

# The Charlotteville Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 15



## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, 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 five years. A homesteader may live on 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.

Fees—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 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

**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

**LIME!**

We have on hand a quantity of

**St. John LIME**

In Barrels and Casks.  
PHONE 111  
**CALYONS & CO**  
April 26, 1916—1f

**JOB WORK**

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

**Check Books**

**Doggers**

**Note Books of Hand**

**Head Letters**

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up.	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. A. M. P. M.	Tues. Thurs. Sun. & Sat. P. M.	Tues. & Sat. A. M. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. A. M. P. M.
6.50 2.20	8.13 3.38	10.20 5.25	9.08 4.15
9.00 4.23	9.40 5.02	8.22 3.22	8.22 3.22
0.20 5.30		7.45 2.51	7.45 2.51
		7.15 2.20	7.15 2.20
P. M. 2.00		A. M. 11.10	
3.33		9.32	
4.53		8.05	
6.00		6.58	
7.00		6.00	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P. M.		Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. A. M.	
4.30 5.20		8.10 7.20	
Tues. Mon. Thurs. Wed. Sat. Frid. P. M. P. M.		Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. A. M. A. M.	
3.10 3.00		11.30 10.40	
4.40 4.45		9.55 9.25	
5.04 5.29		9.09 8.53	
5.29 6.02		8.38 8.30	
6.40 7.35		7.10 7.20	
Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. P. M. P. M.		Daily Ex. Sun. & Sat. A. M. A. M.	
3.10 3.10		10.10 9.45	
4.25 4.55		8.27 8.31	
5.55 7.05		6.30 7.00	

Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.50 a. m. for Souris

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

## Carter's Tested Seeds For 1917

Sold by nearly 200 Reliable Merchants in Prince Edward Island and at our Seed Store, Market Square and Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

**Carter's Seeds are Tested**

At the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, as to growing qualities, purity, etc. We keep on file in our office, reports of the different tests each season, which can be seen when required.

**Clover and Timothy Seed**

Cannot be sold by merchants or farmers unless it grades either No. 1, No. 2 or 3, and must be marked so. We have obtained our stocks from the best seed-growing centres of Ontario of

**Seed Wheat, Clover, Oats, Barley, Vetches, Buckwheat, etc.**

Our stock of Timothy Seed this year is Island-grown and Imported. We have also a supply of choice 1s and grown

**Oats and Wheat**

Which we offer at lowest prices. Our aim in the

**Seed Business**

Has always been to put

**Quality and Value First**

Price is a secondary condition.

**Poor Seed is Dear Seed**

At any price. "BEST BY TEST" is our MOTTO. Don't buy Seed because it is offered at a low price. It is poor Seed, low grade, and you are paying much more than it is worth. Our 37 years experience in the Seed Business enables us to know where and how to get the

**Best Seeds Grown**

**CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.**

P. O. Drawer 38. Phone 70

## CONSTIPATION THE COMMONEST ILL.

Constipation is one of the commonest ills of mankind and one too often allowed to go unlooked after until some serious complication sets in. If the bowels are properly looked after there will be no constipation, jaundice, acid or bilious headaches, heartburn, coated tongue, sour stomach, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will keep the bowels regular and cure all liver ills. Mr. Philip McLeod, Farbot, N.S., writes: "I suffered from constipation ever since I can remember, and for years had pains in the left side of the back. If I walked across the kitchen floor I would have to sit down and rest. That I think was terrible for a man of 20 years of age. The condition of my system was shown by pimples breaking out on my face. I suffered so much pain and stiffness in my back I am sure my system was full of poison. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have entirely cured me. I thoroughly recommend them to everybody."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a box, 50c a box, \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by T. M. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

George was our neighbor's boy. He lived about a block from us across a vacant lot, and was hardly out of bed before he wanted to "com over." Our "buckwheat cakes and honey were one great attraction.

"Had your breakfast, George?" my father would say, cutting in to the honey with one eye on the lad.

"Yes," the honest little fellow was forced to admit. "Yes, I had my breakfast, but I jus' got hung-ry a-comin' over."

## 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.

"When first I came to this city, sir," said the trust magnate, "I had not two dollars in my pockets."

"There were, however, other pockets," said his friend, who knew the magnate's methods.

## 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.

Has Reggie come home from school yet, Mary?" asked Reggie's mother.

"I think so ma'am," said Mary. "The cat's a-hidin' in the coal-house."

"Give me a bald man to argue with."

"Why a bald man?"

"Because he can't split hairs over a nice point."

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer so much excruciating pain and agony are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

On the first sign of any weakness in the back Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken.

Mrs. L. Conshaw, 633 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About three years ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep the floor. I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills, and before I had used one box there was a great improvement, and my back was completely cured. I highly recommend 'Doan's' for lame back. Price 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by T. M. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont. When ordering, direct specify 'Doan's'."

## SHOULD NOT SWEEP BACK WAS SO SORE.

Now for nearly every single one of us the right virtue is bearing some kind of inevitable suffering for Christ's sake; and that again means for the sake of those whose destiny is cast with our own. Be faithful to mortification and to interior recollection, wrote Father Hecker to a friend, and you will secure up in the great hunting ground of your soul. You will find every kind of wild beast: lions, tigers, bears, apes, swine, wildcats, foxes. Did you know it? You killed a tiger in that act of being reconciled to your enemy, which you wrote to me about. Many a one, did he but know it, could make his own the words of St. Paul to his beloved friend: "Now

## Life: Novice Master.

Did you ever think of life as a novice master? It gives you penances to bear, and your right acceptance of them will entitle you to final admittance into the order of the Church Triumphant.

