

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1916

VOL. XLV, No. 16

## 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

## WELLS BROS.

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

## Mortgage Sale

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

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Tues & Daily				Daily			
ex. Sun. ex. Sun.				Mon. Wed. Tues. & Thurs. Fri. & Sat.			
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
2.50	1.45	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	5.25	11.80	12.10	10.10
4.15	2.39	8.15	" Hunter River "	4.15	10.31	11.03	8.50
4.55	3.08	9.00	" Emerald Jet "	3.32	10.03	10.19	8.00
	3.39	9.45	" Kensington "	2.51	9.38	9.48	
	3.55	10.20	Ar. Summerside Dep.	2.20	9.15	9.15	
Trains Thurs and Sat.				Daily, Mon. Wed. ex. Sun. and Fri.			
4.15	11.30		Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.55	12.15		
5.14	1.14		" Port Hill "	7.54	10.42		
6.07	2.44		" O'Leary "	7.01	9.25		
6.51	3.57		" Alberton "	6.21	8.22		
7.30	5.00		Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	7.30		
Mon. Wed. Thurs. & Sat.				Daily			
5.00	3.33		Dep. Emerald Jet Ar.	8.50	7.50		
5.50	4.25		Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.40	7.00		
Daily				Daily			
ex. Sat. & Sun.	ex. Sat. & Sun.	ex. Sat. & Sun.		ex. Sat. & Sun.	ex. Sat. & Sun.	ex. Sat. & Sun.	
3.00	3.00		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.30	11.05		
4.55	4.15		" Mt. Stewart "	9.15	9.35		
5.39	4.54		" Morell "	8.40	8.58		
6.12	5.18		" St. Peter's "	8.17	8.25		
7.45	6.30		Ar. Souris Dep.	7.00	7.00		
8.55	7.35		Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.40	5.40		
4.40	4.15		Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	9.30	9.40		
5.52	5.27		" Cardigan "	8.04	8.15		
6.30	5.56		" Montague "	7.33	7.40		
7.05	6.40		Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.50	6.50		
Daily				Daily			
ex. Sat. & Sun.	ex. Sat. & Sun.	ex. Sat. & Sun.		ex. Sat. & Sun.	ex. Sat. & Sun.	ex. Sat. & Sun.	
3.10	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	10.00		
4.57	4.25		" Vernon River "	8.31	8.23		
7.00	5.55		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	7.00	6.50		

## Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th  
Maritime Express Daily  
Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

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

## JOB WORK!

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

Check Books  
Dodgers  
Note Books of Hand  
Letter Heads  
Receipt Books  
Posters  
Tickets

## VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS - Graniteware  
Tin - Copper - Brass  
Aluminum 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 Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

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

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

What has been needed is a mending 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.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,  
Newson's Block, Charlottetown  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
McDonald Bros. Building  
Georgetown  
July 26th 1912.-[11]

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

## The Communion of Saints

In the Apostle Creed there is expressed the article of faith: "I believe in the communion of saints." This expresses the belief that all the members of the Church on earth, in purgatory and in heaven are in communion with one another, because they constitute one body in Jesus Christ. In other words, communion means mutual participation in benefits.

"Saints" in the usual signification of the term, refers to those blessed souls who have victoriously fought "the good fight" and who are reigning with Christ in heaven. In a more general sense the term includes all those who by baptism are called to be saints. Hence the name is applied to all members of the Church whether they are among the suffering in purgatory or among the glorious in heaven.

The members of the primitive Church in Jerusalem had communion with one another in worldly goods, they so participated in each other's possessions that what belonged to one belonged to another. The spiritual goods of the Church include the merits of Christ, of our Blessed Lady, of the saints, the sacraments, the holy sacrifice of the Mass, the prayers and good works of the faithful. These spiritual goods are in a sense the common property of all the members of the Church. By the communion of saints the members of the Church on earth are united to the members in purgatory and to the members in heaven, so that they assist each other by prayer. We can pray for "the poor souls"; they can pray for us, and we can ask and receive the assistance of the blessed in heaven. We may glean from this the nature and meaning of the communion of saints. All are subjects or the children of one King and they unite to fight a common foe.

What of those members unfortunate enough to be in mortal sin? Can they have any share or participation in the communion of saints? Yes, provided they are not excommunicated. As the shepherd separates the infected sheep from the flock, or as human society deprives a dangerous criminal of his social or civic rights, so the Church sometimes cuts off or excommunicates evil members. While the sinner is in mortal guilt he may profit by the merit of others. He may be quickened or roused to repentance by the inspiration obtained for him by the intercession of the saints; he may be assisted back to spiritual life by the efficacy of the Mass. The faith which is not extinguished in him keeps him in a sense attached to the golden chain of the communion of saints.

As in one body we have many members, so we being many, are one body in Christ," says St. Paul (Romans XII. 4). As the members of the natural human body have actually no separate existence, except as united with the rest, so all the members of the Church work together for the good of all. "I am the vine, you are the branches." It is evident from spiritual teaching that there was intercommunion of God's servants. It is related in the Old Testament that Abraham, Job, Moses, Aaron, Samuel, Tobias, Judith and Esther prayed for their friends or nation and that God accepted their prayers. So in the New Testament our Lord says that where two or three are gathered together in His name, He will be in the midst of them.

There is a good deal of mystery concerning the disembodied state. Though the soul leaves the body and change its nature. The parable of the rich man and Lazarus shows us that the departed soul is mindful of conditions on earth. Dives wished that Lazarus would be sent to his father's house where the rich man had five brothers and bear such testimony that they would not go to that place of terrible torments. Since such knowledge appears to be possessed by souls in hell, would it not for greater reasons be granted to souls pleading to God? If Dives was solicitous to help those battling on earth? They must rejoice in those that fight that good fight, while they cannot but grieve over their friends who have fallen and who continue to live in mortal sin.

St. Paul tells us (1 Cor. IV, 6) that we are "made a spectacle not only to the world, but to angels and to men." The blessed in purgatory and the saints in heaven are deeply interested in our spiritual combats. Loving God intensely, and loving us now even more than formerly, they ardently pray for our victory. We should reciprocate by praying for the "poor soul."

Our real life, our long life, begins after death. Here "all the world's a stage." We are all the actors. According to their parts some appear in royal robes and others in humble attire. Some represent the kings and queens of the play, and others the laborers, the valets and the grave-diggers. It matters not what part they have provided they filled their parts well. When the play is over and the curtain falls, they are all "themselves" again. The kings and queens take off their attire, and the only question then is, "Who played best?"

We should be satisfied with our lot, with our part. Imagine actors quarreling on the stage and seeking to take parts for which they are not fitted, neglecting their own and struggling to usurp the place and attire of others. Yet the angels and saints and the blessed in purgatory see much of this conduct in our play. Intercession is the constant office of the saints, as it is the constant occupation of our mediator, Jesus Christ. Prayer and praise will merge into praise when all below is finished. God's will is their will, and His will is our sanctification. "This is the will of God, your sanctification." (1 Thes. IV, 3). Therefore do that they pray.

The doctrine of the "communion of saints" should encourage us in our spiritual combats. The king of Syria was anxious to apprehend the prophet Elisha and dispatched chariots and horsemen for that purpose. When the servants of the prophet arose in the morning and saw this mighty host he was terrified and cried out: "Alas! my lord, what shall we do?" And the prophet showed him the mountain around about "full of horses and chariots of fire," and he said to him: "Fear not for there are more with us than with them." (IV Kings IV, 15-16-17).

So in the battle for heaven we need not be discouraged by the powers of darkness for "there are more with us than with them."

