

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 11



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and 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 obtained his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DELOIS BROS.,
Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915—3m

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C LYONS & Co

April 26, 1916—1f

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Note Books of Hand

Head Letters

Receipt Books

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up.	
Daily	Tues.	Tues.	Daily
Ex.	Thurs.	Thurs.	Ex.
Sun.	& Sat.	Sun.	& Sat.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
6.50	2.20	10.20	5.25
8.15	3.38	9.08	4.15
9.00	4.23	8.22	3.32
9.40	5.02	7.45	2.51
10.20	5.30	7.15	2.20
P. M.		A. M.	
2.00		11.10	
3.33		9.32	
4.53		8.05	
6.00		6.58	
7.00		6.00	
Daily		Daily	
Ex.		Ex.	
Sun.		Sun.	
P. M.		A. M.	
4.30		8.10	
5.20		7.20	
Tues.	Mon.	Mon.	Tues.
Thurs.	Wed.	Wed.	Thurs.
Sat.	Frid.	Fri.	Sat.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
3.10	3.00	11.30	10.40
4.40	4.45	9.55	9.25
5.04	5.29	9.09	8.53
5.29	6.02	8.38	8.30
6.40	7.35	7.10	7.20
Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.50 a. m. for Souris			
Daily		Daily	
Ex.		Ex.	
Sun.		Sun.	
P. M.		A. M.	
4.40		9.25	
5.54		8.09	
6.25		7.35	
7.15		6.45	
Daily		Daily	
ex. Sat.		ex. Sat.	
& Sun.		& Sun.	
P. M.		A. M.	
3.10		10.10	
4.25		8.27	
5.55		6.30	
All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.			

FOR "LIVERISHNESS" USE MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

THEY NEVER FAIL TO DO GOOD.

Mrs. J. Shelworth, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a sluggish liver. When my liver got bad I would have severe headaches, but after using a couple of vials of your pills I have not been bothered with the headaches any more."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial, or 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.

If a man puts poison in another's food the law punishes him to fit the crime.

But if he puts poison into a man's mind—through some vile story—the law cannot touch him. There's many a dandy—too cowardly to put poison in the food of his enemies—who stalks forth boldly in broad daylight, rounds up a group of unsuspecting fellows, and pours into their expectant ears a draught of the most vicious mental poison that ever exuded from the underworld. And instead of mobbing him, as well they might, they each dig down into the dark and dismal caverns of a polluted memory and see if they can't go him one better.

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.

"But you will at least admit that there are two sides to every question, and"

"I admit nothing of the kind" interrupted J. Fuller Gloom. "As far as I am concerned there is only one side and a lot of confounded foolishness."

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25c.

Suitor—But you haven't asked me yet whether or not I can make a living for your daughter.

Father—Never mind, Henry; if you marry her she'll see to that.

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.

Say what you may, and believe any old theory you like, but the fact remains that the world's greatest discovery is human nature.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

HAD INDIGESTION.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED.

That grand old remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters, has been on the market for over forty years and we claim, without any fear of contradiction, that there is not another medicine on the market to-day that can compare with it for the cure of all disturbances of the stomach.

Mrs. S. Turpin, Colborne, Ont., writes: "I am writing to say that I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters. For a long period I suffered with indigestion, and nothing I took ever gave me any relief, only for a short time. I bought several bottles of B. B. B. from our druggist, Mr. Griffin, and can honestly say I can eat or drink anything I want without experiencing any bad after-effects. I may say that it is the only medicine I ever got any relief from."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Catholic Chaplains in The British Navy.

An Account of their Organization and Work.

(Francis Aveling, D. D., in The Catholic World.)

Before the European War a limited number of religious denominations was alone recognized (in the British Army)—Church of England, Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyans. Roughly these correspond to the three great centres—England, Ireland, Scotland—from which the Army was recruited. At present the lists of Chaplains are enormously increased. They include those appointed by the "United Board," which comprises Congregationalists and Baptists, and also those of the Jewish faith.

The great majority of British soldiers is served by Chaplains of the Church of England. Not all are actual communicants of that body, however; for the chances are that, if a man on entering the Army does not definitely declare himself to be a Catholic, or a Presbyterian, etc., he finds himself set down in the roll of his unit as a member of the Established Church. The Church of England Chaplains are the most numerous. Catholics come second in point of number, and Presbyterians third. The other denominations are represented in a lesser proportion. Omitting the Anglican establishment, which is organized under a Chaplain-General in England, and a Deputy Chaplain-General in France, the remainder of the Chaplains come under the administrative jurisdiction of the Principal Chaplain—the Rev. Major-General J. M. Simms, C. M. G., D. D., K. H. C., who has his office at General Headquarters, from which he posts the Chaplains to their units, organizes the work of the department as a whole, and is responsible for the efficiency of the work of his subordinates amongst the men. He has directly under him the Senior Chaplains of the various denominations, of whom the Catholic is the Very Rev. Monsignor W. L. Keating, C. M. G.

The present establishment provides for four Catholic Chaplains posted to each Infantry Division in the field. Three of these are, as a rule, attached to Battalions, which draw rations for them and with the Headquarters of which they generally live. They hold fourth class—equivalent to Captain's—rank. Except in the case of Infantry Brigades in which the number of Catholics is predominant—as Irish Brigades—and in this case, two Catholic priests are posted to each Brigade—each Chaplain is charged with the duty of seeing to the spiritual welfare of all Catholics in the other Battalions composing the Brigade as well as his own. The fourth Chaplain, who has honorary third class—Major's—rank, is posted to a division. Besides these, Chaplains are posted to Army Corps (second class rank) to Armies and Bases (first class), as well as to Casualty Clearing Stations, Base Hospitals, and the like.

Since all the Army Chaplains, with the exception of those of the Church of England, are in the same administrative organization, the Army, Base and Corps appointments are held alternately by Catholics and Non-conformists in proportion to the number of Chaplains of each denomination in the field. This arrangement is for administrative purposes only, and in no way interferes with the full liberty of action, as far as religion is involved, of the individual Chaplains, Catholic or other, concerned.