What are these penances? What is the right acceptance of them? In the March Missionary, Walter Elliott, C. S. P., in his department of "All Alone with the Missionary" answers these questions in this original way:

"What had Lazarus done? he that died outside the rich man's gate. What vigils did he keep but a beggar's inevitable night wanderings? What charity to the poor? since he was a most miserable pauper himself. Works of mercy, pity, or zeal he had done none at all. All we know is that he suffered a beggar's misery with a brave heart; and it came to pass that the beggar died, and was carried by angels into Abraham's bosom" (Luke 16:20-22). Beggar or prince, let a man but lay hold of his opportunities for self-denial, and be these few or many if he endure them because God's providence sends them—such a man, we insist, will chasten his corrupt nature and instruct his foolish nature till he is fitted like Lazarus for the company of angels. For the most part God alone will know of this unrelenting subjugation of self, self that is corrupt, self that is silly: endurance of temptations; resignation to dryness of spirit, even the desolate feeling of abandonment by heaven; overcoming foolish affections; resisting blind antipathies; tumbling down one's castles in the air and shaking off one's day dreams; keeping good temper with a toothache, or a fit of indigestion. There seems to be no heroism in all this. Your father confessor will not check and chide you for going to excess. But yet all this is true Christian fortitude and it can be elicited only by a man of sincere spiritual purpose. Such opportunities are never wanting and by courageously meeting them more than by any other restrictive discipline, is the soul made worthy for union with its God. After all, God's providence is our head novice master.

And this leads to yet higher virtue by winning a noble motive. For if one thus willingly bears the cross of Christ on his shoulder or he soon feels in his soul the charity of Christ for men's salvation. The love of souls is the deep motive of many forms of self-denial. Lovingly to bear undesirable family conditions is an exquisite mingling of mortification and brotherly love. Often our noblest victory is won over our irascible temper in the interests of peace in the family circle: all day and every day—a common enough heroism—to be battling against a sense of injury from the unkindness, yes, the injustice of those whom God would have us love. Many a one covets the cloister as nobler arena of virtue, whilst winning as bright a crown as any cloister can bestow by enduring the misery of being domiciled as an unwelcome guest or a poor relation.

"There is more virtue in us than we imagine, could we only discern our right virtue; the trouble with most of us is that we want to have one virtue and God wants us to have another. Now for nearly every single one of us the right virtue is bearing some kind of inevitable suffering for Christ's sake; and that again means for the sake of those whose destiny is cast with our own. Be faithful to mortification and to interior recollection, wrote Father Hecker to a friend, and you will secure up in the great hunting ground of your soul. You will find every kind of wild beast: lions, tigers, bears, apes, swine, wildcats, foxes. Did you know it? You killed a tiger in that act of being reconciled to your enemy, which you wrote to me about. Many a one, did he but know it, could make his own the words of St. Paul to his beloved friend: "Now

whether we be in tribulation, it is for your exhortation and salvation; or whether we be comforted, it is for your consolation." (2 Co. 1:6).

## The "Adeste Fideles."

As the "Adeste Fideles" is sung until Candlemas Day, February 2, this word about its origin will be interesting.

Individual authorship the "Adeste Fideles" may not have had. The atmosphere of the monastic scriptorium breathes, however, through its melodious strains. It is in many respects unique in Christian hymnology. More than any other church song it blends prophecy, history, prayer, exultation and praise. If it were printed side by side with the Nicene Creed, it would be found an astonishing verification of that august prose.

Every line of the "Adeste" is a casket of faith and love. Upon its cadences many hours must have been spent for the crystallization of sublime truth into crisp and dazzling syllable. "Adeste, adeste," "fideles," ye faithful; "laeti," joyful; "triumphantes," victorious; "venite," come; "adoremus," let us adore; "Dominum," the Lord.

The present musical setting had its origin in 1797, and is popularly attributed to Vincent Novello, who was the organist at the Portuguese Legation in London at that time.

The hymn was sung on the continent in the Latin form, which was so musical that it is memorized almost without effort.

It is found continuously from the middle of the seventeenth century. It is believed that in many centers of devotion it was made also a recitation, as if in oratorio. Plays drawn from Holy Writ were in vogue during the same period, and the "Adeste Fideles" would have been a congenious incident in either a passion play, a miracle play or a Madonna play. It was usual in these plays to introduce the folk melodies which in every country have become the basis of the national music. As these plays were gradually prohibited by the Church on account of violation of strict decorum, which insensibly crept in, oratorio succeeded to the vacated place, and many of the melodies disappeared or were fitted into new settings.

## The Fountain of Life.

An unknown artist once painted a picture for an altar-piece, and called it the Fountain of Life. It represented the Redeemer of the World in the arms of His sorrowful Mother, after being taken down from the Cross. From a large rock beneath their feet flowed the abundant waters of salvation, which are received into a great reservoir. Apostles and evangelists, martyrs, confessors, and virgins are drinking of the water, or filling their vases, and passing them on to others. From the reservoir flowed streams into a lower plain, where all sorts and conditions of people are drinking, with grateful looks. Then the streams flow away in the distance, where children and cripples can reach them; and they are taking up the water in their hands, and drinking it with smiling lips, often looking towards the great rock.