## A Case of Conscience.

A correspondent of the Irish Ecclesiastical Record asks a question or two that may be of interest to some of our readers. A periodical which the correspondent never ordered was sent to him, with the request that he should either return it or forward the price to a given address, and he wants to know whether he is in conscience bound to do either. Then, he has received a picture which he is asked either to pay for or to return to the sender. Again, is he bound to do either? The Record's answer, so far as justice is concerned, is as follows:

In neither case has the sender a right to impose a positive obligation of justice on the recipient, nor is the recipient bound to submit to it. The latter is an independent being and is not bound in justice to make himself anybody's servant. There is no contract between him and the sender, he has done the sender no injury; he is not in unjust possession of the other's property; and Dives wished that Lazarus would be sent to his father's house where the rich man had five brothers and bear such testimony that they would not go to that place of terrible torments. Since such knowledge appears to be possessed by souls in hell, would it not for greater reasons be granted to souls pleading to God? If Dives was solicitous to help those battling on earth? They must rejoice in those that fight that good fight, while they cannot but grieve over their friends who have fallen and who continue to live in mortal sin.

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## Even the Lepers Send Alms to the Mission

We are accustomed to look upon lepers as the most unfortunate of God's children—poor creatures who except and deserve our heartfelt sympathy and charity. How surprising it is to learn, therefore, that the lepers of the Catholic mission at Molokai, far from concentrating all their thoughts upon their own miseries, are accustomed to save something out of their small means to send to the mission. Fr. Maxime, the Superior, is authorized by the Propagation of the Faith Society and twenty dollars to the Holy Childhood Society. Is not an example which should make many of us blush with mortification? Surrounded by every comfort, blessed with good health, accustomed to pleasures and diversions, we cannot spare a few dollars or even a few cents to support the works of the missionary priests. Yet the lepers, from their solitude and isolation, remember these brave men and send them their offerings. Truly they teach us a lesson.

## A Little Leder Apostle

A catechist missionary of the Kumalakom leper hospital witnessed this scene a short time ago and describes it for the edification of those who have helped the poor sufferers.

Mariamal was a leper child only ten years old. Her mother, also a leper, had just died, leaving the little one alone in the world. Hearing this some pagan relatives came to visit her, and in spite of her malady offered to give her a shelter.

## Nun A Leprosy Victim

Monsignor Leray, Vicar Apostolic of the Gilbert Islands, sends sad news regarding one of his faithful nuns. He says: "Recently the government doctors officially declared one of our Sisters to be affected with leprosy. This nun has been twenty years in the islands and has fallen a victim to her devotion in caring for the spiritual and physical needs of the Gilberts. She spent every Sunday afternoon in the leper hospital, seeming to prefer the patients in the last stage of decay."

"A little hut has been constructed for the sufferer and a native woman has consented to remain with her out of love for her former teacher and friend. A priest comes once a week and says Mass in a little chapel constructed near the enclosure where she lives. As there are no asylums for white lepers on the islands, she is obliged to exist in this complete isolation, awaiting the slow ravages of the disease. Such a life is a real martyrdom for this active woman, but her sufferings cannot fall to bring a precious blessing from Heaven upon our poor missions."

## Suffered Awfully FROM BILIOUS HEADACHES.

When the liver becomes sluggish and inactive the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the stomach foul and bilious headaches are the upshot. Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the fouled-out tongue, do away with the stomach gases and banish the disagreeable bilious headaches.

Mrs. J. C. Kidd, Spelling, B.C., writes: "I have used Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills for bilious headaches. I suffered awfully until I started to take them. They were the only thing that ever did me any good. I never have any bilious headaches any more."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25c per vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?  
Young woman (blushing)—Yes, sir, of course.  
Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.  
Young woman (with more confidence)—It was a lovely one, shirred down the front and trimmed with lovely blue, and had hat to match—  
Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court!

## A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

The making of friends who are real friends is the best token of a man's success in life.

## 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.

"Paw, what is meant by Weather By Telegraph" in the newspaper?"  
"It means, son, that most of the time the weather is not fit to be sent through the mails."

## There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills.

They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25 cts.

"Pa," inquired a 7-year-old seeker after the truth, "is it true that school teachers get paid?"  
"Certainly it is said the father."  
Well, then," said the youth indignantly, "that ain't right. Why should the teachers get paid when us kids do all the work?"

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

## His Face Was Covered With Pimples.

Pimples are not a serious trouble, but they are very unsightly. Pimples are caused wholly by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is necessary to purify the blood of all its impurities.

Burdock Blood Bitters has made many remarkable cures; the pimples have all disappeared, and a bright, clean complexion left behind.

Mr. Lennox D. Cooke, Indian Path, N.S., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Last winter my face was covered with pimples. I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I was one day to a friend's house, and there they advised me to use B.B.B. so I purchased two bottles, and before I had them taken I found I was getting better. I got two more, and when they were finished I was completely cured. I find it is a great blood purifier, and I recommend it to all."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for the past forty years, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**The Herald**

WEDNESDAY APRIL 19, 1916  
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50  
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,  
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.  
 JAMES MCISAAC  
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

**Notes From Ottawa.**

Although spring weather now prevails at Canada's Capital and, generally speaking, the streets and side walks are clear of snow; yet at this writing there are in some sections of the city great quantities of ice several feet in depth formed from snow that has been here all winter, subject to rains, frost and all changes of weather. Groups of men are employed breaking up this icy snow with picks and carting it away.

For the time being, the glory has departed from Parliament Hill. The bustle and activity that were wont to prevail there during the parliamentary session are absent. The throngs of pedestrians moving up and down the boulevard, to and from the forum of the people's representatives, are no longer in evidence. The great gothic pile, within whose halls vitality throbbed and statesmen were wont to contend with intellectual rapier is now, thanks to the fire fiend, a dismantled ruin, lonely and abandoned. But it is altogether likely that reconstruction will commence before very long, when a new and grander parliament building will rise from the ruins of the old one. Then, once more, Parliament Hill shall become the point of attraction; the goal of visitors to Ottawa.

In the mean time the parliamentary session is progressing and the country's public business is receiving the attention of the people's representatives, in the improvised legislative chambers in the Victoria Museum, where the Senate and Commons are now located. It was a fortunate circumstance for the Government that this building was available when the shocking conflagration drove the assembled members of both Houses so precipitately out into the cold. This temporary parliament building is a splendid large structure and adapts itself wonderfully well to its new purposes. The plain and practically unadorned appearance of the chambers; the improvised divisions off into corridors and the simple unupholstered seats, for the most part, lend an air of democracy to the place, and involuntarily conveys the impression that this is beyond question the peoples forum.

Seeing the Leaders, after an interval of some years, one is immediately impressed with the idea that their constant guard in the fore front of the respective political battle lines is not all amusement. The Premier, Sir Robert Borden, while apparently healthy and vigorous, has aged under the care of state. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has become an old man; but unless one saw him for the first time after four or five years, the evidence of old age would not probably be so apparent.

The idea of prorogation before Easter has been given up, and the present agreement is that Parliament should adjourn today, Wednesday until next Tuesday. This breather will be a welcome relief, especially to the cabinet ministers and those members who are active on the committees. The session so far has been a particularly arduous one. The Senate took its adjournment last week till after Easter.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.**

**The Legislative Session.**

The House resumed business for the week on Tuesday afternoon, 11th. Mr. Speaker took the chair at 2.40. When the orders of the day were reached the Premier intimated that at four o'clock His Honour the Governor would receive the whole House in the Council Chamber, when the reply to the address would be presented. At that hour the whole House, headed by the Speaker, proceeded to the Council Chamber and formally presented the reply to the Governor, who graciously accepted same. On returning to the House the Speaker reported that His Honour had graciously received the address. The Public Accounts were then tabled.

