewarder to them that seek him." (Heb. xi, 6.)

In the very beginning, man received a warning concerning the necessity of satisfaction. This is evident from the words God addressed to Cain when he was tempted to commit his crime: "Why art thou angry, and why hast thy countenance fallen? If thou do well shalt thou not receive, but if ill, shall not sin forthwith be present at the door?" (Gen. iv, 6.)

"Present at the door?" Think of the consequence of our sins as waiting for us, following our footsteps, not to be dodged, or put off, unless they are in some way fully satisfied.

We know that God is a judge—a just judge—and will render to all according to their works, and we are told by St. Paul, who wrote to the Galatians, vi, 7: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked. For what things a man

shall sow, those also shall he reap. For he that soweth in his flesh, of the flesh also shall reap corruption. But he that soweth in the spirit, of the spirit shall reap life everlasting." And again: "The wages of sin is death."

We should frequently dwell on these solemn warnings, that we may not lose sight of our responsibilities. We are naturally inclined to put our sins out of our sight as soon as possible, and to deceive ourselves in thinking that as we have forgotten them, we shall no longer be held accountable for them. But they are present at the door! We can no more escape them than we can our shadow. Our Lord constantly compares sin to debt which we owe to God. "One was bought to him who owed him 10,000 talents." (St. Matt. xvii, 22.) And then again: "A certain creditor had two debtors, one owed him 500 pence, and the other 50." (St. Luke vii, 41.) In the Lord's prayer we are taught constantly to repeat, "Forgive us our debts—our trespasses—as we forgive those who trespass against us."

In the world, men and society pursue debtors, and in various ways make them mindful of their obligations. Since this is expected, why should we not realize that the God of eternal justice will seek satisfaction from those indebted to Him. Even friends are required to pay their debts. When Moses and David sinned, though they both were high in God's favor, they had to pay the penalty of their transgressions and make satisfaction for their sins. God is not a respecter of persons. If we do not render satisfaction here to God for sins committed, we must remember that there is a prison in the next world, out of which no man can go, until he has paid the last farthing.

Saint Sabas the Goth.

Sabas was of Gothic birth and a Christian from his youth. He was poor in the world's goods, but rich in virtue, and he proved his fidelity there several times, under the persecution of Athanasius, a prince of the Goths. On the first of these occasions he induced many Christians to confess the faith openly, instead of pretending to eat things offered to idols, and thus outwitting the persecutors. On another, when the inhabitants of a village where he was aware they had no Christian among them, he said, "Let no man swear for me; I am a Christian." The persecutors spared his life, but the third time God Himself invited him to martyrdom.

In 372 when he was thirty-eight years of age, he was going to celebrate the Easter feast at a distance, when an apparition of the way bade him return and keep the festival at home. He obeyed, and one night, a little after Easter, he was taken by the officers of the heathen prince. He was dragged naked over thorns, and after many other torments sentenced to die by drowning in a tributary of the Danube. He stood on the river-bank with the guards, and they were inclined to let him go; but God did not withhold the crown to which He had called him. "Make haste," said the Saint; "I see what you cannot see—a band waiting for me on the other shore ready to receive me into glory."

The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church, because in the early ages the Christians studied the lives of the martyrs, celebrated themselves by their example to a like fidelity. The great Saint Basil besought a friend of his to send him relics of the Gothic martyrs. His wish was gratified. He received the relics of Saint Sabas for his own church in Cappadocia, and at the same time the Catholics there received a letter from their brethren among the Goths, inviting them to rejoice in the new glory of the Church, and celebrate Mass on the feast of Saint Sabas. Saint Basil received the relics with unspeakable joy, thanking God Who waters the Church with the blood of martyrs, and encourages those who remain by the example of those who have gone before.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY APRIL 26, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

The Legislative Session.

At the sittings of the House on Monday 17th inst. Premier Mathieson tabled all the reports, correspondence and telegrams in connection with the army cats, concerning which the Opposition had spread so much misrepresentation and falsehood. He gave a history of the whole question from the day the matter was first taken up at a meeting of the most representative people of the Province, held in the Legislative Council Chamber. He submitted reports of the different committee meetings held from time to time, and showed that Opposition members appointed on this general committee, had failed to attend the meetings although properly and regularly notified. He laid on the table the report of the committee in charge of the shipping of the cats, Messrs. Aitken, Rattenbury and Lyons. This report gave emphatic contradiction to the damaging reports which had been circulated by the Opposition as to wastage, etc. The information contained in the representations and reports presented by the Premier completely falsified all the misleading stories circulated by the Opposition.