From this brief sketch of the organization of the Catholic Chaplains serving with the British Army in France, it will be seen that the work they have to do must be of a very varied and composite character. Chaplains with the fighting troops have to provide Holy Mass for officers and men, especially on Sundays, and when the Battalions under their care are "back in billets." This, as a rule, is fairly simple—a matter of arrangement with the

Colonel, or Adjutant, as to time and place, and a note in "Orders of the Day," announcing the service, to which the men are paraded. Every opportunity, too, must be given to them to approach the Sacraments frequently. This, also, in similar circumstances, is not difficult. Confessions may be heard before, or after, the Mass. Men's billets are free generally in the late afternoon or evening, and the priest can fix a time at which he may be found in the village church, if it still stands, in his own billet, or some other suitable place. He will himself, too, go the rounds of the men's billets, bringing, so to speak, the Sacrament of Penance to them. Often, in his rounds, he will provide himself with the Blessed Sacrament, and making use of the great privilege of non-fasting Communion, he will feed the soldiers of Christ with the Bread of the Strong.

Wonderful, indeed, in the intense reality of their faith are Communions such as these: men kneeling upon the trodden straw-littered, clay floor of some barn, or outhouse, with, perhaps, the flickering light of a single candle making long, weird, trembling shadows on the walls and among the rafters; their faces uplifted in the dim light towards the priest, who bears the Divine Victim and Symbol of salvation aloft before them; men or a solitary man, upon his knees before the priest, in the mud of a Pearly road, with the dark gloaming of dusk wrapping him about and the eternal radiance of heaven glowing in his soul, as the little silver pyx is opened, and God condescends to take up His abode within the heart of His child. There are wondrous spiritual beauties amid all the sordidness of war, and consolations for priest and people alike, in all its dangers and hardships.

More difficult is the work with the men actually in the trenches. These have been given all the opportunities of the Sacraments before they went up; but still they cannot be left altogether alone. There is the tramp, or ride, up from billets to the line; a matter, perhaps, of a few kilometres; the walk through often seemingly endless communication trenches zigzagging forward to Battalion Headquarters; the slow progress to aid through the traversed front-line trench. These visits are more often than not paid at night. Sometimes the Chaplain is sent for to conduct a funeral service in one of the little trench cemeteries that are now scattered in a long line across France; or to hasten, at full speed, to a Regimental Aid Post where some poor lad lies dying; and these occasions can all be made use of to help—or at least to be seen by—the men; for even the sight of their priests is a comfort to them.

There are visits to horse-lines and gun-pits to be paid; and often arrangements to be made for the celebration of Holy Mass in the latter; for the gunners cannot easily leave their post to assist at the Masses celebrated for the Infantry.

And so, from early morning Mass until night, there is much for the Chaplain to do—not that his labours have not their distractions, and even their amusing interludes from time to time. There is little monotony, where all is so varied; and the day sees us only too short for all the things he has in hand.

Patience Character Moulder.

"Nothing has given me greater courage to face every day's duties than a few words spoken to me when I was a child by my dear good father," said a woman whose life has been long and chequered with many reverses. "He was the village doctee. I came into his office, where he was compounding medicine, looking cross and ready to cry."

"What is the matter, Mary?"

"I'm tired. I've been washing dishes and making beds all day and every day, and what good does it do? Tomorrow the beds

will have to be made and the dishes to be washed over again."

"Look child," he said, "do you see these little empty vials? They are insignificant, cheap things of no value in themselves; but in one I put a deadly poison, in another a sweet perfume, in a third a healing medicine. Nobody cares for the vials; it is that which they carry that kills or cures." Your daily work, the dishes washed or floors kept clean, are homely things, and count for nothing in themselves; but it is the anger or sweet patience, zeal or high thoughts that you put into them that shall last. These make your life. It is again upon the things that you feel beneath their faculties, yet no discipline is more helpful.

"The wise builder watches not the bricks which his journeyman lays, but the manner in which he lays them."

"They also serve," said John Milton, "who only stand and wait."

"You can make the clock strike before the hour by putting your hands on it, but it will strike wrong. You can tear the rosebud open before its time, but you mar the beauty of the rose. So we may spoil many a gift or blessing, which God is preparing for us, by our own eager haste. He is weaving our lines into patterns of beauty and strength. He has a perfect plan for each. We should endeavor to live by prayer, accepting our duties as we find them, in our ignorance of life. God's love is often the motive of all delay—to give us unexpected and surprising blessings."

"We should remember, above all, that the greatest of all men, spent thirty years of His earthly life doing little homely duties, waiting the appointed time to fulfill His mission."

The Late Comer.

Perhaps one of the most unseemly and annoying spectacles in church is that of the late-comer, clambering over others in getting in and out of a pew. I have seen four people settled in one of our church pews which holds five. When the fifth comes along instead of moving in and letting her take the outside seat, they all rise and hunch themselves against the seat and compel the newcomer to climb in on the kneeling bench across them to the very inside seat. In any case, the effect is awkward in the extreme, but when the last comer is a large, heavy woman, it is atrocious.

Then comes a similar performance at Communion time. The person occupying the last seat in the pew may be the only communicant. It is bad enough to make her climb but over all the rest to approach the altar, but reverence for the Sacred Presence should prevent the other occupiers of the pew from compelling her to get back the same way.

It seems to be an unwritten law among us that when there are men and women in the same pew the men should occupy the outside seats.

If a woman comes after the pew is fairly well filled, it is easy for the man occupying the very outside place to step out in the aisle while she takes the next place to him, but it is not necessary for the two or three men who may be in the pew to do so, just to give her the farther end.

But if a woman chance to have the outside place or to be alone in the pew, she simply moves in for each newcomer till the pew is filled.

A Mosaic Madonna.

Rev. Dr. E. C. Griffin of Trenton, N. J., has presented Mount St. Mary College, Plainfield, N. J. a copy of the mosaic painting, "Mater Misericordiae," now in Santa Pudenziana, Rome.

The Herald

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JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Our Provincial Finances

The Report of the Provincial Auditor on the Public Accounts of the Province, for the fiscal year ended 30th December 1916, has already been briefly referred to. The ordinary receipts for the year amounted to \$482,534.51, and the ordinary expenditures equalled \$451,476.99. These figures leave a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$31,057.52.

