

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1916

VOL. XLV., No. 15

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

McLOIS BROS.

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

Mortgage Sale

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

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of September A. D. 1911, and made between Paul Murdoch Marchand, of Bradwell, in King's County aforesaid, Labourer, and Marion Marchand of the same place, wife of the said Paul Murdoch Marchand, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, MacDonald and Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown.
DANIEL J. STEWART,
March 29, 1916-41.
Mortgagee.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of the 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-empted 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 pre-empted section 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. COEY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

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

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Tues & Daily	Daily	Friday	Sun.	Daily	Mon. Wed. Tues. & Tues.	Thur. Sat.	Fri. & Fri.
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
2.50	1.45	7.00		5.25	11.30	12.10	10.10
4.15	2.39	8.13		4.15	10.31	11.03	3.59
4.55	3.08	9.00		3.32	10.03	10.19	8.00
	3.32	9.45		2.51	9.38	9.45	
	3.55	10.30		2.20	9.15	9.15	
Trains, Thurs. and Sat.				Daily, Mon. Wed. ex. Sun. and Fri.			
4.15	11.30			8.55	12.15		
5.14	1.14			7.54	10.42		
6.07	2.44			7.01	9.25		
6.51	3.57			6.21	8.22		
7.30	5.00			5.45	7.30		
Mon. Wed. Thur. & Sat.				Daily, ex. Sat. & Sun.			
5.00	3.33			8.50	11.05		
5.50	4.25			8.40	10.30		
Daily, ex. Sat. & Sun.				Daily, ex. Sat. & Sun.			
3.00	3.00			10.30	11.05		
4.55	4.15			9.15	9.35		
5.39	4.54			8.40	8.56		
6.12	5.19			8.17	8.25		
7.45	6.30			7.00	7.00		
8.55	7.35			5.40	5.40		
4.40	4.15			9.20	9.40		
5.52	5.27			8.04	8.15		
6.30	5.56			7.33	7.40		
7.05	6.40			6.50	6.50		
Daily, ex. Sat. & Sun.				Daily, ex. Sat. & Sun.			
3.10	3.10			9.45	10.00		
4.57	4.25			8.31	8.23		
7.00	5.55			7.00	6.50		

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th

Maritime Express Daily
Ocean Limited Daily except Sunday.

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

From Montreal the Maritime Express will leave on its present schedule 8.15 a.m. daily and the Ocean Limited 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
Jan. 12, 1916—

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office
Charlottetown, P. E. Island
All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office
Check Books
Dodgers
Note Books of Hand
Letter Heads
Receipt Books
Posters
Tickets

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

VOL-PEEK
MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS
MENDS - Graniteware, Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelware
Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend
PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE

VOL-PEEK mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1/2¢ per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, etc.

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

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

What has been needed is a mender like "**VOL-PEEK**," that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

A package of "**VOL-PEEK**" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

"**VOL-PEEK**" is in the form of a still putty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,
Newson's Block, Charlottetown
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.
McDonald Bros. Building
Georgetown
July 26th 1912.—147

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

What is Conscience

It is an old saying and a true one that we know and feel more than we can express. The commonest expressions, words that are correctly used even by the most ignorant, are oftentimes the very ones we find it hardest to explain. How many of us can tell what we mean by our soul, though we talk about it every day? Every child of Adam knows what it is to feel pain, for this is the lot of our nature; any one would tell you that it is very painful to hold the hand in the fire and everybody would agree with him; yet how few men can explain to us what it is to feel pain, writes Alexander J. Burrows, S. J., in the "Queen's Work."

Now, among the numberless ideas that might be thus examined, let us consider the idea of conscience. We use the word often enough, not only in this way, that is correctly, without the power of explaining it to others, but also very incorrectly. We all speak very familiarly of "examining our conscience"; that "his conscience would not allow him to do something or other"; we sometimes say of one that "he had remorse of conscience." What do we mean by these expressions? What manner of thing is conscience? Is it part of us, does it belong to us at all? Yes, most certainly it belongs to us; it dwells with us; it is knocking, knocking like a muffled hammer; it torments like the racking of an acute pain; it gnaws in our hearts and consumes them; it quickens with joy; it depresses with sadness; it takes the heat from the flames that consume the martyr; it poisons the cup of life, and drives men to despair.

You have sometimes beheld a fine peach all beautiful to the eye with its red and gold, and you knew not there was a worm within eating out its core; so you may have seen the gay smiles of youth, and heard the loud laugh of the gray bearded man, and you did not imagine that their hearts were to them a pent up hell. What can this be that is capable of causing so much pain and so much joy? Does it belong only to civilized men? The wild savages of the forest seem to do what they like and never feel uneasy about it. Have they perhaps no conscience? The Indians of our day would gladly have us believe this, but missionaries who have gone among them tell us something quite different.

Reason and experience both teach us that you may select the most barbarous and savage tribes you please, take even the cannibals, and you will find that though they may differ as to what is right and wrong, they all agree as to holding something as right, consequently to be performed, and other things as wrong, and therefore to be avoided. So that there is not and never has been a nation, how depraved soever, that has not had its God to worship, that has not been tormented and cheered by the action of conscience.

But let us come to ourselves. Can we verify by experience the existence of a conscience within us? Have we who read this page a conscience? If any of us has had the misfortune to sin, he can tell when he sinned grievously; it was in secret; it was only a thought; it was one knew of it; it was buried in his own breast; his exterior gave no signs of it; yet it ate like a cancer in the midst of his soul; he tried in vain to forget it; it haunted him in the darkness and wherever he was alone; it watched by his bed, stood before him when he awoke, and mercilessly pursued him through the living day. There is not one of us who can lay his hand on his heart and say that before God, he finds within himself no reproaches for what he has ever done; there is not a human being on earth that does not feel joy, when he does good, or a self-reproach when he does what he knows to be wrong. That we have a con-

science, therefore, is a fact so well known to each of us that we cannot possibly doubt of its existence.

What, then, is conscience? It is a practical dictate of our reason by which we judge that a thing ought to be done because it is good, or is proscribed, should not be done, because it is evil. It is not a part of our soul nor of our body, but it is an act of reason endowed by God with the power of telling us what is good and what is bad. Even a little child is capable of it when it comes to what is called, the sense of reason. "When there is question of performing an action, the child says within itself though not in so many words, 'I may not do this because it is wrong, or I may do it because there is nothing wrong in it.'"

When the devil urges to the commission of sin, the child, by its hesitation, trouble and fear, plainly indicates that there is something within warning from evil. In like manner all of us, young and old, feel joy when we perform a good action. All this plainly shows that God has implanted in our hearts, in the hearts of all men, certain principles of action; that He has written what is called the Natural Law in every heart; and that if we obey it we feel joy, and if we transgress it we feel pain. We become in this way our own accusers and testify that we are responsible to some higher being for our actions. We cannot fly from ourselves, and as long as we are ourselves so long will we have within us another impartial self, proclaiming that our actions are good or bad. It will be in vain then to say before the throne of God that we knew not what to do; indeed, we will be confused by our own testimony against ourselves. We will cry out that it is only too true that we had a guide to follow and we will exclaim: "Oh, would that I had not known so well what was right and what was wrong; I would not now be so guilty."

It is in this sense that Scripture tells us that there is no peace for the wicked and that the damned in hell are tortured by that worm that never dieth, namely, their own consciences. You have a striking example of what it is to be tormented by conscience in the murderer. No matter whether the deed was done in secret or not, the remembrance of the crime so burns up his breast, the horrid act and its bloody victim so stare at him whithersoever he goeth, join him so closely in his reveals, grin so widely and speak so loudly when he is alone, that to relieve himself he is forced to tell his crime or lead a demon's life on earth, like Cain, the first murderer, who fled from the face of God and became an outcast among men.