The Premier as chairman of the Standing Rules and Orders brought in a report and stated that the rules were the same as those approved in 1905, and every year since, with the exception that one section had been extended. He thought it advisable that these should be printed for the convenience of members to save them the trouble of referring to the journals of the House. Mr. Bell said a copy of the rules had just been laid on his desk and he would like a little time to consider them. He thought, for example, where there were no specific rules governing questions that arise, the rules and procedure governing the House of Commons at Ottawa should be accepted instead of the British House of Commons. On this point Premier Mathieson dissented from the contention of the Leader of Opposition. He showed that the P. E. Island Legislature was older than the Dominion Legislature and older than the Parliament of the United States, and that it had many ancient and historic associations with the Mother of Parliaments. He thought it would not be wise to depart from the custom which made the rules and procedure of the British House of Commons govern cases which were not covered by the specified rules of the House. The Premier then withdrew his motion, in order to give Mr. Bell time to peruse the rules before their adoption.

On a question of privilege the Premier alluded to the extravagant and scandalous manner in which the Patriot had reported the incident in the House on Friday, and also to the attempts which had been made to discredit the Speaker, both by the Patriot and Mr. Bell and Mr. Johnston. No member had a right to tell the Speaker what he ought or ought not to do. Mr. Johnston and Mr. Bell took part in the controversy which followed. Premier Mathieson pointed out the untenability of the ground assumed by the Opposition, and Mr. Speaker lectured the members who had taken part in the tangle of the previous week. The matter then dropped. Premier Mathieson introduced a resolution on which to found a bill regarding drainage. He explained the matter at some length. After some other business of a routine character the Premier gave notice that on the following day the House would be moved into committee to consider of supply. The House then adjourned for recess.

House resumed at 9.35 p. m., when the committee stage of the drainage resolution was continued. Many questions were asked by the Opposition, and some other routine business was put through before the House adjourned for the day.

Consideration of the drainage resolution, questions and routine business occupied the House most of the time of the sitting of the House on Wednesday. Before adjournment the Premier tabled the estimates for the present fiscal year.

During the sitting of Thursday, a considerable part of the time of the House was occupied in matters of a routine character, with asking questions and corrections, submitted by members of the Government, of misleading reports of proceedings published in the Patriot. The discussion of the drainage bill in committee was continued, the opposition members taking diametrically opposite views to one another, as each rose in his place to discuss the question.

On Friday evening Premier Mathieson delivered his budget speech. Thus, he pointed out, was his fifth budget since he became Premier. After explaining and exposing the wretched condition of our finances when the late Liberal Government went out of power leaving a Provincial debt of \$1,072,000, the Premier briefly ran over what the present Government had done in the improvement of our finances and all departments of the public service came down to the discussion of the financial transactions of the year 1915. During the three years 1912, 1913 and 1914, the Government reduced the Provincial debt to the extent of \$89,241. But during the year 1915 conditions were not so favorable and the revenues shrank to the extent of the \$39,241 gained in the three previous years and \$16,191 more. The estimated revenue for 1915 was \$517,293; the actual revenue was \$470,729, a falling off of \$47,564. This shrinkage was due largely to falling off of taxation from fox business and from oysters. In addition to this the liabilities were increased by very large expenditure for Public Works and expenditures on account of the war. Then again, the war had a very depressing effect on business, and a consequent reduction in various revenues. But taking our financial conditions as we find it our total increase of liability since the present Government came into power is only \$16,191 or a little over an average of \$4,000 a year for the four years. Compare that with the average annual deficit of \$45,000. At the same time let us remember the annual increase of \$100,000 in our subsidy from Ottawa. The Premier hopes and believes we shall have a nice surplus next year.

**Press Comment.**

Since he became premier in the autumn of 1911 and, unwaveringly, until the present Sir Robert Borden has held a firm grip on Canadian affairs, but never was that grip so strong as it is today and never did he and his Government possess the confidence of the people to a greater extent than now. The Government has been faced with tremendous responsibilities but has not failed in the test. A few years ago it was the limit of a government's financial duties to handle transactions aggregating in the course of a year, forty, fifty or sixty millions of dollars, yet, in the past year, the Borden Government has handled hundreds of millions and no one has had the temerity to impute the slightest suspicion of graft to any member of it. Even when the case of J. Wesley Allison is attracting attention in that he is alleged to have promoted mushroom companies for the purpose of handling war contracts and to have profited to a large extent we find the Toronto Globe, the leading organ of Canadian Liberalism careful to say: "No one has charged Sir Sam Hughes with participation in this orgy of war contract graft." The Toronto Globe is not friendly to the Minister of Militia and if it did not think he would come out of any investigation with his good name unscathed would be at pains to attempt to shield him. In the Liberal Camp there are plenty of men ready to attack Sir Sam if there was opportunity to

do so safely, but he has compelled even his enemies to be careful. More than once, to paraphrase an oft-quoted line, has he "confounded their politics; frustrated their knavish tricks" and brought them to utter confusion. Today the Minister of Militia is on his way home from England. The contracts in which the Liberals intimate there was exorbitant profit will be probed by a commission of unquestionable ability and honesty. The country can await developments in the confidence that the good name of the Government and its members will remain unscathed.—St. John Standard.

The British treasury finds its mainstay in peace and war, in the income tax. If there are any or comparatively well-to-do persons in Canada disposed to grumble over war taxes they should reflect on the burdens the same classes in Britain must bear. The Britisher who earns between \$600 and \$2,500 a year must pay 56 cents on every five dollars. If the Canadian earning \$2,500 a year were forced to hand over \$280 to the federal government he would know the war was pinching him. The greater the income in Great Britain the greater the rate of taxation. An income of \$12,500 a year pays \$3,125 into the treasury, or one-fourth. An income of \$100,000 pays \$42,500. These rates refer only to earned incomes. On unearned incomes, derived from investments the taxation is much stiffer. In the current fiscal year the income tax will yield considerably over \$800,000,000. Exceeding the duty on the increment of land values, it is the most equitable tax imposed in the United Kingdom, because it makes "ability to bear" the test.

**Dominion Parliament.**

Ottawa, April 8—All signs on the political zodiac today point to a season well prolonged into May. In the first place the Liberals are believed to have something further to say in connection with shell transactions, and it is expected that General Hughes will have something to say when he returns which will call for comment; to say the least. But the development which promises to add most to the length of session is the railway situation. It is now pretty generally taken for granted that the Canadian Northern is back in the capital seeking further financial assistance; and the story goes that the Grand Trunk Pacific is in even more serious straits. It is reported that the condition of both these railways is so bad that immediate action on the part of the government in some direction is imperative; and whatever is done is certain to give rise to a great deal of debate. The legacies of the late government are the most serious domestic troubles this government has had to face.

**Dominion Parliament.**

Ottawa, April 9—The financial statement of the Dominion for the month of March and for the fiscal year ending with March (so far as the latter figures have yet been compiled by the finance department) show a war expenditure of no less than \$24,032,296 for last month; a total revenue of \$171,248,668 for the fiscal year and a national debt at the end of the year of \$555,027,592. The war expenditure is now getting pretty close to the million dollar a day mark; the revenue for the year was \$39,550,000 more than for the preceding year and a little over \$1,000,000 more than the Finance Minister estimated in his budget speech of Feb. 15 last; and the net debt shows an increase of nearly \$147,000,000 during the twelve months. The war expenditure for the fiscal year is given as \$134,650,000, although the final figures will not be available for two or three months yet. Revenue increases as compared with the preceding twelve months, were made up for the most part of \$22,480,000 in customs receipts; \$5,575,000 in post office receipts and \$1,000,000 in excise. Expenditures on consolidated fund account decreased by about \$9,500,000 and capital expenditures by nearly \$3,500,000. Customs revenues for March totalled \$9,978,198 as compared with \$7,066,479 for March of last year.

**Dominion Parliament.**

Ottawa, April 10—Legislation remaining to be introduced in Parliament this session will not be of such a character as to entail protracted discussion according to a statement in the House of Commons before it adjourned tonight by Hon. Robert Rogers. The Minister of Public Works had been suggesting that if all the members were diligent and prepared to facilitate the transaction of business it would be possible for Parliament to prorogue on the Thursday before Easter or shortly after Easter. To this Hon. George P. Graham had rejoined that it was improbable in his opinion that prorogation could take place before Easter. Indeed he had been informed that the Government was considering the advisability of an adjournment of the House from Friday night next until the Tuesday after Easter. Mr. Graham suggested that Parliament should remain in session until the Minister of Militia and Defence had returned and had an opportunity of speaking of allegations made during the debate of operations of the Shell Committee.