In addition to the ordinary receipts and expenditures as above stated, account has to be taken of the special receipts and expenditure for war and health as provided for at the special session of the Legislature in August last. The total raised the tax then levied amounted to \$24,259.74; but the total expenditure for war and health exceeded this \$24,259.74 by \$1,244.04. In other words the expenditure for war and health reached \$25,503.78, or \$1,244.04 in excess of the special revenue intended to meet it, and this balance of \$1,244.04 was paid out by ordinary revenue. If we now add the amounts involved on both sides of the account in this special war and health arrangement to ordinary receipts and expenditures respectively we shall have this showing. Total receipts for the year \$506,794.25 and total expenditure 476,980.77

Credit balance on years transaction \$29,813.48

From this credit balance however, we must subtract a sum paid into the sinking fund, for the redemption of debentures amounting to \$11,745.00. This amount added to the debit side of the account gives us, on the years financial transactions a surplus of \$18,068.48.

This is the Government's excellent showing on the ordinary business of the Province for the year 1916, so far as receipts and expenditure go. Besides the ordinary receipts and payments, every Government expends in the course of each fiscal year, amounts varying from year to year on permanent public works which become an asset of the State and are not properly chargeable to the ordinary expenditures of the then current year. These are called capital or permanent expenditures. On this account our Government during 1916, spent \$17,344.86. This amount is offset by public improvements that enhance the assets of the Province equally at least to the amount thus expended. But even were this capital expenditure added to the ordinary expenditure of the year, the Government would still have a small surplus of \$723.62 over and above all expenditures. Turning to page 9 of the Auditor's Report and comparing the total liabilities of the Province as there set down for the years 1915 and 1916 respectively, we find the difference in favor of 1916, is \$19,581.22. These figures correspond pretty closely with the calculations given above and bear out our contention that the Government's financial showing for the year 1916, war and everything considered, is an excellent one.

United States Congress met in special session on Monday. President Wilson addressed the joint Assembly showing that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany. A resolution was then introduced authorizing and directing the use of the whole land and naval forces of the country against Germany. Congress is now wrestling with this resolution, which may pass by the end of the week. In the meantime German submarines are sinking American ships and causing the death of American citizens.

The Budget Speech

On Thursday evening last, Premier Matheson delivered the budget speech in the Legislature. He said this was the sixth occasion on which he delivered a budget speech. He pointed out that the first session he made the financial statement, the Public Accounts referred to and belonged to the year 1911, and consequently to the preceding Liberal Government. When he made this second budget speech in the Legislature, he dealt with the financial operations of fifteen months, from Sept. 30th 1911 to Dec. 31st 1912, as the fiscal year had been changed to correspond with the calendar year. On the close of the last financial year of the Liberal Government 30th Sept. 1911, the debt of the Province was \$904,000. In addition to this, \$168,000 was added to the debt in the two months the Liberals remained in power up to Dec. 2, 1911. This left the debt assumed by us when we took over the Government \$1,072,000. The debt now is \$1,062,157, or a reduction of the Provincial debt in five years of \$10,000. During these years the Government accomplished a great many things, and wiped out a great many blots from the public life of our Province. This was done for the most part, during a time of strenuous warfare which demands large revenues. For war purposes this Government has expended some \$33,000. He next referred to the \$185,000 debenture debt created by the Government of Mr. Fred Peters, twenty-five years ago. These debentures became due just recently and had been liquidated on terms most favorable. The Government found in the sinking only some \$32,000 but they have effected a loan for the balance on terms the most favorable in any part of the British Dominions.

A special bank loan \$52,148 was raised for five years at five per cent. For 100,000 of the debentures a most favorable arrangement has been made. Instead of having to borrow at a discount, we have been able to raise the money at par and at a rate better than even Canada can borrow. The \$7,620 involved in the floating of these debentures twenty-five years ago now amounts to \$20,499 of a charge against this Province. The loan of \$100,000 was floated by this Government in this connection at no expense except the expressage on the bonds from here to Ottawa and return. With a comparison of these two records, who could hesitate to support the present Government? It is said by the Opposition that the present Government has \$200,000 more revenue than the Liberals had. The Premier said that we have some more revenue than they had, but not \$200,000. But why did not the Liberal Government get more revenue from Ottawa? They were no good; they did not properly press our claims. At the conference at Ottawa in 1906, our Liberal delegates made no demand for special claims, and in consequence, made our work very difficult when we went to push our legitimate claims later. We succeeded, however, in securing \$100,000 a year for all time to come. The Borden Government had been held to strict and hard account by the other Provinces for giving us that \$100,000. Sir Robert Borden has always been a friend of this Province but without the assistance of Sir Thomas White, his Finance Minister, he would not have been able to accomplish this for us. Nothing but the deepest thankfulness should be felt by the people of this Province for Sir Robert and Sir Thomas White for their kindly efforts in our behalf. But our Liberal friends instead of being thankful, have exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation and falsehood against Sir Robert Borden and his government. The Opposition are fond of saying we have \$200,000 more revenue than

the Liberals. We have not had quite half that amount in excess of their revenue. For the year 1916 the present Government had \$97,736 more than the Liberal had in the last year they held power here. The present Government have paid for all their public works, and also paid for many of the Public Works established by the Liberals. The present Government expended many thousands in excess of the Liberals. The present Government expended many thousands, in excess of the Liberals, for Education and for Public Works, and all this in war times. The Opposition say there is no surplus on the Provincial transactions of last year; but when the Government ask to levy a small amount of taxation for war, this same Opposition say, "you do not require any special tax for you have a large surplus. This is the nonsensical and misleading fashion in which the Opposition seek to handicap the operations of the Government. During last year the Government reduced the liabilities of the Province to the extent of over \$20,000. Should nothing extraordinary occur he hoped the government would be able to make as good a showing this year as we did last year, when we reduced the Provincial liabilities by \$20,000. The Premier next reviewed the question of education and showed how many of our educationalists had enlisted to fight our battles. The Superintendent of Education, three Inspectors, two of the Professors of Prince of Wales College, 33 first, 29 second and three third class teachers have done or are doing war service, in all seventy-one. All this has had an injurious effect on our schools. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks our schools have improved in enrollment and attendance. Provision is made for grants of \$500 to each of the hospitals at Charlottetown and to the Summerside hospital \$400; also a grant of \$500 each to the two orphanages. After reviewing the operations of the Governments in general, the Premier said the Dalton Sanatorium was the best adapted and the best equipped of any Institution of its nature in Canada. He said it would be necessary to increase the hospital accommodation for treatment of tubercular patients and returned soldiers. He pointed out that the hospital for the insane was conducted in the most economical way; at the same time the patients receive the very best of everything. After explaining the improvements that had taken place in the hospital for the Insane and the stock farm, he spoke of the war and our obligations in that connection. He appealed to the members of the Opposition to join with the Government in providing measures for the relief of our soldiers. Up to the present the most strenuous opposition has been offered to the Government's movements for the benefit of our soldiers, while the records show they strenuously oppose all measures initiated for their relief. His hope that the reduction of debt this year would be \$20,000. In his peroration he advocated strenuous efforts on behalf of the soldiers in the war.

