

The Herald

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EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

St. Dunstan's University

The commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's University, on Wednesday afternoon last, attracted a large assemblage of people, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather. The exercises were held in the aula maxima of the university, and were presided over by his Lordship Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Leary, supported on the right by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor and on the left by Hon. William A. Pierce, American Consul. An excellent musical and literary programme was presented by the students, under the direction of Rev. Father Poirier, Professor of Music. The Alumni Prize Essay was read by Mr. A. Austin O'Brien, and the Valedictory was read by Mr. James W. Curley. Both essays were of a high order of merit.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Hon. Mr. Pierce, American Consul. It was a discourse of rare eloquence and excellence in diction.

In a splendid address, reviewing the work of the institution for the last year, the Rector, Rev. Dr. McLellan, pointed out that the roster of the College showed the enrolment for the year just closed, was larger than the previous year, which was most encouraging, in view of the fact that so many of last year's students had enlisted for active service, and were now at the front, ready to make, or actually making, the supreme sacrifice in the cause of justice and liberty. Referring to the need of more residence accommodation, felt for some time, he was glad to be able to say this handicap was about to be solved, through the generosity of Hon. Sir Charles Dalton, who provided for a new residence, "Dalton Hall," now under construction. Another milestone in the history of St. Dunstan's had been passed by the incorporation of the Board of Governors and the gaining of university powers. For the past twenty-five years St. Dunstan's had been affiliated to Laval University, and had annually prepared students for degrees in the faculty of arts. Under the new status we shall be obliged to prove the value of our own diplomas, he said. The Rev. Rector discoursed at some length in reference to the matter of intellectual training, and the important and exacting nature of the teacher.

His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, delivered an address of great power and earnestness. Referring to the claims of patriotism, in connection with the great crisis through which we are passing, he pointed out that a number of St. Dunstan's students had gone to the front, and many others are likely to go. He declared he would rather see the doors of the university closed for a period, for want of students, rather than the cause for which we were fighting should suffer for lack of men. His Lordship next referred to the change in the status of the institution. It has become, in name at least, a University, he said. What its success was to be will depend on the efforts of its old students and the people in general.

Brief addresses were delivered by Hon. Judge Stewart and Charles Lyons, Esq., ex-Mayor of Charlottetown, eulogistic of the great work carried on by St. Dunstan's.

The graduates of this year are: James Rooney, Cherry Valley, Valedictorian; Wilfrid Curley, Brookvale; Joseph R. Fleming, Stanley Bridge; Alfred McIntyre,

Miltove; Francis Arseneault, Abram's Village; J. E. Gagnon, Matane, Quebec; Albert St. Pierre, St. Pascal, P. Q.; Rene Boisvert, Greenwood, Que.; Peter LeClair, Hope River.

MEDALS AND SPECIAL PRIZES.

Gold Medal for Christian Doctrine, presented by His Lordship the Bishop, awarded to Ray McKenzie.

Gold Medal for best Essay, presented by the Alumni Society—A. Austin O'Brien.

Gold Medal for Senior Philosophy, presented by His Grace Archbishop Sinnott, equally merited by Joseph R. Fleming and Edmond Gagnon.

Gold Coin for Junior Philosophy, presented by a friend—Thomas Hagan.

Gold Medal for Physics, presented by Rev. A. P. McLellan—Joseph R. Fleming.

Gold Medal for History, presented by Charles Lyons, Esq.—Joseph R. Fleming.

Gold Medal for Economics, presented by D. O'M. Reddin, Esq., equally merited by Joseph R. Fleming, Ray McKenzie, Henry McMillan and Finley Mullally.

Gold Coin for English, presented by Dr. W. J. McMillan—Charles P. Trainor.

Special Prize for French, presented by Hon. D. A. McKinnon—Aime Morin.

Gold Coin for Latin—A. Austin O'Brien.

Gold Coin for Greek—Charles P. Trainor.

Gold Coin for Chemistry—Gerald Dalton.

Gold Coin for Mathematics, presented by a friend—Rupert O'Neill.

Gold Coin, presented to the best student in Third Year—Rupert O'Neill.

Gold Coin, presented to the best student in Second Year—Patrick Goodwin.

Gold Coin, presented to the best student in First Year—Urban Gillis.

Gold Coin, presented to the best student in Commercial Course—Antonio Begin.

"It Is An Honor to Live Next Door to Her."