Ottawa, April 11—The House concurred in and reported from committee Hon. J. D. Reid's bill to amend the Railway Act and this measure now stands for third reading. The bill empowers the railway commission to pass upon the general locations of new railways and to refuse construction of railways if they are not thought to be in the public interest. Some objection was taken by Hon. George P. Graham and by some members on the government side of the house, to this delegation of powers formerly exercised by the railway committee of parliament to the railway commission but the acting minister of railways asked that the experiment be given a trial. Mr. W. F. MacLean of South York and Mr. J. E. Armstrong of East Lambton both approved of the proposed amendment. Mr. MacLean said that it was aimed at the unnecessary duplication of railways which had brought some railway companies into an unfortunate position. It was high time that some power, cognizant of the situation should be able to prevent unnecessary duplication of lines and services. He suggested that other sections of the proposed consolidated railway act should be made law, notably those providing for joint use of railway bridges and for the inauguration of suburban services from cities. Mr. Armstrong said that if the bill before the house had passed years ago, the country would have been saved many million dollars. It would not only prevent duplication of lines but also duplication of terminals.

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**Dominion Parliament.**

Hon. J. D. Reid said that the clauses embodied in the bill were taken from the consolidated and amended railway act which was introduced in the Senate two sessions ago and which had not been pressed because of the outbreak of the war. Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the railway commission, Mr. Gisborne, parliamentary counsel, and the justice department had all considered the bill and had expressed the opinion that it would not conflict with other sections of the railway act.

**Dominion Parliament.**

Sir Robert Borden reminded Mr. Graham that the railway commission even now, if it wished to act to the limit of its powers, could hold up the construction of new roads by arbitrarily refusing permission for them. However, the board had never acted in this manner and would be governed by public opinion in future as heretofore. Mr. W. F. Maclean said there were too many parallel roads in many sections of the country. The railway commission, by ordering joint use of existing lines, could prevent this. Hon. Arthur Meighen, replying to Hon. George P. Graham, said that the railway commission at present had power to deal with the details of railway location; unless the commission were given power to reject proposed railway locations it would be useless to give them jurisdiction to pass on such matters.

**Dominion Parliament.**

Ottawa, April 15—The promise which Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, gave to the Commons recently that he had under consideration reforms in prison regulations, was implemented.

**Dominion Parliament.**

(Concluded on page 3)

**MOORE & McLEOD!**

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Towellings, etc., WILL BE Hemmed Free

This will give every housewife a magnificent chance to secure new Household Goods Savingly

For the week commencing today, we will hem free of charge all sheetings and pillow cottons bought of us for CASH. Just come in and select your sheeting, tell us how deep hems you like, and we'll deliver the goods hemmed just as you want them, in a few days. We'll hem up all circular pillow cottons for you, making the pillow cases in any length you say, with hems as wide or narrow as you like.

IN BUYING TOWELLINGS, we will hem up dish towels—we will make roller towels—free. All we ask is that you should buy the goods—FOR CASH. We'll do the rest.

**ONE WEEK**

**Men's Hats---By Express**

THE NEW ONES THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ASKING FOR ARE HERE NOW. The express companies have been bringing us a great assortment of hats every day lately. These are new English Hats, New Canadian Hats, New American Hats, and a lot of New Italian Hats.

These are greys, greens, blues, browns, in all the new shapes \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

**The "Borsalino" Hat**

Here is a hat of pure felt, fine and soft finished as silk; all the new shapes, durable, smart, stylish—\$4.00

**New Spring Caps**

New caps in fancy tweeds and worsteds, pin stripes, greys in plain and fancy stripes and plaids of all colors—85c., \$1.00, and \$1.50.

**Stiff Hats in Styles that will suit your face**

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



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 Buy Carter's Guaranteed No. 1 Seeds and you are safe

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(Continued from page 1)  
 introduced a bill to make the and penitentiaries act up to industrial farms. It is for the transfer of prison industrial farms and attention of the powers parole board. As the observed in the course of cussion today, there is mu to be done in the way of and he is still considering a scheme in the interests prisoners and convicts w through the prison and taries of the Dominion. Pr is being gradually reforme the Conservative regime Province of Ontario as Dominion. The central pr Ontario, which was situat populous district of Toron been removed to Guelph, a prison farm has been esta It is a pleasant institut authorities say that it is a of its kind, but prisoners w under the criminal code ca be taken to that farm. E under Mr. Doherty's aus these may be taken to Gu any other industrial farm will be given a chance to life anew. The effect of the legislation will be to end the establishment of ind farms instead of county ju prisoners may now be co to these farms instead. county has a splendid ind farm.

**Ottawa, Ont., April 16—**

General Sir Sam Hughes a in Ottawa shortly after two this afternoon and got a reception. A large number military officers and many rank and file of the 7th 20th Regiments were at station, as well as many ci He had been expected a out hours earlier, and a much crowd was at the station but in spite of the disappoint about a thousand people gat in the afternoon to welcom Minister of Militia back to capital. General Hughes tra on one of the government ca was accompanied by two counsel, Messers. Eugene L K. C. of Montreal, and J. S. K. C. of Ottawa. Mr. W Nesbit, K. C. of Toronto, has also been retained by G Hughes, travelled with the ister as far as Montreal, and went on to Toronto. M Lafleur and Nesbit met h New York, but Mr. Ewart d see him until he reached Mon General MacDonald and Hon McElin also met the minist Montreal. His staff who w England with him were Capt. Basset, his aide de camp, McAdam and Miss Creggan private secretaries. On his at on the platform at Ottawa Foot Guards struck up " Sweet Home" and played a her of other airs, such as " Adair," while the General, hands with many of those cabinet minister was Hon. R Rogers. Thirty militia of lined up on the platform an minister shook hands with ea them. All the leading offic the head-quarters staff were sent, as well as the follo members of parliament: D Speaker E. N. Rhodes, M Stewart, Col. H. B. Tremaine, Scott, George Elliot, Wil Gray, S. F. Glass, Donald N olson, Capt. Tom Wallace, v Sixsmith and Senator Rufus. A cheer was raised by the the platform when General H stepped off the train, and wh reached the outside he wa a hearty reception by the He walked to his car with Rogers, and they conv earnestly on the way. He at once to his apartments later had luncheon at the Ch Laurier. In the afternoon called upon the Prime Mi and a long conference ensu Sir Robert's home on Wa burg street. The Ministe Militia looked in the best of h and was hearty in greetin e, but he was more serious is his wont. General Hughe tonight that he would ma statement to the house on T regarding the Kyte charges, meanwhile he had nothin publication.

Senators McLean Murph, Provie have come home to their Easter vacation.  
 Mr. Eneas A. McDonald been appointed Judge of P in succession to the late B. Reddie, Congratulations.

(Continued from page two)

ed by him today when he introduced a bill to make the prisons and penitentiaries act applicable to industrial farms. It provides for the transfer of prisoners to industrial farms and for the extension of the powers of the parole board. As the minister observed in the course of the discussion today, there is much more to be done in the way of reform, and he is still considering a general scheme in the interests of the prisoners and convicts who pass through the prison and penitentiaries of the Dominion. Prison life is being gradually reformed under the Conservative regime of the Province of Ontario and the Dominion. The central prison of Ontario, which was situated in a populous district of Toronto has been removed to Guelph, where a prison farm has been established. It is a pleasant institution and authorities say that it is a model of its kind, but prisoners who come under the criminal code could not be taken to that farm. Henceforth under Mr. Doherty's amendment these may be taken to Guelph or any other industrial farm and they will be given a chance to begin life anew. The effect of the new legislation will be to encourage the establishment of industrial farms instead of county jails, for prisoners may now be committed to these farms instead. York county has a splendid industrial farm.