Provincial Legislature

It was within ten minutes to four o'clock in the afternoon before the House met on Tuesday 27th after the week end recess. Immediately after the usual routine the debate on the address was resumed by Hon. Mr. Arsenault. He went on to discuss the matter of the fisheries. He pointed out that the Government's attitude on this question had been misrepresented by the Opposition. Referring to the embargo on lobsters, he showed that this had been so far removed through the efforts of our Conservative friends, as to allow fifty per cent of the catch to enter the British market. That is about all that goes there anyway, the balance of our lobster catch goes to France and the United States. On the question

of transportation, he pointed out that it seemed to him a mistake to keep up any agitation regarding the keeping of the steamers on the Charlottetown—Pictou and Summerside—Point du Chene routes, when the Car Ferry goes to the capes route. If steamers may be required for commercial purposes at the places named, let them be promoted by commercial enterprise. He proceeded to show that the Government were in no way responsible for any failure in the oyster industry. A disease had crept in among the oysters, and everything possible has been done by the Government to discover the source of the trouble. Discussing the question of employment for returned soldiers, he said that when a bill on this matter would be presented, it would be found to fairly meet the case. Regarding the Department of Agriculture he controverted the contention of the Opposition that the expense was too great for the results obtained, and went on to show what has been done through the operations of this department. The great advantages gained by our farmers through the oyster mud industry at St. Peter's and the underdraining operations fostered and promoted by the Government were pointed out. In this connection he read a report from the agricultural gazette demonstrating the greatly increased production from the lands drained according to the plan of the Government. The egg circle he pointed out, had been of much advantage to our farmers and poultry owners. On the question of Education he showed that the curriculum now in use in our public schools, is the same as had been used under the late Liberal government. He demonstrated that school work cannot be eminently successful unless proper and frequent inspection is in vogue. In consequence of the increase of Inspectors inaugurated by the present Conservative Government our schools are now doing much improved work. He considered it poor policy for the Opposition to harp about the taxes imposed for war purposes. Their contention that this taxation would dry up voluntary giving to the Patriotic and other funds is altogether groundless. During last year, he said, more had been contributed towards the patriotic fund than in the two previous years. Reverting to the question of connection with the mainland, he pointed out that after forty years of agitation, the present Conservative Prime Minister of Canada, Sir Robert Borden promised before he came into power that, if clothed with power, he would make an honest effort to solve this question. He kept his word, and lost no time in grappling with the difficulty and as a result gave us the Car Ferry. Surely this is something deserving of appreciation and support.

The debate, on the opposition side, was continued by Mr. David McDonald of the Fort Augustus District. Mr. R. J. McLellan, continuing on the Government side pointed out that the hon. member from Fort Augustus, (Mr. McDonald) could scarcely hold the Government responsible for waste of time. The Leader and members of the opposition have been the greatest offenders in this respect. Referring to the different paragraphs of the Speech, he showed that we had reason to be thankful for living under the best form of Government extant. The war now raging was a matter of the greatest possible interest to every one of us. It was a duty incumbent on us all to do everything we possibly could for the support of our soldiers at the front and for the successful conclusion of the war. He pointed out what the Government had done for our farmers, who are now in a much more prosperous position than ever before. He controverted the statement that the farmer was paying the lion's share of the taxes. The Opposition to issuing debentures for the extra taxes for war and health purposes he considered decidedly foolish. The extra tax was willingly paid and it is now over, and finished for all time. But debentures been issued they would be a matter of payment for thirty or forty years. Surely it does not require very extraordinary prescience to see which is the preferable plan

He made a practical speech sticking to the text. Mr. James D. McInnis made a brief speech touching most of the matters under discussion since the beginning of the debate on the address. The address was then passed and the House adjourned. After recess the House resumed at 9.30. The report of the Development commission and some other reports were laid on the table by the Premier. Premier Matheson next moved the House into committee of the whole to consider a resolution on which to found a bill providing for the settlement of returned soldiers on unoccupied lands of the Province. The Premier explained the nature of the bill and the desire of the Government to issue debentures for the financing of the measure. The House went into committee with Mr. Paton in the chair. Mr. Bell and Mr. Johnston asked for more information. The Premier pointed out that in cases of this kind the usage is to enunciate in the Resolution simply the principle of the anticipated bill. The debate was continued by the Hon. Mr. McEwen and by several other members. The resolution was reported without amendment and the bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first time. House adjourned 11.20 p.m.

The House met 11.30 Wednesday forenoon. The reports of the Departments of Education and Public Works and of the Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane were tabled. Premier Matheson now moved the second reading of the bill for the settlement of unoccupied lands of the Province in connection with the employment of returned soldiers. The bill was read a second time and on the motion to go into committee thereon the Premier explained fully the nature and scope thereof. He pointed out that the question of looking after our returned soldiers was engaging the attention of statesmen in Great Britain in Canada and in all the overseas Dominions.