From time to time, of late, we have quoted, from American exchanges, expressions of appreciation of Canada's achievements in organizing her military forces for participation in the great world war. In a recent issue, the Baltimore Sun, under the heading at the top of this article, bestows signal praise on Canada's efforts in this connection. The Sun has this to say:

"Kipling called Canada 'Our Lady of the Snows,' but the story which our staff correspondent is telling of her war record shows that when her pride, her loyalty and her affections are enlisted she is the Venus of nations. Every American ought to read the narrative of Canadian sacrifice and Canadian heroism. It is an epic which Homer might have been proud to tell. We confess that, when we compare this splendid enthusiasm, this eager devotion, this unquestioned and magnificent courage and unselfishness with certain manifestations of American indifference, half-heartedness and calculating prudence, we feel a sense of humiliating moral inferiority. Some fool Americans before the war used to talk about annexing Canada and extending to it the blessings of republican government. Unless we raise ourselves to the spiritual level of these great-souled people, the best thing that could happen to us would be to get Canada to annex us to her. But we hope these letters will thrill our hearts with admiration and will stir us to a generous emulation. To be a Canadian must be for the next generation, at least, equivalent to being one of the elect of the earth."

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, May 22—Shipbuilding in Canada was the subject of a keen discussion in the commons this evening, and Hon. J.D. Hazen made an important statement on the question. He said that before the war the chief difficulty in connection with shipbuilding in Canada arose from the fact that we could not compete with the British builder. Labor was cheaper in the old country, and there were other conditions which made shipbuilding in Great Britain easier than on this side of the Atlantic. Besides, ships could be brought in complete, duty free. When the war broke out practically all the ships doing business with Canada were on the British register. The great majority of these were commanded by the admiralty.

Mr. Hazen said he was by no means sure that the British shipbuilder would possess the same advantage over the Canadian builder after the war. Wages in the old country had gone up and it was not likely that they would come down to the old level. Canadian yards were getting on their feet as a result of the war. The shortage of shipping in Great Britain is due to the fact that more vessels were being sunk by German submarines than it was possible to replace. Besides, England has to help her allies. Several hundred ships were required alone in connection with the Saloniki expedition. The shipping department of the British government was very busy trying to supply the deficiency. Mr. Hazen told the house that while in England he had pointed out to Sir Joseph McLaughlin that a good deal might be done in Canada. At the present time he said shipyards at Quebec, New Glasgow, Toronto, Gollingwood, Port Arthur and on the Pacific coast were busy turning out a large tonnage of both steel and wooden vessels. The biggest ships being produced were from seven to eight thousand tons. The controller of shipping for the British government had expressed a desire that in the future vessels of three thousand tons should be built. Of wooden ships they did not want ships of less than 2,500 tons. Mr. Hazen said he had pointed out that many private yards in Canada could produce a smaller type of vessel. He had been informed that 48 vessels of from fifteen hundred down to 150 tons are being built at the present time by private individuals and companies in the maritime provinces. Under present conditions of freight rates these vessels would pay for their cost in two or three voyages.

Mr. Hazen repeated that after the war competition between British and Canadian shipbuilding firms would be on more equal terms. Even if the war should come to a close this year, which he regarded as unlikely, he believed it would take several years for the shipyards of the world to catch up with the deficiency in shipping. Many ships would be needed for the transport of troops from the scenes of action. Shipbuilders in Canada should be alive to these conditions. Mr. Hazen agreed that it was desirable to have Canadian vessels under the Canadian register, but this was not always possible. He said that a considerable number of Canadian vessels had been requisitioned by the government at the request of the British admiralty. A number of these had been torpedoed, which had added to the shortage which at the present time is affecting the coal trade and other Canadian industries. Sir Thomas White in reply to Mr. E. M. MacDonald made the important statement that there would be no further proposals regarding the tariff this session. He threw out the suggestion that there might be financial proposals regarding shipbuilding. Sir Thomas said the imperial munitions board for the British government had placed orders for twenty or twenty-two steel ships in Canada totalling upwards of 160,000 tons. By reason of that the shipbuilding yards of the country would be full to capacity well into 1918. The imperial government had also sent a representative here to inquire into the possibilities of wooden shipbuilding in Canada, which would be suitable for the purposes of the British government. A certain design had been determined upon.

The political situation so far as it affects the opposition is growing more and more acute every day. A storm of anti-conscription feeling appears to be sweeping over Quebec, and whereas a day or two ago it appeared that many of the French-Canadian Liberals would support the government's proposals, the indications now are that they will present a solid block against them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude is still undefined and uncertain. His position continues exceedingly difficult and dangerous. Support of conscription threatens his hold in one province where he is strong. Opposition to conscription would stamp him as a sectional, not a national leader. Whoever step he takes his leadership will be menaced. One result of the government's compulsory service policy is to further expose and emphasize Nationalist-Liberal alliance in the province of Quebec. Liberals and Nationalists are now appearing on the same platforms all over the province in opposition to conscription and united in the slogan "down with Borden."