Ottawa, Ont., April 16—Major General Sir Sam Hughes arrived in Ottawa shortly after two o'clock this afternoon and got a good reception. A large number of local military officers and many of the rank and file of the 77th and 20th Regiments were at the station, as well as many civilians. He had been expected a couple of hours earlier, and a much larger crowd was at the station then, but in spite of the disappointment about a thousand people gathered in the afternoon to welcome the Minister of Militia back to the capital. General Hughes travelled on one of the government cars, and was accompanied by two of his counsel, Messrs. Eugene Lafleur, K. C. of Montreal, and J. S. Ewart, K. C. of Ottawa. Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K. C. of Toronto, who has also been retained by General Hughes, travelled with the minister as far as Montreal, and then went on to Toronto. Messrs. Lafleur and Nesbitt met him in New York, but Mr. Ewart did not see him until he reached Montreal. General MacDonald and Hon. Col. McElin also met the minister at Montreal. His staff who went to England with him were Capt. John Basset, his aide de camp, Miss McAdam and Miss Creggan, his private secretaries. On his arrival on the platform at Ottawa the band of the Governor-General's Foot Guards struck up "Home Sweet Home" and played a number of other airs, such as "Robin Adair," while the General, shook hands with many of those who had come to greet him. The only cabinet minister was Hon. Robert Rogers. Thirty militia officers lined up on the platform and the minister shook hands with each of them. All the leading officers of the head-quarters staff were present, as well as the following members of parliament: Deputy Speaker E. N. Rhodes, Major Stewart, Col. H. B. Tremaine, F.S. Scott, George Elliot, William Gray, S. F. Glass, Donald Nicholson, Capt. Tom Wallace, J. A. Sessmith and Senator Rufus Pope. A cheer was raised by those on the platform when General Hughes stepped off the train, and when he reached the outside he was given a hearty reception by the crowd. He walked to his car with Mr. Rogers, and they conversed earnestly on the way. He drove at once to his apartments and later had luncheon at the Chateau Laurier. In the afternoon he called upon the Prime Minister, and a long conference ensued at Sir Robert's home on Wurtemburg street. The Minister of Militia looked in the best of health, and was hearty in greeting everyone, but he was more serious than in his wont. General Hughes said tonight that he would make a statement to the house on Tuesday regarding the Kite charges, but that he had nothing for publication.

Senators McLean Murphy and Brown have come home to spend their Easter vacation. Mr. Eneas A. McDonald has been appointed Judge of Probate in succession to the late Judge R. Reddin. Congratulations.

Progress of the War.

Paris, April 9.—The capture by French troops of about 150 metres of a German trench south-west of Douaumont village, north-east of Verdun, was announced by the war office this afternoon. Progress in communicating trenches south of the village also was reported. The Germans made two hand grenade attacks on French positions in the Gaillette wood in this region, but both were repulsed. West of the Meuse there was only feeble artillery activity. The text of the statement is as follows: German submarine rammed by Russian warship near spot where hospital ship was sunk.

Petrograd, April 9, via London, April 10.—The torpedo boat destroyer Strogli has rammed an enemy submarine near the spot where the hospital ship Portugal was sunk (in the Black Sea), according to the official announcement tonight. The Bethincourt salient, which for weeks had projected like a wedge into the German lines northwest of Verdun, has been evacuated by the French. The evacuation was carried out under cover of darkness, and without interference, and the French, through the move, have been enabled to straighten out their line, which now runs from the corner of the Avocourt wood to the south of the crossing of the Bethincourt-Esnes and Bethincourt-Chattancourt roads. Violent attacks delivered by the Germans against the new positions found the French line unwavering, and all of them were repulsed, except between the Avocourt wood and the Forges brook, where the Germans succeeded in entering the French trenches but were almost immediately driven out. Northeast of Verdun, around Pepper Hill, and on the Douaumont-Vaux sector, the Germans heavily bombarded French positions, but were unable to launch an infantry attack in the face of the fire of the French guns. The capture of 150 metres of German trenches southwest of Douaumont is reported by Paris. On the rest of the lines in France and Belgium artillery duels alone have been in progress. The offensive of the Russians against the Germans in Northwest Russia has simmered down to mutual bombardments and bombing attacks by the German and Russian aviators. Artillery actions in the Lake Narocz region continue and an infantry attack by the Germans here was repulsed by the Russians. Considerable fighting between the Turks and the Russians has taken place in the Black Sea littoral, with the Turks the aggressors. Three attacks against the Russian entrenchments on the right bank of the Karadere were without result. The Russians are pushing their advance against the Ottomans in the Upper Tchoruk river region. Along the entire Austro-Italian front the artillery of both sides has been active. An unofficial despatch from Saloniki reports an exchange of shots between German and French cavalry on the Macedonian front, and the shelling, but without effect, of French trenches by the Germans in the region of Gievli and Doiran. The British steamers Adamton and Avon have been sunk, presumably by submarines, while the Danish steamer Asger Ryg, supposedly torpedoed, has been sighted badly damaged south of the Isle of Wight. The communication says: "In the Argonne our artillery concentrated its fire on the enemy's communications. Our heavy batteries during these operations shelled a sector in the neighborhood where important troop gatherings and columns on the march were observed in the region of Montaucourt and Nantillois. Near Hill 285 we exploded a mine which crumpled the enemy's trench for quite a considerable length, and destroyed a small post. To the west of the Meuse a violent battle, which lasted the entire day, was engaged on the whole of the front from Avocourt to Cumieres, and even spread to the eastern bank of the river. The preliminary evacuation of the Bethincourt salient, which was carried out last night, and enabled us to establish a continuous line, beginning at the Avocourt corner and running along the southern bank of the Forges brook to the northeast of Hau-

court, and reaching our positions a little to the south of Bethincourt-Esnes roads and Bethincourt-Chattancourt. The whole line was violently attacked by the enemy, but withstood the fiercest onslaughts. "On the front of Le Mort Homme-Cumieres, the German attack met with a sanguinary setback. The attacking columns which debouched in close formation from the Cumieres wood, were caught under the fire of our troops and repulsed, leaving hundreds of bodies on the ground. "All attempts against Le Mort Homme were also repulsed with heavy losses. "A simultaneous offensive movement against our positions between the Avocourt wood and the Forges brook met with fierce resistance on the part of our troops, which everywhere repulsed the enemy. Finally the enemy, through an attack against one of our works to the north-east of Avocourt, at the southern outskirts of the wood, succeeded momentarily in gaining a foothold in our trenches, but were thrown out at once through a counter-attack. "To the east of the Meuse the enemy artillery was very active against our organizations at the Cote Du Poivre and the region of Douaumont-Vaux, as well as on the whole of our second line. We kept in check by our curtain fires, the infantry attackers were unable to debouch. "In the Woivre there has been an intermittent bombardment. "Belgian communication: "There has been considerable artillery activity especially in the region of Dixmude, and bomb fighting around Steenstraete."

Bulletin—Paris, April 9.—The French evacuated the Bethincourt salient Saturday night, and the Germans today attacked, with great violence, their new line from Avocourt to Cumieres, but were repulsed with sanguinary losses. Only at one point, northeast of Avocourt, did the Germans succeed in entering the French trenches, and from this position they were immediately ejected through a counter-attack, according to the French official communication issued tonight.

London, April 9.—The British war office tonight issued the following official communication: "A Fokker monoplane descended inside our lines yesterday. The pilot, who was un wounded, was taken prisoner. Today there was artillery activity about Neuville-St. Vaast, Souchez, the Hohenzollern redoubt and Wychaete. The enemy sprang a mine in the Hohenzollern sector. "At St. Eloi our troops hold a considerable portion of the ground gained March 27, including three out of four of the main line craters."