The House met at 11 o'clock on Tuesday. After the usual routine, the budget debate was resumed. Mr. Bell, Leader of the Opposition continuing the speech he had commenced on the previous Friday.

After Mr. Bell concluded his speech, Hon. Mr. Dalton, took up the debate on the Government side. After discussing the finances of the Provinces at some length and showing up the untenable and misleading propaganda adopted by the Opposition, he presented the financial statement in connection with the Provincial Sanatorium, the gift of Mr. Dalton to the Province. From this it appears that already Mr. Dalton's contribution to this great work amounts to almost \$60,000.

In the afternoon the House resumed at 3.40. The budget debate was resumed by Mr. A. P. Prowse. He expressed the view that any unprejudiced person could not fail to conclude that our financial condition was better than it had been for twenty-five years. He compared the respective financing of the late Liberal Government and the present administration. He alluded to the large debt rolled up by the Liberals during their term in office. The present Government had not been long in office when our annual subsidy from Ottawa had been increased, through their efforts, to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. The present Government, each year, presented to the public a plain statement of our finances by an external auditor. In all the departments of our public service the present administration made important improvements. He showed up the scandalous actions of the Liberals while in power, including the perversion and ruination of Pineau, the disfranchising of the Dominion officials and many others equally reprehensible and scandalous actions. He thought the present Conservative Government had fulfilled their pledges and deserve the confidence of the people. After further references to the mismanagement and maladministration of the late Liberal Government and showing the progressive manner of administration followed by the Government led by Premier

Mathieson, he concluded an excellent speech.

Mr. A. E. McLean followed the budget debate of the Opposition side.

At the conclusion of Mr. McLean's remarks, Mr. J. J. Johnston followed on the Opposition side. He expressed the opinion that the Leader of the Opposition was the ablest and most brilliant parliamentary leader this Province has ever had and said the Leader of the Government had not lived up to his pre-election promises. In this connection he quoted from the platform issued by the Hon. Mr. Mathieson in 1908, and contended the political doctrine therein set forth had not been implemented by the Premier. He continued his speech after recess in the evening and concluded at 9.35.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault continued the debate on the Government side. He pointed out that if we were to take from the speech of the Leader of the Opposition the statement that there was a deficit last year, there was nothing else in it, which we have not heard over and over again, on every occasion the Leader of the Opposition has spoken within the last twelve months. It was simply a relapse of a stereotyped harrangue. He showed up the inconsistency and insincerity of Mr. Bell regarding the report of the external auditor. In 1891 Mr. Bell approved the orders given to the external auditor by Mr. Peter's. In 1911 Premier Mathieson issued identical instructions to the external auditors appointed by him. But now Mr. Bell takes exception to everything in connection with the external auditors of this day. He gave an exhaustive review of the operations of the present Government, as compared with the late Liberal Government. For the large amounts spent in public works for instance. In four years for the present Government he said had done more in this connection than the late Liberal Government had done in twenty years. He said it was surprising to hear the Opposition refer to education. They had made such a huge muddle of this question that they certainly ought to be the last to make any reference to the subject. He said Mr. Bell in his own estimation was not only a financial critic, but also an apostle of temperance. Mr. Bell he said, posed as the greatest temperance leader in this Province. Mr. Arsenault concluded his speech a few minutes after 10 o'clock.

Mr. George E. Hughes was the next speaker on the Opposition side. Mr. Hughes while discussing the hay question uttered words that were regarded by the Premier as seditious and on motion of the Premier were taken down by the clerk. On motion of the Premier the House then adjourned.

It was 12 o'clock before the doors were opened to the public Wednesday, the time of the members having been occupied with closed doors, considering the case of Mr. Hughes whose words had been taken down on the previous evening.

