

The Herald

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Legislative Session.

The House resumed business after the Easter recess, at 3.40 Tuesday afternoon 6th. After the usual routine, Hon. Mr. McKinnon presented a resolution setting forth that it is expedient to introduce a bill to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders Association, and give them financial assistance.

The House met at 12.20 Wednesday. Under the order of petitions, five or six long petitions were presented against the passage of the act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Fox Breeders Association.

It was 3.20 when the House resumed in the afternoon. Considerable discussion took place on the motion to adopt a petition for the purpose of amending the act to incorporate the Morell Hall. The petition was received and read, and referred to a special committee to report thereon by bills or otherwise.

The Premier said he deemed the occasion opportune to refer to the Government's administration of the Prohibition Act, and to deal with some of the criticisms that had been launched against their administration of this act. He said most emphatically that the Government had not at any time dealt with any case under this act with any other desire or intent than to carry out the law.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault considered this a favorable opportunity to refer to certain statements that have been spread broadcast throughout the country, particularly in the county which he came from. Hon. Mr. McKinnon moved the adjournment of the debate and the House then adjourned.

Temperance Alliance had by their conduct towards the Government, done much to injure the temperance cause, and the successful administration of the Prohibition Act by the Government. The Premier here reviewed the conduct of the Alliance in the matter of the detectives employed by them, without even consulting the Government, and the performances of the Alliance generally. He condemned, in the most emphatic terms, the methods pursued by the members of the Temperance Alliance. The method of employing persons to tempt others to break the law and then punish the tempted was a most vicious system. It was an example of Kaiserism and, he said, we want none of it here.

House resumed at 8.10, and the Premier resumed his speech. He referred to the very unjust and untenable reflections that had been made on Judge McLeod's report. The Premier paid a high tribute to the honor and integrity of Judge McLeod. He said Mr. Schurman and his satellites, placed themselves above magistrates, prosecutors, judges and all others; they placed themselves on a standard so high that ordinary mortals could not see it.

It was 9 o'clock when the Premier finished his address. The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. P. Prowse. He said he felt proud to have the privilege of seconding this resolution. He said the temperance question has of late engaged the attention of the people of nearly all countries. He pointed out that he had been the chairman of the legislative committee last year to which had been referred the amendments to the Prohibition Act. These amendments were so extensive and so drastic that no course could be pursued but to withhold them from Legislative consideration last year. As a temperance man he considered our Prohibition Act, with the amendments now proposed cannot fail to be a very good act.

Mr. Richards spoke briefly. He agreed with the mover and seconded that this was a most important question. It was important not only here, but in a great many of the great countries of the world.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault considered this a favorable opportunity to refer to certain statements that have been spread broadcast throughout the country, particularly in the county which he came from. Hon. Mr. McKinnon moved the adjournment of the debate and the House then adjourned.

met on Thursday forenoon. Among petitions presented were some more against the passing of the act to incorporate the Fox Breeders Association. Several private bills were advanced a stage before the house took recess at noon.

After recess the House resumed at 3.30. A large number of bills were advanced a stage and the House then went into committee for further consideration of the companies' act. Progress was reported at 6 o'clock, when the House took recess.

House resumed in the evening at 8.20. Committee on the companies' act was resumed. Progress was reported at 8.40. After some progress had been made in committee on a private bill, the debate on the Prohibition resolution was resumed by Hon. Mr. McKinnon.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon considered the Prohibition Act was a good one; but those who strive to violate any act will always find a way for such violation. The amendments now proposed would meet these defects. The last time the act was amended was in 1913 and these amendments were a great improvement on the original act. In 1914 amendments were handed into the Legislature, under circumstances rendering their incorporation into the act then impossible. As a matter of fact it was evident the intention of the members of the Alliance presenting the amendments was that they should never be adopted. He was quite satisfied the general sentiment of the Province was against the amendments in question. The best temperance men, said Hon. Mr. McKinnon, were those clergy men and others, who go on quietly with their temperance work and have little to say, and make no harsh remarks regarding others who may be doing their work in a different way. He animadverted severely upon the conduct of those members of the Temperance Alliance who have for the last year or two made themselves so busy regarding this question. He went on to show there had been more convictions and fines last year than during any previous year, and all this despite what these Alliance members had done to block the work of the Government. He concluded his speech at 9.30.

Mr. John A. Dewar continued the discussion on the Prohibition resolution. He said he was a prohibitionist. He was strongly of the opinion that most of the crime in our Province was caused by the indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and quoted evidence to sustain this contention. He showed that the cause of temperance is quite rife in most of the European countries, as well in different parts of Canada.

Mr. Buntain continued the discussion. He expressed his satisfaction with the proposed amendments to the Prohibition Act.

Mr. Dobie considered we were at a very important crisis. He was glad to see that those in authority were desirous of securing all possible information and bound to make the Prohibition act as nearly perfect as possible. He thought it was something of which he might well be proud to have the knowledge that other Provinces would be coming to us for a copy of our Prohibition act. He said the legislation proposed would cut deep; thus showing the Government were bound to root out, as far as possible, this great evil. He approved in the most emphatic way of the sentiments expressed by the Premier and the Hon. Mr. McKinnon. Hon. L. L. Jenkins continued the discussion and Hon. Mr. Dalton

It was 11.45 when the House

followed. During his remarks he referred to the Premier's statement in reference to one man, and one only, who had subscribed to the funds in favor of our soldiers in the war, and when the time arrived for collection refused to contribute a cent. Mr. Dalton asked the Premier if he would have any objection to giving the name of the man. The Premier said there was no secrecy about it. The man was David Schurman. Hon. Mr. Myers was the last speaker on this resolution. Mr. Speaker then put the question and the resolution was unanimously adopted. The Premier then introduced a bill founded on the resolution. The House then adjourned.