Mr. Bell, Leader of the Opposition, criticised the Government's bill. His principal complaint was that sufficient information on the question was not presented to the Legislature. Mr. George E. Hughes also criticised the bill and expressed opposition to it. Hon. Mr. McKinnon spoke in support of the bill, and expressed his surprise at the opposition offered from the other side of the House. He pointed out that the contention of the opposition was directly contrary to what they themselves advocated when in power. The care of returned soldiers is a matter engaging the attention of the Legislatures in all parts of the Empire but any movement of this nature necessarily requires time; therefore it was of the utmost importance that this measure should proceed without delay. The matter is new and will require much time and attention to work out. Should we wait until the soldiers return, as the Opposition contend? We would be altogether too late, now is the opportunity to make our arrangements; so as to be prepared to take action when the proper time comes. After Hon. Mr. McKinnon concluded his address he was followed by Mr. Benjamin Gallant on the Opposition side. He was followed by Mr. Howatt on the same side.

Mr. John A. Dewar said he did not feel he could support the bill. He regretted to be obliged to oppose the Government. Mr. Lee followed in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Johnston who also opposed the bill.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault spoke in favor of the bill. He pointed out it was a curious thing that whenever any measure is introduced by the Government in any way favoring the soldiers, the members of the Opposition set their face against it as strongly as they can. The members of the opposition are loud in their profession of willingness to assist the returned soldiers; but immediately the Government introduces a bill looking towards assisting the opposition at once plac

themselves on record against it. Mr. Speaker having put the motion that the House go into committee a division was taken when the motion was carried 15 to 12. Mr. McInnis and Mr. Saunders were absent and Mr. Dewar voted with the opposition. The House went into committee with Mr. Paton in the chair. The bill was reported without amendment and set for third reading. A message was read from his Honor the Lieut. Governor transmitting the estimates. The bill incorporating the Prince Edward Island Development commission was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House. Progress was reported. The Premier introduced a resolution to continue the special war and health tax to supplement the revenue of the crown. House went into committee. Mr. H. D. McLean in the chair. Progress was reported. A bill authorizing extension of time for redemption of debentures was introduced by the Premier and read a first time. The House then adjourned.

The House met at 11.30 Thursday forenoon. After the usual routine, Mr. R. J. McLellan presented a petition from the Board of Governors of St. Dunstan's College praying for the incorporation of that institution as St. Dunstan's University. The petition was received and read a bill founded thereon was received, read a first time and referred to the committee on private bills. Committee was then resumed on the bill to continue the levy of a special war and health tax for the present year. Mr. H. D. McLean in the chair. Mr. Bell continued, his opposition to the bill. He was supported in his opposition by Mr. Hughes, who seconded the amendment. Premier Matheson said the amendment thus presented in committee was decidedly out of order and could scarcely be expected to be entertained. Mr. Bell expressed his disposition to persist in his course of pressing his amendment. The Premier said he was most desirous that the amendment of the Leader of the opposition should be placed on record as it would show the disposition of the opposition to oppose every possible move of the Government to provide for our soldiers or for patriotic purposes of any kind. Mr. Johnston continued the debate in support of the Leader of the opposition. Mr. Johnston was called to order for using unparliamentary language. On this a little breeze arose in which the Premier the Leader of opposition and Mr. Johnston took part at 1 o'clock the House took recess.

It was within a few minutes of 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the House resumed. Committee on the health and war tax bill was at once resumed. Mr. Johnston continued his speech in opposition to the Government's bill. Hon. Mr. Arsenault, on behalf of the Government took up the discussion, and pointed out their untenable position in the course they were pursuing. He showed that the amendment of the Opposition was out of order; but notwithstanding this, the Government waived this point and permitted the Opposition amendment, so that they may get it on record. Mr. Saunders supported Mr. Bell's amendment. Hon. Mr. McKinnon continued the debate on the Government side. If imposing taxes is a habit as stated by Mr. Saunders, what should it be called as it was operated by the Liberals when they were in power? Mr. John A. Dewar was the next speaker. He said he intended to vote against the Government, on this matter as he had on the previous day, however much he regretted to be obliged to do so. Mr. Dennis continued on the Opposition. Mr. Paton continued the debate from the Government side. He showed that the city of Charlottetown paid in income tax three times as much for the war tax as had been paid by all the rest of the Province. Speaking about surpluses and deficits he cited the deficit record of the Liberals when they were in power here. That was a record of the most scandalous deficits. Mr. Howatt continued Opposition to the Government's measure. He was followed by Mr. A. E. McLean on the same side. Hon. Mr. Mc-

Even said the question to be kept in view, was that we were at war and wanted money to meet this war expenditure, and how were we to get it except by taxation or by creating debt? Which is the most preferable way? The Opposition say our expenditure should be reduced; but what particular department or what particular branch of the public service can be curtailed? Mr. A. P. Prowse thought it came with very bad grace from the Opposition to talk of taking this money from ordinary revenue. During all the years they were in power they had a scandalous record of deficits. The Opposition's course regarding the question under discussion was simply ridiculous and preposterous. Mr. B. Gallant followed on the Opposition side. At 6 o'clock the committee reported progress and the House took recess. It was about 8.40, when the House resumed after recess Thursday evening. A message from his Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, was read relative to the approval of the Federal Government of the Legislature passed at the last session of our Legislative Assembly. A couple of bills were then introduced by the Premier and read a first time. Premier Matheson then delivered his budget speech elsewhere reported.

Mr. Bell commenced speaking at 11.45, at 11.30 Mr. Bell moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned. It was near 12 o'clock noon when the House met on Friday. After considerable routine work committee was resumed on the resolution to levy a health and war tax. Mr. Benjamin Gallant spoke briefly in Opposition to the bill and Hon. Mr. Arsenault spoke in support of the measure, after a brief debate the resolution was reported. On the motion to adopt the report of the committee, Mr. Bell moved in amendment that the resolution be referred back to committee to be amended. At this stage the House took recess.

