

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916

VOL. XLV, No. 14

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

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 situate lying and being in the Royalty of Georgetown, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the Northwest by Royalty Lot Number Two hundred and Ninety-one, conveyed by Charles Owen to Benjamin Deloys, on the Northeast by Royalty Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-nine and One Hundred and Eighty-five and One Hundred and Sixty-two, on the Southeast by Royalty Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-one, and on the Southwest by the Bradenall River containing fourteen acres of land a little more or less, and being and comprising Lots Numbers Two Hundred and Ninety and One Hundred and Eighty-six in the Royalty of Georgetown aforesaid. Also all that other tract of land situate 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 East by a certain road, on the Southeast by Lot Number One Hundred and Sixty-two, on the Southwest by Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-one and One Hundred and Eighty-six and Ninety above described, containing eight acres of land a little more or less, and being and comprising more or less, 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 Mardeh Marchand, of Bradenall, in King's County aforesaid, Lessor, and Marlon Marchand of the same place, wife of the said Paul Mardeh 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 Matheson, 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 of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within one mile 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 is good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. COBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Tues & Daily	Daily	Daily		Daily	Mon. Wed. Tues. & Tues.	Thurs. Sat. Fri. & Fri.	
ex. Sun. ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.		ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	ex. Sun.	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
2.50	1.45	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	5.25	11.30	12.10	10.10
4.15	2.39	8.18	" Hunter River "	4.15	10.31	11.03	3.50
4.58	3.08	9.09	" Emerald Jet. "	3.32	10.03	10.19	8.00
	3.32	9.45	Ar. Kensington Dep.	2.51	9.38	9.45	
	3.55	10.20	Ar. Summerside Dep.	2.20	9.15	9.15	
Tues. Thurs. and Sat.				Daily Mon. Wed. ex. Sun. and Fri.			
4.15	1.30		Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.55	12.15		
5.14	1.14		" Port Hill "	7.54	10.42		
6.07	2.44		" O'Leary "	7.01	9.25		
6.51	3.57		" Alberton "	6.21	8.22		
7.30	5.00		Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	7.30		
Mon. Wed. Thurs. & Sat.				Daily Mon. Wed. ex. Sun. and Fri.			
5.00	3.38		Dep. Emerald Jet. Ar.	8.50	7.50		
5.50	4.25		Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.40	7.00		
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only				Sat. Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. Only			
3.00	3.00		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.30	11.05		
4.55	4.15		" Mt. Stewart "	9.15	9.35		
5.39	4.54		" Morell "	8.40	8.56		
6.12	5.19		" St. Peter's "	8.17	8.25		
7.45	6.30		Ar. St. Peter's Dep.	7.00	7.00		
8.55	7.35		Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.40	5.40		
4.40	4.15		Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	9.20	9.40		
5.52	5.27		" Cardigan "	8.04	8.15		
6.20	5.56		" Montague "	7.33	7.40		
7.05	6.40		Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.50	6.50		
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. only				Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. only			
3.10	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	10.00		
4.57	4.25		" Vernon River "	8.31	8.23		
7.00	5.55		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	7.00	6.50		

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th

Maritime Express Daily Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

On Sunday, January 9th, the Maritime Express will run daily between Halifax and Montreal leaving Halifax at 8 p.m. Connection will be made at Moncton 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, 1916-21

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th April, 1916, 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 Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contracts may be seen and blank forms of tenders may be obtained at the Post Office of Charlottetown, Southport, Forward, Cherry Valley and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WREAR, Post Office Inspector. Ottawa, P. E. I. March 1st, 1916. March 9th, 1916-31.

VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS



MENDS - Granite-ware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelware Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend

PRICE 15¢ 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¢ per mend. Mends Granite-ware, Iron, Tin-ware, 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.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

Newsom's Block, Charlottetown

McDonald Bros. Building Georgetown

July 26th 1912.-tj

Had Dyspepsia.

Says: HE NEARLY TURNED UP HIS TOES.

Burdock Blood Bitters CURED HIM.

Mr. H. N. Manderson, Stettler, Alta., writes: "About twenty-five years ago, in the Province of Quebec, I came pretty near turning up my toes with dyspepsia. A cousin of mine persuaded me to try Burdock Blood Bitters. In about two weeks I could eat anything from raw fat pork to unleavened bread. Three bottles did the job, and I have never been troubled with my stomach since. You would say that this is wonderful if you could only see what we sometimes have to live on in this country, bannock, half-cooked beans, etc."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for the past forty years, and cannot be excused as a medicine for all diseases or disorders of the stomach. B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

The young lady's mouth was exceedingly well developed. She sat in blissful contentment on the sea-beach at Brighton, watching the restless sea, and something of its grandeur shed its light upon her soul.

"Oh, Bill," she said to the young man by her side, "how grand it all is, ain't it? I feel as though—as though I could open my mouth and take it all in."

"A small boy, who was on the sand close by, looked up, a startled gleam in his eye.

"But," he fairly yelled, "you won't do it, will you? We only came down here yesterday."

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.

"George Washington," read the small boy, "was born February 22, 1732, A. D."

"What does 'A. D.' stand for?" inquired the teacher.

The small boy pondered. "I don't exactly know," he hesitated. "After dark, I guess."

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.

Miss B.—"Paul, write a short theme on the subject of baseball."

Paul handed in the next day— "Rain, no game."

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.

British Foreman Compositor— Three more of my men enlisted this morning.

Editor—Ah! A wave of patriotism, I suppose!

Foreman Compositor—Well, perhaps that's the way to put it, but they say they would rather be shot than set any more of your copy!

The Resurrection of the Body.

It is a dogma of Catholic Faith that, on the Last Day, all men shall arise from the dead, their souls again united to the same identical bodies which shall have been their habitation during the term of their probation in the world. It is not true, therefore, to say that the soul alone will live forever; the body, too, will be immortal, once body and soul are reunited at the General Judgment.