Behold the sad fate of Judas! He sold his Master to death; his conscience tortured him and he went to the temple, threw down the thirty pieces of silver, the price of blood, before the high priests, rushed forth from the temple and hanged himself with a halter. What was he afraid of? Of the Jews? No; they were the enemies of Jesus. Of the Romans? They cared not one way or the other. Ah! he was afraid of himself. "I have sinned," he exclaimed, "in betraying innocent blood; I will not ask pardon, my crime is too great? I will plunge into the hell of self-reproach that shatters all my soul." He took the fatal plunge and to this day his conscience rings the same reproaches in his ears.

These bitter bitings of conscience are proportioned to the malice of our sins; for some they are less severe; for others, more. Besides, consciences vary in delicacy and are as different and numerous as individuals themselves. Some men serve God with the greatest accuracy; others in a very loose way. All the saints, for example, were remarkable for their delicacy of conscience and many of them made it a very even to offend God de-

liberately never in the slightest matter. This will appear less wonderful if we bear in mind that these men were so spiritual that God was ever present to their tenderest love, and more intimately present to them than their dearest earthly friend.

If all men were sincere, the same fact would be true of them; their consciences would lead them to the heights of holiness. But most men are not sincere with themselves; they allow passion, sensuality, their love of pleasure to stifle the voice of conscience; and presently God withdraws His grace and the city of that voice becomes feeble and feeble until it is scarcely heard. Take the drunkard, for example. I may even the most beastlike story of his fall, and he will invariably tell you that he was covered with shame and confusion when he yielded to drink for the first two or three times, but by persevering in his sin, he felt no more restraint and forgot what it was to have a conscience.

Habits of sin and a persistent deafness to God's grace deaden the voice of conscience. Woe to that man who sins grievously without any remorse; let him fear that dreadful misfortune spoken of by God in Scripture, where he says of certain wicked men, "I will deliver them up to the desires or their hearts"; as if he had said, "Henceforth, O conscience, trouble them not, let them wallow in their iniquity until their days be ended, and I will cut them down, and they will know that I am the Lord God who hates iniquity and loves justice."

Let us not slight the voice of conscience, and it will be our true guide; let us be careful to guard against that terrible reproach made by our Lord to the scribes and Pharisees, "Ye hypocrites! ye make clean the outside of the bowl, but within ye are like whited sepulchres; all fair without, but within filled with dead men's bones and rottenness." Let us take warning by them and not be so foolish as to attend to slight things and neglect those which are more essential; let us beware of acting the double part with the great Being who can neither deceive nor be deceived.

Before concluding let me call your attention to a fact very common among people who are trying to serve God as well as they can. The devil makes it a point to harass such people by doubts and scruples about every action of their life, so that, do what they will, after every act they must carry on a debate within themselves as to whether they have sinned or not. Let such as these pray much and lay open their hearts to their confessors. One word from him will make all clear; he will disclose the snares of the devil, who endeavors to make them believe sin to be where ain't not. God allows these doubts and scruples to keep men's hearts clean and make them fly even the shadow of sin. The great St. Liguori, who consoled so many and directed numerous scrupulous persons, was so tormented by these doubts himself that he went to his confessor many times a day. St. Philip Neri, too, was tormented day and night by the devil, who kept this thought constantly before his mind—"there is no use trying to be good; you will be lost for all eternity." One day, being almost distracted with grief, he was passing near a church. He entered and in the bitterness of his heart exclaimed, "O God if I am to be lost for all eternity, if I cannot serve and Love You in heaven, grant that I may at least love and serve You on earth." God heard the generous soul and the doubts vanished.

Let us, then, act uprightly before God and obey His commandments and those of the church, no matter what be our temptations or trials. Let us so act now that we will not be afraid to have our hearts laid open on the last day. If a man's conscience reproach him not, he can stand against all

HALF THE ILLS OF LIFE

Are Caused By CONSTIPATION.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, and a general feeling that you do not care to do anything.

Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. They will clear away all the effete matter which collects in the system and make you think that "life is worth living."
Mr. B. W. Watson, St. John, N.B., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for the last three years, and during that time have tried several remedies, all of which failed to help me. A friend recommended Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills, and after using three or four boxes, I felt like a new man. I am now still taking them, and am positively sure that I am on the road to recovery. I strongly recommend Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills."
Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25¢ per box, 5 boxes for \$1.00, at all druggists or dealers, or will be mailed on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

the powers of earth and hell; for if God is with him who can be against him? Do you wish to be happy always, even to have a light heart? Do God's will. Listen to these words from that devout book, the Imitation of Christ: "Son, the glory of a man is the testimony of a good conscience and you will always have joy. A good conscience can bear very much and is very joyful in the midst of adversity; a bad conscience is fearful and uneasy. Sweetly will thou take thy rest if thy heart reprehend thee not. Never rejoice but when thou hast done well."
"Conscience," said Cardinal Newman, "is not a long sighted selfishness, nor a desire to be consistent with one's self, but it is a message from Him who, both in nature and grace, speaks to us behind a veil and teaches and rules us by His representative. Conscience is the aboriginal vicar of Christ, a prophet in its informations, a monarch in its peremptoriness, a priest, in its blessings and anathemas, and even though the eternal priesthood throughout the Church should cease to be, in the sacerdotal principle would remain and would have sway."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Teacher—What does your father work at, Johnny?
Johnny—Please, ma'am, he don't work at nothin'. He's a policeman.

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.

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.

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

When the Back Becomes Lame IT IS A SIGN OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

Doan's Kidney Pills cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath—for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.
Doan's Kidney Pills are a special kidney and bladder medicine for the cure of all kidney troubles.
Mrs. Louisa Goshaw, 683 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About three years ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and so bad I could not even sweep the floor. I was advised to try your pills, and before I had used one box there was a great improvement, and my back was much better. However, I kept on taking them until my back was completely cured. I highly recommend Doan's for lame back."
Doan's Kidney Pills are the original pill for the kidneys. See that our trade mark the "Maple Leaf" appears on the wrapper.
Doan's Kidney Pills are 50¢ per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

The Herald

WEDNESDAY APRIL 12, 1916
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
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 JAMES McISAAC
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The Legislative Session.

The House opened on Tuesday 4th inst., at 4.10 p. m. After the usual routine, Mr. Lea resumed the debate on the address. He devoted considerable time to the discussion of agriculture and agricultural education. He expressed his disapproval of automobiles in the Province. He expressed himself strongly on the temperance question, and contended that the prohibitory law was not as well enforced as it might be. He concluded his speech at 4.55.

Mon. Mr. McKinnon continued the debate on the Government side. Taking up the references of members of the Opposition, regarding the reduction of the Government's majority in the late election, he pointed out that we have had many instances of similar reductions within the last thirty years. He spoke at some length on the question of agricultural education and exposed most of the misrepresentations made by Mr. Lea. He pointed out among other things to the success attending the short courses established and conducted by the present Government. He pointed out how much better was the condition of our farmers now, as compared with that of some years ago. He showed how vastly improved were our educational conditions since the present Government assumed power. Referring to the contention of the Opposition that the school curriculum was overloaded, he pointed out that the present Government had not added to the curriculum; but had removed there from at least two subjects which had been added by the late Liberal Government. He went on to show how the Liberal Government had hampered agricultural education during their time in office. The constant misstatements and misrepresentations circulated by the Opposition are nothing more than the worst kind of attacks on the Government's educational system. The evident intention of the Opposition is to arouse prejudice against the Government's operations by constantly keeping before the people false and misleading statements regarding the salaries of inspectors, etc. Hon. Mr. McKinnon had not finished his speech when the House adjourned at six o'clock.