House resumed at 3.15, Hon. Mr. McKinnon took up the debate which he had just started before recess. He pointed out that the course pursued by the Opposition was not properly in order. He was followed by Mr. Johnston, Hon. Mr. Arsenault pointed out that Mr. Johnston either did not understand the procedure or he wished to mislead the House. He showed that the Opposition unanimously voted for the Government's resolution, when in committee, and now they ask that the report of the committee be not adopted; but that the committee stage be resumed. This was ridiculous and out of order. Mr. Speaker so ruled. Thereupon Mr. Johnston moved and Mr. Saunders seconded that Mr. Speaker's ruling be not agreed to. That was voted down by the House 15 to 12, Mr. Dewar voting with the Opposition. Mr. Johnston next moved the original amendment to the Government's motion. This was seconded by Mr. Saunders; but Mr. Speaker said this was certainly out of order. On the point order Mr. Bell proceeded to speak. Hon. Mr. Arsenault pointed out the amendment was out of order on two grounds. It was initiated in committee, and the mover was out of order, because he had already spoken to the motion before the House. The resolution was; in any case, out of order, because it did bear on the motion before the House. Mr. Speaker ruled the resolution of Mr. Johnston out of order. Mr. Johnston seconded by Mr. Saunders, moved that Mr. Speaker's ruling be not agreed to. The motion was defeated on the same decision as before, 15 to 12. After another similar decision the motion that the report of the committee be adopted was carried on the same decision.

The debate on the motion to go into committee of supply was resumed by Mr. Bell, who continued speaking until the 6 o'clock recess. House resumed at 8.40, when Mr. Bell continued his speech. In the course of his remarks Mr. Bell accused the Attorney-General of aiding with the violators of the law. Premier Matheson said these words were not only offensive but false. He moved that the words be taken down by the clerk.

Even said the question to be kept in view, was that we were at war and wanted money to meet this war expenditure, and how were we to get it except by taxation or by creating debt? Which is the most preferable way? The Opposition say our expenditure should be reduced; but what particular department or what particular branch of the public service can be curtailed? Mr. A. P. Prowse thought it came with very bad grace from the Opposition to talk of taking this money from ordinary revenue. During all the years they were in power they had a scandalous record of deficits. The Opposition's course regarding the question under discussion was simply ridiculous and preposterous. Mr. B. Gallant followed on the Opposition side. At 6 o'clock the committee reported progress and the House took recess.

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This being done, Mr. Speaker requested Mr. Bell to withdraw the words. After some haggling, the Leader of the Opposition withdrew his words, and calm was once more restored. Mr. Bell concluded his speech at about 10 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Arsenault followed on the Government side. He considered Mr. Bell, so fond of speaking about intemperance, was a forcible example of intemperance. Intemperance in language, intemperance in his epithets. He did not think there was much sincerity or earnestness in Mr. Bell's declaration regarding our Provincial finances. He considered it required no small temerity on the part of Mr. Bell to make the statement he did regarding our financial condition. He successfully refuted Mr. Bell's false exposition of our Provincial affairs. At 10.30 Mr. Arsenault adjourned the debate. The House then adjourned.

On Saturday the House sat only a very brief space, and no business beyond the necessary routine was done. The House adjourned till Monday evening April 2nd.

Local And Other Items

Beginning this Wednesday evening the office of *Tenebrae* will be sung in the Cathedral by the Bishop and Clergy commencing at 7 o'clock, and continued tomorrow and Friday evenings. At 3 o'clock Good Friday afternoon the way of the Cross will be performed. The solemn morning office on Holy Thursday and Good Friday will commence in the Cathedral at 8 o'clock, and on Holy Saturday at 7.30.

The solemn services of Palm Sunday were appropriately carried out in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday last. The services commenced at 11 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary officiated at the blessing of the Palms, assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald and Rev. Father Rooney, with Rev. Father Poirier as deacon and Rev. Father McQuaid sub-deacon, and Rev. Dr. Hughes as master of ceremonies. After the blessing and distribution of the Palms and the procession, solemn high Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Herrell, with the deacon and sub-deacon named above. His Lordship occupied his throne during the Mass, assisted as at the Blessing.

The last of the course of special Lenten sermons in St. Dunstan's Cathedral was preached on Sunday evening last by Rev. Leo Herrell. His theme was the eighth commandment: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." The Rev. preacher quoted the words of St. James' Epistle wherein he speaks of the tongue, "a little member that boasteth great things." But, said the Rev. preacher, this little member is full of deadly poison, which it sove broadcast. Who can estimate the evil working of an unbridled tongue? The second commandment: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," and the eighth: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," are especially directed against sins of the tongue. This eighth commandment is intended to guard one's reputation against the sins that transgress it. These are false testimonies, rash judgments and lies; calumny, detraction, backbiting, and the detestable practice of *alew-bearing*. The Rev. preacher dwelt upon the terrible sin of perjury, wherein one comes with a lie in his mouth and asks God to be a party to it, by calling Him to witness that what he swears is true. This was a most heinous and reprehensible sin. The Rev. preacher developed each of the divisions of his subject and pointed out the malice and sin peculiar to each. Lying lips are an abomination to the Lord. The sins against this commandment aim at the destruction of our neighbor's reputation and cannot be forgiven until restitution is made for the injury done. Obedience to the eighth commandment, as in the case of all the other commandments, is necessary for the salvation of our souls.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1916 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Maddigan.

Speech By M. J. P. Prowse.

During the debate on the address in the Legislature, A. P. Prowse Esq. member for Murray Harbor delivered an excellent address for which we were unable to find room last week. He spoke as follows.

On the motion before the House I beg to offer a few remarks. I wish as other speakers who preceded me have done to congratulate the mover and seconder of the motion before the House on the very creditable manner in which they performed their duties.

Since we last met in Parliamentary Session His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught retired from the Office of Governor-General of Canada and was succeeded in that high office by the Duke of Devonshire. I am sure we may all most heartily unite in offering our tribute of praise to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who highly appreciated the kindly interest he displayed in every line of thought or action pertaining to the welfare of Canada and we are free to express that his sojourn with us has strengthened to a very marked degree the ties of devotion and patriotism that we all bear towards our gracious Majesty King George. On referring to His Royal Highness The Duke of Connaught it is I consider fitting that we express our sincerest sympathy with him in the recent bereavement he has been called upon to bear, in the loss of his life partner the Duchess of Connaught, the news of whose death was made known to us on Thursday the 15th inst. We cherish kindly remembrances that during her term of residence in Canada she truly won the high esteem and love of every true Canadian.

To the new incumbent of the office of Governor-General of Canada the Duke of Devonshire we extend our hearty welcome feeling assured that the interest of Canada an important part of our great Empire will receive careful and due consideration.