It was nearly twelve o'clock when the House met on Friday. After routine proceedings several private bills were advanced a stage. The Leader of the Government presented a bill to be an act to enable certified copies of wills made in the authentic form in the Province of Quebec to be admitted to Probate in this Province.

The House resumed after the noon recess, at 3.45. The Premier took occasion when the House went into committee to severely condemn the attack that had been made upon him by an article in the Summerside Pioneer and reproduced in the Patriot. The gravamen of the article was the accusation that the Premier had effected legislation last session, allowing for the watering and other infatuation of stock. He then proceeded to show how false the statements in this article were. He explained the meaning of the amendments made to the companies' act last session, which were for the purpose of relieving investors from a very disadvantageous position. He explained that every member of the House voted for the amendments to which the untruthful article referred. He characterized the whole article as false. The law as it had been was capable of doing untold evil. The man who wrote the article in question, said the Premier, could not come forward and substantiate one single statement found therein.

Mr. Richards said he was quite prepared to assume his full share of the responsibility for the passing of the amendments of last year, to which reference had been made.

Mr. Speaker Wyatt delivered a speech, reviewing the legislation under review and sustaining the attitude assumed by the Premier.

After this discussion, the committee and other stages of a number of private bills were gone through, and considerable work was accomplished by the time the House rose at 6 o'clock.

The House resumed at 8.15, in the evening. The principal business during the evening sitting was the consideration in committee, of the amendments to the Prohibition Act. Progress was reported and the House adjourned at 10.15.

The House met at 11.30 Saturday forenoon. A number of bills passed the third readings, and others were advanced a stage, before the House adjourned at 12.45 until Tuesday 13th.

Progress of the War.

London, April 6.—The Reuter Telegram Company has received a despatch from its correspondent at Athens saying the British warships again bombarded the forts at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna Monday, according to report of the captain of the Greek steamer Arcadia. Hydroplanes of

the allies dropped a number of bombs, the captain declares, and the Vali of Smyrna ordered Europeans to leave town. London April 6.—Although the French are conducting a sustained and somewhat formidable offensive between the Meuse and the Moselle their efforts to dislodge the Germans from St. Mihiel, the southernmost point of their line, the demeanor of the allied armies as a whole indicate a disposition to await the outcome of Russia's gigantic plan to force the Carpathian barrier.

London April 7.—The Carpathians and the hilly country between the River Meuse and Moselle in France have sanguinary engagements, but little or no news is forthcoming of the progress of the battles. Except in the Uzok Pass in the Carpathians, where the Austrians, assisted by Germans, are offering a most stubborn resistance, the Russians are said to have crossed the first range of mountains, and from the heights which they have taken from the Austrians in bitter hand-to-hand fighting can look down the southern slopes towards the plains of Hungary. It is asserted that part of the army which has crossed the mountains is manoeuvring to get behind the Austro-Germans holding the Uzok Pass.

Newport News, Va., April 7.—Commander Max Thierichens, of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, asked the United States government through port authorities here tonight, to intern his ship and crew for the war. Up to the last moment the German skipper kept up the appearance of being ready to dash to sea, and when the time for decision finally came he explained that failure of "expected relief" to arrive had made it necessary to intern rather than "deliver crew and ship to fruitless and certain destruction by British and French warships, waiting off the Virginia coast."

London, April 9.—The Russian successes in the Carpathian mountains, where the Muscovites are now said to control virtually all the important passes and are preparing for a descent of the southern slopes into the plains of Hungary, have revived unofficial talk of separate peace for Austria-Hungary, and seemingly increasing anxiety on the part of the interventionists in Italy for their country to take up arms on the side of the allies and secure territory which have failed to get in the negotiations through Germany with Austria.

Basel, April 8.—British & French cruisers, according to advices received here, have taken from the Italian mail steamers 2,300 bags of German mail addressed abroad, containing letters postcards, money checks and small packages. Bags coming from abroad intended for Germany are to be treated in the same way and confiscated. This course on the part of allied countries, it is understood is being made in response to Germany's submarine war against non-combatant merchant ships. Warships recently captured one Norwegian vessel with confidential letters forwarded by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor and Count Von Bernstorff German Ambassador to United States.

New York, April 12.—A British army 1,100,000 strong has been transported to France during the last six weeks, according to E. Thompson Seton, the well known Canadian author and naturalist, who returned on the St. Louis from England. They were shipped at Southampton and Portsmouth and landed at Havre and Bordeaux. One half of this army is already at the front. A great drive is planned by the allies for May. All is prepared, and the drive may be launched before that date he said.

D. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

PATRIOTISM and PRODUCTION
The Empire's Call to Farmers
Approximately twenty million men have been mobilized in Europe. A large proportion of these have been withdrawn from the farms of the countries at war. Even in neutral countries large numbers of food producers have been called from the land to be ready for emergencies. It is difficult for us to realize what will be the effect on food production through the withdrawal of several million men from all the great agricultural countries of Europe. These millions cease to be producers, they have become consumers, worse still, they have become destroyers of food.
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.
Britain must have food—food this year, and food next year. Britain is looking to Canada to supply most of that food. We are sending our surplus now, but we must prepare for a larger surplus this year and next year.
ATTEND YOUR CONFERENCE
Because of this need of the Empire for more food, and the call to Canada in that need, the Canadian Department of Agriculture has arranged for a series of Conferences throughout the Dominion with the object of giving suggestions as to the best ways of increasing production of the particular products needed at this time. At these conferences agricultural specialists, who have studied agricultural conditions and production throughout the world, and the best means of increasing agricultural production in Canada, will give valuable information and suggestions to the farmers, live-stock men, dairymen, poultrymen, vegetable growers, and other producers of this country. The Canadian Department of Agriculture urges you to attend as many of these Conferences as possible, also to watch for other information on the subject that will be given in other announcements in this newspaper.
Put Energy into Production of Staple Foods
The Government does not ask farmers to work harder, so much as it urges them to make their work more productive, and to produce those staple foods that the Empire most needs and that can be most easily stored and transported.
Europe, and particularly Britain, will need the following staple foods from Canada more than ever before:—Wheat, oats, corn, beans, peas, Beef, mutton, bacon and ham. Cheese and butter.
Poultry and eggs. Vegetables, such as potatoes, onions, and turnips.
The larger the yield of these staple food products, the greater the service to the Empire. Germany in the last ten years has doubled the average yield of the majority of her field crops (largely) through better seed, thorough cultivation and use of fertilizer. And while the Empire's armies are busy putting down German Militarism, let us at home appropriate the best of Germany's agricultural methods for the Empire's advantage.
The Government urges farmers, stockmen, dairymen and other producers to make a wider use of the Free Bulletins issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture. Clip out, fill in and mail the coupon below and get a list of these bulletins. Then select the bulletins that will be of value to you. Mail your coupon right now. Do not put a stamp on the envelope. Your coupon will be "On His Majesty's Service."

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Dominion Parliament
Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—The government to do away with middleman in war and other tracts. The inquiries have been under way in public accounts and books mittes show that the middle who were so prominent of the late administration are in a few cases active, all nothing like to the same as that they flourished during Laurier regime. The government thought they had the middle eliminated entirely but they have cropped up. Chief of them is Charles A. Slater operated also prior to 1911. While it is not definitely determined what course the government pursue it is likely that a mittee of judges will be appointed to take supervision of the war tracts and will be given powers.
Ottawa, April 6.—The morning gave second reading to a bill to amend the Supreme Court Act to give the Supreme Court power to hear appeals from provincial election where the located ground provided for such an appeal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier opposed principle of the bill as having tendency to delay election which the house was a same time trying to expedite other legislation before it. view was supported to some extent by Hon. C. J. Doherty, stated, however, that the provincial legislatures having power to appeal the Dominion Parliament could not refuse to give the necessary jurisdiction. The bill was finally read a second time. During the discussion the estimates of the agriculture department, Mr. Donald South Oxford, expressed his approval of the government decision to establish an experimental farm in Northern Ontario on the line of the National Continental Railway. Incident he remarked that the sooner western people stopped coming to parliament for aid the better would be for Canada. Knowledge of Moose Jaw, said the western provinces were no obligations to Ontario, said that the protectionist policy of Ontario was controlling country but that he was full that although the west got its weeds from Ontario had not got its potatoes from same source. Mr. Wright Muskoka, protested that members had been endeavoring to arouse the west against east. The west had its problems and the eastern had looked with favor efforts to solve those problems. Hon. Mr. Burrell said the Department of Agriculture would send no west, but working for all Canada. not follow because the government was undertaking work Alberta—that Ontario or other province would be speaking of the vote for the Minister of Agriculture said there had been a tremendous attendance from the United and Canada at the Pan-American exhibition at San Francisco, he had attended. The building had been the center of attraction of the exhibition. The California press had admitted. In short, the Commission had made a Mr. A. A. McLean of Edward Island and Mr. Knowles both testified success of the Canadian at San Francisco. Hon. P. Graham suggested that an adian day or Canadian might be held during exhibition. Mr. Burrell that there had been such a Canadian building, which had been attended by the of the State and the officials. He promised Mr. Graham's suggestion consideration.
Ottawa, April 7.—Investigation into the boots of the Canadian soldiers included, and the work of the report of the commission is in progress. There was debate on it in the house possible that there was minority report, but that certainty. That many have been supplied by

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—Radical steps are to be taken by the government to do away with the middleman in war and other contracts. The inquiries which have been under way in the public accounts and boots committees show that the middlemen who were so prominent during the late administration are still in a few cases active, although nothing like to the same extent that they flourished during the Laurier regime. The government thought they had the middleman eliminated entirely but a few have cropped up. Chief among them is Charles A. Slater who operated also prior to 1911. While it is not definitely decided what course the government will pursue it is likely that a committee of judges will be asked to take supervision of the war contracts and will be given wide powers.