The House met at 11.50 Wednesday forenoon. After the usual routine, Hon. Mr. McKinnon resumed his speech. He continued his exposition of the Government's educational work. He laid special emphasis on the development of agricultural education by the Government for the last few years under the Dominion grant. Referring to the automobile question he considered it was in as good a position as could be wished. The temperance question was one of very great importance. He said he had been associated for many years with the temperance movement; but within the last two years or so he had been attacked by some of those with whom he had worked in this cause, why was this? He said there was a vast difference between the Temperance Alliance and certain individuals who used the temperance question for ulterior objects. He had not concluded his speech when the House took recess at 1 o'clock.

The House resumed after recess, at 3.45. Hon. Mr. McKinnon continued his speech. He severely

castigated the Opposition for their inconsistency, misrepresentation and false statements regarding education and agriculture, the army oats and every other undertaking of the Government. He concluded his speech by advocating the best possible for our returned soldiers.

Mr. McMillan continued the debate on the Opposition commencing at 4.20. He continued speaking until 4.45.

Mr. John A. Dewar followed on the Government side. He reviewed at some length, in a well balanced speech, the different matters outlined in the speech. He expressed his pleasure at the progress that has been made in education. He believed in securing for all children the best education that can be afforded. He expressed his pleasure at the good roads that had been given us by the present Government. On the question of agriculture he complimented the Government on their operations, among other things in procuring and distributing the great mud fertilizer at St. Peter's Bay. He strongly favored the dairying industry. He did not think dairying and sheep raising could progress very well together. Discussing the market prices of farm products he went on to show how much more profitable than raw material is the sale of our furnished products, such as butter and cheese. Referring to the bright outlook likely to follow the inauguration of the Car Ferry at the Capes, he paid a high tribute to Sir Robert Borden, the best friend, in his opinion that Prince Edward Island ever had. He considered that cheese-making was something that we should continue in the Province. He advocated economy in every particular. Regarding the automobile question he did not think they were evidence of thrift and economy. They were certainly a luxury, and with the heavy responsibility imposed by the war, all luxuries should be lopped off. He paid a high tribute to the memory of Sir Charles Tupper. Among the questions with which he had successfully grappled are the National Policy and the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Dewar concluded his excellent speech at 5.55.

Mr. A. E. McLean was the next speaker on the Opposition side. He had not finished speaking when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

It was a few minutes after 12 o'clock when the House met on Thursday 8th. After the usual routine, Mr. McLean resumed his speech on the address.

Mr. McNeven began speaking on the Government side, just before recess at 1 o'clock and continued when the House resumed at 3.40. He delivered a good speech, covering the different questions referred to in the speech. He refuted quite cleverly, several of the reckless assertions of members of the Opposition. He spoke for about half an hour and made a good impression.

The debate was continued on the Opposition side by Mr. Howatt. He concluded his remarks at 4.50.

Dr. A. A. McDonald on the Government side, reviewed the various matters in the speech in as very interesting address. After speaking of the war and its dreadful ravages, he pointed out the great importance of the responsibility that would devolve upon us when the war would be over. Alluding to the references of the Opposition regarding the reduction of the Government's majority at the last election, he pointed amid applause, to the splendid endorsement of the Government's policy in the by-election held in the first district

of King's County, in the month of January. He spoke strongly in favor of improved methods of education, and commended the excellent work done by the present Government in this direction. He highly approved of the School Supply Department, inaugurated by the Government and conducted by Mr. Landrigan. Referring to our fisheries, he said he considered we were at the front door of the greatest fisheries in the world. He was glad to know something was to be done to improve this great industry. Quoting the paragraph referring to Sir Charles Tupper, he said that he could scarcely add anything to it. He most emphatically endorsed it.

Mr. Saunders of the Opposition, began to speak at 5.15. He had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The House opened at 10.30 Friday forenoon. Mr. Saunders continued his criticism of the Government's policy. He concluded his speech at 11.50.

Mr. A. P. Prowse was the next speaker on the Government side. He reviewed at some length, the various subjects outlined in the Lieutenant Governor's speech and severely condemned the Opposition for the false and misleading propaganda which they wage against the Government's great work in improving our school system and other departments of the public service. He pointed out that the Government had succeeded to an empty treasury and demoralization in all the public departments. They brought order out of chaos; lost no time in securing an additional hundred thousand dollars to our annual subsidy from the Federal treasury, and brought the public service generally into order. They introduced up to date methods into the public business. Fisheries was a question on which he could speak with authority, having been engaged in the business for many years. He would lend his strongest support to any thing the Government might undertake to improve this industry. He said the three principal subjects used by the Opposition to make capital against the Government were prohibition, automobiles and the army oats. These he said, were questions which should, in his opinion, be kept outside party politics. He concluded a good comprehensive, compact speech at 12.15.

Mr. Dennis followed on the Opposition side. He had not concluded when the House took recess at 1 o'clock.

House resumed at 3.40, and Mr. Dennis continued his speech. He finished at 4 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Wood followed on the Government side. He flatly contradicted the statements made by members of the Opposition regarding the hay purchased here for the British Government, for war purposes. He showed that the net profit on the hay to those who handled it here did not amount to more than fifty cents a ton. He emphatically contradicted the Opposition's statements regarding the hay question and challenged them to gain say what was stated.

Mr. David McDonald followed on the Opposition side, and made a moderate speech in criticism of the Government.

Hon. Mr. Kennedy continued the debate on the Government side. He congratulated Mr. Speaker and the mover and seconder of the address. He then proceeded to discuss the different phases of the question before the House. He had not a great deal of fault to find with the Opposition on the whole; indeed some of them were very moderate in their expressions of

opinion he said. When he went on to show how Mr. Bell came to be the Leader of the Opposition. The contestants for this Leadership were Mr. Rogers and Mr. George E. Hughes in the first place. But Mr. Rogers was defeated in the election; then there was a struggle for the Leadership between Mr. Bell and Mr. Hughes, Bell won out he said and is now the long winded spokesman of the Opposition. He proceeded to show what Mr. Bell had been doing when he was in the Legislature, in 1892. He tried, said Mr. Kennedy, to get an act passed entitling a holder of mortgages like himself to have a vote for every mortgage he might hold. Mr. Bell next busied himself in pushing through the act disfranchising Dominion Officials. Mr. Kennedy showed up the political changes of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Johnston. Both these, he pointed out, had been Conservatives when they were younger than they are now. Quite a breeze sprang up at this stage on a question of order raised by Mr. Johnston relative to some words used by Hon. Mr. Kennedy, and considered offensive by Mr. Johnston. The Premier, Mr. Jognston, Mr. Bell and Mr. Speaker, participated in this discussion. After a little while the tempest blew over. Mr. Kennedy now proceeded vigorously to describe the shady methods employed by the Opposition in the last election. He pointed out that Mr. Bell posed as a great temperance advocate; but while preaching this temperance doctrine he sent eighty-five cases of liquor into the Beloeque district when running his election there. Mr. Kennedy completely convicted the Liberals of falsehood regarding the oats and the hay. Twenty-one dollars and fifty cents a ton was the price received for the hay. The expenses for freight, truckage, pressing, etc. left little or no margin of profit. The part Mr. Bell, Leader of the Opposition, and his associates took in rallying up the million dollar debt on this Province was most emphatically exposed.

Mr. Harry D. McLean rose to speak on the Government side, at 5.40. In a neat logical speech he completely and emphatically contradicted the statement made by Mr. Hughes concerning the shipment of the army oats. He went across the Atlantic in the Norwenna, carrying the oats, and had complete information on the question. They were completed by the British Admiralty on the despatch with which they had transacted their business. At the conclusion of Mr. McLean's speech Mr. Speaker put the motion and the address was unanimously adopted. The House then adjourned till Tuesday 11th.