With reference to the war it is very much to be regretted that this gigantic struggle is still raging, when we realize that it is now drawing near to three years since the outbreak. How little we thought in August, 1914 that the conflict would still at this time be raging—when we remember the unpreparedness of the British Empire at the outset—why the leading statesmen in England shortly before the outbreak were debating whether in case of necessity they could send abroad and expeditionary force of from 80 to 160 thousand troops the latter figure being the highest that it was considered possible to send. This small expeditionary force was sent and though small comparatively speaking they nobly did their part in holding the enemy at bay until reinforcements could be gathered to support their efforts. What has transpired since then? The call to arms has been magnificently responded to from all parts of the realm to such an extent that we have now under arms from five to six millions of men, the greatest volunteer force the world has ever seen. Munitions that the nation was so sorely in need of at the outset have been and are now being manufactured and shipped at an unprecedented rate, our forces now in the field are well supplied, and from the financial point of view we may also feel a just pride. The government grants by the home governments and from the overseas governments in every part of the Empire and also the success that has attended all the calls for money by war loans, have all most greatly contributed to our feeling of optimism and security.

That we can unitesly say to the Imperial War Council: "We will back you up with men, munitions and money in sufficient quantities to enable you to carry on the conflict until a complete and lasting victory over tyranny and militarism will be accomplished, that freedom, liberty, justice, and righteousness may be established throughout the world."

My personal hope is that in all parts of the Empire a great lesson will have been learned and we hope that we may never again be found in such a state of unpreparedness as was manifested at the beginning of the present

conflict. My strong desire is to see some military training started in all parts of the realm. Boys 15 years of age should receive as part of their education, military training. The physical drill and discipline would apart from any consideration of war, be of very great benefit. I feel assured if this problem could be effectively worked out it would be to our lasting advantage to have it so. Then if the time should arrive that we might, unfortunately be assailed by any foe, much less time would be lost in sending our forces to the front than has been the case during the past three years.

Providing for soldiers returning from the war. This is a question that demands united action upon, and I trust we may all pull together in support of measures that may be proposed with this worthy object in view. The Development Commission organized one year, we are pleased to know has been at work and we wait with interest their report which is promised to us in the Speech from the Throne.

In the matter of education it is gratifying to know that the government is ever alive to the need of improving this important branch of the public service. A continual pressure in the direction of improvement by the government, together with the mutual co-operation by the people of this province will certainly produce the desired results.

Agriculture, one of the most important of our industries of this province, is being prosecuted vigorously and those engaged therein, we are pleased to know, are receiving splendid prices for all their products. The encouragement of the industry by our governments, both Federal and local, is very highly appreciated.

The Fisheries, another of our very important industries, is also deserving of like encouragement. The proposals promised for providing opportunities for technical education in this calling, will be awaited with interest. Any assistance that can be given to both of these great industries will meet with general approval.

It is indeed gratifying to know that notwithstanding the depletion in our population, owing to recruiting, that the trade and commerce and revenues of Canada have surpassed all previous records.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Imports, Exports. Data for 1912-1913, 1913-1914, 1914-1915, 1815-1916.

It will readily be seen that the trade and commerce of Canada has had a wonderful expansion during the past few years. Whereas the excess of imports over our exports has been coming down from year to year, until in 1915-1916 the exports exceeded the imports by the handsome sum of \$249,088,274, the expansion since then in the same line is strongly in evidence. The figures for the first six months of the present year show an increase over the same period a year ago of \$100,000,000. And we are quite sure that we in this province are enjoying a good proportionate share of the trade improvement. High prices for all the products of the farm and fisheries have been prevailing during the past few years and a general feeling of contentment and comfort is manifest on all sides, and while we are enjoying such a bountiful measure of prosperity, it is well that we heed the warning and good advice given to us by legislators, bankers, and other public speakers, that we practice thrift and economy, so that we may all be the better able to contribute of our means when needed for the successful prosecution of the war and also to the necessary patriotic and charitable funds. I beg also to join in the tribute to the late Mr. John Richards, who was a gentleman in

every sense of the word, courteous to his esteem by all. Mr. Prowse then referred to the Dalton Sanatorium and strongly condemned the attitude of the Opposition in regard to this subject. He pointed out the glaring inconsistency of the Leader of the Opposition who, with one breath lavished praise on Sir Charles Dalton for his generosity in donating the Sanatorium, and at the same time condemned the Government for accepting the Institution. He showed the utter impracticability of Mr. Bell's alternative scheme of having nurses throughout the province and pointed out the enormous and impossible expenditure which such a scheme would involve. There were 1,000 cases (estimated), of consumption in the province, and to cope with these cases there would require to be an army of 250 nurses, allowing one nurse to five cases. Each nurse would have to receive at least \$50 a month, so that it would require \$150,000 a year. Members could see how impracticable Mr. Bell's proposition was. Mr. Prowse then proceeded to pay an excellent tribute to the Sanatorium, stating that the Institution would prove its worth in the future, as it had already done, and that future generations would honour and bless the name of Sir Charles Dalton as a great benefactor to the people of this province.

Obituary

At Monticello, Lot 42, on Tuesday, March 27th, the death occurred of James B. McDonald, aged 81 years. Deceased was born at Pisiquid, and moved to Monticello about 40 years ago, where he resided continuously until the time of his demise. He built up a fine homestead and left to his family a competent inheritance and the remembrance of a good name. His funeral to the parish church at St. Margaret's took place on Thursday the 29th, and was largely attended. High Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. A. McAnulty, assisted by Rev. B. Gillis, D. D., as deacon, Rev. S. J. McDonald, sub-deacon, Rev. S. J. McDonald, master of ceremonies, and Rev. K. C. McPherson, P. T., assistant master of ceremonies. After the Libera and absolution interment took place in the adjoining cemetery. He leaves to mourn his widow, Mrs. McDonald, and two sons, John A. at home and Rev. S. J., pastor of St. Mark's, Lot 7, and one daughter, Ida, at home, besides two brothers, Allen, at Peake's Station, and Rt. Rev. Mgr. McDonald, Tignish. May his soul rest in peace.