Ottawa, April 6.—The House

this morning gave second reading to a bill to amend the Supreme Court Act to give the Supreme Court power to hear appeals from provincial election cases where the located ground has provided for such an appeal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier opposed the principle of the bill as having a tendency to delay election trials which the house was at the same time trying to expedite in other legislation before it. This view was supported to some extent by Hon. C. J. Doherty, who stated, however, that the provincial legislatures having provided for appeals the Dominion parliament could not refuse to provide the necessary jurisdiction. The bill was finally read a third time. During the discussion of the estimates of the agriculture department, Mr. Donald Sutherland of South Oxford, expressed his approval of the government's decision to establish an experimental farm in Northern Ontario on the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. Incidentally he remarked that the sooner the western people stopped coming to parliament for aid the better it would be for Canada. Mr. Knowles of Moose Jaw, said that the western provinces were under no obligations to Ontario. He said that the protectionist policy of Ontario was controlling the country but that he was thankful that although the west had got its weeds from Ontario, it had not got its potatoes from the same source. Mr. Wright, of Muskoka, protested that Liberal members had been endeavoring to arouse the west against the east. The west had its peculiar problems and the eastern people had looked with favor upon efforts to solve those problems. Hon. Mr. Burrell said that the Department of Agriculture knew no east-west or west-west, but was working for all Canada. It did not follow because the government was undertaking work in Alberta—that Ontario or any other province would be ignored. Speaking of the vote for exhibitions, the Minister of Agriculture said there had been a tremendous attendance from the United States and Canada at the Panama Exhibition at San Francisco which he had attended. The Canadian building had been the centre of attraction of the exhibition, as the California press had freely admitted. In short, the Canadian commission had made a killing. Mr. A. A. McLean of Prince Edward Island and Mr. W. E. Knowles both testified to the success of the Canadian exhibit at San Francisco. Hon. George P. Graham suggested that a Canadian day or Canadian days might be held during the exhibition. Mr. Burrell replied that there had been such a celebration at the dedication of the Canadian building, which had been attended by the government of the State and the exhibition officials. He promised to take Mr. Graham's suggestion into consideration.

Ottawa, April 7.—The investigation

into the boots supplied to the Canadian soldiers is concluded, and the work of preparing the report of the committee is in progress. There will be a debate on it in the house. It is possible that there will be a minority report, but there is no certainty. That many bad boots have been supplied by certain

Ottawa, April 9.—The committee

which was appointed by Parliament to conduct an enquiry into the boots supplied to the Canadian contingent placed its report upon the table of the Commons tonight. The committee reports that the total number of boots condemned by various military boards throughout Canada was 7,807 and of these 6,599 were repairable, 510 burnt, 319 mutilated by cutting and 379 useless owing to other causes. The boots supplied by the manufacturers were substantially up to sample. The military boot adopted by the Department about 15 years ago was similar to the present sample boot. This boot was used by Canadian soldiers in the South African war, where, according to the evidence of Sir Wm. Otter it proved satisfactory. All the soldiers at Salisbury Plain on active service who appeared before the committee and gave evidence favored the Canadian boot rather than the British boot. No commission was paid by the government to any middleman or agent. In one case, the Gauthier Co. made an agreement with Charles E. Slater to pay him a commission and Slater acting on behalf of Gauthier sold boots under this agreement. Slater had represented to the minister that he was a partner of Gauthier. The only material variations made from the contracts were a substitution of side leather in some cases for winter or storm calf. This was permitted owing to the supply of storm calf in Canada having become exhausted. The boots in dry weather gave fair satisfaction and the committee are satisfied that no boot under the conditions at Salisbury Plain would remain water tight, yet the Canadian boots stood the test well. Col. Cussie, M. P., commander of the 48th Highlander had stated that the Canadian boot stood the conditions better than the British boot. The committee comes to the conclusion that the standard British army boot is not a suitable boot for adoption as the standard army boot of Canada. No paper or other fraudulent material was used in the construction of the soles or uppers of the boots.

MILNARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Prohibition Amendment Act.

BE IT ENACTED by the Lieutenant Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island as follows: 1. Section 2 of the Act 7 Edward VII, Cap. 3, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: In this Act unless the context otherwise requires: (a) The expression "liquor," "liquors," or "intoxicating liquors" shall include all spirituous liquors and all fermented and malt liquors and all combinations of liquors and drinkable liquids which are intoxicating; and also all malt beer of what nature or kind soever without regard to the proportion of alcohol it contains, and the following drinkable liquids shall be held to be intoxicating liquors, in all proceedings under this Act, without proof that the same contain alcohol, namely,—rum, brandy, whiskey, gin, wine, ale, porter, table beer, lager beer. (b) The expression "person" shall include any person, firm or corporation: (c) The expression "wholesale" shall mean the sale of liquors in quantities not less than five gallons at any one time. (d) The expression "magistrate" shall mean Stipendiary Magistrate. (e) The expression "County" shall mean County or part of a County.