Ottawa, Ont., April 4.—Parliament, by the handsome majority of eighty-three to forty-five, voted down tonight the resolution of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which called for a parliamentary investigation into the work of the Shell Committee and refused the judicial investigation ordered by the government. Such an investigation as the Liberal leader demanded would have resulted in a disgraceful scheme of political conflict, and the country would have had to witness the degrading spectacle of members of parliament fighting for political ammunition over contracts for shells and fuses, while men are bleeding in defence of their country. Sir Wilfrid admitted himself tonight that it would be a political battle between partisans, and as proof that he had become seized of the fact that the feeling in the country was against such an inquiry, he stated that he waived the question of an investigation by a parliamentary committee. But Sir Wilfrid, bereft of the only argument he had for not withdrawing his resolution when he found that the Prime Minister had ordered an investigation, fell back upon the weak attitude that

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, April 5.—That the Liberal majority in the senate blocked, in the session of 1914 before the war, the re-introduction of the Naval Aid Act was the statement made by Sir Robert in the House today in an answer to a question put by Mr. J. H. Sinclair, Gaysboro. Just what was the object of Mr. Sinclair in putting his question as to why no naval legislation was introduced in 1914 is not clear but it afforded him cold comfort and gave an opportunity to emphasize the fact that it was the Liberals who prevented Canada assisting Great Britain to take her proper part in the war by sea. Sir Robert Borden said: "In the autumn of 1913 the government had under consideration the re-introduction of the naval aid bill of 1912 but thought such re-introduction undesirable unless there was some reasonable prospect that it would not be defeated in the senate. Confidential inquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a bill either in its original form or in some modified form might be expected to pass the senate, thus enabling Canada to assume her proper share in maintaining the common defence of the Empire. It was reported to the Prime Minister as the result of these inquiries that no assurance could be given of the acceptance by the senate either of the naval aid bill in its original form or of the modified proposal which the government were prepared to consider. For this reason no action was taken as it was thought undesirable to renew the controversy without any reasonable prospect that the government's proposal would be carried in the senate. In 1914, with the view of formulating a permanent policy of naval defence, it was arranged with the admiralty that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe should visit Canada in August or September for the purpose of giving to the government the benefits of his wide knowledge and experience. While arrangements for his visit were still in progress the war broke out. Thereafter the government ascertained that in the opinion of the Imperial authorities the efforts and resources of Canada should be concentrated during the present upon the organization, training and equipment of military forces and that it would be inexpedient for the Canadian government under the circumstances to undertake at the present the provision of assistance in naval defence upon any considerable scale."

the inquiry into the work of the Shell Committee should be general in its character. In other words he wants to set out on a fishing expedition for political capital. G. W. Kyte has made charges. He is the only member of the opposition who has done so. The charges will be investigated. Sir Robert Borden said that if any other charges are made they also will be investigated. Nothing could be fairer than this. It is a fact that many of the Conservative members of parliament went home during the last week-end to discover what was the feeling in the country, and they have come back satisfied that the action of the government in ordering an investigation into the Kyte charges has met with the thorough approval of the vast majority of the people. They are satisfied that justice will be done the country by Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff, that their interests will be conserved and that political partisanship over a matter which should be far away above party politics will be eliminated. Four members of the Conservative party voted with the opposition. Hon. Andrew Broder was one of them. It has been known for years, however, that Mr. Broder expected to be made a cabinet minister in 1911, and it was a keen disappointment to him that he was not. Since then he has been a candidate for the Board of Railway Commissioners, and he had been disappointed in this also. Further he has been anxious to be appointed to the Senate. These seem to be the chief reasons for his vote tonight. As to the others, W. F. MacLean, P. E. Lamarche, and A. A. Mondoux, they have never been recognized as regular party men. Mr. MacLean has always been an independent, while the two latter are Nationalists.

Ottawa, April 8.—Last week F. B. Carvell, M. P. for Carleton led a witness before the public accounts committee to insist that H. S. Clements, M. P. for Comox-Atlin, had received a take-off on a British Columbia dredging contract. Mr. Clements was not present; today he and he brought with him documents to prove that the payment he received was for farm. Mr. Carvell had to apologise. "I want to publicly state said Mr. Carvell, "that I was justified in my reference to Clements, and I sincerely regret it." Mr. Carvell said that he was under the impression that there was an attempt being made the time to block the inquiry which accounted for his making the reference that he had. Clements said he appreciated statement of Mr. Carvell. Mallory, who was the witness the time, had no right to attest to make the insinuation against him that he did. He thought would be a lesson in future witnesses. Mr. Mallory had that he heard Mr. MacDonell's employer, who was a tractor on the Victoria harbor works, state that he had to pay Mr. Clements to pay him \$1. The impression given was this was graft money. Clements had documents of him to show that the money was the first payment on the purchase of a farm.

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ONE WEEK

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THE NEW ONES THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ASKING FOR ARE HERE NOW. The express companies have been bringing us a great assortment of hats every day lately. These are new English Hats, New Canadian Hats, New American Hats, and a lot of New Italian Hats. These are greys, greens, blues, browns, in all the new shapes, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

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New caps in fancy tweeds and worsteds, pin stripes, greys in plain and fancy stripes and plaids of all colors—80c, \$1.00, and \$1.50.

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(Continued from page 1)
 Ottawa, April 5.—Another reference to the famous debate the Naval Aid Bill of 1912 heard in the Commons when Mr. J. H. Sinclair brought a question upon a speech delivered by the Prime Minister at the close of the session on July 1913. Mr. Sinclair quoted statement of Sir Robert that government intended to come down at a later date a measure for the acquisition or construction of three battleships in accordance with the plan embodied in the bill defeated by the Liberal majority in the Senate and the passage of the new bill. He said that he would take over ships about to be built by the Imperial authorities. The member Gaysboro wished to know if ships referred to had been ordered and if the government intended to pay for them. "In the autumn of 1913," replied the Prime Minister, "the government was under consideration the re-introduction of the Naval Aid Bill. I thought such re-introduction desirable unless there was some reasonable prospect that it would not be defeated in the Senate. Confidential inquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a bill either in its original form or in some modified form, might be expected to pass the Senate, thus enabling Canada to assume her share in maintaining the common defence of the Empire. It was reported to the Prime Minister that no assurance could be given of the acceptance by the Senate of the naval aid bill in its original form or of the modified proposal which the government were prepared to consider. For this reason no action was taken as it was thought undesirable to renew the controversy without any reasonable prospect that the government's proposal would be carried in the Senate." Robert proceeded to explain the arrangements had been made with the Admiralty in 1914 that the Admiral Sir John Jellicoe should visit Canada in August or September in order to give the Canadian government the benefit of his knowledge and experience in formulating a permanent policy for the dominion. The outbreak of war prevented John Jellicoe from coming to Canada and the British government had advised the Canadian government to concentrate efforts upon raising and equipping military forces for service in war. Hence the Canadian authorities had undertaken naval operations on a large scale.

Ottawa, April 8.—Last week F. B. Carvell, M. P. for Carleton led a witness before the public accounts committee to insist that H. S. Clements, M. P. for Comox-Atlin, had received a take-off on a British Columbia dredging contract. Mr. Clements was not present; today he and he brought with him documents to prove that the payment he received was for farm. Mr. Carvell had to apologise. "I want to publicly state said Mr. Carvell, "that I was justified in my reference to Clements, and I sincerely regret it." Mr. Carvell said that he was under the impression that there was an attempt being made the time to block the inquiry which accounted for his making the reference that he had. Clements said he appreciated statement of Mr. Carvell. Mallory, who was the witness the time, had no right to attest to make the insinuation against him that he did. He thought would be a lesson in future witnesses. Mr. Mallory had that he heard Mr. MacDonell's employer, who was a tractor on the Victoria harbor works, state that he had to pay Mr. Clements to pay him \$1. The impression given was this was graft money. Clements had documents of him to show that the money was the first payment on the purchase of a farm.