This movement is beginning to find an echo in parliament where there is evidence that one or two of the Nationalists will unite with the Liberals against the government.

There is some talk in the corridors tonight about the possibility in the event of Laurier's surrendering to the Quebec anti-conscriptionists of the government inviting three or more of the patriotic Liberals to enter the administration as a sort of coalition. In this connection the names of Dr. Michael Clarke, A. K. McLean and Hugh Guthrie are mentioned. This suggestion of course is entirely unofficial though not outside the realm of possibility. Precedent for it can be found in the inclusion into the cabinet of Sir Thomas White as a representative of the Liberals who put country before

Sir Thomas said he had interested himself in this question of shipbuilding, and realizing the difficulties which the exchange situation had created for the British government he offered to provide ten million dollars as a loan to the imperial government. So far as shipbuilding was concerned after the war, he said he would favor the granting of bounties. Sir Thomas said that because of the shortage in steel plates a large steel shipbuilding industry could not be established in Canada at the present time.

Ottawa, May 22—Appointment of a controller of food prices in Canada will probably be made within the next few days. As already announced, the subject in all its aspects was discussed by Sir George Foster with the United States authorities when the Minister of Trade and Commerce was in Washington. The Dominion can take no definite step in the matter until the American congress makes a decision. President Wilson has recommended the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover of the Belgian Relief Commission to practically act as a food dictator, but the recommendation has yet to be accepted by congress. If the President's suggestion is accepted, the Borden government will probably appoint an official vested with the widest powers to co-operate with the United States in controlling prices on the entire North American continent.

Ottawa, May 22 (Canadian Press)—Appointment of a food controller for Canada, urged by heads of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, is considered certain. The matter will come before the cabinet on Thursday. The Canadian controller would co-operate with the official named by the United States government for the same purpose.

Ottawa, May 23—The government tonight gave formal notice that two bills, one to introduce compulsory military service, and another to extend the life of parliament would be introduced in the House next week. It had been hoped to bring down the conscription proposals on Friday, but the details of the bill are demanding more time than was anticipated, and it will not be ready until about next Tuesday. The extension measure will be introduced just as soon as conscription is disposed of.

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R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 29th June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Victoria, 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 Office of Ellerslie Station, Bedford, Port Hill, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch' Town, May 16th, 1917.

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Advertise in The Herald

(Continued) party in 1911 of Hon. Mr. representative of the New Brunswick government's the big question opposition. steps have been past few days bar race trade duration of decision to troller, and the question tion. Either chairman of waterways Evans, chair Bay Canal appointed budget debate Amendment and Carvell only by course will House. Ottawa, mentary perfect maze tainty. Ev Minister a service the been under changes. your corres it is pretty Sir Wilfrid surrendered ists in their endum; the ing follow sert him to Robert Bor wing of the some of its administra The det first came members, a been receiv among the members leaders in least three cabinet ar ing to pa selves to the opposi is a great parliament front in v serious cr whose p velously turn from said to be ization of other pu the large out the c edly behi compul chance, S at the Canada b and sup will still shuffle in Robert p liament b with th brains a Cons Monte al unity vention, Windsor a hot ar solution the chie from D repres Taylor. cause it and mil claimed ably op moved a referre jected, carried garded sent e was a O'Don of the Labor that of al right the De Congr the e peranc treat said th opposi form. The scrip resolv ada m winn that

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party in 1911, also in the inclusion of Hon. Mr. Morrissy as a representative of New Brunswick Liberals in the Hazen Government of New Brunswick in 1908. The government's rapid handling of the big question is astonishing the opposition. Three momentous steps have been taken within the past few days, first, a decision to bar race track gambling for the duration of the war; second, a decision to appoint a food controller, and third, consideration of the question of national prohibition. Either Hon. C. A. McGrath, chairman of the joint international waterways commission, or Sanford Evans, chairman of the Georgian Bay Canal commission, will be appointed food controller. The budget debate which continued today is exciting little interest. Amendments proposed by Oliver and Carvell are not regarded seriously by either party and of course will be voted down by the House.

Ottawa, May 25.—The parliamentary week has gone out in a perfect maze of rumor and uncertainty. Ever since the Prime Minister announced compulsory service the political situation has been undergoing kaleidoscopic changes. The latest report—and your correspondent can state that it is pretty soundly based—is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has definitely surrendered to the Quebec factionists in their demand for a referendum; that his English-speaking followers will practically desert him to a man; and that Sir Robert Borden will recognize this thing of the opposition by inviting some of its leaders to enter the administration.