London, April 9.—The British official communication issued tonight says, "Last night at St. Eloi our troops attacked and captured the mine crater remaining German hands, and by a further attack succeeded in establishing themselves in German trenches running southwest from the above crater. "Today there has been artillery activity about La Boisselle, Angres, Vierstraat, St. Eloi and Ypres. There was some mining activity about La Boisselle, Kockincourt and Givenchy."

Paris, April 10, 10.40 p. m.—The battle around Verdun is proceeding with unabated fury. To the west of the Meuse a bombardment of increasing intensity is reported in the French official communication issued tonight. Fierce German attacks were delivered against the French front south of the Forges brook, but though the Germans suffered very serious losses the French line between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres remained unbroken. The text of the statement says: "West of the Meuse the bombardment continued with increasing intensity during the course of the day. About mid-day the Germans launched an attack, debouching in the region of Haucourt-Bethincourt on our positions south of the Forges brook. Notwithstanding the violence of the assaults, which cost the enemy very serious losses, our line was not moved on the whole of our front of Le Mort Homme-Cumieres. Consecutive attempts to attack proceeded by intense artillery pre-

parations, were arrested by our curtain of fire. "East of the Meuse Cote Du Poivre was very violently bombarded. The enemy at the end of the day attacked several times our positions in the Gaillette wood, but were everywhere repulsed. "In the Woivre artillery activity was quite pronounced. Relative calm prevailed on the rest of the front. "On April 8 one of our air pilots brought down in the region of Verdun in the course of a combat a Fokker, which fell inside our lines near Esnes. On April 9 another Fokker was brought down by our special guns. The machine fell in the Woivre, within the German lines. "A third Fokker came to earth within our lines in Campagne. The machine was intact, and the pilot was made prisoner. The same afternoon a German aeroplane flew over Nancy and dropped two bombs. The damage was slight. "The Belgian official communication reads: "During the course of the night a German detachments, after having succeeded in occupying a Belgian listening post, south of St. Georges, was immediately driven out by a counter-attack. "The day there was a considerable artillery activity, especially in the direction of Dixmude and to the south."

London, April 11.—The armies of the German Crown Prince around Verdun are still vigorously on the offensive against the French. Having delivered an attack along the line from Le Mort Homme to Cumieres, which netted them a few small portions of French trenches. On the east of Le Mort Homme the German commanders rested their infantry here, but in the region of Douaumont and Vaux, northeast of Verdun they threw their men in large numbers against French trenches. Here again they met with success only for a short period of time for the French in a counter-attack drove the invaders from the advanced sections of the trenches they captured and in the operation took one hundred German prisoners. While the Douaumont and Vaux attack was in progress the Germans had not forgotten the line between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres and covered the entire region with intense artillery fire, probably preparing for another infantry attack. Along the remainder of the front in France and Belgium there were only artillery bombardments. In one of these, north of the Aisne, French guns caused serious losses to a strong German column on the march.

London, April 12.—Although casualties resulting from last week's attacks on craters at St. Eloi are not yet known every preparation is being made on this side for the reception of a large number of Canadian wounded who are expected to arrive shortly at Folkestone and other Canadian hospitals.

London, April 13.—With abatement in the terrific battle that has been in progress nearly two months before Verdun and the state of comparative quietude reigning in all other war theatres, diplomatic issues growing out of the war are prominently to the fore in the news of the day. The submarine controversy between the United States and Germany is heightened by the disaster which befell the cross-channel steamer Sussex. Germany's denial that one of her submarines was responsible for it has kept the American Government busy gathering data for "information" from Germany concerning the Sussex and attack on various merchantmen since the torpedoing of the Lusitania, which it is asserted is beginning to focus the entire matter of submarines. Great Britain has replied to the American protest against the clause in her trade of persons under British jurisdiction and that care will be taken to avoid injury to neutrals' committee. The case of the Chicago meat packers against Great Britain for holding up cargoes, valued at many millions of dollars, destined to neutral ports, have been amicably settled by representatives of the meat packers and the British Government. Great Britain will pay for the seized cargoes.

Paris, April 14.—The War Office communication issued this evening says: In Argonne, our batteries have been active in the region of St. Hubert, where German works were damaged. Our batteries have been active against roads in the region of Malancourt. To the west of the Meuse during the day artillery on both sides has been active in the region of Verdun. On the east of the Meuse our positions have been bombarded by artillery. "At Verdun there was a considerable activity on the road from Esnes to Nonsart. There was no importance in the rest of the front. "The official communication of the day has been quiet, except along the Belgian front except north of Dixmude, where artillery actions have taken place. "On the whole, the day has been quiet, except along the Belgian front except north of Dixmude, where artillery actions have taken place. "On the whole, the day has been quiet, except along the Belgian front except north of Dixmude, where artillery actions have taken place."

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London, April 17.—Again the Germans launched a powerful infantry attack against the French positions from the Meuse to Douaumont and again they have been swept back, except where they obtained a footing in a small portion of Chaufour Wood, by the guns of the French. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the attacking forces along a two and a half mile front. The Germans kept up a heavy shelling on Hill 304 north-west of Verdun and the second lines to the French in this region, probably with the intention of again throwing infantry forward in an endeavour to capture these important positions, the keys to the Verdun position on the west. Elsewhere along the lines held by the French there have been only bombardments and mining operations. Numerous German positions have been bombed by French aircraft.

Safe Arrival of Canadians Troop

Three Troop Ships with 8,597 Men, including the 64th and Siege Battery.

Ottawa, April 13.—The safe arrival in England of three Canadian troop ships, with a total of 8,597 officers' and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces aboard is officially announced through the chief press censor's office. The Adriatic, which sailed from Canada on March 31, had on board the following troops: 64th Battalion, 38 officers and 1,088 men; 73rd Battalion, 36 officers and 1,033 men; No. 8 Field Ambulance, 10 officers and 181 men; draft heavy artillery, 1 officer and 50 men—total 2,437 of all ranks. The Baltic, which sailed on March 23 had on board the following troops: 56th Battalion (Calgary), 40 officers and 1,073 men; 82nd Battalion, (Vancouver), 36 officers and 1,050 men; No. 6 Laval University General Hospital, 38 officers, 45 nurses and 196 men; Canadian O. T. C. candidates for regular commissions, 45; naval ratings, 3 officers and 89 men; civilian doctors, for army, 3; details, 6 officers and 2 men. Total—2,623 of all ranks.

Production and Thrift. CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word.—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture. MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. "Work and Save" is a good motto for War-time.—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916 TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS. WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR— WHEAT, OATS, HAY, BEEF, PORK, BACON, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS, SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE, BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES. We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit. "THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Public Accounts For Year Ended December 31st, 1915. Following is the Provincial Auditor's Report on the Public Accounts as tabled Tuesday night, 11th inst.: RECEIPTS. Dominion Subsidy \$372,181.88 Public Lands 692.67 Provincial Secretary's Fees 2,912.00 Prothonotary's Fees 1,555.03 Registrar of Deeds—Chilton 3,612.28 Registrar of Deeds—S'ide 2,597.10 County Court Fees 495.13 Fines and Penalties 1,183.60 Falconwood Hospital Fees 3,934.56 Private Bills 575.00 Vendors' Licenses 133.38 Paddlers' Licenses 435.00 Casual Revenue 255.00 Fire Insurance Companies 5,375.00 Life Insurance Companies 1,725.00 Accident & Guarantee Cos. 605.00 Loan, Trust and Building Associations 787.50 Banks 5,998.95 Telegraph Company 375.00 Steamship Companies 500.00 Express Companies 300.00 Gas and Electric Light Co. 100.00 Miscellaneous Companies 1,016.67 Income Tax 13,789.56 Land Tax 37,138.37 Fox Tax 2,372.16 Succession Duties 6,258.46 Foreign Liquor License Taxes 1,000.00 Oyster Culture 196.00 Motor Vehicles 491.32 Refunds 2,144.23 Total Ordinary Receipts \$470,730.80 Interest, etc., on Sinking Fund Investments 7,112.00 \$477,842.80