Ottawa, April 7.—The administrator of railways, Hon. Reid, has given notice of a bill to amend the railway act which provide in effect that hereafter when any new railway lines to be constructed the board railway commissioners will have to give approval of the project. The legislation is copied the main from new clauses commended by the committee the House which considered the bill in the first session of the year ago. The report of the committee has not yet been upon owing to the decision of government to leave over after the war legislation of

(Concluded on page 3)

(Continued from page two)

Ottawa, April 5—Another reference to the famous debate upon the Naval Aid Bill of 1912 was heard in the Commons today when Mr. J. H. Sinclair based a question upon a speech delivered by the Prime Minister at the close of the session on June 6, 1913. Mr. Sinclair quoted the statement of Sir Robert that the government intended to bring down at a later date a measure for the acquisition or construction of three battleships in accordance with the plan embodied in the bill defeated by the Liberal majority in the Senate and upon the passage of the new bill Canada would take over ships then about to be built by the imperial authorities. The member for Guysboro wished to know if the ships referred to had been built and if the government intended to pay for them. "In the autumn of 1913," replied the Prime Minister, "the government had under consideration the re-introduction of the Naval Aid Bill but thought such re-introduction undesirable unless there was some reasonable prospect that it would not be defeated in the Senate. Confidential inquiries were made for the purpose of ascertaining whether such a bill, either in its original form or in some modified form, might be expected to pass the Senate, thus enabling Canada to assume her share in maintaining the common defence of the empire. It was reported to the Prime Minister that no such assurance could be given. For this reason no action was taken, as it was thought undesirable to renew the controversy without any reasonable hope that the government's proposal would be carried in the Senate." Sir Robert proceeded to explain that arrangements had been made with the Admiralty in 1914 that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe should visit Canada in August or September in order to give the Canadian government the benefit of his knowledge and experience in formulating a permanent naval policy for the dominion. The outbreak of war prevented Sir John Jellicoe from coming to Canada and the British government had advised the Canadian government to concentrate its efforts upon raising and equipping military forces for service in the war. Hence the Canadian authorities had undertaken no naval operations on a large scale.

Ottawa, April 6—Last week F. B. Carvell, M. P. for Charlton led a witness before the public accounts committee to incriminate that H. S. Clements, M. P. for Comox-Atlin, had received a rake-off on a British Columbia dredging contract. Mr. Clements was not present; today he was and he brought with him documents to prove that he was a farm. Mr. Carvell had to apologize. "I want to publicly state," said Mr. Carvell, "that I was not justified in my reference to Mr. Clements, and I sincerely regret it." Mr. Carvell said that he was under the impression that there was an attempt being made at the time to block the inquiry, which accounted for his making the reference that he had. Mr. Clements said he appreciated the statement of Mr. Carvell. Mr. Mallory, who was the witness at the time, had no right to attempt to make the imputation against him that he did. He thought it would be a lesson in future to witnesses. Mr. Mallory had said that he heard Mr. MacDonald, his employer, who was a contractor on the Victoria harbor works, state that he had to meet Mr. Clements to pay him \$1,500. The impression given was that this was graft money. Mr. Clements had documents with him to show that the money was the first payment on the purchase of a farm.

Ottawa, April 7—The acting minister of railways, Hon. Dr. Reid, has given notice of a bill to amend the railway act which will provide in effect that hereafter when any new railway lines are to be constructed the board of railway commissioners will first have to give approval of the project. The legislation is copied in the main from new clauses recommended by the committee of the House which considered consolidation of the railway act two years ago. The report of that committee has not yet been acted upon owing to the decision of the government to leave over until after the war legislation of this

character. The amendment to the act will provide that no railway shall commence the construction of any line authorized by parliament until the plans have been approved by the railway commission which is also given authority to require such changes or alterations as it deems expedient. A further clause says: "If the board deems that the construction of such railway upon the proposed location or upon any portion thereof is not in the public interest, it shall refuse approval to the whole or of such portion." It is also provided that the board may require the company to submit any information deemed advisable before allowing the undertaking to proceed.

Hon. A. E. Kemp, at the opening of the House, corrected an error in an answer given to a question in the House on Wednesday. In that reply it was stated that Sir Sam Hughes left Canada for England in 1915 on June 3, and yesterday it was pointed out that the Minister of Militia had on behalf of the British government, ratified fuse contracts on June 19. The acting minister of militia explained that the date upon which Sir Sam departed for Europe last year was really July 3. Hon. Robert Rogers replied to an enquiry by Mr. W. A. Buchanan based upon the report that the government was going to allow the employment of interned aliens as farm laborers in the west. The minister of public works said that Sir Wm. Otter, who has charge of internment camps throughout the country, had left for Winnipeg to consult the commandants of a number of camps. Mr. Otter would discuss the manner in which it would be possible to provide for the release of such prisoners and would advise means whereby the scheme could be carried out to the satisfaction of his department and to the people of the west.

Progress of the War.

London, April 5—A victory for the British over the Turks on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara has been reported by General Lake, in command of the British forces there. The Turkish entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna was attacked and carried at five o'clock this morning by the Tigris Corps, General Lake telegraphed, and the operations are proceeding satisfactorily. Umm-el-Henna is on the Tigris river, about twenty miles below Kut-el-Amara, where a British force under General Townshend is beleaguered. The capture of Umm-el-Henna which is on the Tigris about twenty miles downstream from Kut-el-Amara, is the most important news from this theatre in some time, and is regarded here as giving promise of the early relief of General Townshend's force, which has been besieged to Kut-el-Amara since the first week in December. Umm-el-Henna is a strong position at an important bend of the river, and is said to be the last serious barrier to the relief of Gen. Townshend, although two or three less strong positions are still to be overcome before Kut-el-Amara is reached. Next to the Dardanelles expedition the operations in Mesopotamia have been a subject on which the government has been more criticized than any other, not only on account of the breakdown in the hospital arrangements, but on the question of responsibility for the advance, with insufficient forces towards Bagdad. As in the case of the Dardanelles, the critics accused the ministers at home of insisting on the expedition, against the advice of the military authorities in India, and on the spot. The accusation, however, met with an unqualified contradiction by Austen Chamberlain, secretary for India, in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain declared that the advance on Bagdad was undertaken on the advice of the commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia.

London, April 6—The town of Felahie, in Mesopotamia, has been captured by the British, it was announced officially today. All the positions gained have been consolidated and counter-attacks by the Turks repulsed. The official statement says: "General Lake reports that the

Tigris corps under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George F. Gorringe, who succeeded General Aylmer, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna on April 5. Our troops had been pushed forward by means of saps to within 100 yards of the enemy's position, and the leading battalions of the Thirteenth Division then rushed the enemy's first and second lines in quick succession. "The third line was captured by six a. m., under the support of concentrated artillery and machine gun fire. The Thirteenth Division continued their victorious advance, and by seven a. m., had driven the enemy out of his fourth and fifth lines. "Aeroplane reconnaissances then reported that the enemy was strongly reinforced at Felahie and Sannaqat, positions respectively 6,000 and 12,000 yards from the front trenches at Umm-el-Henna. As these positions could only be approached over very open ground, Gen. Gorringe ordered a further attack deferred until evening. "In the meantime, on the right bank, the Third Division, under Gen. Keary, captured the enemy's trenches opposite the Felahie position. During the afternoon the enemy on this bank made a strong counter-attack with infantry and cavalry, supported by guns. This counter-attack was successfully repulsed, and the position won was consolidated. "About eight p. m. Gen. Gorringe continued his forward movement on the left bank, and carried the Felahie position. "The reports indicate that the Umm-el-Henna position was strongly entrenched, its left flank resting on the Suwaichi marsh, and its right on the river. The front trenches are stated to be nine feet deep, and the whole system extended in successive lines for a depth of 2,500 yards. Felahie is in Mesopotamia, below Kut-el-Amara, where a British force under Gen. Townshend is beleaguered. It has been the scene of several engagements between Turkish troops and the invading British forces. This is the second victory of the British to be reported officially in the last two days. Announcement was made yesterday of the capture of Umm-el-Henna, on the Tigris, about twenty miles below Kut-el-Amara.