2. (1) The Provincial

Secretary shall open and keep a Register of druggists and chemists in which all druggists and chemists duly qualified as such under the laws of this Province shall be eligible for registration. (2) On and after the day of next no sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquor shall be made by any chemist or druggist under the provisions of Sec. 3 Subsections (c) and (f) of "The Prohibition Act 1900" unless such chemist or druggist shall have been duly registered as aforesaid prior to the making of such sale and any sale made by such chemist or druggist who has not registered as aforesaid or who having been registered, has had his name removed from such register, shall be deemed to be a sale in violation of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amending Acts. 3. When any chemist or druggist shall have registered under the provisions of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amendments thereto if such chemist or druggist shall by himself, his clerk, servant or agent be convicted of selling liquor contrary to the provisions of said Act his name shall upon second conviction be removed from the said Register. (4) Section 9 is hereby amended by adding thereto as subsection (a) the following:—Every Inspector appointed under the provisions of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amendments thereto shall make a return in writing to the Provincial Secretary at least every three months in form to be prescribed by order in council of all prosecutions and proceedings instituted by him, the result of each prosecution or proceeding the fines and penalties if any received by him together with a detailed account of all his expenditures and such other information as may be prescribed in said form. (5) The following is hereby added to and shall be read as a part and continuation of Section 12 of said Act:—And a second offence shall be taken to mean any offence what-ever under this Section committed after a first conviction for any one or other of the offences specified in this Section; and a third or subsequent offence shall be taken to mean an offence committed after a second conviction for any one or other of the offences mentioned in this Section, and all offences after a second offence shall be tried and convicted as third offences and all conviction for the second offence shall be based on the previous conviction for the second offence. (6) The following shall be added to Section 19 as subsection (a) thereof:—(a) In any prosecution for the sale of intoxicating liquors, when the evidence on the trial is not in the opinion of the Magistrate sufficient to find the defendant guilty of the offence of selling, the Magistrate may, if the evidence warrants it, amend the

information by changing the

offence to one of keeping intoxicating liquor for sale and shall thereupon on the evidence already before him find the defendant guilty of the offence of keeping intoxicating liquor for sale and shall thereupon convict the defendant as if the offence of keeping for sale had been originally charged; and the Magistrate may make such amendment and conviction whether the defendant has appeared or has not appeared on said trial, provided that the Magistrate instead of finding the defendant guilty and convicting him on the said amended information may, if the defendant be present by person or attorney and request it, adjourn the proceedings to enable the defendant to further answer the amended charge, but all the evidence taken on the original charge of selling shall be used and taken as evidence of the amended charge of keeping for sale. (7) Section 24 of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following namely:—"But it shall not be necessary in any information or summons issued under any of the provisions of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amendments thereto for any second or subsequent offence for violation of the said Act to recite or allege any previous conviction or convictions—but it shall be sufficient merely to add to the statement of the offence in said information or summons that the same is for a first, second or third offence or for an offence subsequent to a third offence as the case may be. (8) Section 25 of said Act is hereby amended by striking out of Subsection (a) the word "only" in the second line thereof and the words "and not before" in the fourth line thereof, and by adding to said section as sub-section (b) the following:—(c) No conviction for a second, third, or subsequent offence shall be held invalid or quashed by reason only of evidence having been tendered or received regarding the previous conviction or convictions before the defendant was found guilty of the subsequent offence; provided however that after the defendant shall have been found guilty of the subsequent offence, the previous conviction must be regularly proved. And by adding as sub-section (d) the following:—(d) "In a prosecution for a third or subsequent offence it shall only be necessary to prove a previous conviction for a second offence and the production of such last named conviction or other proof thereof in due course shall be prima facie evidence also of conviction for a first offence." (9) Section 28 of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "ten" and substituting therefor the word "thirty" in the ninth line thereof, and by adding to said section 28, as sub-sections (a) and (b) the following:—(a) The Magistrate may, in his discretion, issue such search warrant on the signed and sworn information of the Inspector on the Inspector disclosing or being able to disclose any evidence in support thereof. (b) In the event of a search being made by virtue of this Act and no liquor found, the search may be repeated under the same warrant by the same or any other officers to whom it was first directed during said period of thirty days, provided however, when any seizure is made under this warrant shall be immediately returned and no further search made thereunder. (10) Every Magistrate shall forthwith after making a conviction under this Act transmit by registered letter or deliver to the Provincial Secretary a certificate of such conviction which shall be in the form in Schedule "A" hereto or to the like effect and such certificates shall be received in all courts of this Province as prima facie evidence of such conviction.

SCHEDULE "A".

Dominion of Canada Province of Prince Edward Island County of

BEFORE

A. B. Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the County of County C. D. of in said County (Occupation) was convicted before me the Stipendiary Magistrate in and for the County of County C. D. of in said County (here state the offence) contrary to the provisions of "The Prohibition Act 1900" and amending Acts and was fined by me the said Stipendiary Magistrate for said offence the sum of \$ and \$ costs. Given under my hand and seal this day of A. D. at in County, A. B. Stipendiary Magistrate in and for

Local And Other Items

The death is announced by the wires of a brother of his Holiness Pope Benedict.

John J. Bowden, formerly of Charlottetown, died suddenly in Boston on Friday last.

The budget speech will be delivered in the Provincial Legislature this evening by Premier Mathieson.

The war tax stamp on letters comes into force tomorrow the 15th. Ordinary postage stamps may be used pending the receipt of the regular war stamps.

Fire in Acadia Sugar Refinery barrel factory at Moncton N. B. shortly after seven last Friday night, caused loss of \$6,000. About half a million barrel staves burned.

The cost of relief to the city of Vancouver B. C. in the past five months has been \$175,000, of which amount, seventy-one thousand dollars has been actually spent on food.

The German auxiliary cruiser Kron Prinz Wilhelm, another of the elusive German sea-rovers which have been destroying commerce since the outbreak of the war arrived at Hampton Roads Virginia Sunday morning.

The British cruiser Kent, one of the vessels which recently sank the German cruiser Dresden near Juan Fernandez Island, arrived at Callao, Peru on the 9th. The cruiser and forts exchanged salutes. She left the same night.