The meaning of the picture is that salvation is for all who will seek after it,—that the Precious Blood is a life-giving fountain, forever flowing, inexhaustible, and accessible to the whole world; that the Blessed Virgin, on account of her nearness to Christ, is man's most powerful intercessor; that the saints, because of their fidelity to the divine law, draw more abundantly from the source of grace; that the streams are the sacraments by which it is imparted to souls.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Visitors at Lourdes today, on witnessing the magnificent processions of the Blessed Sacrament, the countless Masses said in the Basilica, and the crowds of communicants who throng to the altars, are sometimes at a loss as to whether Lourdes is a sanctuary of Mary or of Her Divine Son. It is the shrine of both; for since that night the shepherds found Mary and Her Child together the two can never be separated, and as in Bethlehem she held out Her little Son to parents and kings, so now at Lourdes she offers Him in the Holy Eucharist to both rich and poor, and makes the granting of her favors dependent on her clients' devotion to the Blessed Sacrament.

—Father Dwight, S. J.

## Muzzled Oxen Treading Out the Corn

The Vicar Apostolic of Kilubula in Nyasaland writes: "The missionaries, notwithstanding the new difficulties, have not faltered in their labors and God has given them added strength. The catechists noticing our misery have made over to us their scant salaries, and our neophytes for the same reason have been willing to cultivate our fields for nothing. They say: 'Our priests must live if they are going to work for our salvation. Moreover in the rare intervals when free from war transport service, our Christians show the greatest desire to partake of the sacraments and the catechumens and even the heathens are anxious for instruction. The first thing they repeat, is to serve God and save our soul.'

## The Good Wife's Mission

A judicious wife is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little things that are growing in wrong directions. She keeps him in shape by continual pruning. If you say anything silly she will affectionately tell you so. If you declare that you will do some absurd thing she will find some means of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of all common-sense there is in the world belongs unquestionably to women. The wisest things a man commonly does are those which his wife counsels him to do.

A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning knife. If John's wife had lived there would have been no hoarding-up of orange-peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the streets, no eating or drinking with a disgusting voracity. If Oliver Goldsmith had married her never would have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat.

Whenever you find a man whom you know little of oddly dressed, or talking absurdly, or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, you may be sure he is not a married man; for the corners are rounded off, the little shoots pared away in married men. Wives have, generally, much more sense than their husbands, even though they be clever men. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.

—Ruskin.

## Not Much to Our Credit.

In one of his works, "A Rose of Yesterday," the late distinguished author, F. Marion Crawford affirmed: "We are a cowardly generation and men shrink from suffering now, as their fathers shrank from dishonor in rougher times. The Lotus hangs within reach of all, and in the lives of many it is always afternoon, as for the Lotus Eaters. The fruit takes many shapes and names; it is called Divorce, it is called Morphia, it is called compromise, it is designated in a thousand ways and justified in ten thousand specious arguments, but it means only one thing! Escape from pain."

## Lourdes Of Today.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917  
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 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
 JAMES McISAAC  
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

**Provincial Legislature**

It was about 9 o'clock when the House met on Monday evening. After some routine business, Hon. Mr. Arsenault resumed the debate on the budget. He dealt most effectively with the unfounded statements of the Leader of the Opposition regarding our Provincial finances and other public business conducted by the Government. Referring to the allusions to the Acadians in New Brunswick by the Patriot and other Grit papers, he quoted from the *Moniteur Acadien*, showing up the hypocrisy of these papers. He emphatically declared that the Acadians did not want the patronage of these papers. It was not through any love of the Acadians that these organs were slobbering over them. He enumerated several cases in which justice had been done Acadians by the Mathieson Government. Referring to his statement of a few days ago, regarding the continuation of steamers between Charlottetown and Pictou and Summerside and Point du Chene, after the Car Ferry shall have proved a success at the Capes, he read an extract from a long letter from Captain Joseph Read in the *Island Farmer*, in which he (Mr. Arsenault) was misrepresented. He showed that the Borden Government had done for us. Increased subsidy, the Car Ferry, improved telegraphic communications, the Agricultural grant were among the things done for us by the Borden Government. Should we show ourselves ungrateful and too hard to please, we might get just a little less than we are entitled to. If the Car Ferry proves to be a success, we have no right to expect the Dominion to subsidize any other steamer. He referred to the conduct of Hon. P. E. Blondin who resigned his office of Postmaster General of Canada to recruit a company in Quebec, to take them to the front to fight for the Empire in the cause of liberty and civilization. He concluded his speech at 10.30 amid much applause.

He was followed by Mr. Johnston, who opposed the Government and the Government's policy. He adjourned the debate at 11.15. The House then adjourned.

The House met on Tuesday forenoon at 11.30. After routine Mr. Johnston resumed his discussion of the budget. He concluded his speech at 12.30.

Hon. Mr. McEwen continued the debate from the Government side. He could scarcely understand why so much gas had been detailed by members of the Opposition. It must be for the purpose of getting as much sophistry as possible into the newspapers in the hope that some of it might be believed. He said it is evident that some one is lying or trying to show someone else is lying. He showed that on the 29th of February 1912 the additional subsidy of \$100,000 from Ottawa was arranged. But nearly a month afterwards Mr. J.J. Hughes made some speeches in the House of Commons, having some relation to the subsidy for this Province. He pointed out that no Government in this Province, holding office prior to the Mathieson Government had conducted the public business for five years without adding to the public debt. But this Government has reduced the public debt about \$10,000 in five years. He showed that all

the long speeches of the members of the Opposition could not disprove that the debt of the Province, when the present Government assumed power was \$1,072,000. Now the debt is \$1,062,000 or \$10,000 less than in 1911. He pointed out that the present Government had spent more for public works in five years than the Liberals expended in twenty years, and paid for these public works. Not only that but the present Government also paid the interests on the public works expenditure of the Liberals. 1 o'clock.