The demand for such a move first came from the Conservative members, and it appears to have been received with favor not only among the most influential private members of both parties, but leaders in the cabinet itself. At least three or four members of the cabinet are understood to be willing to patriotically efface themselves to make way for leaders of the opposition, if by doing so there is a greater prospect of having parliament present a more united front in what is conceded to be a serious crisis. Sir Robert Borden whose political stature has marvelously increased since his return from the Mother Country, is said to be considering a re-organization of some kind, if for no other purpose than to recognize the large body of liberals throughout the country who are undoubtedly behind him in his policy of compulsory service. If, by any chance, Sir Wilfrid should decide at the last moment to place at Canada before a portion of Quebec and support conscription, there will still be a likelihood of a shuffle in the administration, Sir Robert possibly going outside parliament to reinforce his cabinet with the best administrative brains available in the country.

Conscription Favored.

Montreal, May 24.—The national unity and Win-the-War convention, which is being held in Windsor Hall, this morning had a hot and noisy debate on a resolution favoring conscription the chief opposition to it being from Delegate J. Taylor, a labor representative of Victoria. Mr. Taylor said he opposed it because it meant both industrial and military conscription, and he claimed that labor was unalterably opposed to compulsion. He moved an amendment calling for a referendum, but this was rejected. The resolution was carried by a vote that was regarded by the 800 people present as almost unanimous. It was moved by Mr. John G. O'Donohue, of Ottawa, solicitor of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who predicted that organized labor "would be all right," on the question, though the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress was not represented at the convention. Delegate Lesperance, speaking for the Montreal Trades and Labor Council, said that this organization was opposed to conscription in any form.

The resolution in favor of conscription is as follows: "Be it resolved, that in order that Canada may do its utmost towards winning the war, it is essential that the country be thoroughly

organized along non-partisan lines, for all branches of national service developed through local boards, so as to ensure: (1) The provision of necessary reinforcements for the army; (2) The maximum production of food, munitions and other necessities; (3) That the necessary diversion of man-power and woman power from their pursuits should be carried out so as to cause the least possible derangement of agricultural, industrial and economic efficiency; (4) That all agricultural, industrial and productive activities of the nation shall be operated at the highest possible level, the government requisitioning and restricting, when necessary, public utilities, factories, industries or other businesses and requiring them to be operated by or for the government, with such a provision as the government shall consider just. A resolution was passed urging mutual respect and mutual trust amongst Canadians of French and British descent so as to ensure victory by co-operation during the war. The convention unanimously passed a resolution in favor of the appointment by the Dominion Government of a food controller. Another resolution that was passed urges the government to pass legislation to regulate the importation and manufacture of luxuries, and still another requesting the government to make more ample provision for disabled men and dependents of deceased soldiers.

Progress of the War

From Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, May 22.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent)—several minor operations have been carried out on the Canadian left front in the vicinity of the electric station, to the southeast of Lens, which, in the aggregate, have resulted in a considerable gain of ground by our men on the most difficult part of the line. Advances made are equivalent to establishing a base in a ball game. In the tangle of railway embankments, pitmouths, miners' houses and heaps of shale, through which the Canadians must advance, a regularly front line trench properly wired is almost impossible. The enemy creates defensive positions with tireless energy and from our point of view the German wire is enough of an obstacle to our advance without adding a Canadian strip of wire to it.

Paris, May 23.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight reads: "On the Compeignes: No infantry action occurred during the day. Enemy troops bombarded the new positions we occupy in the region of the Californie plateau. The number of prisoners taken in the operations of yesterday exceeded four hundred. In Champagne there was spirited infantry activity on the part of the enemy to the south of Moronvilliers. The Germans finally delivered against Mont Haut an attack which our fire broke down before it was able to reach our trenches."

Conscription Favored.

On the French Front in France, May 23.—(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press)—Von Hindenburg himself is understood to have been a spectator of the defeat which the French inflicted on the Germans yesterday evening on the Moronvilliers range which resulted in the capture of several lines of German trenches and a number of important observation points. His presence is supposed to have been connected with an attack on the French lines which the Germans intended to deliver on Tuesday morning. The French forestalled them and after demolishing German machine gun nests and other defences with artillery, launched an assault which was so brilliantly successful that more than 1,000 Germans were captured. At the same time the French obtained elbow room beyond the ridge for future operations.