After the usual routine, Mr. Hughes continued his speech. He had not finished when the House took recess at 1 o'clock, and continued in the afternoon.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon took up the debate on the Government side, after Mr. Hughes and spoke up to 6 o'clock. When the House reassembled after recess, at 8.30, Hon. Mr. McKinnon continued his speech. He severely castigated the Opposition for their misrepresentations and falsehoods regarding all the operations of the Government. Dealing with the department of agriculture he pointed out that the attitude of

the Opposition against the lecturers and other instructors attached to the department is preposterous in the highest degree. Dealing with the question of wool he showed how great was the improvement effected in the marketing of this product by the Government, through the department of agriculture. He pointed out the inauguration of new industries likely to result from the instructions of the professors attached to the department of agriculture. He mercilessly scoured these members of the temperance alliance, who have made themselves so obnoxious by their hypocritical interference against the Government, under the cloak of temperance advocacy. He scathingly referred to the carrying about of bundles of road orders by grip supervisions in their day, indiscriminately dealing them out where they wished and to whom they wished. Mr. McKinnon finished speaking at 9.40.

Mr. Benjamin Gallant continued the debate on the Opposition side.

Hon. H. D. McEwen took up the speaking on the Government side. He said the last three weeks had been spent by the Opposition chewing hay and oats. The Opposition had a duty of criticism to perform; but he did not think misrepresentation and mud slinging specially constituted their business. He did not wonder at the Opposition misrepresenting the deficit on last year's transactions. They were used to deficits; they never had a surplus, they did not know what that meant. Anyone who studied the public accounts, could easily understand the amount of the deficit. The report of the external auditor showed the debt of the Province on Dec. 31, 1915 was \$1,088,000. That is only in round figures, an addition of \$16,000 to the \$1,072,000 left to us by the Liberals, and admitted by the Leader of the Opposition. That is an average of only about \$4,000 a year for the four years the present Government have been in power. He pointed out that this was ten times better than the financial operations of the Liberals who had an average annual deficit of \$45,000. He now reviewed the conduct of the Liberals regarding the gerrymander, the disfranchising of the Dominion officials, etc. He cited the tender of \$1,600 accepted for Morell Bridge by the Grit Government, while the bridge cost over \$3,000. The present Morell bridge was built by the Grits by days work, on the eve of an election and cost over \$7,000. Referring to the hay question he said the net profit made by Mr. Aitken had for handling the army hay was only 29 cents per ton. Regarding the salary of the Premier he expressed the opinion that a cheap man was not desirable at any price. He thought days works was better on public works than contracts. Liberal Governments, he said, wherever found have deficits. He concluded his speech at 11.30. After some remarks by Mr. Howatt, Mr. Speaker put the question and the motion to go into committee of supply carried, at five minutes after twelve.

The House went into committee of supply with Mr. A. P. Prowse in the chair. After passing several of the resolutions the committee rose and reported progress. The House then adjourned at 3.40 Thursday morning.

The House met at 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon. After the usual routine, several private bills were advanced a stage. The House then adjourned at 12 o'clock to Tuesday 24th.

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. Maddigan.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, April 17.—That the Canadian government has no objection whatever to an inquiry into the whole scope of 'Shell Committee' affairs provided, the imperial authorities think an investigation desirable, is the message which is being forwarded to London, according to a statement made by Sir Robert Borden in this house today. Sir Robert announced early in the day's sitting that Sir Sam Hughes had returned to Ottawa and proposed to make a statement to the house tomorrow. He also laid upon the table an order-in-council, approved by the Governor-General on April 15, and arising out of a promise made by the Prime Minister during the debate upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion calling for the appointment of a parliamentary committee to investigate the operation of the Shell Committee. In his speech in that debate Sir Robert said the government would be prepared to direct the attention of the British government to allegations made by members of the opposition in regard to the Shell Committee and would inform the British authorities of its readiness to co-operate in any investigation which might be thought desirable. The order-in-council provides for the transmission to the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the Hansard report for the debate on the Laurier resolution and of a copy of the issue of a royal commission to Sir William Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, and Mr. Justice L. P. Duff, of the Supreme Court. The order approved on Saturday last also conveys to the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the government of Canada is ready to assist in any inquiry into the transactions to which reference was made in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's motion and that "so far as the government of Canada is concerned there is no objection whatever to the fullest investigation that may be thought desirable at any time."