WAR INTELLIGENCE—The war news of the past few days has not been very extensive, but it has been very good. The Allies have driven the Germans back a long distance, and have captured a number of towns. They are closing in on St. Quentin, one of the keys of the Hindenburg line. The Germans have looted St. Quentin and have started fires in sections of the city. These actions would seem to indicate that the enemy is becoming frightened for his safety, and rather than allow the city to fall into the hands of the Allies, prefers to abandon it and destroy it.

- JOB WORK - Executed with neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office
Check Books
Dodgers
Note Books of Hand
Head Letters
Receipt Books
Posters
Tickets
Bill Heads

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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 known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which 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. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

Xmas Gift FOR SOLDIERS

A FEW POUNDS OF HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO OR A POUND TIN of HICKEY'S BRIGHT CUT SMOKING TOBACCO Insist on Hickey's, the Soldier's choice. HICKEY & NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO.

TENDERS FERRIES

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1917. From any person or persons willing to contract to run any of the above Ferries for a period of from one to three years according to terms and conditions to be seen at this office. The names of two good and responsible persons willing to be bound for the faithful performance of each contract must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Tenders for Rocky Point and Summerside and Hurd's Point Ferries must be accompanied by a certified cheque payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for ten per cent of the amount of the annual subsidy asked. In the event of the tender not being accepted, the cheque will be returned. Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and to be marked "Ferry Tender."

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L. B. McMillan, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 20, 1917.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 11th May 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 Clyde River, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Clyde River and other route offices and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, March 30th 1917, April 4th, 1917-31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 11th May 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 Kinkora, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Kinkora, Emerald and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, March 30th 1917, April 4th, 1917-31.

Canadian Government Railways

CHANGE IN TIME. Commencing Tuesday, March 20th, 1917 and until further notice, the following will be the service on Elmira Branch: Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.50 a.m. for Souris; returning will leave Souris at 7.40 p.m. for Elmira. Mixed train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Souris at 7.10 a.m. for Charlottetown, instead of 6.00 a.m. as heretofore. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 17th, 1917. March 21, 1917-41.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Forty-six, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at a stake set in the central division of Lot Forty-six (46); thence east ten chains; and from these two points running two parallel lines south one hundred and seventeen (117) acres a little more or less, being thus described in a deed of conveyance from the Commissioner of Public Lands to Caleb C. Carlton, bearing date the eighth day of May, A. D. 1907, the said land being bounded on the north by the rear line of the Gulf Shore farm, on the west by said road or formerly in possession of Joseph and Charles McLean, and on the east by land now or formerly in possession of James McPhee and Annie Craig, and being known and designated as farm No. 1 on the plan of that portion of the said Township Number Forty-six showing the Seward Estate on the said Township on file in the Land Office at Charlottetown, and agreeably to a plan in the margin of the said plan mentioned deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands to the said Caleb C. Carlton. The above sale is made under and by virtue of and pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in an Instrument of Mortgage bearing date the third day of February, A. D. 1910 and made between John McLean and Annie C. Fraser, both of Souris, in King's County aforesaid, Trustees of the estate of late Stephen McLean, deceased, having been made in the payment of the Principal and interest secured thereby. For further particulars apply to A. F. McQuaid, Esquire, Solicitor, Souris. JOHN McLEAN, AUSLIN FRASER, Trustees of the Estate of late Stephen McLean. March 21, 1917-41.

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Tuesday, the Twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Souris, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the north-western angle of land in possession of James Colton and running thence north-westerly along the eastern line of and formerly owned by Mrs. Beaton, now owned and occupied by James P. Gagne, for the distance of two hundred and eighty-two feet (282 ft.); or until it strikes land of Stephen A. McDonald; thence easterly along land of said Stephen A. McDonald eighty-nine feet (89 ft.); thence north westerly along the western boundary of said land numbered land seventy-two feet (72 ft.); thence south-westerly in a line parallel with the said eastern line of land formerly owned by Mrs. Beaton, two hundred and fifty feet (250 ft.); or until it meets land of said James Colton; thence north-westerly to a bounded and situated in the place of commencement; being Farm Plot Number Twenty-five and containing 100 acres of land, more or less. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 26th day of July, A. D. 1901 and made between Thomas Weatherberry, Farmer, and the County, aforesaid, while, his wife, of the one part, and Benjamin Clow, of Murray Harbour, N. B., in said County and Island, Merchants, of the other part. For further particulars apply at the Office of James D. Stewart, Number 162 Richmond Street, Charlottetown. Dated this 16th day of March, A. D. 1917. JENJAMIN CLOW, Mortgages. March 21, 1917-41.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 27th April 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 Belfast, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Belfast and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, March 13th 1917, March 21st, 1917-31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 4th May 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 Hunter's River, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Hunter's River, S. Ann's and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, March 10th 1917, March 21, 1917-31. A. L. McLean, K. C., Donald McKinnon, McLean & McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

The Sugar-Plum Tree.

Have you ever heard of the Sugar-Plum Tree? 'Tis marvel of great renown! It blooms on the shore of the Lollipop Sea...

Between The Sandhills And the Sea.

(ALICE DEASE, in "Down West.") It is nowhere easier to lose one's way than among sandhills. Even in the comparatively small stretch that lies between Dangonnell and Tullaroan landmarks are difficult to recognize...

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it. all dispersed now, ten sons, and a gartlaher. "An' ye may be talkin' of the screeches her mother let when that one was for to go! Didn't they hear them every step of the way from this to Dangonnell?"

Had Pneumonia

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HIM.

A cough is an early symptom of pneumonia. It is at first frequent and hacking, and is accompanied with a little tough, colorless expectoration, which soon, however, becomes more copious and of a rusty red color...

Had Weak Heart

COULD NOT WORK COULD NOT SLEEP.

Many women are kept in a state of fear of death, become weak, worn and miserable and are unable to attend to their household, social or business duties, on account of the unnatural action of the heart.

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...

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp...

Had Weak Heart

COULD NOT WORK COULD NOT SLEEP.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. Tommy—I think mamma is an awful gossip. Ethel—O, Tommy, how can you say such a thing?

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FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually.

FALL ad WINTER FOOTWEAR

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



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

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

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