These bodies which are now the fleshy garment of the soul, are to be reborn on that day which shall mark the end of time. The classical proof of this doctrine is found in the Old Testament (Job XIX, 20-27):

"For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and in the last day I shall rise out of the earth. And I shall be clothed again with my skin and in my flesh I shall see my God. Whom I myself shall see, and my eyes behold, and not another."

It is our belief that we shall arise from the dead on the Last Day; that our bodies and souls will be reunited, that we may perfectly enjoy, as we hope, the joys which God has prepared for those who love Him.

If we turn to the New Testament, we have the words of Our Divine Lord, Himself, clearly teaching this doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body. St. John records these words of the Saviour: "Wonder not at this: for the hour cometh, wherein all that are in the graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God. And they that have done good things, shall come forth unto the resurrection of life: but they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of judgment."

All men therefore are to arise from the dead, resuming the bodies which were their own in life. Both the good and the evil are to come forth from their graves in response to the call of the Son of God; the good to receive reward, the evil punishment (which they are to enjoy or suffer in body as well as in soul), for the actions of their lives.

St. Paul preached a belief in the Resurrection of the Body to be a fundamental doctrine of Christianity, on three different occasions. His last words spoken, before the Athenians were an explanation of the General Resurrection which the Apostles received with scorn and mockery: "And when they had heard of the resurrection of the dead, some indeed mocked, but others said: 'We will hear thee again concerning this matter.'" Again the Apostle of the Gentiles, preaching before Felix, said: "Having hope in God, which these also themselves look for, that there shall be a resurrection of the just and unjust." And on a third occasion, he spoke to the Thessalonians: "For the Lord shall come down from Heaven with commandment, and with the trumpet of God; and the dead, who are in Christ shall rise first."

The Scriptures, again and again, teach this dogma of Christian, Catholic Faith. And our human judgment accepts it as a doctrine which is in no way opposed to reason. The resurrection of the dead in the identical bodies which were their own in life, will evince the infinite wisdom of God, who is able to reassemble the minute bits of dust of which these bodies were composed; the infinite power of God, who is able to revive them; and the infinite goodness of God, who glorifies the bodies as well as the souls of the just. It is, besides, only fitting that we who are the 'members' of Christ should be conformed to Him in everything that does not involve impossibility. Therefore, as Christ rose from the dead, so should we, and so we shall. And as our bodies are, in the natural order, so properly feeling when it is dis-

closedly united to the soul during

course upon in the pulpit. In

harder days, it was not so, and when they assembled at banquet board or in festal hall, they

"Gave the Stranger place. And when the joyous catch were trod, And toasts were quaffed and tales were told, They looked him in the face."

"I do not see why this now should make us sad. All life is one. They have not ceased to be who have gone before; nor shall we. Life, in the words of the poet, will not say good-bye but in some happier clime bid us good morning."

And how much a closer realization of this uncertainty of death would do for us! If an angel told you that tomorrow, or next week, or next year, this loved one should hear and answer the "one clear call," what tenderness would unfold every thought and act and word! Yes, if of your enemy the announcement were made, how swiftly would this hate lose its hold on your heart, how quickly would you hasten to make peace with him or her, lest for you should henceforth be the dire burden the unforgetting of the dead lays upon the living.

Or if you knew the hand of the dial of time were drawing near the hour marked as your last, how lovely you would strive to make these remaining days! now gallantly you would keep your fight; how bravely you would strive to gain more abundantly the goods that perish not! Gracious deeds and loving words would crowd the remaining hours; easily could you offer the hand of pardon to your foe, knowing how soon you should be past the bounds of his hating; generously could you forgive as becometh one entering into the Great Forgiveness; splendidly endure as one certain so soon of the Hills of Victory.

Since our only certainty is life's uncertainty, if we were wise would we not act now as if that announcement had been made for us?

—ANNA C. MINOGUE.

Do You Think That You Shall Die?

Do you ever think that you shall die? I do not mean thinking in a general way—it is appointed unto all men once to die—it will be all the same a hundred years from now—when I am gone—but as you look up sometimes from your work, and your window shows you a funeral procession filing past, do you stop and think: some morning I, too, shall make that last journey through the haunts of living men, while the heedless passerby looks on, and drivers and motor-men fret because the cortege causes them delay? Or when you hear a church bell toll do you say to yourself: some morning I, too, shall lie before the altar; some morning for me the requiem shall, too, be sung; some morning I shall leave the old church to enter it no more? But even if you do think thus, that day is always thought of as off in the future; you will be very old, all your friends of earlier times shall have passed over to the other side, and you shall be glad to cross yourself—you shall be glad to go, then; but now? Very rarely, if ever, do you say watching that procession, hearing that sad bell, shall I be the next one?

This horror of death is Life's eavelepe for her protection; yet nature is merciful and when the final moment comes it passes, and we are content with what is to be. I asked a friend who had looked death in the eyes, in a railroad wreck, what were her feelings. She was young, surrounded by love, and the future was full of promise; yet she said: "In those moments that seemed an eternity, when she believed the end of life had come for her, she felt absolutely no fear, nor dread, nor regret. Something within her seemed to mount gladly, bravely, and she kept saying to herself, this is death. But after the terrible grinding of the wheels ceased, and the overturning coach lay still, and she knew that that coach had escaped the worst disaster, then all calmness of soul departed, and a frantic desire for life succeeded. When the wings of death had passed over her head, life made its fierce claim upon her. Another, for whom death had stood many days with his hand on the latch, said the world and its people and affairs seemed away off, and he was conscious of a feeling of readiness to depart.