House resumed at 3.35 and Hon. Mr. McEwen continued his speech. He went on to show that the Government and the members of the Legislature are but the trustees and agents of the people to carry on the business of the Province. If the manager and directors of a corporation make a failure of the business entrusted to them, is it not proper that they should be dismissed? That is what the people did in connection with the late Liberal Government. A Conservative Government was chosen to do the business of the Province and this Government is now carrying on that business in an excellent manner. But our Liberal friends constantly rail against the Government and heap all manner of abuse upon them and make all kinds of false charges against the Government, in the hope of prejudicing them in the minds of the people. He said the special war tax amounted to about one dollar on every farm in the Province; but the members of the Opposition set their faces against it and opposed it as strongly as possible. The policy of the Opposition seems to be to set their faces against every move of the Government, whether for the returned soldiers, for war purposes, for the Sanatorium, or for anything else. Referring to increased revenue at the disposal of the Government, he said the cost of everything had so increased that the much small revenue of thirty years ago would go just as far. He looked for many good things to come to this Province, and he had no doubt the present Government would be instrumental in bringing these improvements into reality.

Mr. J. D. McInnis continued the debate on the opposite side. Mr. A. E. McLean followed on the same side.

Dr. A. A. McDonald spoke briefly on behalf of the Government. He said that much had been said by members of the Opposition as to Government members impugning their loyalty. Surely when you hear any one constantly protesting his honesty, or his loyalty, it was well to be aware of such a man. A great deal, he said, had been said about our Provincial finances, and he could not understand the meaning of the attitude assumed by the Opposition. He favored expediting business.

Mr. John McMillan made some brief remarks, and Mr. A. P. Prowse moved the adjournment of the debate. The House then took recess.

The House resumed at 8.45, and Mr. A. P. Prowse took up the debate on the budget. Alluding to the financial condition of the Province, he showed that the public debt was now 1,062,000; or \$10,000 less than when the Conservatives took over the administration five years ago. These figures he said were proven by the external auditor in his report. Referring to the venerable chestnut of the \$200,000 withdrawn from capital he pointed out that the Liberals always failed to show that while the Province was \$10,000 a year short in interest in consequence of this withdrawal, \$20,000 a year additional were placed to our credit at Ottawa by

the Conservatives of that day. Turning to the department of Agriculture, he went on to show what progress had been made under the present Conservative Administration. He drew attention to the absurd charges made from time to time by the Opposition relative to the increase of salaries of officials in the different departments. He showed the falsity of the assertion of the Opposition that the present Government had \$200,000 more revenue than the Liberals. He showed up the failure of the Liberal delegates to the Ottawa conference in 1906. Although invited by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to present any special claims they might think fit in behalf of their respective Provinces, our delegates remained dumb as oysters. If the Opposition are as loyal as they pretend to be, they take a very peculiar way of showing it in connection with the measures for the relief of returned soldiers and kindred subjects under discussion during the present session. He animadverted upon the extreme and virulent tone of debate used by the Opposition. As to the special tax for war purposes he pointed out how ridiculous was the attitude of the Opposition towards it. The people cheerfully paid this tax.

Mr. George E. Hughes followed on the Opposition. He spoke until 10.45.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon continued the debate. He said that Mr. Hughes's speech and conduct had afforded him the greatest surprise of his political life. That gentleman had brushed aside as unworthy of any consideration, the report of two Bank managers; but took up the time of the House reading the report of a number of harmless lunatics. Surely he had allowed himself to be grossly imposed upon. Mr. McKinnon adjourned the debate and the House adjourned.

The House met on Wednesday 4th, at 12.30. Several petitions applying for bills of incorporation were presented and read and bills founded on them were received and a first time and referred to the committee on private bills. The Chairman of the private bills committee reported several bills. House took recess at 1 o'clock.

It was about 4 o'clock when the House resumed in the afternoon. The bill relative to the expropriation of vacant lands was read a third time and passed. On the motion for passing the bill, Mr. Bell asked for a division and the House dividing the motion carried the vote standing 14 to 11. The House then went into committee on the bill levying a war and health tax, Mr. H.D. McLean in the chair. Mr. Bell spoke in opposition to the passage of the bill and Mr. McEwen and Mr. McKinnon spoke briefly in its favor. Premier Mathieson said the hope of the Government was that the expenditure of the money to be raised by this bill would be expended as follows: Dalton Sanatorium \$7,000, war \$20,000. This was the present hope; but no one could tell how everything would work out. Mr. Johnston spoke in criticism of the bill. Premier Mathieson vigorously exposed the very extraordinary conduct of the Opposition in their obstruction of this bill. The members of the Opposition still kept up their obstruction. The committee divided on the motion to appropriate the money. The Government's motion carried the vote standing 14 to 11 in favor of the Government. The Speaker took the chair and the bill was reported. On the motion that the report be adopted the House divided the vote standing 15 to 12 in favor of the Government. The House then took recess.

It was 8.30 when the House resumed after recess. The debate on the motion to go into committee of supply was taken up by Hon. Mr. McKinnon. He pointed out that from 1891 to 1911 the Liberal Government had no outside audit except the one