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The steamer Bonaventure with 25,000 seals arrived at St. John's Nfld. on the 9th from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She reports that she lost nearly 30,000 more which she had killed but which were driven away on the ice by storms. She is likely to prove the only ship of the fleet to have a large catch the present season.

The Ayrshire Breed of Cattle are continually giving evidence of their being the farmers' cows. They are hardy and thrifty and give a fair amount of milk of good quality. Easton Bros. of East Royalty who have for years been breeding Ayrshires, had a cow, "Pearl of Spruce Row," recently qualified at the Record of Performance Test with 8,586 lbs. of milk and 394 lbs. butter fat equivalent to 460 lbs. butter to her credit in 344 days. She is a low set, deep bodied cow with good tests and is a credit to the breed. They have also some others entered in this test which are doing very much above the ordinary.

DIED.

HEWITT—In Charlottetown, April 7, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, R. I. P.

WILLIAMS—In Charlottetown, April 7, John Williams, aged 96 years.

McEACHERN—Suddenly in Charlottetown on April 13th, Mr. John McEachern, aged 81.

McKAY—At his residence, Wheatley River, April 13, 1915, Mr. Albert McKay, in his 73rd year.

WRIGHT—In Charlottetown, April 13th, Henry Winslow Wright, aged 24 years.

McINTYRE—At Cable Head East, on April 5th inst., John A. McIntyre in the 38 year of his age, leaving a disconsolate mother to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

McLELLAN—At Georgetown Sunday morning 11 inst., Julia (nee McCormack) wife of Mr. Angus D. McLellan, Postmaster at that place. Mrs. McLellan

Local And Other Items

The death is announced by the wires of a brother of his Holiness Pope Benedict.

John J. Bowden, formerly of Charlottetown, died suddenly in Boston on Friday last.

The budget speech will be delivered in the Provincial Legislature this evening by Premier Mathieson.

The war tax stamp on letters comes into force tomorrow the 15th. Ordinary postage stamps may be used pending the receipt of the regular war stamps.

Fire in Acadia Sugar Refinery barrel factory at Moncton N. B. shortly after seven last Friday night, caused loss of \$6,000. About half a million barrel staves burned.

The cost of relief to the city of Vancouver B. C. in the past five months has been \$175,000, of which amount, seventy-one thousand dollars has been actually spent on food.

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Carter's 'Tested' Seeds FOR 1915

Number 1 Mammoth Clover Number 1 Alsike Clover Number 1 Early Red Clover White Clover and Alfalfa The highest grades in Timothy Seed Island grown and Imported Seed CHOICE IMPORTED AND ISLAND GROWN Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Vetches, Corn, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Turnip, Mangel, Beet, Carrot, etc. Our Seeds are New and Fresh, Tested as to Purity and Germination. Buy Carter's Guaranteed No. 1 Seeds and you are Safe. Write us for Samples and Prices.

CARTER & CO. LTD. SALEMEN TO THE PEOPLE OF P. E. ISLAND Charlottetown.

TENDERS.

York Point Ferry.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915.

from any person or persons willing to contract for the running of the York Point Ferry for a period of one year according to the specifications, terms and condition to be seen in this office.

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "TENDERS FOR YORK POINT FERRY"

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

April 6, 1915.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown Barristers, Solicitors etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26th 1912.—tf

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 17th May, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week

Over Rural Mail Route No. 2 from Wood Island North P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Wood Islands North, Wood Islands West, Wood Island, Fort Wood and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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

April 14, 1915-31.

Mail Contract

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Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Little York, P. E. Island, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Little York, Stanhope, Pleasant Grove and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

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

April 7, 1915-31.

TENDERS.

Rocky Point Ferry.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1915

from any person or persons willing to contract for the running of the Rocky Point Ferry for a period of one year according to the specification, terms condition, etc., to be seen in this office.

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

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, for ten per cent. of the amount of the subsidy asked.

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

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and to be marked "TENDERS FOR ROCKY POINT FERRY."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

April 6, 1915.

MILNARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

The Invitation.

(By Robert Hugh Benson.)

Lord, take Thine ease within my heart. Rest here and count Thyself at home; Do as Thou wilt; rise, set, depart. My Master, not my guest, Thou art; Come as Thou wilt, but come, Lord, come. Do Thine own pleasure. Surely, Lord, Thou art full free to come and go, To lift my sorrow by a word, Or pierce me with a sudden sword, And leave me sobbing in my woe. Come in broad day, for good or ill, In time of business or of prayer; Come in disguise if so Thy will, Be better served, that I may still Wait on my Lord though unaware. Come with the dawn, shine on me And wake my soul with welcome light; Or let the twilight herald Thee, And falling dusk Thy shelter be To shroud Thy coming from my sight. Come by the way beneath the trees Where whispering heath and bracken stir; There where my spirit takes her ease, Let that pure scented evening breeze Wait me the aloe and the myrrh. Come, tender Lover, still and bright, Rose crowned, and framed in gracious form; Or come with terror, and by night, Thunderous and girt with vivid light, A giant striding with the storm. Come through the cloister, past the lawn, And laurels where the thin jet plays; Where from the wrangling world withdrawn, Waking to silence dawn by dawn, My soul comes forth to studious days. Come through the carved door, and bring A burst of music through to me; One chord of organ-thundering And measured song of those that sing, Dear Saviour, to the praise of Thee. Or come by some forgotten way Untrodden long and overgrown; And on a sudden on a day Burst in snap web and ivy spray That claim the entrance for their own. So many doors, and all divine, And every latch is loose to Thee. So many paths and all are Thine That bring Thee to this heart of mine, And all are therefore dear to me!