Ottawa, April 18.—Today will be notable in the records of parliament. Amid the scene of unusual excitement, galleries crowded to excess, hundreds unable to gain admission to the building, and members and everyone expectant, General Sir Sam Hughes faced his accusers. Previous events had been sensational; the Minister of Militia, after being assured by the leader of the opposition and the chief of his henchmen that they knew of nothing of importance to be brought up in the House that would affect him or his course of conduct as minister, and that they knew of absolutely nothing that would make his presence necessary in parliament the General left for the scene of battle in Europe, where the Canadian "boys" as he loves to describe them, were calling for him, and where his presence would relieve to a large extent some of the grave responsibilities of the overburdened war office. He was scarcely there when a small knot of political gunmen, with G. W. Kyle of Richmond as their marksman, opened fire on the absent minister. A plausible story was concocted charging nothing, but making statements regarding munitions contracts in the United States serious enough to render it necessary for the government, in the interests of the good name of Canada, to reconsider its decision not to allow a fishing expedition into the operations of the shell committee during the progress of the war. The object of the attack was to besmirch the name of General Hughes, to make political capital while he was away. What cared they that the name of Canada would suffer meanwhile in the eyes of the nations of the world, that the Dominion would stand forth amongst the Allies as a partner whose Minister of Militia even was aiding and abetting and perhaps also participating in the scramble to make undue profits and rake-offs out of the blood and sacrifice of his fellow Canadians? When Mr. Kyle made his allegations and insinuations upon the floor of parliament the Premier announced that, despite his previous declaration that there would be no enquiry, there would be a Royal Commission of enquiry. General Hughes was called for. He left the work that he had been sent to do. His great services

were denied the Empire and the Allies at this most necessary and crucial period, and he returned to Canada.

Today he gave the lie direct to the allegations—for it must be remembered that there were no charges laid—and he announced that for the time being he would step down from the office of the Minister of Militia while the enquiry was in progress, and that the Prime Minister would administer the affairs of the department until his return. In other words, the country will lose the services of General Hughes while he is compelled to busy himself during the heat and burden of the day saving his own good name, and what is far more important, saving the good name of his native land. The noble work that General Hughes has done for the cause of liberty has been cut short just when he is needed most by the irresponsible, statements in the Commons of a member from Nova Scotia, whose services in Canada's cause have yet to be mentioned. The effect of the statement of the General was immediate. It is perfectly true that even on his own side there had been those who doubted whether he would be able to clear himself completely from the imputations cast upon him, but these doubts were completely dispelled. Not a man upon the right of the Speaker, and very few on the left but showed they were convinced of the absolute innocence of General Hughes, and were glad. But the statement did far more. It showed that the Minister of Militia had acted in the best interests of Canada and the Allies, that no man could have done more than he did and the prompt action he took has done much to aid the allied cause. The first man to congratulate him was Dr. Michael Clarke, the Liberal member for Red Deer.

Ottawa, April 21.—The special committee of parliament appointed by the government to consider plans for the new parliament buildings has made its decision, it is announced. The committee has decided to follow the general plans as drafted by Architects Pearson and Marchand of Toronto and Montreal with some minor changes. The contracts will be let almost immediately and will be for something like \$1,500,000. The plans as approved call for commons and senate chambers situated at the extreme west and east ends of the new building respectively. There will be a long corridor leading from the main entrance to the library which will be made a species of hall of fame for Canada's great statesman. Through rearrangement of the interior nearly forty per cent. more space than afforded by the old buildings will be available. The principal exterior change will be in the rear of the structure which will be made of a uniform height. Men are still at work removing the debris and patching up the ruins of the old building.

Progress of the War.

London, April 20.—The British official statement on the campaign in France and Belgium, issued tonight, reports quite heavy fighting around Ypres. The Germans succeeded in penetrating the British line, capturing two craters and one trench. At other points they were repulsed. The statement reads as follows: "Last night the enemy, after a heavy bombardment, attacked our line about Ypres at four points—St. Eloi, the Bluff, Wielij, and on the Ypres-Langemark road. "His infantry penetrated our line, but was ejected everywhere except at St. Eloi, where he captured two craters, and on the Ypres-Langemark road, where he retains one trench. "Near Mametz a hostile raid failed to reach our trenches. "There has been some mining activity today about the quarry and south of Givenchy-en-Gohelle, in which we had the advantage."