Rome, May 24, via London.—The official statement issued today by the Italian war office says: "On the Carso yesterday, after ten hours of violent bombardment the gallant troops of the Third Army assaulted and broke through the well-organized lines of the enemy from Castagna Vizza to the sea. While we were

heavily engaged with the enemy on the left, our troops after carrying enemy trenches in the centre and on the right, occupied part of the area south of the Castagna Vizza-Boscomalo road, passed Boscomalo and captured Jamiano, the important and strongly fortified heights of Hill 77, Hill 58, Bagni and Hill 21. "The enemy was at first surprised and non-plussed by the sudden onslaught thus made; but towards evening he counter-attacked in force, supported by an exceptionally heavy bombardment. He was repulsed with severe losses. "During the day we captured more than 9,000 prisoners, including more than 300 officers. "Aerial squadrons, consisting of 130 machines, including a group of navy seaplanes, dropped ten tons of bombs on the enemy's lines and brought their machine guns to bear on masses of the enemy. Our air men all returned safely. "Ten British batteries, which are on our front as evidence of the brotherly co-operation of our ally, made a large contribution to the artillery preparation. Our naval guns also proved very effective. "In the Gorizia area our troops repulsed heavy enemy attacks, captured a strong position on the northwest slopes of San Mario and after severe fighting made considerable progress in the Monte Santo and Vidocia areas."

London, May 25.—"The success against submarines have resulted in a distinct improvement in our food situation," says Premier Lloyd George today in the House of Commons. The premier said more effective blows had been dealt the submarines during the last three weeks than in any corresponding period of the war. We owe a very considerable debt of gratitude to the great American people for the effective assistance they have rendered and the craft they have placed at our disposal. The premier's statement on submarine warfare was altogether the most satisfactory heard in England in many months. "It is much more difficult," he said, "for me to give a public answer on this than on any other topic."

"During the last three weeks or months we have dealt more effectively with submarines than during any corresponding period of the war. This is true of this week, as well as of the preceding weeks. There is no doubt the effect will be manifest in a considerable reduction of our shipping losses. There is no danger of the nation starving, though economy is necessary."

Paris, May 27.—The Germans in Champagne today penetrated the French line during heavy attacks, but later lost the ground gained in a counter-attack by the French troops, according to the official communication issued this evening by the war office.

London, May 27.—The British communication issued this evening says: "During the afternoon we gained further ground by a local attack in the neighborhood of Fontaine Les Croiselles. We secured a few prisoners in the course of patrol encounters early this morning near the Cojeul river. Three German airplanes were brought down in the fighting of yesterday, and eight others were driven down out of control. Four of our machines are missing."

Canadian Government Railways

Hon. Frank Cochrane has appointed two general managers of Government Railways. The duties of F. P. Gutelius who was general manager of the whole system have been divided, and C. A. Hayes will be general manager of Government Railways east of the St. Lawrence River, which means the Intercolonial Railway and its feeders, as well as the Prince Edward Island Railway. His headquarters will be at Moncton. F. P. Brady has been appointed general manager of Government Railways west of the St. Lawrence, and his headquarters will be at Cochrane. W. A. Cowan has been appointed as his assistant. The purpose in dividing the duties is to facilitate public business. Mr. Hayes will continue to act as the track manager for all of the Government Railways east and west.

Local And Other Items.

Mrs. Thomas Walker, aged 35, her son William and Miss Essie Irwin, 21, were drowned at Poplar Point Ferry, near Portage La Prairie, Man., when an automobile in which they were riding ran off the ferry boat into the river.

Owen A. Hanley, a brakeman of Truro, was killed at Memramcook early Monday morning, being run over by the freight on which he was brakeman. An inquest held attaches blame to no one, but gives the cause as accidental.

The receiver of the Boston Maine railroad has decided to drop seventy-eight trains from the summer schedule. On some of the branches all passenger service will be discontinued. The Maine Central and Bangor and Arctostook will also curtail the service.

The United States grand jury in Boston has returned indictments against 88 individuals and firms for cornering onions. The investigation shows that the onion trust paid less than two cents a pound for last year's crop. The consumer paid from 10 to 15 cents a pound.

A selective conscription law in Newfoundland along the lines of that now in force in the United States and proposed in Canada, will probably be introduced at the annual session of the Newfoundland Legislature, which opened May 29. Such action was forecasted in a statement by Premier Sir Edward Morris, who returned from England, where he had been for three months attending sessions of the imperial war conference.

The sudden announcement of the new regulation preventing persons of military age from leaving Canada without special permits caused considerable inconvenience among Ottawa business men on the 25th. There is a heavy traffic between that city and New York, and travellers intending to leave by Friday's trains were surprised to receive blank application forms with their tickets. Owing to the fact that two photographs are necessary it means a delay of a day or more to most people.

Sunday last, being the Feast of Pentecost, Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral by his Lordship Bishop O'Leary. His Lordship was assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald, as arch-priest; Rev. Fathers Rooney and Joseph Gallant, as deacons of honor; Revs. Leo Herrell and Fr. McQuaid, as deacon and sub-deacon of office respectively, and Rev. Dr. Hughes as master of ceremonies. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Hughes. His Lordship also officiated at Solemn Pontifical Vespers and Benediction at 7 o'clock p. m., assisted as at the Mass.