Closing the Contract.

In the eyes of her admiring husband, Mable Conover had never looked more attractive. She was seated at a low dressing-table, her face brought into high relief by the electric light globes which were turned full on her and which threw back the reflection in the oval French mirror. A soft smoke-colored evening gown hung loosely about her shoulders, accentuating the outlines of her shapely arms and the velvet texture of her skin. Ralph Conover stood behind his wife fine looking in formal dress. He was struggling to get his white lawn tie exactly even, and turning this way and that to catch some view of himself in the small dressing-table mirror. Mrs. Conover rose from her chair and turned her back on her husband while he patiently brought together hooks and eyes and snapped in place a multitude of patent fasteners. When the last hook had been slipped in place, and the final fastener pushed in, he sat down. "Ralph" said his wife, affect-

An Ancient Foe

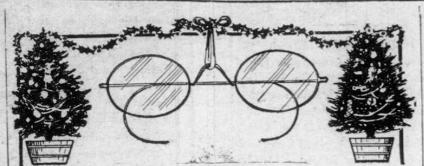
To health and happiness in Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes buncches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption. "Two of my children had scrofula some time ago, and I was going to school for three months. Outwits and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGee, Woodstock, Ont. Hood's Sarsaparilla will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands. tionately patting his broad shoulders, "you're not much of a success as a dress-maker but," here she smiled; "I don't believe I'd want a husband who was." "Any man would be glad to do things for you." The man leaned down. "You never looked better than you do to-night, and you never had a dress that was more becoming." "I'm glad you like it, for I went to a lot of pains to get the dressmaker to fit it exactly right. You see it means a lot to me, this visit. Do you realize, Ralph, here we are, week-end guests of the Severances in one of the smartest homes on Long Island?" Mrs. Conover's eye took in with satisfaction every detail of the perfectly appointed suite that had been assigned to them in the Severance cottage. Through the big window of the sitting room one could see the lights along the shore, and further out the bobbing lanterns on the masts of boats at anchor. A shaded lamp on the centre table brought out the delicate coloring and soft folds of the draperies at the windows, and was itself dimmed by the reflection of the cheerful fire on the hearth. At one end of the alcove, cut off by a pillared entrance with partly drawn silk curtains, the bed-room and dressing-table. "Being invited here," she went on, thinking aloud rather than talking to her husband, "will bring a flood of dinner and dance invitations this spring, and from the right sort of people, too. I know women who would pay well to be known as one of the week-end guests at the Severance cottage." "It means more than that," Conover put in, standing near his wife and dropping his voice. "You remember that contract I was figuring on so long—the one that I used to bring home at night and do extra work over?" "For the bridge," "Yes, Well, Mr. Severance is the chairman of the board of directors of the company that is to build that bridge." "Then he is going to give you the contract? And that's why he invited us here?" "I am not so sure." "Why?" "That's not the way business deals are generally entered into. If he wanted to give me the contract, he had only to do it in the office and call me up." "Then there is something special about it?" "Yes; Robert Donohue and his wife are here too." "He's one of your competitors, isn't he?" Mrs. Conover inquired. "My main competitor. A fellow who knows the details told me that there is practically no difference in my figures for building the bridge and those submitted by Donohue. We are tied for first place, so to speak, and I don't believe the directors themselves know who will get the work. And Donohue is here too?" "I'm sure he is," Mrs. Conover put in. "I saw Mrs. Donohue in the hall when we came in." Ralph Conover walked over to the window and gazed out over the long stretches of lawn that were terraced down from the Severance dwelling to the ocean. Outside, the weather was only pleasantly cool, one of those lapses in late winter when spring seemed to anticipate herself. It would be moonlight later and the landscape was not totally dark. Ralph mechanically followed the rows of lights that outlined the winding driveway and then trailed off into the ocean, where the

As The Result

Of a Neglected Cold He Contracted SEVERE BRONCHIAL TROUBLE. Mr. W. T. Allen, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I feel that I would be doing you and your great remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a gross injustice if I did not write and let you know the wonderful results that I have obtained from its use." "Last spring I happened to contract a cold. Of course, this is a common occurrence, and I did not take any particular notice of it at the time. However, it did not break up as quickly as colds generally did with me, so after two weeks, and no sign of improvement, I began to get alarmed, and went to my local physician who informed me that I had contracted severe bronchial trouble as a result of neglecting my cold. He prescribed some medicine for me, which I took for about two weeks without any sign of improvement. I was getting pretty much discouraged by then, but one day a friend happened to be in to whom I was relating my trouble, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying that he had obtained very beneficial results from its use in a similar case. I took his advice and procured several bottles from my druggist. After taking it, according to directions, for about two days, I noticed a decided improvement, and from that day on I began to get better, and in ten days I was in my usual health. I consider this an excellent showing for your remedy, and can highly recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was. I shall always put in a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers itself." "You can procure Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup from any druggist or dealer. Price, 25c and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. that certain individuals must suffer from hasty and unconsidered marriages; but should the hardship of a few individuals be a valid argument for a system that undermines the family—the foundation on which our social organization is built? This it seems to me, aside from my religious consideration, ought to be taken into account by those who plead for looser divorce laws," Ralph replied. (Concluded next week.) I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Bay of Islands, J.M. CAMPBELL. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Springhill, N. S. WM. DANIELS. I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT. Albert Co., N.B. GEO. FINGLEY. "Do you enjoy hunting and fishing?" "Not much," replied Mr. Fleming; "but my wife does. She puts in most of the autumn hunting a flat, and most of the winter fishing for invitations."—Washington Star. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. He—At last we are alone, I've been hoping for this chance. She—So have I. He (pleased)—Ah, you know, then that I wanted to ask you to be my wife. She—Yes, and I wanted to say No, emphatically and get it over with. Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont. writes—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents." Lady—On what floor do you find lingerie? Elevator Boy—What would that be under? Lady—Why underclothes. Boy—What kind of clothes. W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont. writes—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Millburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price box a 50c. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHERIA. Was Troubled With Nervous Prostration. Many people although they know of nervous prostration do not know what the symptoms are. The principal ones are, a feeling of fright when in crowded places, a dread of being alone, fear of being in a confined place, a horror of society, a dread of things falling from above, fright at travelling on railroad trains, and disturbed and restless, unrefreshing sleep, often troubled with dreams. Mrs. George Lee, Victoria Harbor, Ont., writes: "I am writing to tell you of the experience I have had with Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was so nervous I could not do my own work, I did not want to see any one, or would I go any place. My nerves were bad for three years, and my heart was so bad it made me tremble all over. I took three boxes of your pills, and I never was better than I am now. "Millburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE NEW YEAR