But the subject of death in modern days is carefully avoided; so we shall. And as our bodies are, in the natural order, so properly feeling when it is dis-

Why Baster is Late

Easter Sunday will appear on almost the latest possible date this year—April 23. Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday were established by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325, the former always to occur 46 days in advance of Easter Sunday and the latter to be fixed by solar and lunar calculations. Easter Day shall occur, according to the Nicene laws, annually on the first Sunday on or after the first full moon on or after the vernal equinox, which always is March 21. This indicates that the earliest date on which Easter may fall is March 21. The latest date is April 25. Ash Wednesday this year fell on March 8, and Easter Sunday is on April 23. The next period in which Ash Wednesday will fall as late as March 8 is the year 2106 A. D. Another event noteworthy because of its uniqueness this year is the beginning of the year on Saturday and its ending on Sunday. This gives the year 53 Saturdays. This would occur regularly every 28 years except that the compilers of the Gregorian calendar provided that centuries not divisible evenly by four shall not be leap years. Hence when such a century occurs, as did 1900, there is a lapse of forty years between that begin on Saturday and end on Sunday.

A Novel Plan.

A unique and noteworthy idea of Rev. J. A. McCarthy, assistant pastor of the Immaculate Conception Cathedral, Fort Wayne, Ind., was put into effect on the completion of the handsome new Cathedral Boys' school. His project was that individuals or families furnish the various rooms in the school as memorials to their deceased relatives, appropriate tablets to be placed in the rooms so furnished and the benefactors and their departed ones to be remembered daily in the prayers of the pupils. The suggestion was favorably received and the rooms have been equipped by members of the parish.

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And how much a closer realization of this uncertainty of death would do for us! If an angel told you that tomorrow, or next week, or next year, this loved one should hear and answer the "one clear call," what tenderness would unfold every thought and act and word! Yes, if of your enemy the announcement were made, how swiftly would this hate lose its hold on your heart, how quickly would you hasten to make peace with him or her, lest for you should henceforth be the dire burden the unforgetting of the dead lays upon the living.

Or if you knew the hand of the dial of time were drawing near the hour marked as your last, how lovely you would strive to make these remaining days! now gallantly you would keep your fight; how bravely you would strive to gain more abundantly the goods that perish not! Gracious deeds and loving words would crowd the remaining hours; easily could you offer the hand of pardon to your foe, knowing how soon you should be past the bounds of his hating; generously could you forgive as becometh one entering into the Great Forgiveness; splendidly endure as one certain so soon of the Hills of Victory.

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY APRIL 5, 1916
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
 JAMES McISAAC
 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

The Legislative Session.

The first session of the thirty-eight General Assembly of this Province was opened with the usual ceremonies on Wednesday afternoon last. At 2.30 the members elect were sworn in by Mr. Justice Hazard. At 2.45 Mr. John S. Martin, member for the Belfast district, on motion of Premier Mathieson, seconded by Hon. Mr. Arsenault, was chosen Speaker of the Legislature. Hon. Mr. Martin was escorted to the chair by the Premier and Mr. Arsenault. In a brief speech he expressed his thanks for the honor conferred upon him and bespoke the co-operation of all the members in preserving order and decorum in conducting the sessional business.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock his Honour Lieutenant Governor McDonald was ushered into the Legislative Chamber, by the military escort. After conferring with Mr. Speaker in office and granting all the privileges claimed at the inauguration of a new speaker, his Honour took his place in the Speaker's chair and read the following

SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—

It affords me much pleasure to welcome you to the performance of your legislative duties at this first session of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly of this Province and the first meeting since my appointment as Lieutenant Governor.

The war in which our Empire is engaged has extended over a greatly widened area, with varying fortune upon the land, but on the seas the fleets of the Empire have maintained supreme control. The unity of action between the British Empire and her allies has been maintained with unswerving good faith and mutual confidence.

The Overseas Dominions of the Empire have co-operated with the Motherland in a spirit of loyalty and devotion unequalled in the world's history and the prompt response of the Canadian people to the call to arms and the heroism displayed by our soldiers on the field of battle shed a lasting glory on our country.

Not only within our borders, but from all parts of the Empire and from foreign lands, the sons of this Island have rallied to the standard of freedom. Our people have also responded generously to every appeal made on behalf of the Patriotic Funds and I am confident that loyally and with zeal they will so continue to the end.

I commend for your most careful attention the consideration of suitable provisions for soldiers returning from the war and the steps which should be taken to meet the special responsibilities and opportunities now existing and that may arise by reason of the war.

In educational matters, the year's record is one of steady progress. There is an increase of the enrolment and daily attendance of pupils in the schools and the amounts voted by the districts for school purposes have been largely increased.

The absence of military duty of the Chief Superintendent, three Inspectors and fifty teachers is creating a situation of difficulty for the ensuing year. But the Spirit of sacrifice inspired by their action should prove a great stimulus to those remaining in the profession to keep the service unimpeded.

During the past year Agriculture has made substantial progress. Heavy rains did considerable injury in the western part of the Province, but on the whole a fair average crop was secured. The increased price of live stock products is having a beneficial influence on farm practice.

I am pleased to note the rapid progress made during the past year in farmers' co-operative movements and the success attending the co-ordinating of agricultural work with our educational system. This, with the improved transportation facilities now nearing completion, will I am convinced, open a new era of prosperity in this Province.

You will be asked during the present session to pass legislation giving effect to the preparation now being made for drainage of farm lands.

The fisheries around our coast have produced abundantly at prices somewhat below the standard of late years. You will also be asked to consider means of securing the further development of this great industry.

Since the last meeting of the Legislature the Right Honourable Sir Charles Tupper, the survivor of the Fathers of Confederation, has passed away. He lived to see his clear vision of Canada's unity and development realized. He was a master builder, a great statesman and his monument is United Canada.

The Public Accounts for the past year will be laid before you and the estimates of the income and expenditure for the current year will be submitted.