The Win-the-War Convention in Montreal decided on Friday last at its final session to make the organization permanent, the new name to be "The Win-the-War and Canadian Unity League." The chief objects of the league are: First, the successful prosecution of the war; and second, the promotion of Canadian unity. Mr. Horace Gagne, Montreal, is president; Mr. Frank Wise, Toronto, Secretary. One vice-president from each province is to be appointed, to be chosen by provincial organizations yet to be formed. Resolutions passed by the convention are to be presented to Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Ernest LeBlanc, a young man in the employ of the Peter McSweeney Co., Moncton, had the remarkable experience of falling forty feet down an elevator shaft and escaping with a few bruises and a bad shaking up. LeBlanc was assisting in affecting repairs to the elevator on the third story on Saturday when he slipped and plunged down the shaft to what his companions thought was certain death. When picked up he was unconscious. He was rushed to the hospital and medical examination showed he had apparently suffered no broken bones, and was not seriously injured. How he escaped death is a mystery. Sunday night LeBlanc seems to be little the worse for his unique experience.

Balfour and Party

The members of the British mission to the United States crossed into Canada at 11.15 last Friday morning. The "Ontario reception party, headed by Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Hendrie, Premier of Ontario; Major General Logie and P. W. Ellis of the Niagara Falls Park Commission, met the car at the centre of the suspension bridge, Niagara Falls. The car stopped there for some time while the visitors took in that particular view of the Falls. Then the American officials who had escorted the party from Washington to the Canadian border, shook hands in farewell and the car moved on.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour received a royal welcome from the citizens of Toronto on his arrival from the Niagara Falls with his party Friday afternoon. In address he said that North America was all one now.

Mr. Balfour was given a tremendous ovation in Ottawa Monday afternoon when he drove to the House of Commons and addressed a joint session of the House and Senate. An address of welcome was read by the Hon. Speakers Rhodes and Senator Bolduc. Hon. Mr. Balfour in replying, referred to Canada's part in the war and expressed confidence in ultimate success. Premier Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in reply. The latter said he believed the war would be won by the British on the high seas.

Homeseekers' Excursions

Canadian Government Railways. Manitoab & the Canadian North-west.

Second class reduced fare excursion return tickets will be sold from Maritime Provinces every Wednesday and from Provinces of Quebec every Tuesday up to and including October, to Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and numerous other points in the Canadian Northwest. These tickets will be good for return within two months of date of issue and full particulars can be obtained from any Ticket Agent of the Canadian Government Railways. Holders of these tickets have the choice of different routes. They can travel via Quebec and Canadian Government Railways to Winnipeg—the route of the "Western National" Express, or via the new "Transcontinental Line" via Toronto, North Bay, Cochrane, Ontario, and Canadian Government Railways to Winnipeg.

Homeseekers' tickets reading via Canadian Government Railways through Quebec will be good for stop-over at Stations, Doucet, Que., Hearst, Ont., and intermediate points, while tickets routed via "Transcontinental Line" will permit stop-over at Cochrane, Ont., Hearst, Que., and intermediate stations, with the additional privilege of sidetrip tickets (if desired) from Cochrane to Canadian Government Railway Stations east thereof, to and including Doucet, Que., at special low fare.

The above stop over and sidetrip privileges are arranged in order to enable passengers for western points to inspect the famous "Clay Belt" of Quebec and New Ontario—a rich farming country opened up by the new line of the Canadian Government Railways. Those interested will be forwarded copy of booklet "Notes by the Way—Quebec and West," describing that territory. May 30, 1917—2i

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY. Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. 142 Richmond Street.

DIED.

WOOD—Suddenly, at Mt. Albion, on Saturday, May 19th, Mrs. John Wood, aged 69 years.

CROCKETT—At York, May 20, Norah Dickson, of Hartland, N. B., the beloved wife of Wm. H. Crockett.

KALAHER—In Wakefield, Mass., on May 10th, 1917, Theresa Kennys, relict of the late John Kalaher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, New Glasgow, born at Stanley Bridge, P. E. I., forty-one years ago. She leaves three children to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother.—R. I. P.

SWAN—In this city, May 27th, Sarah Woolridge, wife of Henry Swan, aged 64 years.

WALSH—At Wellington, on May 20, inst., Patrick Walsh, at the age of 81 years.—R. I. P.

MUTLOW—At Millville, May 27th, Richard Mutlow, aged 84 years.

SUTHERLAND—On Saturday, May 26th, 1917, Margaret McLeod, aged 78 years, widow of the late Henry Sutherland.

Snowstorms and blizzards of serious proportions were reported from various points on the Great Lakes a few days ago. At many places navigation for a time was virtually at a standstill.