Offers Another Opportunity A pair of modern Spectacles or Eye-glasses will make the 'Old Folks' happy—enable them to read and sew in comfort, make them "see young" again. What more useful or acceptable gift could you select for mother or father? We are making a speciality of Spectacle-ware this Xmas and have a scheme whereby they can be suitably presented as a gift. Make it Glasses for the Old Folks. You're Welcome To any article in our store by paying the very reasonable amount asked for it. Among the new things a set of brushes and combs, nail files, etc., in cases. These come in large and small sizes and are sterling or quadruple plate. New designs in Mesh Bags, Lockets, Pendants, Bracelets, Neckties, Cuff Links, Wrist Watches, Gents Chains in different styles, Handsome Soenir Brooches in tinted gold set with pearls, Fobs in Gold Filled and Ribbed, High Grade Watches, Boys' Watches, \$1.00 up, White Metal Chains, 25c up, Silver Thimbles, Back Combs, Barrettes, Nice Reading Glasses, Telescopes, from \$3.00 up to \$20.00, Rimless Eyeglasses.



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E. W. TAYLOR

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St. Charlottetown.

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.

VOL-PEEK advertisement. Includes illustration of a woman mending a hole in a pot. Text: VOL-PEEK MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS - Graniteware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelware. Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend. PRICE 15c 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 1/2¢ per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinware, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, 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 putty, 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.

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

A recent purchase of a lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats as part of a Bankrupt Stock has enabled me to put these Goods on the market away below regular retail prices. Men's Suits Style single breasted Sague—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50. Men's Overcoats In Brown and Grey Tweeds—sizes 37, 38, 39, 40. Regular 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00. Also Men's Duck Coats Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices. Men's Oilskin Coats Some good ones just received from England—double to the waist and buttons reinforced with leather, \$3.50. Sweaters We are well stocked in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters. You will save money by buying from "MY STORE." L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

NEW SERIES Synopsis of Canadian 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 land must appear in person at the million Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on conditions by father, mother, daughter, brother or sister of the homesteader. Duties—Six months residence and cultivation of the land in three years. A homesteader may within nine miles of his homestead, a farm of not less than 80 acres and occupied by him or by his mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader good standing may pre-empt a quarter section of land in a homesteaded section alongside his homestead. \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the land or pre-emption six months each of six years from date of land entry (including the time required for a homestead patent) and cultivate acres extra. A homesteader who has obtained his homestead right and cannot or pre-emption may enter for a partial homestead in certain districts. \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the land in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a worth \$300. W. W. CROFT, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Mortgage Sale. There will be sold by Public Auction in front of the Court House Building, on Monday the 26th day of April next, A. D. 1915 at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, the power of Sale in a mortgage dated 4th day of November A. D. 1897, between Eben S. McPall of the part and H. O. John Lafargey of other part, all that tract of land in the Parish of St. John's, County of St. John's, bounded as follows: Commencing on the side of the Pond Road in the East angle of land now or formerly owned by John Brown, thence the Eastern boundary thereof a short of Darter's Hall, thence the same easterly to the West corner of land now or formerly owned by James Rossie, thence Southerly to the same in the road aforesaid, westerly along the same to the commencement, containing by two acres of land more or less with appurtenances. For further particulars apply a law office of J. B. Wyatt, Esquire, dated this 18th day of March 1915.

Invictus-- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing no nice line of Invictus--best boots for men. These are shown in metal, patent, tan and black and buttoned styles. Some of the new features: the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof, and many other ideas that dressy men should see. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00. Alley & Co. 135 Queen Street. Addressing of Mail.

In order to facilitate the mailing of mail at the front and prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows: (a) Rank (b) Name (c) Regimental number (d) Company, Squadron, or other unit (e) Battalion (f) Brigade (g) First (or second) Contingent (h) British Expeditionary Force Army Post Office LONDON, ENGLAND M & Co.

CONSUMPTION In the cure of consumption, concentrated daily-digested nourishment is necessary. For 35 years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption. All Druggists.