I now invoke upon your labours the blessing of Divine Providence in the confident assurance that the result of your deliberations will greatly benefit our people.

After the opening ceremonies his Honour withdrew and Premier Mathieson introduced the usual proforma bill. Mr. Speaker read the speech just delivered by his Honour, and then followed the usual routine, as to the address in reply to the speech, the appointment of committees, the appointment of sessional officials etc.

On the nomination of sessional officials, Mr. Bell, Leader of the Opposition, asked more than once, if those nominated for messengers etc., were returned soldiers. Premier Mathieson replied that all returned soldiers available for these positions had been employed.

On the motion to adopt the report of the select committee to nominate the sessional select and standing committees, Mr. Bell, Leader of the Opposition, took exception to the manner of selecting the different committees. He said that although he had been named a member of the select committee, he was not asked as to what members of the Opposition he might wish to have on any of the committees. The personnel of the committees had been entirely arranged, he said, by the Government without regard to the wishes of the Opposition. Mr. Bell closed his speech by moving an amendment to the motion, to the effect that the composition of the Public Accounts committee be changed as set forth in his amendment.

Premier Mathieson, in reply to Mr. Bell, pointed out that the usual procedure had been followed in making up the committees. All committees are committees of the House and it is the privilege of the House to say who shall be on any committee. If Mr. Bell was not pleased with the manner in which the nominating committee acted, he should have brought in a minority report. When the report of the committee on public accounts comes before the House, it would be the privilege of the Leader of the Opposition to take exception thereto if he is not satisfied.

Mr. George E. Hughes supported the views advanced by Mr. Bell. He went on to discuss the importance of the committee on public accounts.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault said it was certainly the intention of the Government to give every opportunity for investigation. He pointed out that when Mr. Hughes was a member of the late Liberal Government, the Conservative opposition of that day asked for a

representation of three members on the Public Accounts committee but Mr. Hughes was the man who opposed this request most strenuously. He expressed the opinion that probably Mr. Saunders, as a man and a lawyer before the courts was just as good a man as Mr. Bell for committee work, perhaps a little better.

After a little more discussion by the Premier and others, the Premier pointed out that the amendment presented by Mr. Bell was out of order. If the Leader of Opposition, said the Premier, would bring in a minority report he would then be in order. Mr. Bell reiterated his contention, but he said he would bring in a minority report if that would be more pleasing to the Leader of the Government.

After some time occupied in preparation, Mr. Bell presented his amendment in the form of a minority report. Mr. Speaker put the motion on Mr. Bell's amendment which was lost on a strict party vote 16 to 13. This first division, in a full House, showed the exact strength of the parties.

Premier Mathieson now announced the present personnel of the Government, following reorganization after the general election. The House then adjourned.

The House met on Thursday forenoon, a few minutes after 10 o'clock. After the usual routine, Mr. Paton moved the address in reply to the Speech of his Honour the Lieut. Governor at the opening of the session. He began to speak at 10.30. He passed briefly in review the operations of the present Government in the different public departments re-organizing to the advantages of our Province, and was quite optimistic regarding the future. He expressed the opinion that our fresh fish industry was capable of very great development. Referring to the war he said that over \$329,000 had been contributed by our people towards the various patriotic funds. This was indeed a goodly sum; but our greatest contribution we have made of our young men, who have joined the colors to fight for the preservation of the Empire and the perpetuation of our liberties. He pointed out that of the Islands sons who had gone forth one hundred and twenty-one had fallen from the ranks in killed, wounded and missing.

The motion was seconded by Mr. R. J. McLellan in a fine address. He, too, passed in review the different matters outlined in the speech of his Honour, the Lieut. Governor. He graphically described the different phases of the war, pointing out the noble part taken in the struggle by Canada and especially our own Province. Education, Agriculture, and other Government departments received due and lucid attention. He emphasized the importance of the drainage, and paid a noble tribute to the memory of the late Sir Charles Tupper. He closed his excellent speech with these words: These old walls remind us of the early struggles of our patriotic legislators of a past generation, for the loosening of bonds in order to secure for themselves and those who would come after them, untrammelled, all the rights and privileges, which the Constitution accords. And they in turn had worthy and patriotic successors. I am safe, therefore, in saying, that we have received from those builders at the fortunes of our Island Province, a noble, precious, yes, a magnificent heritage, and it is ours now to do our share in still furthering to the utmost the material interests of the "Garden of the Gulf"—this "Fair Island of the Sea."

"Our home the spot of earth supremely blest, A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."

Mr. Bell, Leader of the Opposition, began speaking at 10.50. He opened by congratulating Mr. Speaker on the high and honorable position which he holds and he likewise complimented the mover and seconder of the address. He animadverted upon the fact of their reading their speeches. Premier Mathieson considered Mr. Bell was out of order in his remarks on this point. Mr. Bell then proceeded to criticize in a general way the speech and the operations of the Government generally. He had not concluded his remarks when recess was taken at 1 o'clock.

When the sitting resumed at 3.10 in the afternoon, Mr. Bell resumed his speech, and continued till 3.50.