Paris, April 7—The region northwest of Verdun around Haucourt, and between Bethincourt and Hill 265, is still the scene of sanguinary encounters between the French and the Germans. Continuing their vigorous counter-attacks on the trenches taken from them by the Germans between Bethincourt and Hill 265, the French, with the use of hand grenades, have recaptured additional portions of their lost ground, and in addition made progress in communicating trenches. Around Haucourt the Germans launched a violent attack against the French, previously having prepared the way by a heavy bombardment lasting several hours. The French, however, through the use of these curtain of fire and rapid fire guns, put down the attack and forced the Germans to retreat, leaving numerous dead on the ground, as they made their way back to their trenches. On the remainder of the front in France and in Belgium artillery engagements alone have been in progress. On the eastern front there has been a continuation of the lively artillery engagements in the lake region south of Dvinsk, especially about Lake Narocz, where the Russians succeeded in occupying portions of German trenches. The artillery of both sides also had been busy around Riga and Friedricstadt, and in East Galicia. The Austrians have recaptured from the Italians a ridge north of Monte Cristabel, and in the operation made a number of prisoners and captured two machine guns. Attacks by the Italians in large force north of the Sugana Valley were repulsed, according to Vienna. Flood conditions along the Tigris river are again hampering the British force, which is endeavoring to make its way up the river to the relief of the British besieged in Kut-el-Amara. In the Caucasus region, near the Black Sea coast, the Russians have captured Turkish positions along the Karadere river, and inland along the Upper Teboruk river continue their progress against the Ottomans, despite the cold and heavy snow.

Local and Other Items.

The Editor of the Herald is absent this week.

Barbed wire entanglements are to be placed on part Canada's frontier near the Niagara Falls electric plant.

The French have ready for use their new 16 inch gun, which fires a more devastating shell than the German 17 inch guns. The shells weigh a ton each.

On her way from Picton on Saturday the steamer Stanley got stuck in the ice and twisted her rudder. She made her way back to Picton about midnight.

Major H. H. Sterns, formerly in command of the 9th Battery of the 4th P. E. I. Heavy Brigade, has received an appointment as Captain and Adjutant of the 202nd Sportsman's Overseas Battalion C. E. F., under command of Lt.-Col. P. E. Bowen, one of the heroes of Ypres and Festubert.

Private David M. Ross, a member of D. Co.'s, 105th Battalion, who has been ill for some days, passed away at the home of his father, Mr. John Ross, Mount Vernon, Monday. Deceased, who enlisted on January 4th, was a young man of eighteen years, was a bright and promising career, being a general favorite with all.

At the close of the British financial year the Government issued a report showing that the total revenue of the United Kingdom for the year amounted to £336,766,821, being an increase of £110,072,744 over last year. The largest increase was in property and income tax, including the supertax, which was £58,921,000.

King George has placed £100,000 at the disposal of the Treasury. A letter accompanying the donation says: "It is the King's wish that this sum, which he gives in consequence of the war, should be applied in whatever manner is deemed best in the opinion of His Majesty's Government."

The case against Wm. McCann, charged with the theft of foxes from the ranch of S. Kennedy, jun., came up Monday morning before Magistrate Shaw, but owing to the non-appearance of the defendant the case was adjourned. Morrison, the other defendant, has been missing for a week.

St. John, N. B., April 6th.—Yesterday afternoon His Honor Judge Armstrong sentenced Edward Moran to two years in Dorchester for stealing several articles among which were cigarettes for the soldiers at the front; the man had no previous police record and that saved him from a stiffer sentence.

The death at the Charlottetown Hospital at 6 o'clock Monday morning of the lad Albert Morrison, who was accidentally shot while playing with a shot-gun along with some other boys. His condition was dangerous from the time he received the fatal shot. The remains were forwarded to his home Monday afternoon. The sad affair is much to be regretted.

It is understood that the 82nd Regiment Band, consisting of twenty men in all are about to enlist and will be attached to the 105th Battalion as the Regimental Band and will accompany the Battalion overseas. The bandmen have been contemplating this step for some time. All the members of the Band with one exception are married men. Accompanied by such a talented aggregation of musicians the 105th should make a decidedly favorable impression when they get across the water.

The death occurred at Hartford, Conn., recently, of Mrs. Sarah McDonald, aged 76 years, widow of John E. McDonald, the well-known steamboat builder of Noank, Conn., formerly of St. Peter's Bay. The deceased leaves two sons, Rev. John F. McDonald, of St. Michael's Church, Hartford, and Councilman Alfred McDonald, of Groton, Conn., also one daughter, a Sister of Charity. The interment took place at New London, Conn. Mrs. McDonald was an aunt of Mrs. A. J. Biffin, and Mr. A. E. McEachen, of this city. R. I. P.

LENTE SERMON—Rev. Dr. Smith, was the preacher of the fifth sermon of the special Lenten course in the Cathedral, on Sunday evening last. His theme was Holy Orders, and his text was from the 19th verse of the XXII chapter of St. Luke: "Do this for a commemoration of Me." In the opening of his discourse, the Rev. preacher quoted the words of the Fathers of the Council of Trent, interpreting the words of his text to mean the power of offering the Sacrifice of His Body and Blood given by Christ to His Apostles. The Rev. preacher in the development of his theme showed that our Lord conferred on His Apostles, in different degrees to carry on the work He Himself had established. To some He gave the plenitude of the priesthood. These were the Bishops; but to others He gave powers in a somewhat lesser degree; these were the priests. Both these he empowered to offer the Holy Sacrifice of His Body and Blood; and to administer sacraments; but to the Bishops alone did he leave the power of ordaining other priests and administering Confirmation. As the Apostles were subject to death, it was quite plain that their work would require to descend to their successors. The faculty of perpetuating the holy ministry was embodied in Holy Orders. The Rev. preacher went on to show that this like all other sacraments had the essential qualities of a sacrament of the New Law, instituted by our Lord and Redeemer, when our Lord bade his Apostles go forth and teach all nations he conferred upon them the necessary faculties to effectually accomplish their task. He ordered them to preach, to administer the Sacraments and to offer the Sacrifice of His Body and Blood. After expounding the doctrine and Sacrament of Holy Orders, the Rev. preacher proceeded to show how great and holy was the work and office of the priest and what a noble work it was to foster and encourage priestly vocations. Priests are always in need, because, as our Lord said: "The harvest is great; but the laborers are few, never," said the Rev. preacher was this truer than at the present moment, when so many priests are giving their lives on the battlefields of Europe. Sacrifices and Sacraments are necessary for our eternal salvation; but these we cannot have without priests; therefore priests are necessary to prepare our souls to go forth in the hope of enjoying an eternity of happiness.

The Market Prices.