The Market Prices

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

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines

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

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

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 29th June, 1917, 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 Missouche, 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 Office of Missouche, Muddy Creek, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office. Charlottetown, May 18th, 1917. May 28, 1917—Si

SPECIAL NOTICE

Canadian Government Railways. Commencing tomorrow Thursday 10th inst., a special passenger train will leave Charlottetown at 6.30 a. m. daily Sunday excepted for Tignish and return. The train will connect with Steamers at Summerside morning and evening, and will leave Summerside for Tignish 9.45 a. m. and returning leave Tignish at 3.00 p. m. This service will remain in force until Summer. Time table comes into force on the 21st instant. District Passenger Agent's Office. Charlottetown, P. E. I. May 9th 1917.

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

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111 G LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916—4f.

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 DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915—3m

JOB WORK

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

Check Books

Dodgers. Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown.

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

Dec 13, 1916—7ly.

Angels.
 God hath sent His angels
 To the earth again
 Bringing joyful tidings
 To the sons of men.
 They who first at Christmas
 Thronged the heavenly way,
 Now beside the tomb door
 Sit on Easter day.
 Angels, sing His triumph
 As you sang His birth.
 "Christ the Lord is risen,
 Peace, good-will on earth!"
 In the dreadful desert
 Where the Lord was tried,
 There the faithful angels
 Gathered at His side.
 And when in the garden,
 Grief and pain and care
 Bowed Him down with anguish,
 They were with Him there.
 Yet the Christ they honor
 Is the same Christ still,
 Who, in light and darkness,
 Did His fathers will.
 And the tomb, deserted,
 Shined like the sky,
 Since He passed out from it
 Into victory.
 God has still His angels
 Helping, at His word,
 All His faithful children
 Like their faithful Lord.
 Soothing them in sorrow,
 Arming them in strife,
 Opening wide the tomb doors
 Leading into life.
 Father, send thine angels
 Unto us, we pray;
 Leave us not to wander
 All along our way.
 Let them guard and guide us
 Whereso'er we be,
 Till our resurrection
 Brings us home to Thee.
 —Phillips Brooks.

**THE GUILD LADIES
 ARBITRATE.**

"It's a queer way to run a guild," Mrs. Ryan remarked for the hundredth time.
 "U—m—m," was Mrs. Rochford's comment.
 "It should have had a name long ago," Mrs. Ryan went on.
 Pins in her mouth and her mind obviously set on the hem she was turning, "U—m—m" was again the only reply Mrs. Rochford had to offer. At which Mrs. Ryan's crisp temper gave way.
 "U—m—m all you like," she burst out wrathfully, "but I know very well you think the same as I do; and when I think anything I say it," a fact which there was no contradicting.
 Mrs. Rochford adjusted the last encumbering pin, inspected the hem critically to see if it was straight, and then looked to smile disarmingly into her friend's cross face.
 "Of course, I think the guild ought to have a name," she agreed cheerfully, "but if we can't agree on one, what's the use talking about it? To keep on discussing things like that only serve to bring out new animosities, I think."
 "But we ought to be able to agree on one," Mrs. Ryan argued. "If some of the members would give up their foolish prejudices."
 "Well," dryly, "suppose you and I start by giving up some of ours."
 "What! And let those Germans and Italians have everything their own way? I should say not!" indignantly. "Besides," as Mrs. Rochford began to laugh, "I am not prejudiced—I have nothing against some of the names they suggested."
 "Except that they suggested them," Mrs. Rochford interrupted with a quizzical smile. "I know."
 A ludicrous sense of the truth of this lit up Mrs. Ryan's eyes with an answering gleam.
 "Well," she admitted, shamefacedly enough, "do you blame me?"
 The room in which the conversation took place was evidently consecrated to the uses of the needle. It was large, and bare of anything except two sewing machines, two long tables, and several small ones. On these latter were piled large quantities of clothing neatly arranged and ready to be distributed, and one of the long tables was partly filled with articles to be made—infants' and children's clothes, wrappers and gowns of all sorts. There was plenty of work for any number of busy fingers, and if there was anything the guild had a monopoly on it was busy fingers.

Itching Skin

Disappears by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications. No!—no!—no!—They can't.
 The source of the trouble is in the blood—the "itch" and "salt" are the result of impurities in the blood, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.
 "I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable," concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it, I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. S. W. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.
 a monopoly on it was busy fingers. And, perhaps, busy tongues. But as busy as the tongues were they had never yet been able to suggest a name for the guild, now five months old, wholly and entirely acceptable to all concerned.