made on assuming power. He contrasted this conduct with the course pursued by the present Conservative Government, who had an outside audit for each year of the five since taking over the reins of Government. Dealing with the financial condition of the Province, he pointed out how specious and misleading is the course of reasoning pursued by the Opposition. Stating there was a deficit of \$40,000 a year on an average is simply stating what is false and intended to impose on the credulity of the people. He showed that our Government has been able to borrow money at a more advantageous rate than Great Britain or any Government within the British Empire. In connection with the delegation to Ottawa in 1906, he showed that the amount assigned to us for Legislation on that occasion had been agreed upon twenty years before and the Liberal delegates from here are not entitled to any credit. It came to us automatically, and we would have received it even if we had not been represented at the Ottawa conference at all. Mr. McKinnon pointed out that we were not represented at the Quebec Conference in 1887 any more than was British Columbia, but at the Ottawa conference, British Columbia got \$100,000 a year added to the amount agreed upon at the conference of 1887. Why then had we not received more? Because we had delegates that were no good. Referring to the success Premier Mathieson had achieved, he asked why Mr. George E. Hughes had not made some attempt at success. The Opposition constantly harped about the \$30,000 Agricultural grant to this Province under the present Governments at Ottawa and Charlottetown. Why did not the Liberals get a grant of this kind? Taking up the question of permanent Public Works he pointed out that all the Public Works built by the Mathieson Government were paid for. In addition to this our Government is paying the interest on the Public Works constructed by the Liberal Government. In connection with the Department of Agriculture he showed that the men who have made the greatest success on the farm, were those who most sought the assistance of the Agricultural Professors. The Agricultural grant is for agriculturists. He showed the wrong position assumed by the Opposition regarding Education, the Dalton Sanatorium, and the war and health tax. Mr. McKinnon pointed out that Mr. G.E. Hughes said there were 24 employees at the Dalton Sanatorium and said he could give the names. He was thereupon asked to do so. Mr. Hughes mentioned a few names. He was asked to table the names; but he did not do so. Hon. Mr. McKinnon now took up the matter of the Falconwood Asylum, concerning which Mr. Hughes had much to say of an adverse nature. At 9.40 Hon. Mr. McKinnon moved the adjournment of the debate.

Hon. Premier Mathieson then took up the charge of Mr. G. E. Hughes regarding matters at the Falconwood Asylum and exploited by the Patriot newspaper of this date. Regarding the apparent enlarged expenditure of that Institution, the Premier showed that, in view of the constantly increasing prices the Government last Autumn purchased staple products, sufficient for five months in advance. This accounts for the apparent increased expenditure. The Premier then took up the charges against the administration of the institution, as to irregularities and cruelty. He took up the document, signed by certain inmates of the Infirmary, which Mr. Hughes had read in the House of the previous evening. He showed that Mr. Hughes by his assumption of responsibility in connection with this matter, had placed his seat in jeopardy. There were statements in this document, fathered by Mr. Hughes that are scandalous in the highest degree. If these charges are true, then retribution must fall on those guilty. If not true, Mr. Hughes will have to suffer. Holding up the document, he said this was no accidental document; but a document written on the best quality of legal paper. It was evidently prepared in an office where a sufficient supply of legal paper is kept. He said much of the difficulty in connection with that

institution recently that have been fomented from outside. Conduct like that of Mr. Hughes is a cruel wrong, that must be investigated. He then moved a resolution, seconded by Hon. Mr. Arsenault, that a committee of five members of the House be appointed by the House to enquire into and report upon all the charges made or submitted by Mr. George E. Hughes, a member of the House, from his place in this House, on Tuesday, the third day of April inst., as set forth in the document, with power to send for all papers, etc., and to examine witnesses upon oath. The Premier then named the personnel of the committee. Mr. Johnston moved an amendment that the names of Mr. McInnis and Mr. Lee be struck out and the names of Mr. Bell and Mr. Saunders be substituted. Premier Mathieson accepted the change with the consent of the seceder of the resolution. After some little sparring across the floor, the motion creating the committee was put and carried. The committee, now consists of Messrs. Prowse, McEwen, McEwen, Saunders and Bell. The House adjourned.

The House met at 11.30 Thursday forenoon, after the necessary routine, several private bills were advanced a stage. At 12.35 the House adjourned till Tuesday 10th at 3 p. m.

**United States Declares War Against Germany**

The resolution declaring that a state of war exists, between the United States and Germany was passed in the United States Senate last Wednesday night by a vote of 82 to 6. The resolution then went to the House of Representatives, where the debate began Thursday morning. It passed in the House at 3 o'clock Friday morning by a vote of 373 to 50. Following is the resolution:

"Whereas the Imperial German government has committed repeated acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States."

The senators who cast the negative votes were Gronna, of North Dakota; Lafolette, of Wisconsin; Norris, of Nebraska; Lane, of Oregon; Stone, of Missouri; and Vardaman, of Mississippi. The resolution, after consultation with the state department and already accepted by the house committee, says the state of war thrust upon the United States by Germany is formally declared, and directs the President to employ the entire military and naval forces and resources of the government to carry on war, and bring it to a successful termination. Action in the Senate came just after eleven o'clock, at the close of a debate that had lasted continuously since ten o'clock this morning. The climax was reached late in the afternoon, when Senator John Sharp Williams denounced a speech by Senator Lafolette as more worthy of Herr Von Bethmann-Hollweg than of an American senator. The passage of the resolution was not marked by any outburst from the galleries and on the floor the senators themselves were unusually grave and quiet. Many of them answered to their names in voices that quivered with emotion.

All six of the senators who voted against the resolution were members of the group of twelve which defeated the armed neutrality bill at the last session. There was no attempt to filibuster this time, however, the most of the thirteen hours of debate was consumed by champions of the resolution. Of the six other opponents of armed neutrality Senators Cummins, Keynon and Kirby voted

for the resolution. Senators O'Gorman, Clapp and Works, the remaining three, retired to private life at the end of the last session. (In offering the senate resolution as a substitute for its own, the house foreign affairs committee submitted a long report reviewing the history of submarine warfare and America's futile protests against it; German intrigues and bomb plots in this country; the effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States, and the treatment of American officials and citizens in Germany. "It is with the deepest sense of responsibility of the momentous results which will follow the passage of the resolution," said the report, "that our committee reports it to the house with the recommendation that it be passed. "The conduct of the Imperial German government, its citizens and its interests, has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous and so lacking in honesty and practice, that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations.