Paris, April 19.—Information was received from reliable sources today to the effect that Emperor William has decorated the commander of the submarine which is said to have torpedoed the Sussex. It is understood Washington has been informed of the development. The award of

(Continued on page 3)

MOORE & McLEOD!

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.
Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towellings, etc., WILL BE Hemmed Free

This will give every housewife a magnificent chance to secure new Household Goods Savingly
For the week commencing today, we will hem free of charge all sheetings and pillow cottons bought of us FOR CASH: Just come in and select your sheeting, tell us how deep hems you like, and we'll deliver the goods hemmed just as you want them, in a few days. We'll hem up all circular pillow cottons for you, making the pillow cases in any length you say, with hems as wide or narrow as you like.
IN BUYING TOWELLINGS, we will hem up dish towels—we will make roller towels—free. All we ask is that you should buy the goods—FOR CASH. We'll do the rest.
ONE WEEK

Men's Hats---By Express

THE NEW ONES THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ASKING FOR ARE HERE NOW. The express companies have been bringing us a great assortment of hats every day lately. These are new English Hats, New Canadian Hats, New American Hats, and a lot of New Italian Hats.
These are greys, greens, blues, browns, in all the new shapes \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.
The "Borsalino" Hat
Here is a hat of pure fur felt, fine and soft finished as silk; all the new shapes, durable, smart, stylish—\$4.00
New Spring Caps
New caps in fancy tweeds and worsteds, pin stripes, greys in plain and fancy stripes and plaids of all colors—85c., \$1.00, and \$1.50.



Stiff Hats in Styles that will suit your face
We offer a fine assortment of hats in stiff—great range of shapes—the kind to suit the short stout man, and the long slim man, the moderate man, and every other man. The shape for YOU is here, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00

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The highest grades in Timothy Seed
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Continued from page 1
a decoration to this command is believed here, would be difficult, and perhaps impossible for Germany to punish his case such a demand were by the American government. The name of the commander, the number of the submarine which, according to the semi-official statement, was possession of the French government, have not been made public. It is learned, however, that was the German submarine which was sunk subsequent to the explosion, and whose point near the scene of the explosion, and whose name, according to the semi-official statement, gave information concerning the name of the commander and the number of submarine reported to be torpedoed the channel steamer. The only previous information concerning the decoration of submarine commander was in form of advice received by Switzerland, which was the effect that two officers received the Order of Crossed Swords. Their names were given, nor were they identified as having been connected with the Sussex affair. The information now received specifically identifies the commander as being responsible for the torpedoing of the Sussex as of those decorated with the Order of Crossed Swords.

Paris, April 21.—The official statement of the war office issued this evening says: "The Argonne at Hill 285 (H. Chevauchee) have been the northern brim of a crater made by the explosion of a mine. "On the left bank the Meuse the enemy has been heavily our new positions at La Mort Homme. The right bank of the Meuse German artillery has shown intense activity from the Meuse Fort Vaux. "In the Woivreux violent cannonade has taken place in the sector between Châtillon and Ronvaux. There was no infantry action. "Our long range guns have shelled the station at Vignoulles-Hattonchateau, to the northeast of St. Mihiel. "To the north Regnevilliers our batteries scattered canyons on the road from Marche to Nonard. "On the remainder of the front nothing important has occurred. "Barrage communication: "Barrage artillery actions have taken place at various points, especially in the region of Dixmude.

Paris, April 21.—The French continued to make progress in the region of Dard Man's Hill on the Verdun front, in the fighting of last night. The war office announcement reports the capture of German trenches and four officers and 150 men. "The Meuse a fierce German attack was repulsed. In the south of Haudremont wood French made gains. The text of the official statement follows: "West of the Meuse the attack undertaken yesterday by our troops in the region of Le Homme (Dead Man's Hill) pressed during the night. In addition, we seized a trench the northern outskirts of Carreux wood and made prisoner four officers and 150 soldiers. "East of the Meuse a violent bombardment of our positions followed at the close of the day by a powerful offensive action the enemy on a two-kilometre front between the Thiauc Farm and the pond of V. The Germans, who had gained foothold in our lines south of Fort Douaumont and north of the pond, were completely thrown back by our counter-attacks during the night. "Two machine guns and a number of prisoners fell into our hands.