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

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole holder 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, or daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months 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 of 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 \$20.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a homestead \$50.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office. Check Books, Dodgers, Note Books of Hard Letter Heads, Receipt Books, Posters, Tickets. L. McLean, K. C. v. Donald McKinnon. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. D. C. McLEOD & BENTLEY. Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN. Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers. W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. 205 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN. Morson & Duffy. Barristers and Attorneys. Brown's Block, Charlottetown. P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN.

DIED.

DOYLE—At French Village on Saturday, April 1st, Patrick Doyle, in the 59th year of his age R. I. P. MISENOR—At Stanhope, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Birt Misenor. MacFARLANE—In Dorchester, Mass., April 2nd, Archibald C. H. MacFarlane, son of Mrs. John Hunter, 208 Hillsborough St. GILLIS—At Lyndale on April 6th, Mrs. Murdoch Gillis. McMILLAN—Died at his home at Cymbris on Thursday, April 6th, Mr. Duncan McMILLAN.

Grand Showing OF SPRING FOOTWEAR



LADIES Our Stock of Ladies' Shoes cannot be beaten. We have your Shoes here at the price you want to pay. Button & Lace Styles, \$2.50 to \$5.50. MEN This season finds us better prepared than ever before to supply you with the latest and best footwear. \$2.50 to \$6.00. ALLEY & CO Agents' Queen Quality, Invictus & Amherst for Shoes & Kant Krack Rubbers

The Live Stock Breeders Association

ARE OFFERING FOR SALE. 1 Clydesdale Stallion, 4 years old. 6 Shorthorn Bulls. 6 Ayrshire Bows. 1 Berk-hire Sow, to farrow in May. And have inquiries for 2 Shorthorn Cows, 2 Shorthorn Bulls, 3 years old, 1 Chester Boar, 1 Yorkshire Boar. For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.

MUST-SELL-SALE!

L. J. REDDIN'S.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

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

Furs

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

Also

Separate Muffs in above Furs. Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50. " " " \$85 " \$70.

Overalls.

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

Dress Goods.

All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

L. J. REDDIN

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

Let us try to be Happy.

Let us try to be happy. We may if we will Find some pleasures in life to overbalance the ill; There was never an evil, if well understood, But that rightly managed would turn to good. If we were but as ready to look to the light As we are to sit moping because it is night, We should own it a truth, both in word and in deed, That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed. Let us try to be happy! Some shades of regret Are sure to hang round when we cannot forget; There are times when the lightest of spirits must bow, We must never bid feelings, the purest and best, To lie blunted and cold in our bosom at rest; But the deeper our own griefs, the greater our need To try to be happy lest other hearts bleed. Oh, try to be happy! It is not for long We shall cheer on each other by council or song; If we make the best use of our time that we may, There is much we can do to enliven the way; Let only in earnestness each do our best, Before God and our conscience, and trust for the rest; Still taking this truth, both in word and in deed, That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

Christ and the Postulant

(By the Rev. Charles J. Quirk, S. J., in Ave Maria.)

What is the cost for him who follows Thee? A thorny crown and cross. But shall I gain no earthly victory Thy deeds by men spell loss. But will the crown and cross be ever mine? From early dawn is night. But shall I ever see the sun to shine? I am thy only light. Will happiness and peace steal o'er the heart? The peace of duty done. But with the world am I to have no part? No part till set of sun. So all my life I am crucified? Did not I die for thee? So I must suffer until glorified? Aye, this is victory.

With Banners Flying.

Mary H. Kennedy, in The Magazine.

Doctor Thornton's office faced a city park and from her place near one of the open windows Sallie MacDonald could see the budding trees, a few brave daffodils, and many crocuses. She could see, too, the happy crowd of small boys and girls, more or less attended by blue and white starched nurse maids, playing riotously childish games comprehensible only to themselves. She could hear the clamorous medley of their voices shouting a jargon to which they only possessed the key. Eager, tense, she leaned forward and watched. Was Peter there? But, no, Hedda never went to any other than the east end park. Particularly exclusive was Hedda. At the thought, her heavy, lidded blue eyes brightened and a tiny smile broke the set lines of the white lips. Doctor Thornton, sitting opposite her, noticed the change. "You are reconciled, Sallie?" "Startled, she glanced at him. Her thin hands, which had been clasped tightly upon her lap, fluttered to her throat. "Reconciled?" she asked vaguely. The old physician sighed. "Ah, Sallie, you are wool-gathering as usual."

"No—no, Doctor dear. I was Peter-gathering." The protestation was imploringly sweet. "So?" blinked Doctor Thornton stupidly. "Yes, Peter-gathering. Oh, Doctor do you think a little boy of two can be made to remember—to remember?"

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, small and hearing, polishes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

The old man shrank from the sudden poignancy of her voice. "I think so, Sallie he returned. What he really thought he could not say. "Ah!" She sank into the luxurious depth of the chair. "That is all I want, Doctor—just that he may remember me!" It is selfish, maybe, this very very wishfully, "but I want it. I think I have done well by my other boys. Of course I can trust them not to forget! It is Peter whom I dread leaving. I must leave, you say?"

"Sallie!" his voice shook. "You are making it very hard for me." She laughed a rippling trembling laugh which rose but, fell broken on the air. "I do not mean to—I must, then, oh, Doctor! I am not afraid to die—that is not it. I don't even mind forgetting all that," she nodded towards the window and, as if to challenge her statement, a soft breeze brushed her with the perfume of spring. "No!—no!—think I dread it. But Peter, little Peter of whom I have never seen so very much—you know I was at the sanitarium for eighteen months after he died—oh, I want so very much for him to know me!"

Doctor Thornton, his sharp, intellectual face cupped in his long hands, gazed at her steadily. "Now that I have only six months at the most to stay here I must work very fast and very hard—six months is so short a time for a little boy to learn how much his mother loves him! Six months you promise me, doctor?" "If you are careful, Sallie."

She drew her thick veil down over her crepe turban and the thick clusters of her dark red hair. "I shall be very careful. You see, I shall spend my days with Peter. I think God will understand."

"You have been a good girl, Sallie." She rose. "I have loved life, Doctor, and I have played my way strenuously through it, but I haven't—haven't tried to 'buck the game' as Pat and Paul would put it."

The old physician laughed. Then, as if recalling something, he sobered. "You will have the boys home?" "Oh, no! Their classes must not be interrupted and their summer camp trip must not be spoiled. How inconceivable, Doctor, that I should want them to remember this coming home, sitting round and waiting for me to die! Ah, I intend to leave with flying banners! With God's help and His Mother's, I mean," she added softly.

Doctor Thornton walked with her to the door. "Remember my instructions, Sallie." "I shall have my six months with Peter?" Her hand clutched his arm. "Yes, if the rest of the town will give him up to you. He is a heart-breaker, I hear." A warm flush of joy stole over her clear-cut features. "He is Peter. Oh, Doctor, if—if only he could go with me!" "He must live to keep your banners flying, Sallie!" She pressed back the scolding tears. "God bless you for saying that, Doctor! I must hurry now to Peter. Nobody must know about me—do not forget!" But after instructing her chauffeur to hurry home, missing a heart-calling visit to her beloved pastor, Father Berry, she found no Peter awaiting her. "That Hedda, she telephoned Mrs. von Hutten that she wanted

him," the Dutch second-maid informed her.

Mrs. MacDonald frowned angrily. "Gertrude, call up at once and have Hedda bring Master Peter home—no, stay, tell Johnston to call for them."

The girl hesitated. "That Hedda, she said Mrs. von Hutten was crazy with tears."

Peter's mother dismissed the girl. "Never mind telling Johnston—I forgot."

How could she have forgotten? The von Hutten's little boy, their only child—the same age as Peter—had died of pneumonia but a few weeks previous, and since then Peter had been the mother's sole comforter.