"In addition to this, the German government is actually making war upon the people and commerce of this country, and leaves no course open to this government but to accept its gauge of battle, and declare that a state of war exists." Only two members of the foreign affairs committee voted against the report. Representatives Shackleford, of Missouri, Democrat, and Cooper, of Wisconsin Republican.

In the senate patriotic speeches of support for the president and a determination to press the war with all vigor were made by Democrats and Republicans, with pledges of non-partisan consideration for all war questions. Senator Hitchcock, in charge of the resolution for the president, in place of Senator Stone, who would not support it declared that as much as he wished and had worked to avoid war, he could not vote against the resolution. Senator Lodge, ranking Republican of the foreign relations committee, pledging the support of the Republicans to the president, called on the government to seize all German ships in American waters to replace those destroyed by submarines, and, in passionate terms, urged the government not to conduct a "half war." Senator Vardaman, Democrat, of Mississippi, was the first to announce he would vote against the war resolution. He was followed by Senator Stone, who announced his opposition, but like Vardaman, pledged his support to the war when it was begun.

Senator Lafolette of Wisconsin, leader of the so-called group of "wifful men" who conducted the recent filibuster against the president's armed neutrality measure, took the floor in opposition to the war bill.

Washington, April 6—The resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, already passed by the senate, passed the house shortly after three o'clock this morning by a vote of 373 to 50. It formally accepts the state of belligerency forced by German aggressions and authorizes and directs the president to employ the military and naval forces and all the resources of the nation to bring war against Germany to a successful termination.

Washington, April 6—The United States today accepted Germany's challenge to war and formally abandoned its neutrality. President Wilson at 1.18 o'clock this afternoon signed the resolution of congress declaring the existence of a state of war and authorizing and directing the chief executive to employ all the resources of the nation to prosecute hostilities against the German government to a successful termination. The act was done without ceremony and only in the presence of the members of the president's family. Word was flashed immediately to all army and navy stations and to vessels at sea, and orders for further precautionary steps, withheld until the last moment, were despatched.

**LET US MAKE Your New Suit**

When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

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.

**FOR 1917**

We have a nice assortment of the following lines

Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp, Watch wristlets in gold and with leather strap, Cuff links in both plain and engraved, Collar studs with short and long posts, Chains with and without Pendants and Locketts, Gents chains in a variety of styles, also fobs, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Clocks and Watches, Eyeglasses, Spectacles. In our work Dept. we clean and repair Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Barometers, Musical Boxes, Size and fit lenses, Stones to Rings, ect. etc

**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
 JEWELER.....OPTICIAN  
 142 Richmond Street.

Advertise in The Herald

(Continued from page two)

By proclamation the president announced the state of war, called upon all citizens to manifest their loyalty and assured Germans in this country that they would be unmolested as long as they behaved themselves.

The seizure of German ships laid up in American harbors was the subject of interested comment, and legal officers of the government began consideration of the question of whether the United States can confiscate the ships outright, or must pay for them after the war.

Announcement will be made shortly that allied war vessels have been given free admission to American harbors. It is probable, however, that with the seizure of German shipping here and the enlistment of the American navy in the patrol forces, the Entente will withdraw virtually its war craft from this side of the Atlantic.

Methods of financing the war and of extending huge loans to the Allies constituted one of the subjects considered at today's cabinet meeting. Financial and other co-operation with Entente governments is one of the chief topics under consideration by the council of national defense, and plans looking to the issuance of loans to the Allies are expected to take definite form within the near future.

New York, April 6.—The seizure of German merchant vessels that took refuge in At-

lantic ports at the beginning of the war began almost immediately after congress passed the resolution declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany.

Local And Other Items

Diplomatic relations between Brazil and Germany have been broken off, according to the London Evening News.

Richard Olney, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, died at his home in Boston last Sunday night, aged 82 years.

Two female servants in the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, were fatally burned in a fire early Thursday morning.

In consequence of the very disagreeable weather the attendance at the Easter market on Saturday was very small.

EASTER SUNDAY.—On the glorious Feast of the Resurrection the Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.—The war news from the western front continues very good. Much hard fighting is going on; but the Allies seem to be driving the enemy back.

HOLY WEEK.—The solemn services of Holy Week were well carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral. As already stated, Tenebrae was sung on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1916 has been very satisfactory.

New York, April 6.—The seizure of German merchant vessels that took refuge in At-

The Live Stock Breeders

Pure Bred Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALE. Lists various breeds like Ayshire, Shorthorn, and Yorkshire.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

DIED.

McINTYRE.—At Newburyport, Mass. on Sunday, April 1st, 1917, Stephen McIntyre, aged 25 years.

COFFIN.—At Bay Fortune, on April 3rd, Mr. Benjamin Coffin, aged 78 years.

SOMERS.—Suddenly at St. George's, the 3rd inst., Mr. Daniel Somers, in the 61st year of his age.

GOOD.—In this city, Sunday, April 7th, Bella, wife of the late John Good, aged 87 years.

GALLANT.—At Rustico, on April 10, 1917, Mrs. Christina Gallant, aged 84 years and 3 months.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDER, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 11th May 1917.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK, Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown.

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

Dec 13, 1916 -yly.

McLean & McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

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All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

ANNABELLA ANDERSON, WALLACE ANDERSON, Executors Estate of E. R. Anderson, deceased.