Hon. Premier Mathieson followed. He first congratulated Mr. Speaker on his unanimous selection for the high and honorable position of presiding officer of the Legislature. He also extended more than ordinary congratulations to the mover and seconder of the address. He then started in to riddle the long winded harangue of the Leader of the Opposition. He severely animadverted upon the conduct of Mr. Bell in reiterating in the Legislature, after several years, matters relative to Prohibition that had been investigated and decided by the late Judge McLeod of Summerside. He characterized Mr. Bell's course, in this matter, as bold and reckless. The Premier showed quite plainly that Mr. Bell's charges against this matter, were altogether without foundation. He showed up the utter hollowness of Mr. Bell's tactics and speeches as exemplified by the emphatic repudiation of them by the electors of the first district of King's County, where Mr. Bell first aired his frothy declaration, after being chosen Leader of the Opposition. Taking up the question of education, he showed how false and empty were Mr. Bell's references thereto. He pointed out how the Government during four years, had succeeded in overcoming the wretched deterioration to which the late Liberal Government had reduced it. Referring to the special agricultural grant from Ottawa, he showed the falseness of the assertion of Mr. Bell that this grant went into the general fund of the Provincial Treasury. He pointed out that not one dollar of this grant goes into the Provincial funds. Every dollar of this money has to be expended in accordance with plans approved by the Federal authorities. The Premier said he had no doubt false statements about the Federal grant and other matters of a kindred nature had much to do with securing the election of several members of the Opposition. These unfounded misrepresentations had a most unfortunate effect among the electorate. Taking up the oyster fisheries, he pointed out the falseness of Mr. Bell's assertions on this subject. He showed that before the present Government had taken up this question, the output of oysters in this Province had declined from 40,000 to 8,000 barrels a year. The present Government grappled with the problem and adopted what they considered the most approved and successful system of which they could avail themselves. Some mistakes had been made; but it would be unreasonable to expect anything else. The course followed by the present Government was in direct contrast to that pursued by our Liberal friends. He accused the Opposition of inflicting very great injury on this industry by partizan attitude assumed by Mr. Bell and his associates on that side. Turning to Mr. Bell's reference to the Public Accounts, he showed how false they were. He showed how defective and misleading had been the system employed by the Liberals regarding the finances of the Province. The Premier,

taking up the matter of taxation, showed beyond question that Mr. Bell's treatment of the subject had been outrageously incorrect and intended to deceive the people. By issuing the annual report of the external auditor the present Government are furnishing information which the late Liberal Government had constantly refused to give to the public. In the same manner the Premier refuted Mr. Bell's assertions regarding teacher's salaries and other public questions. Teachers salaries are now paid monthly, and consequently the amount that may be carried over from one year to another was quite small. All the other misrepresentations of Mr. Bell were trenchantly and emphatically shown up and refuted. Taking up the charges of Mr. Bell relative to the Public Works department in connection with the affair at Summerside, Premier Mathieson showed how Mr. Bell and his partner had worked up this would be scandal to injure the Commissioner of Public Works and the Government in connection with the bye-election in the first district of King's County. Mr. Mathieson plainly told Mr. Bell, and his friends that the proper manner of investigating charges against the Government or any member of it is for a member to rise in his place in the Legislature and assume responsibility for his charges. Whenever Mr. Bell and his associates were ready for this, the Government would immediately grant a commission to investigate such charges. The Premier animadverted upon Mr. Bell's reference to the increase of the Premier's salary and showed that the office engrosses all the time of the incumbent. It is a most onerous and exacting office and any one fit for the position is entitled to a salary sufficient to live decently. Every member of the Legislature agreed to the increase in the Premier's salary. Reference to the Leader of the Opposition, to the automobile and the slanderous charges that had been circulated about the Government was vigorously refuted by the Leader of the Government. Taking up the question of the recent conference, the Premier discussed the importance of the questions therein discussed. He dwelt the importance of the drainage, with which it was the intention of the Government to deal with during the present session. Referring to the clause of the speech which spoke of Sir Charles Tupper, the Premier dwelt upon the fact that this great Canadian statesman had been here in our very Legislative building when the question of Confederation was initiated. The present war he considered would be the greatest benefit to the Empire, by welding together more solidly than anything else, all classes and conditions of men. The price we were called upon to pay was great but the greatness of the result would, more than compensate us for any sacrifice we might make.

Hon. George E. Hughes followed the Premier and spoke till six o'clock, when the House adjourned.

House met on Friday forenoon at 10.15. After usual routine, Mr. George E. Hughes concluded his speech.

Hon. H. D. McEwen, from the Government side, continued the debate. At the start he congratulated Mr. Speaker on his unanimous selection by the Legislature for the high and honorable position he occupies. He considered that members of the Legislature should not waste their time talking about things that are not at all pertinent; in brickbats concerning past issues, there are too many matters of the greatest possible importance that should engage our serious consideration, rather than that we should waste the time in useless discussions. Referring to

(Continued on page three)

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

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

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Men's Hats---By Express

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

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

The "Borsalino" Hat

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

New Spring Caps

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

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



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(Continued from page two)

Mr. Bell, he said that a gentleman was not in the habit of giving services for nothing. He said he understood Mr. Bell had seen in a bill to the Government through the Temperance Alliance for \$148.38. He said he understood this bill was for a seven-hour speech in connection with the prohibition proceedings. Summerside. Mr. Bell denied that he had presented any such bill. Mr. McEwen then presented the bill and proved his contention. Mr. McEwen went on to show that this much money for seven hours speaking would amount to \$27,250 in a year. He considered that was a pretty steep charge. He then reviewed the different paragraphs in the speech.

Mr. Benjamin Gallant continued, on the Opposition side. He continued speaking in criticism of the Government until 12.45. Hon. Mr. Dalton continued the debate on behalf of the Government. After congratulating Mr. Speaker on the honors conferred on him, he referred to the war, and said that all things considered, no part of the overseas Dominions had done better for the war than the Province of Prince Edward Island. He moved the adjournment of the debate and then the House at 1 o'clock took recess.

The House resumed at 3.30 and Hon. Mr. Dalton continued his speech. He took Mr. Gallant and other members of the opposition severely to task for the reckless and misleading statements they had made regarding the public affairs of the Province.

The debate, on the opposition side was continued by Mr. James D. McInnis. He made a brief criticism of the operations of the Government.

Mr. Johnston was the next speaker on the side of the opposition. He extended his congratulations to Mr. Speaker on his elevation to the chair, and then started in to criticize moderately the operations of the Government. On the question of the war he warmly commended all that the Government had done and were doing in this connection.