It was impossible to break the chain that linked the two. But if Isabel knew that she could enjoy him for years when—

Peter's mother moved toward the telephone. Then the picture of Peter as consoler flashed through her mind and, half-laughing, half-crying, she turned away.

With hat and coat removed, Sallie MacDonald was startlingly thin. It was a thinness not of angularity, however, but almost ethereal. Her figure appealed to the observer as something to fly to, not for love and comfort. The masses of red hair gave color to the pale face; the black circles which lay beneath the dark-lashed blue eyes seemed but a reflection of the lashes themselves. There were no physical evidences of her illness except the lack of color in the dry lips.

Until dusk flung over the large room the many-streamed shadows of it veiled presence, she sat before the lighted fireplace, her rosary in her hand, her lips pressed repeatedly to its silver cross. She did not think. She prayed. In this, the most terrifying, as in all the less momentous hours of her life, Sallie found consolation in this unflinching refuge. Then, soul-relieved, she discovered that the fear that she had felt must come would not materialize. But there was the heart-rending torture of the thought of leaving her sons!

But her widowed and childless sister, Emily—young, full of mother-instinct, adoring the boys and beloved by them—would take her place and make of the three lads noble men. And there was Father Aloysius of the saintly soul, boyish demeanor, and understanding which promised never to forsake him. How the boys worshipped him! Father Berry, too, Peter's godfather was always at hand. In the Mercy Convent, not many squares away from their home Sister Fidelia, her beautiful older sister watched and prayed—prayed and watched.

Her father she could not count on him. Age had dimmed his eyes and weakened his step but maybe—God is good!—he would live to establish the boys in the settings they would choose.

"There was money, plenty of it. There were friends—oh, she need not worry concerning the future! And going she would meet again the husband who had died two years before; whose death, despite her heroic endeavors, had almost stifled the already panting heart. She would be reunited with him and with the little mother of her childhood.

She laughed softly. Death was not hard. Life with her growing boys would have been what she would have chosen but if the other was what God meted out to her, then the better part was hers. He did all things for the best.

And Patsy and Paul would remember her! Peter! She stirred restlessly. Could Peter be impressed with her image and devotion?

It was childish, of course, to make this the ambition of her last days. She could not fathom why it was. To leave her youngest son, however, without his knowing her and without her knowing him—this was impossible. But she had six months, six blessed months to weave her charm of affection about him. Her misgivings were interrupted by the maid.

"Mrs. MacDonald, please! Mrs. von Hutten, she is on the telephone."

Sallie, frightened, started up. "Peter?" she breathed. But the girl had questioned that for herself. "No, ma'am. Master Peter, he laughed for me." Peter's mother smiled. "Isabel, is there something I can do?" "Oh, Sallie, dear," infinitely sad, but tinged with sharp eagerness came the voice. "may I keep Peter overnight?"

A COLD

Settled On Her Lungs Causing Great Pain.

THE CURE WAS DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Miss D. M. Pickering, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: "Having derived great benefit from Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I thought I would write and tell you of my experience. When I first came out from England I contracted a severe cold, owing to the change of climate. It settled on my lungs, and caused me a great deal of pain. I tried every remedy I could think of, but got no relief. My father, who had heard a great deal about the good qualities of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, advised me to try it. I did so, and I am pleased to say, found immediate relief. I only took one bottle and it cured me completely. My mother had a severe cold also, and Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cured her, so we never fail to keep a bottle of it in the house."

See that some of those so-called "pine syrups" are handed out to you when you go to your druggist or dealer and ask for "Dr. Wood's." It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three-pine trees the trade mark, price, 25c and 50c.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Keep Peter over night—oh, not now!" she answered involuntarily.

"Sallie!" you have everything—please!"

Sallie MacDonald's heart beat furiously. She had everything! Then came a vision of the joys awaiting her.

"All right, Isabel. Let me speak with him!"

A burst of eager laughter and the thud of a piece of furniture knocked over reached her straining ear.

"Muvver!"

"Darling have you missed mother?"

"I got a dog that says 'bow'!"

"But don't you want mother?" she insisted.

(Concluded next week.)

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT, Springfield, N.S. WM. DANIELS.

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

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

Hokus—Do you think the colleges turn out the best men? Pokus—Sure, I was turned out in my freshman year.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

He—Can't you find something pleasant to say about the members of my family? She—Well, I remember they were all opposed to our marriage. Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents."

"Was your garden a success last year?" "Very much so. My neighbor's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Sudden fright or emotion may cause a momentary arrest of the heart, or some excitement or apprehension may set up a rapid action of the heart thereby causing palpitation.

Palpitation, again, is often the result of digestive disorders arising from the stomach, or may be the result of over-indulgence of tobacco or alcoholic drinks.

The only way to regulate this serious heart trouble is to use Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. J. S. Nicholls, Listowel, Ont., writes:—"I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate and I would take weak and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so I started at once to use them, and found that I felt much stronger. I cannot praise your medicine too highly, for it has done me a world of good."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

ISLAND SOLDIERS

At the Front Are Asking For Hickey's Black Twist CHEWING TOBACCO BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., Ltd. PHONE 345.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price. This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit. We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers. If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you. MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

1916 For the New Year

We have quite a lot of NEW GOODS

We include plain and fancy Rings, Wrist Watches—some with luminating dials. Ladies' Watches in handsome designs. Young Men's Watches in the popular sizes. Watches for the MEN and boys; also some very fine and close timekeeping ones among them. Solid Gold and Brolplate Pendants, Necklets, Bracelets, Fobs, Cuff Links, Studs, Brooches, fancy and useful Clocks. The latest and best in Eyeglasses, Silverware, etc. etc.

E. W. TAYLOR

142 Richmond Street.

Grand Showing OF SPRING FOOTWEAR

LADIES Our Stock of Ladies' Shoes cannot be beaten. We have you Shoes here at the price you want to pay. Button and Lace Styles, \$2.50 to \$5.50



MEN This season finds us better prepared than ever before to supply you with the latest and best footwear, \$1.50 to \$6.00



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

MUST-SELL-SALE!

AT L. J. REDDIN'S.

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

Furs

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

Also Separate Muffs in above; Furs. Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50. " " " \$85 " \$70.

Overalls.

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

Dress Goods.

All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

L. J. REDDIN

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

NEW SERIES

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

Mortgage Sale

There will be sold by public Auction in front of the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, on Monday First day of May, A. D. 1916, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon, the following described as follows, that is to say: the Northwest by Royal Lot Number Two hundred and Ninety-one, owned by Charles Owen to Benjamin Dalroy, on the Northeast by Royal Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-nine and One Hundred and Eighty-six and One Hundred and Eighty-four, on the Southwest by Royal Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-six and Eighty-five, on the Southeast by the Bradenell River containing fourteen acres of land little more or less, and being and comprising Lots Numbers Two Hundred and Sixty and One Hundred and Eighty-six in the County of Georgetown aforesaid, bounded as described as follows: On the North by Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-six, on the South by Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-five, on the East by Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-six, and on the West by Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-five.

The above sale is made pursuant and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 1st day of September A. D. 1911, and made between Papi Mordoch Marchant, of Brudenell in King's County aforesaid, Labourer and Marion Marchant of the same place, wife of the said Papi Mordoch Marchant, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, defects having been made in payment of the principal money and interest security thereby.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson, McDonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown. DANIEL J. STEWART, March 29, 1916—4t Mortgagee.

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 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, or daughter, brother or sister of intended homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence by and cultivation of the land for each three years. A homesteader may I within nine miles of his homestead, 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's good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empt six months each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to homestead patent) and cultivate 80 acres extra.

A homesteader who has obtained his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a building worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORRY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.