Legislation 11,679.81 Library 1,363.62 Miscellaneous Grants, etc 12,290.61 Oyster Culture 1,419.85 Paupers 3,896.79 Postage 892.96 Provincial Auditor's Dept. 1,762.78 Provincial Building 5,028.16 Public Lands 941.99 Registry Offices 6,277.87 Sinking Fund 11,745.00 Telegraphs 116.57 Telephone Extensions 2,971.17 Total Ord. Expenditure \$510,344.97 Capital or Per Expenditure 46,114.07 War Expenditures 11,393.45 \$567,852.49 Sinking Fund, Interest on Investments, etc. 7,112.00 \$574,964.49

Local and Other Items. Latest war news to hand is favorable. The Russians have captured Trebizond, the most important Turkish city on the Black Sea. The Great Alaskan sweepstakes dog race of 412 miles was won by Leonard Sepalla with 17 Siberian wolf dogs with which he won last year's race. Time 80 hours 27 minutes. He wins a purse of \$2000. A large quantity of rubber was found in coffee bags on the steamer Lyngenejord, from New York, March 17, for Bergen. The entire lot of 250 bags was seized. A bag burst as the cargo was being discharged and this gave the trick away. Mr Ronald McEachen, Rock Barra, who died a couple of weeks ago was almost a centenarian. He lacked but one month of being 100 years of age. He was smart and active up to a month or so ago, doing the principal work around the farm. The contract for the steamship service between Pietou and the Magdalen Islands have been awarded by the Government to the Magdalen Islands Steamship Co. Ltd, who will perform the service with the steamer Amelia, which craft was formerly in the service. Sir Sam Hughes arrived at Ottawa on Sunday, and yesterday afternoon met his opponents and critics in his place in the House of Commons. He made a fighting speech, nailing the Kite charges. He denied every allegation made by the opposition and presented indisputable proof of the groundlessness of the Liberal insinuations. He was applauded again and again by his political friends and at the close of his speech received an ovation.

The Office of Tembrae will be sung in the Cathedral, by the Bishop and clergy, this Wednesday evening, Holy Thursday evening and Good Friday evening at 7 p. m. The solemn morning services commence on Holy Thursday and Good Friday at 8 o'clock, and on Holy Saturday at 7.30. The Solemn services of Palm Sunday were carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral last Sunday. The palms were blessed by his Lordship the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald and Rev. Dr. B. Gillis. Rev. Father Herrell was celebrant of the Solemn High Mass, assisted by Rev. Father Poirier as deacon and Rev. Father McQuaid as sub-deacon, with Rev. Maurice McDonald as master of ceremonies. The derelict schooner Annie E. Parker, which has been drifting up and down the strait all winter, was after considerable hard work taken in charge by the C. G. S. Stanley on Saturday afternoon. It was the intention to take the vessel into Souris which was the nearest port but it is reported that owing to the prevalence of ice therabouts a course was headed instead to Georgetown. It was found advisable by the Captain to beach the vessel on Panunro Island. The vessel is said to have a cargo of lath on board valued at about \$5000.

DIED. MURPHY—In Boston, Mass., April 7, suddenly, Pius S., beloved husband of Agnes C. Murphy. McISAAC—In Quincy, Mass., on March 30, Mrs Sarah L. McIsaac. WILSON—In Boston, on March 29, William E. Wilson, late member of Painter's Union Local No. 11. McCARRON—In this City April 11th Mrs. Katherine McCarron aged 55 years, R.I.P. McINNIS—At Charlottetown on Tuesday, April 11th Margaret McInnes, aged 85 years. GREEN—At Wheatley River, April 16, 1916, Una Bertha Green, aged 19. SAUNDERS—At the Charlottetown Hospital on April 18, Mr Isaac Saunders of Winslow. SANDERSON—Suddenly, at Youngstown, Alberta, on Thursday, April 6, 1916, Christine Jane Sanderson, formerly of Prince Edward Island, wife of Andrew W. Lyster in her 38th year. McWADE—In this city on April 18th, Ann McWade, aged 85 years, R.I.P. BURKE—In this city on April 18th, Mrs John Burke aged 34 years, R.I.P. All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office.

OD! tons, magnificent sheetings our sheets just as narrow as press face the kind to suit any other man. ds Seed bed grown Corn P Fested n Seeds ces Ltd Phone 70

Be Careful what you Say.

In speaking of a person's faults. Pray don't forget your own! Remember those in houses glass. Should never throw a stone. If we have nothing else to do, But talk of those who sin, 'Tis better we commence at home. And from that point begin. We have no right to judge a man. Until he's fairly tried; Should we not like his company. We know the world is wide. Some may have faults—and who has not? The old as well as young; We may perhaps for aught we know, Have fifty for their one. I'll tell you of a better plan. And find it work full well: To try my own defects to cure. Before of others tell; And though I sometimes hope to be No worse than some I know. My own shortcomings bid me let The faults of others go. Then let us all, when we commence To slander friend or foe, Think of the harm one word may do. To those we little know; Remember curses sometimes, like Our chickens, "roost at home! Don't speak of others' faults until We have none of our own."

The Small Boys Troubles

Before they had arithmetic, Or telescopes, or chalk, Or blackboards, maps and copy-books. When they could only talk. Before Columbus came to show The world geography, What did they teach the little boys Who went to school like me? There wasn't any grammar then. They couldn't read or spell. For books were not invented yet—I think 'twas just as well. There were not any rows of dates, Or laws, of wars, or kings, Or generals, or victories, Or any of those things. There couldn't be much to learn! There wasn't much to know. It was nice to be a boy Ten thousand years ago. For history has not yet begun, The world was very new, And in the schools I don't see what The children had to do. Now always there is more to learn How history does grow! And every day they find new things They think we ought to know. And if it must go on like this, I'm glad I live today. For boys ten thousand years from now Will have no time to play.

With Banners Flying.

Mary H. Kennedy, in The Magazine. (Concluded) "I got a dorg what Muvver Bel gived me—it says 'wow!' "Sallie hung up the receiver blindly. The house was now lighted. Lamps of all sizes and designs, her one passion in home decorations, glowed everywhere. Upon the mahogany paneled walls of the living room hung a series of the most famous Madonnas. She stopped before one, the della Sedia Madonna, and gazed at it with new interest. Mary understood. In the morning when she rose, later than usual according to the doctor's orders, a message from Mr. von Hutten awaited her. Could she see him at eleven o'clock? A haunting sense of some dread anticipation being fulfilled swept over her. As if to steel herself against the coming danger, which she knew would embrace Peter, she received her caller in the children's room. It was a charming apartment on the third floor, facing the south and west and flooded away with brightness. Its gay draperies and paper of blue and yellow gave sunlight for sunlight. Its walls were lined with pictures of the Christ Child and young saints. Its white and wicker furniture was generously augmented by leather lounging chairs and a hugeavenport whose battered appearance gave testimony to their owners

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted. Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, flat of nervous headaches, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia so extra, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot raise this medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it." W. A. Newson, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Book-cases there were, too, and in one corner a tiny altar erected in readiness for May. Mr. von Hutten, an athletic built man with greying hair and frank friendly eyes, greeted her warmly before his glance went round the room. Taking in his surroundings he bit a trembling lip. At once Sallie was contrite. How tactless of her to have him come here! "We will go downstairs, John," she said. He stopped her. "No, Sallie. I—I have to get used to such things, and this will help me to plead better, perhaps." "Plead?" She seated herself. "Yes, plead, Sallie," sitting down in a wicker rocking chair grotesquely too small for him. "I have come to ask a great favor of you."