Hon. Mr. Arsenault followed on the Government side. He extended his congratulations to Mr. Speaker and to the mover and seconder of the address. He expressed his regret that the spirit of partizanship had so strongly manifested itself by the Opposition so early in the session. He said that the Government were prepared to deal with some of the methods of the opposition during the election campaign, since they had thrown down the gauntlet, so early in the session. Dealing with the question of drainage he showed it had been taken up last session and was not now referred to in consequence of the proceedings at the recent conference, as some members of the opposition had said. He struck the opposition hard in connection with their vicious and slanderous campaign conducted against the Government. He had not concluded his speech when the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The House met at 10.40 Saturday forenoon. After routine Mr. George E. Hughes asked a question of which he had given notice on the order paper. The Premier said it had been the practice of the House from time immemorial not to answer any question until after the Governor's speech had been answered. He was quite prepared to answer the questions, but he thought it perhaps best to follow the usual procedure. Mr. Hughes agreed to this.

A few minutes after 11 o'clock Hon. Mr. Arsenault resumed the debate on the address. Referring to the reasons advanced by the opposition for the reduction of the Government's majority at the last election, he went on to point out it was only a matter of his party repeating itself. The same thing happened to the Sullivan Government, as well as to the Government of Mr. Frederic Peters. The pendulum swung far against the Liberals in the elections 1912. These and other reasons were advanced for the reduction of the Government's majority.

(Continued from page two)

Mr. Bell, he said that a gentleman was not in the habit of giving his services for nothing. He said he understood Mr. Bell had sent in a bill to the Government through the Temperance Alliance, for \$148.38. He said he understood this bill was for a seventeen hour speech in connection with the prohibition proceedings at Summerside. Mr. Bell denied that he had presented any such bill. Mr. McEwen then presented the bill and proved his contention. Mr. McEwen went on to show that this much money for seventeen hours speaking would amount to \$27,250 in a year. He considered that was a pretty steep charge. He then reviewed the different paragraphs in the speech.

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Mr. W. M. Lea, on the opposition side, began to speak at 11.15. At 12 o'clock Mr. Lea moved the adjournment of the debate and the House then adjourned till Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, March 27—Shortly after one o'clock this morning the Stevens-Marcell resolution calling for dominion-wide prohibition was disposed of by the adoption of the amendment moved by R. E. Bennett, on a division of 67 to 46, a majority in favor of the Bennett amendment of 21. Mr. Bennett's amendment was in line with the government bill introduced by Hon. C. J. Doherty the other day and declared that when prohibition has been decided upon by a province the transportation or importation of liquor into that province for purposes contrary to the provincial laws is forbidden.

The division was the most interesting of the session. Five Conservatives voted against the amendment they were H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, the mover; W. Wright, Muskoka; Andrew Broder, Dundas; Achim P. LaBell, and Thornton, of Durham. On the other hand, four Liberals voted for the amendment. They were George McCraney, Saskatoon; Hon. R. Lemieux, Rouville; Edmond Pronix, Prescott, and E. Fortier, Lotbiniere.

Ottawa, March 28—The shell debate ended in a miserable fiasco this evening. F. B. Carvell had intended to speak a second time to try to cover up the mistakes he had made on the first occasion of his appearance in support of the resolution calling for an inquiry into the operations of the shell committee moved by Sir Wilfred Laurier, but under the rules he could not speak a second time. He therefore handed over his papers to G. W. Kye, of Richmond, who did his best to aid his New Brunswick lieutenant, but the fact is, as Sir Thomas White pointed out, Mr. Carvell in order to bolster up a case against the shell committee, made a series of misrepresentations, and Mr. Kye could only support fundamentally false statements by adding to them. "The case," said Sir Thomas, "is a total wreck."

Ottawa, March 30—Sir Robert Borden will not tolerate the suspicion of wrongdoing in connection with war contracts, or any other contracts. Earlier in the session he declared that he would not grant an inquiry into contracts which were the sole business of the British government, although made by the shell committee, but if a member of parliament in his place in the House stood up and gave definite instances of what he believed to be wrongdoing, there would be a full and complete investigation. Hon. Wm. Pugsley made a bluff at making a charge. The performance of all the duties associated with the making of charges, but he left out the vital part, he made no charge. He intended spectacular move was laughed out of court. However, two evenings ago G. W. Kye, of Richmond, N. S., gave the House a list of profits that Col. J. Wesley Allison and some American munitions manufacturers are alleged to have made on contracts for fuses. As he named individuals the Premier at once decided that an investigation would be held. He named two of the most prominent jurists in Canada, Sir William Meredith, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada, and he asked Sir Wilfred Laurier to name a third. This is a remarkable example of fairness, and one which was never exhibited by Sir Wilfred when he was prime minister himself. In fact he never allowed an inquiry at all. In the case of rake-offs in connection with South African war contracts—one of which involved F. B. Carvell, and was aired in the House by Hon. Martin Burrell some weeks ago—he refused to have the matter considered at all until the war was over. He has altered his opinions nowadays. However, it is worth noting that Judge Duff, one of the Royal Commissioners' was at one time a Liberal organizer in Manitoba. A search through all the appointments of Sir Wilfred Laurier to

find one Conservative would be in vain. But the remarkable fairness of the Premier met with no decent response on the part of the leader of the opposition. He actually stated that the proposed Royal Commission would not be acceptable to the opposition. He did not remark that the prime minister had acted upon his own initiative, that he had called for authority to hold the inquiry, and although he has not yet received a reply from Lloyd George, he had actually asked the judges mentioned if they would be prepared to act, and they had acquiesced. The action of Sir Wilfred in demanding a parliamentary inquiry, in order that the unseemly conduct that characterizes such inquiries should be made possible is a serious mistake with which many of his own followers have no sympathy. The calibre of the judges appointed is a guarantee that the inquiry will be dignified and searching, while the interests of Canada and her allies will be conserved. General Hughes will return to Canada to shed whatever light upon the contracts mentioned by Mr. Kye he can. He has called that he will sail by the first boat. His work will have to stand, although it is of the utmost importance in this period of war.