March 7th, 1917. Mar. 21, 1917-41

TENDERS

FERRIES

Craiberry and McCannell's East River, Rocky Point, York Point and Summerside and Hurd's Point.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1917

From any person or persons willing to contract to run any of the above Ferries for a period of from one to three years according to terms and conditions to be seen at this office.

The names of two good and responsible persons willing to be bound for the faithful performance of each contract will accompany each tender.

Tenders for Rocky Point and Summerside and Hurd's Point Ferries must be accompanied by a certified cheque payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for ten per cent of the amount of the annual subsidy asked.

In the event of the tender not being accepted, the cheque will be returned.

L. B. McTULLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Mar. 28, 1917-21

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FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life."

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread.

If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

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

FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR

We carry one of the LARGEST STOCKS of FAMILY FOOTWEAR shown in Eastern Canada.

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Exclusive Agents for Dainty-made Rubbers, Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality Shoes.

A price for every purse. Our shoes for every purpose.

— TRY US — ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE

Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is

Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

All's Well.

How fared the fight with thee today? Not well? Ah, nay, Thou hast not lost; thou canst not lose, However much thou tear and bruise The panting breast, the straining thews Which are thy spirit's citadel. If thou and Faith, upon the walls Are comrades still when darkness falls. Rest now! In sleep thy veins shall swell With Hope's new wine; and like a bell From valley's deep heard on the height, They leagured soul, throughout the night, Shall call to thee: "All's well. It is thyself alone that may Thyself betray. Arise again! Arise and fight! God's smile is in the morning light: Lift thou thy banner brave and bright Above thy spirit's citadel! What matter if its fall be sure? The pilgrim soul thy wall immature, Clinging the wings of Azrael, In face of all the hords of hell, Shall take, full-armed, its homeward flight, And o'er thy ruins, from the height, Shall call to thee: "All's well!" —Philadelphia Ledger.

Sonnet.

(A Mother to Her Daughter on Her Entering Religion.)

Mine was the hand thy baby steps to guide, Mine was the arm to which thou first didst cling; Ann while thy careless childhood's days took wing Thy soul did ever in my soul's sight abide. Then, so it seemed, I missed thee from my side; And for a space I sought thee sorrowing, To find thee in the temple of the King, Upon the Bridegroom's business occupied. And there I left thee. On thy choice I stalled; For did not He to Nazareth return For eighteen subject years, that I might learn That she who stays behind, by Love beguiled, To traffic in the spirit's great concern, Shall none the less remain her mother's child? —END DINNIS.

Between The Sandhills And the Sea.

(ALICE DEASE, in "Down West.")

(Continued.) "That'll be six years come Hollantide, and 'twas only in the Big Wind a while back what he went. I don't deny but that he did ought to have roped the roof down safer, but Jim was a bad hand on the rope-walk, from him a gosscon, then again he couldn't well fix it himself—for he'd been complaining this long time backwards and forwards, of a heavy lightness in the head, had Jimmy. When the storm came in under the old thack, it went for to lift the roof of the cabin, and herself was actually mad when she seen it rise up, and it with no ropes but the old ones, where she'd bid Jimmy bind it. So out into the black night she sent him, an' upon the roof she bid him lie, to keep the straw from flying till over the storm was done. 'Twas perished he was, an' she lettin' him down, an' never a stir out of him till she had him fixed up in bed. There was an ornous draw on the chest of him; an' me goin' in the mornin'.

"You'd best be sendin' for the priest," says I, seein' how it was. "Go yourself," says she, "if you think that the way it is with him." "What'll I get him, Father dear?" says she, after the priest attendin' him. "His coffin," says Father Mullarkey, "for it's all he'll be needin'." "He'd got the new ammonia, ed Jim, an' got it double, Co

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency. "I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around (took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Max. Thomas, 1214, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, restores the back, and builds up the whole system.

help him. Well, with that, what does herself do, but get the cup of blessed water, an' puts it to his hand, an' away with her to fetch home a habit for him, out of M'Keown's in the town. There wasn't one with Jim only himself, an' she with the door-key in her pocket. Well, he was dead an' gone an' she comin' in, God rest him. They do be sayin' she has the habit put by ir-chance; she gets another man; still I doubt, but she did bury him in it after all.

He was so loath to blame her that it seemed, in spite of everything, as though the "comether" was still there!

There was another grave beyond the burying-place of the widow's husbands, with nothing to distinguish it from those around, but Peter told a real romance of the sea about it.

North of Tullaroan, between the gravelly shore of Killawurty and the sands of Dangonnel, a high mass of cliff stands boldly facing the Atlantic. Even at low tide the waters swirl and eddy round its feet, but when the waves come dashing in, breaking against the granite walls and thundering through the caves that pierce their rugged sides, they form a sight not easily forgotten. There are great blocks, two detached from the cliffs themselves, cruel, jagged points, that in a storm are hidden by the angry waves.

Since we have known the cliffs of Tullaroan, a lighthouse has stood upon their heights, warning passing ships to keep away, Sailors travelling that coast know they cannot seek the shelter of the bay without a local pilot to guide them through the narrow channel, seemingly so fair and wide, yet holding death at every point but one, in the merciless rocks that lie beneath the water.

The village stands sheltered by the headland, and when the fishing boats are out, it is only an abode of women and of children. Thus it was on the night that Owen Colohan lost his life. He happened, for some reason to be at home just then, but there was another seafaring man in the place, except Dan McGlinchy. Daniel, in his day, had been a first-rate seaman, but he was one of those who do not care for work, and when the others went away to fish, he preferred to remain behind, ostensibly to mind his lobster-pots, but incidentally to be within convenient reach of a public-house.