The Small Boys Troubles

Sallie's heart began to pound. "Oh, John, not Peter?" Amazed he looked at her. "You knew?" She shook her head. "No, but I guessed." The man's laugh held the same tone of pathetic eagerness as had his wife's. "Because, I suppose, we want and have him so much. But, Sallie, this morning I am going to beg something bigger. If Belle's mind is to be saved we must have him indefinitely. The mother's eyes widened in terror. "Oh, no, John. Don't ask me this!" He was not watching her. His mind was on the other woman. "I have to ask it, Sallie. Belle is just Belle. I make no excuse for her weakness—I love her. The physicians say that at this time her attention must be forcibly distracted from—from 'littelpal.' Nothing we have done has availed. Your faith has helped you. If we were Catholics! She adores Peter and he is fond of her. It is the one distraction we want. Can we have it, Sallie?" "But I—I—" she began frantically and broke off. A curtain, flying back and forth through an open window, reminded her. With banners flying! "I know it is a lot to ask of you, Sallie MacDonald; but, my God, I can't lose Belle, too!" His tones rang out fiercely. "How long?" whispered Sallie. He stood up eagerly. "Sallie!" "How long?" "We have to take her to the Adirondack cottage at once. When she is stronger and the danger is past, I will bring him back." She, too, was standing. "Hedda must go with him, and his small knowledge of his Church must not be interfered with." John von Hutten grasped her cold hands. "Good friend of mine, I would crucify myself before I betrayed your religion to any one! Thank you, Sallie. How I wish you could come along."

With Banners Flying.

"Tomorrow, Sallie?" "Tomorrow, John." During the few hours remaining between the boy's return home and his leaving again, she went feverishly about the preparations for his journey. There was no time for a demonstration of mother-love now. Peter must rest before the long trip. Asleep he could not be hovered over. She would allow no one but herself to make ready his wardrobe. The only moments stolen from work were given to a talk with

BUILD UP In spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year. Scott's Emulsion is Nature's best and quickest help. All Druggists

HONESTLY BELIEVED

HE WAS GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup CURED HIM.

Mr. Frank E. Anthony, 69 Ellen Street, Winnipeg, Man., writes: "Having taken several bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, during the past few weeks, to relieve a chronic cough and general throat trouble, allow me to express my unbounded satisfaction and thanks as to its sterling qualities. A short time ago I became suddenly subject to violent coughing fits at night, and directly after rising in the morning, for about an hour, and found I was gradually losing weight. All my friends cheerfully informed me that I looked as though I were going in consumption, and I honestly believed such was the case. However, after having taken several bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I have since regained the lost weight. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as a sure cure for all those troubled in a like manner."

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

must be done before he arrived—the children's room renovated, certain new toys purchased, a pony bought. And the family must be told. A tired but joyful mother went to bed late that night. She slept in the children's room. Before she retired she sank upon her knees. "Dear Lord, Thou art good to me," she said. "Thy Mother, perhaps, has interceded for me. Thank her, dear God! But, oh—oh, if Peter is not to know and to remember as I wish, keep him from me."

She did not analyze this feeling. She crept into bed with the soiled, year-damp sheet of paper which had been enclosed in the von Hutten letter. On it was traced in a guided, baby hand, "Muvver, I love you."

But before morning came, Sallie MacDonald had gone with banners flying to that land where glorious deeds are rewarded gloriously by Him who knows so well how and what to give to those that love Him.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day. Yours very truly, T. G. McMULLEN.

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

The best commendation a young man can have for promotion is a reputation for doing good work. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

"Waiter, have you forgotten me?" "No, sir, not yet sir."

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."

The language of friendship is not words but meanings. It is an intelligence about languages. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

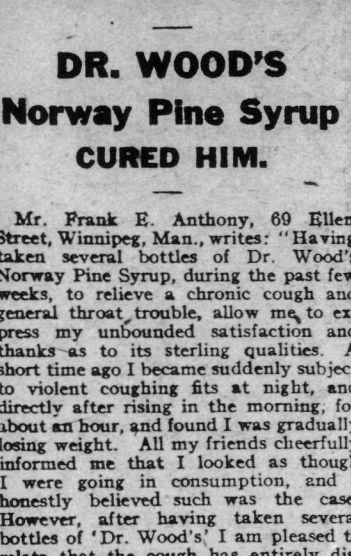
Was Not Much of a Believer in Patent Medicines But Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Are All Right.

Mrs. Wm. McEwan, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right. Some years ago I was troubled with another ailment. In the night I would wake up with my breath all gone and think I never would get it back. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and he advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. He gave me a box, and I believe in medicines, but I must say I did not finish the box until some years after when I felt my trouble coming back, so I took the rest of them and they cured me."

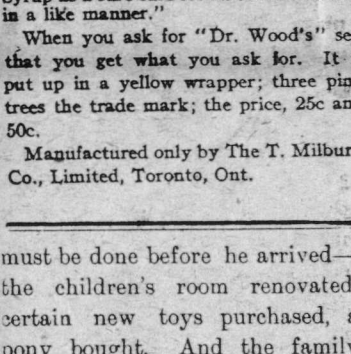
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years. The testimony of the users should be enough to convince you that what we claim for them is true. H. and N. Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; at all druggists or dealers, mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Grand Showing OF SPRING FOOTWEAR

LADIES Our Stock of Ladies' Shoes cannot be beaten. We have your Shoes here at the price you want to pay. Button & Lace Styles. \$2.50 to \$3.50



MEN This season finds us better prepared than ever before to supply you with the latest and best footwear. \$2.50 to \$6.00



ALLEY & CO. Agents' Queen Quality, Invictus & Amherst for Shoes & Kant Krack Rubbers

The Live Stock Breeders Association

ARE OFFERING FOR SALE

- 1 Clydesdale Stallion, 4 years old. 6 Shorthorn Bulls. 6 Ayrshire Bulls. 1 Berkshire Sow to farrow in May.

And have inquiries for 2 Shorthorn Cows. 2 Shorthorn Bulls, 3 years old. 1 Chester Boar. 1 Yorkshire Boar.

For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

MUST-SELL-SALE!

AT L. J. REDDIN'S.

Ladies' Cloth Coats. About 40 in all to be cleared at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Furs A lot of sample Neck-Furs, half price. 1 only Rat Coat, \$55 for \$44. Fur Sets in Fox, Wolf, Sable, Coon, Persian Lamb, Opposum, etc.

Also Separate Muffs in above Furs Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50.

Overalls. A special line of Overalls at 90c. and \$1.00.

Dress Goods. All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street. The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

ISLAND SOLDIERS

At the Front Are Asking For Hickey's Black Twist CHEWING TOBACCO

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

Hickey & Nicholson

Tobacco Co., Ltd.

PHONE 345.

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.

1916 For the New Year

We have quite a lot of NEW GOODS

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

Ladies' Watches in handsome designs. Young Men's Watches in the popular sizes.

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

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

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

E. W. TAYLOR 142 Richmond Street.

NEW SERIES

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an

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you have put off in

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quately protect you

against loss by fire.

ACT NOW: CALL U

DeBLOIS BROS

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Water Street, Phone 521

June 30, 1915-3m

Mortgage S

There will be sold by public A

in front of the Court House in G

town, in King's County, on Mond

First day of May, A. D. 1916, a

hour of Twelve o'clock noon,

that tract, piece and parcel of

situate lying and being in the Co

of Georgetown, in King's County

Prince Edward Island, bounded

as follows: that is to say, the

Northwest by Royalty Lot No. 8

Two hundred and Ninety-one,

veged by Charles Owen to Bar

Delorsy, on the Northeast by Ro

Lot Number One Hundred and e

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tract containing fourteen acres of la

little more or less, and being ad

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and Ninety and One Hundred

Eighty-six in the Royalty of Ge

town aforesaid. Also all that

tract of land situate in the Royal

Georgetown aforesaid, bounded

described as follows: On the No

west by Lot Number One Hundred

Eighty-nine, on the Northeast

certain road, on the Southwest

by Number One Hundred and Eight

and One Hundred and Sixty-tw

the Southeast by Lot Number

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