Ottawa, April 23.—Despite fighting on the St. Eloi salient participated by the three Ontario battalions, the 21st East York Central and 13th West occurred during the week April 11-18. The Canadian general representative at front in his weekly communication tells of battles under undenied difficult circumstances which the Canadians held ground and in addition took a portion of an enemy trench. Many instances of individual heroism are recounted. The unique follows: Canadian General Headquarters in France London, April 23.—The stru

(Continued from page two)

a decoration to this commander, it is believed here, would make it difficult, and perhaps impossible, for Germany to punish him, in case such a demand were made by the American government.

for position in front of St. Eloi was again the dominant interest on the Canadian front. The still weather of the previous week gave way to high winds, brilliant sunshine to a sky overcast with clouds.

London, April 24—Artillery bombardments alone are taking place on the French and Belgian fronts, the scenes of greatest activity being the region of Le Mort Homme and in Argonne forest with the Germans as aggressors in the former and the French in the latter sector.

Paris, April 21—The official statement of the war office issued this evening says: "The Argonne at Hill 285 (Hauts Chevauchees) we have occupied the northern brim of a crater made by the explosion of a German mine."

Paris, April 21—The French continued to make progress in the region of Dead Man's Hill, on the Verdun front. In the fighting of last night, the war office announcement reports the capture of German trenches and of four officers and 150 men.

Ottawa, April 23—Desperate fighting on the St. Eloi salient, participated by the three Ontario battalions, the 21st Eastern, 19th Central and 19th Western, occurred during the week of April 11-18.

Local and Other Items.

Rev. Pius A. McDonald, Chaplain of the 105th battalion, has quite recovered from his illness. He has donned his military uniform and entered on the active duties of his office.

There was an all night session of the Legislature last night. The House was in committee of supply and considerable obstruction came from the Opposition.

Captain Knowlton, Inspector of Car Ferries, who had been here inaugurating the new Summer Navigation Service between this Province and the Mainland left on return to Moncton on the Northumberland, which started from here at 5 o'clock this morning.

On Sunday last the Car Ferry steamer Prince Edward Island went to the rescue of the schr. Wapita, drifting about in the ice five miles from Cape Egmont, and towed her safely to Summerside harbor.

The Dominion Government have taken over the Summerside service between this Province and the Mainland, so long carried on by the Steam Navigation Company. They have purchased the steamer Northumberland from the Steam Navigation Company.

DIED.

McPHAIL—At St. Catharines on Tuesday, April 19th, 1916, Mrs. Colin McPhail aged 28 years.

JARDINE—At Crown Point, April 19, 1916, William A. Jardine aged 75.

ROBINSON—At Brackley Point on Wednesday 19th April, Hannah, relict of Peter W. Robinson, in the 84th year of her age.

TROWAN—Suddenly in Chelsea, Mass., April 19th, Henry C. Trowan aged 89 years.

MOSSEY—There passed away at 9.30 p. m. April 18th at Bothwell, after an illness of six months, Sarah beloved wife of J. F. Mossey, in the 44th year of her age, R.I.P.

WEBSTER—At the Provincial Infirmary on April 24th, James Webster aged 84, a native of Morell.

CANTWELL—At her home in Souris West on April 19th, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Cantwell at the age of 75 years, R.I.P.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Hides, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

The steamer Empress has been sold by the Steam Navigation Company to the C. P. R.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until 11 a. m. on Friday, the 2nd June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Richmond P. E. Island from the 1st October next.

Please note: containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Richmond and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. I. April 19th, 1916 April 26th, 1916-31.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. Z. BENTLEY.

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You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

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 sizes.

E. W. TAYLOR 142 Richmond Street.

Production and Thrift. To win the war with the decisiveness which will ensure lasting peace, the Empire will require to put forth its full collective power in men and in money.

The Live Stock Breeders Association. STALLION ENROLLMENT. Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually.

MUST-SELL-SALE! AT L. J. REDDIN'S. Ladies' Cloth Coats. About 40 in all to be cleared at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

LIME! We have on hand a quantity of St. John LIME. In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co. Morson & Duffy. All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates. L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street. The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