Ottawa, March 31—General Sir Sam Hughes is expected to arrive in New York on Sunday week from England. Sir Alexander Bertram will probably meet him on his arrival, and there is considerable interest manifested as to whether he will also be met by Col. John Wesley Allison, who is the individual mostly wanted in connection with the war munitions charges which were made in parliament. General Hughes will be expected to produce Allison before the commission of inquiry. For weeks, the public accounts committee has been endeavoring to locate him. He is popularly supposed to be in New York, but nothing definite regarding his whereabouts has been made public.

The family left Maffarburg for the South several months ago, and the house has been closed. Allison lived for a number of years in New York, where he went as a lad. His name, before he crossed the border was Isaac Allison. He returned about twelve years ago and made his home in Morrisburg, but he himself was for the most part in New York. He kept his business strictly to himself and, generally speaking, has been a man of mystery. The statement in despatches that J. V. Younkun of New York was unacquainted with Allison, is regarded as extraordinary in view of the fact that there will not be the slightest difficulty in establishing their connection and acquaintance. Gen. Hughes will be expected to produce Allison and Younkun for the commission.

Paris, April 4—A powerful German attack against the first lines of the French south of Douaumont was repulsed today and the Germans were driven back in the direction of Chaufour Wood, which lies to the northwest. French artillery concentrated their fire on the retreating Germans, and according to a statement to-night succeeded in inflicting considerable losses.

London, March 31—Five Zeppelin airships raided the eastern counties of England last night, according to an official announcement just issued. Thus far it has been ascertained that about ninety bombs were dropped by the invaders. An official statement regarding the raid says: "An air raid took place last night over the eastern counties in which five Zeppelins are believed to have taken part. All the raiders crossed the coast at different places and times, and steered different courses. At present about ninety bombs are reported to have been dropped in various localities in the eastern counties, but the results are not known. It is further reported that hostile aircraft visited the northwest coast, but no details have yet been received."

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Progress of the War.

London, March 29—The official communications have revealed the fact that the British armies have taken over a length of the line previously held by the French," says Reuters correspondent at the British headquarters in France. "I am permitted to make reference to it. The new dispositions were carried out with great success and secrecy, and the result of them has been the release of large French forces who were manifestly of great value in another area. At present the British are probably holding something like one-fourth of the entire length of the western front, extending in an unbroken line from the Yser to the Somme."

London, March 30—Fighting is still going on between the British and Germans along the British end of the French line, particularly near St. Eloi, where bomb throwers have succeeded in reaching a portion of a mine crater held by the British. Near Boesinghe the British put down an attempted attack by the Germans.

Paris, March 31—The Germans, in a force attack on French positions northeast of Hill 295, in the Le Mort Homme region, some three miles east of Malancourt, gained a footing in some of

the French first line trenches but were immediately driven out in a vigorous counter-attack, according to the French official communication issued this evening. The Germans have made no attempt to debouch from Malancourt, which they hold. The official communication says: "To the south of the Somme the enemy, after artillery preparations attempted a series of attacks in force against our small command in the region of Dompiere. All their attempts failed."

Bulletin—Paris, March 31—The hospital ship Portugal has been sunk in the Black Sea by a German torpedo boat or submarine, with a large number of wounded aboard, according to an announcement of the official press bureau tonight. It is said that the Portugal had Red Cross signs conspicuously displayed. The Portugal was owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles and had been placed at the disposal of the Russian government. The Portugal was 444 feet long, and had a gross tonnage of 5,553 tons.

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Saint Paul and all the Apostles preached penance. "Unless you do penance you shall likewise perish," said the great Apostle of the Gentiles. The avowal of sin and the purpose of amendment, constitute important elements in the Sacrament of Penance. With this we have the sanctification of the precious Body and Blood, the ratification of the church and the authorization of our Lord, making up the virtue of penance. The Rev. preacher here gave the brief definition of penance as found in the catechism: "A Sacrament by which sins are forgiven that are committed after baptism." In the Sacrament of penance sins are forgiven, because our Lord has said so, and He always keeps His promise. He cannot deceive nor be deceived. After developing at length the nature and effects of the Sacrament of penance the Rev. preacher exhorted his hearers to avail themselves of the advantages of this Sacrament while they yet have time, and thus prepare for a happy eternity in Heaven.

Local And Other Items.

There were three funerals at St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday.

In consequence of the wretched condition of the roads the attendance at the market yesterday was not very large. Prices were well sustained.

Chas. A. S. Percival, British Consul General died in Philadelphia on Sunday, aged 45. He was one of the youngest Consul Generals in the British service.

A Copenhagen despatch to the London Chronicle says that travellers report the Germans at last facing a threatening famine. March saw a great change for the worse.

The Shackleton Antarctic ship Aurora has arrived at Dunedin New Zealand. It is believed on board that Shackleton has succeeded in making his trip across the Pole according to the schedule.

Mayor Martin, M. P. of Montreal was re-elected on Monday by almost ten thousand majority over his nearest opponent and by more than sixteen thousand over the third candidate running.

The Stanley brought over on Sunday about one thousand bags of mail which accumulated at Pictou during the tie up, and about a hundred passengers, who had been arriving from day to day while the boats were in the loo.

The winter steamers released themselves from the ice pack on Saturday; and both got into Pictou. The Stanley came to Georgetown on Sunday and the Car Ferry reached Charlottetown Monday. Since then they have been making their usual daily crossings.