The guild was a loosely constructed society, which grew out of a charitable desire on the part of a few women to help the families of striking glass-workers in the West End. The strike was prolonged, the winter was bitterly cold and there was destitution and consequent suffering. In the midst of the strike the steel mills shut down, throwing another thousand men out of work, most of whom had lived providently from hand to mouth and who now faced what might prove appalling conditions of hunger and cold with the stoicism which the foreigners brings with him to these elastic shores.

Mrs. Ryan had learned of these sad conditions through her husband, whose business took him about the West End twice a week, and with characteristic energy she had immediately set to work to enlist the aid and interest of a few friends to look after the needs of the strikers' families. As the needs increased with the close of the steel mills more women were pressed into service until nearly every parish in the city was represented in the number which gathered once a week in a hitherto unused vestry room of centrally located St. James' Church, donated for the ladies' used by Father Pender, the pastor.

The ladies had done splendid work, there could be no question of that. Not only had they provided warm and comfortable clothing for innumerable women and children, but they had looked after the wants of the sick—and hounded their husbands, sons and friends generally to secure some kind of temporary work for the idle men. It was admirable work, and they did it well; and, since the guild had proved to be such a power for good, it was decided to continue it, even after the strike ended, the steel mills opened up, and prosperity reigned once more in the populous West End.

At various times various names had been suggested for the guild. The Italian ladies from St. Angelo parish had wanted it called St. Anthony guild; the German ladies leaned St. Christopher; the ladies of the exclusively American parish of St. Ann wished it called St. Rose; "so appropriate, you know, an American saint," and the few Polish ladies who came in timidly each week, held out firmly but hopelessly for St. Hedwig. In the beginning Mrs. Ryan had made a tentative suggestion that the sewing society be called St. Brigid guild, but her suggestion had been so quickly and energetically put down—"entirely too Irish, you know," seemed to be the unanimous opinion—that the organizer and chief worker became deeply offended, and set her face resolutely against giving her sanction to any other name.

Thus matters stood on the day which chronicled the foregoing conversation. Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Rochford had gone early to the guild room to do some cutting out, and the matter of the name having received its usual discussion, Mrs. Ryan had put her ingenious question: "Well, do

BRONCHITIS WAS SO BAD

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

Bronchitis starts with a short, rattling, dry cough, accompanied with a rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. At first the expectoration is a light color but as the trouble progresses the phlegm arising from the bronchial tubes becomes of a yellowish or greenish color, and is very often of a stringy nature.

Bronchitis should never be neglected. If it is some serious lung trouble will undoubtedly follow.
 Get rid of it by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This well-known remedy has been on the market for the past 25 years.
 "I cured where others fail."
 Mrs. Geo. Letton, Unbride, Ont., writes: "I have had bronchitis so bad I could not lie down at night, and had to cough every few minutes to get my breath. I had a doctor put to see me, but his medicine seemed to do me no good. I sent to the drug store for some good cough mixture, and got Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. One bottle helped me wonderfully. I stopped coughing, and could lie down, and rest well at night. I cannot praise it too much."
 Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark, price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by THE T. M. MURPHY CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

what can you say to a broad disappearing back? Anyhow, on the instant he thought better of it. "That wouldn't do at all," he reminded himself, now in considerable of a panic, for the slips, two, three and four to a woman, showed decided inclinations to overflow on the table.

(To be continued.)
 Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.
PROSPER FERGUSON.

"We need brains in this business, young man."
 "I know it. That is why I am offering you my services to make up your deficiencies."
 142 Richmond Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD
 You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worryment she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

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

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co.
 Agents for P. E. Island.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.
PALPITATION OF THE HEART
WORTHNESS OF BREATH
CURED BY MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. S. Walters, Matapedia, Que., writes: "I wish to let you know how much good I have received by taking your Heart and Nerve Pills. I was suffering from palpitation of the heart and shortness of breath. The trouble with my heart was caused by stomach troubles. I had tried all kinds of medicine, both patent and doctors', but I found none relieve me like Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I believe anyone suffering like I did should use them. I only used four boxes and I now feel like a different person."
 Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years and have a most wonderful reputation as a remedy for all heart and nerve troubles.
 Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. M. MURPHY CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

After the first two or three had passed Father Pender got the impression, with a decided mental jar—that some of the ladies were depositing unusually bulky slips. "Thicker paper, I suppose," he ruminated hopefully, only to have this hope smartly dispelled by the next voter who quietly and without any circumlocution, as it were, laid three or four slips in the box.

Father Pender opened his lips with a vague intention of remonstrating or something, but

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Boots and Shoes

At Reasonable Prices



About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines.
 —TODAY—
 We can give you shoes at about the same prices as a year ago.
 —TRY US—
ALLEY & CO.
 Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

HICKEY'S TWIST

DOES NOT CRUMBLE
 Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is

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

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.

Advertise in The Herald