A storm had sprung up early in the afternoon, and when evening fell, it was raging so wildly that not a eye was closed in all the village; women and children had to keep awake to pray for those at sea.

Fierce as was the gale, there was always a hope that their own were away beyond it; but that someone was in danger became known in the village early in the night.

Sounds of distress came moaning through the darkness, and at intervals, the light of fireworks told those on shore that a ship had tried to run for the Bay of Dangonnel, but missing the channel, now lay close to the hidden reef, and God only knew how long they could keep from drifting on to it.

Still, a man, who knew the coast could even yet have saved the ship, and fragile as a curragh is, it has been known to live where other boats were useless. There were curraghs in plenty on the strand. The question was who would dare to risk his life on such a quest? A narrow question

was it? "You'd best be sendin' for the priest," says I, seein' how it was. "Go yourself," says she, "if you think that the way it is with him." "What'll I get him, Father dear?" says she, after the priest attendin' him. "His coffin," says Father Mullarkey, "for it's all he'll be needin'." "He'd got the new ammonia, ed Jim, an' got it double, Co

embracing only two men, Owen Colohan, strong with a lad's strength, and Dan McGlinchy—than whom no one better knew the coast.

Which would it be? "Toss," said Dan, hoarsely: "heads!" A coin was thrown, turned in the air, and fell. Someone struck a light, and the boy bent forward. The flick of the match lit up two anxious faces. Owen's young, keen, cleanly, little touched by the passing of eighteen blameless years. And the other—there was one black sheep in the parish, and his face it was that now showed grey and livid before the match died down. For an instant their eyes met above the coin that lay, with head-upturned, than young Owen's hand went lightly to it.

"Tails," he said quietly; "his me!" Then in the dark they moved towards the curraghs, loosened one and carried her across the shingle. A lantern was set in her bows, and close beside it was the bottle of holy water, without which no man from thereabouts will ever put to sea.

Quick as the toss had been, some besides the two concerned had seen what happened. If the lad chose to go why should they prevent it? Dan had his wife and children, all still young, and Owen's mother was an ageing woman. God help her! Owen knew that she was amongst the crowd that was gathered round, and having tested both his oars, he turned to say one word to her. There was no fear in his face, for the call of the sea was upon him. She would have let him leave her with a whispered blessing from her strained, white lips, although she felt that death was almost certain. Then, with sudden instinct—or did some murmur warn her of what he had done? she seized his arm.

"Is it you to go?" she questioned, with sudden fierceness. "Clean and honest is it you?" "Let me go, mother." But he left her cry unanswered.

"Is it you?" she repeated, clenching her strong hands about his arms. "Don't dare to go before the throne of God with a lie upon your lips." And all this while the precious moments were slipping by. "Let me go, mother again! he has his wife and the childer at home." "And no good he is to them! Owen avick, come back out of that." She was pleading now, but yet she held him strongly. "I wouldn't say you nay had it been the will of God."

Then he bent his head and whispered in her ear, and even those about them could not hear the words he said. Afterwards the people learnt then, and Peter told us what they were. He was ready to go; less than a week before he had been to the priest, when the station was in Shane Devine's, but Dan—Dan wanted time. She loosened her hands and turned upon McGlinchy. "Have you done your Easter? Are you ready to meet your God?" As far as animal courage went Dan was no greater coward than his neighbor, but now in the dim light, the Widow Colohan saw there was an awful terror in his eyes. Then she went again to Owen.

"Go then, avick," she said. "God love you, now and forever." For a minute or more they watched the tiny light cresting the huge waves, then as it disappeared in the darkness, the agonizing "keen" of a heartbroken mother was taken up in the winds and carried sobbingly to Heaven. Meanwhile the ship was drifting nearer to destruction. Hope had almost died away, when Owen's light the merest speck gave it sudden life again. Twenty pairs of eyes were stained into the darkness, twenty pairs of ears sought for sound of human voices. "Lower a rope!" The captain's order was obeyed almost before it had been spoken. The dot of light was close to now, tossing up and down in the black chasm of waters. Owen dared not go too close, and over again they flung the rope towards him, but never near enough for him to grasp it. When at last it hit the curragh the force of the blow made the frail craft shiver, but Owen had it safely held. Keeping only a single oar, he made the line fast about his body. (Concluded next week)

BRONCHITIS WAS SO BAD

Coughed Every Few Minutes. DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HER.

Bronchitis starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with a rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. At first the expectoration is a light color but as the trouble progresses the phlegm arising from the bronchial tubes becomes of a yellowish or greenish color, and is very often of a stringy nature. Bronchitis should never be neglected. If it is some serious lung trouble will undoubtedly follow. Get rid of it by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This well-known remedy has been on the market for the past 25 years. It cures where others fail.

Mrs. Geo. Lottan, Uxbridge, Ont., writes: "I have had bronchitis so bad I could not lie down at night, and had to cough every few minutes to get my breath. I had a doctor out to see me, but his medicine seemed to do me no good. I turned to the drugstore for some good cough medicine, and got Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. One bottle helped me wonderfully. I stopped coughing, and could lie down, and rest well at night. I cannot praise it too much."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by THE T. MULLARKEY CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

He (at 11.30 p.m.)—Well, misery loves company, you know. She (stiffing a yawn)—Not at this hour, I think.

I was cured of acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Springhill, N. S.

W. DANIELS, I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Albert Co., N. B. GEO. TINGLEY.

Dentist—I think I'll remove the nerve. Patient—Don't do that, Doctor, I'm a book agent.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. "Here you! What do you mean by telling that bachelor friend of yours that marriage is all a lottery?" "I was just about to assure him my dear, that I had won a prize."

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