In Montreal on Friday night last the Canadians defeated the Portland, Oregon, team in the final game for the Stanley Cup and the hockey championship of the world, winning by a score of 2 to 1. Each team had two goals to its credit previous to that contest, hence there was great interest in the outcome of this deciding game. The game was hard and fast throughout.

A rather serious and possibly fatal accident occurred Monday afternoon at Georgetown about 4 o'clock. While several young lads, including Albert Morrison, grandson of Mr. Peter Morrison, and Willie Fitzgerald, were out in the woods, about a mile from home, Morrison was shot in the back by the accidental discharge of a 22 calibre rifle in the hands of young Fitzgerald. The boys were shooting at a mark. Fitzgerald let the rifle fall and in picking it up the weapon striking Morrison, who was about 40 yards away, in the back, and coming out through his stomach.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. McLean & McKinnon

DIED.

FEEHAN—At French Village, Feb. 27th, 1916, Mrs. James Feehan, in the 73rd year of her age. She leaves to mourn a sorrowing husband, two sons and three daughters, Mrs. McIntyre, Catherine, Patrick, all of South Boston, and James at home. R. I. P.

WAKEFIELD—At her late residence, 83 Bird Street, Dorchester, Mass., on March 21st, Margaret, widow of Joseph Wakefield. The deceased lady was formerly a resident of Charlottetown.

FARQUHARSON—At Bunbury, on Friday, March 31st, Rogers Farquharson, aged 43.

McDONALD—In Cambridge, Mass., March 23rd, Bernard, husband of Mary A. McDonald.

SHERLOCK—In Roxbury, Mass., March 23rd, William A. Sherlock, aged 86 years.

McKENNA—At Dover, New Hampshire, on March 28th, Miss Edith McKenna, daughter of James McKenna, Johnson's River. R. I. P.

BRYENTON—At Baltic, March 25, Mrs. Andrew Bryenton in her 76th year.

GIDDINGS—At High Bank, P. E. I., March 19th of pneumonia. Mrs. Mary Giddings, wife of John Giddings, leaving husband, children and relatives to mourn their loss.

BURKE—In the city Hospital, April 1st, Mrs. J. Burke, aged 60 years. R. I. P.

SWEENEY—In Charlottetown, April 2nd, Jeremiah Sweeney, aged 55 years. R. I. P.

Examination for Entrance to the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario.

The regular examinations for entrance to the Royal Military College will be held on Monday the 29th May, 1916. 2. This examination is open to all British Subjects between the ages of 16 and 21 years inclusive, unmarried and who have resided, or whose parents have resided in Canada for two years (immediately preceding the date of examination). 3. Application by the parents, or guardian, of any intending candidate to be made in writing to the Secretary, Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., not later than Saturday the 29th April, 1916, accompanied by— (a) Birth Certificate in duplicate. (b) Certificate of good moral character signed by the head of the School or College at which the Candidate has received his education for at least the two preceding years, or by a clergyman of the place of worship attended by the Candidate, and, (c) Remittance of \$5.00 (five dollars) in favor of the Receiver General.

4. Any further particulars regarding said examination can be obtained from the Secretary, Militia Council, Ottawa, Ontario. 5. Should the number of Candidates not be sufficient to complete the establishment of the Royal Military College, Matriculants in the Faculty of Arts and Science of Chartered Universities will be admitted without examination, if approved of. Such Matriculants should apply to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, forwarding (a) Certificate of Matriculation and number of marks obtained in each subject; and (b) Birth Certificate in duplicate.

EUGENE FISET, Surgeon General, Deputy Minister, Department of Militia & Defence, Ottawa, February 22, 1916. Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department. (H. Q. 74-08-1)—93327. March 29, 1916—21

L. A. McLean, R. C. McKinnon, Donald McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Home-seekers Excursions via Canadian Government Railways to Manitoba and the Canadian North West.

Excursion tickets will be sold every Wednesday until October 25th to Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and numerous other points in the Canadian North West. These tickets will be good for return within two months from date of issue.

Full particulars can be obtained from any ticket agent of the Prince Edward Island Railway.

Holders of these tickets have the privilege of travelling by the new Transcontinental route via Toronto, North Bay and Cochrane, Ont., to Winnipeg. April 5, 1916—11

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 head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six 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 home land or pre-empt six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to homestead) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th

Maritime Express Daily Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

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

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—21

R. C. McLEOD, K. G. — W. E. BENTLEY.

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.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building Georgetown

Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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 styles. Watches for the MEN and boys; also some very fine and close timekeeping ones among them. Solid Gold and Rollplate Pendants, Necklets, Bracelets, Fobs, Cuff Links, Studs, Brooches, fancy and useful Clocks. The latest and best in Eyeglasses, Silverware, etc. etc.

E. W. TAYLOR 142 Richmond Street.

No Place to Go.

Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press.

The happiest nights I ever know Are those when I've No place to go. When the missus says "When the day is through, 'Tonight we haven't A thing to do." O, the joy of it, And the peace untold, Of sitting 'round In my slippers old With my pipe and book In my easy chair, And the thought that I Needn't go anywhere. Needn't hurry My evening meal Nor force the smiles That I do not feel. But can grab a book From a nearby shelf, And drop 'em all down, And be myself. O, the charm of it, And the comfort rare; Nothing on earth With it can compare; And I'm sorry for him Who doesn't know The joy of having No place to go.

Father.

Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press.

Used to wonder just why father Never had much time to play. Used to wonder why he'd rather Work each minute of the day. Used to wonder why he never Loaded along the road an shirked; Can't recall a time whenever Father played while others worked. Father didn't dress in fashion, Sort of hated clothing new, Style with him was not a passion. He had other things in view. Boys are blind to much that's going On about 'em day by day. And I had no way of knowing What became of father's play. All I knew was when I needed Shoes I got 'em on the spot; Everything for which I pleaded Somehow, father always got. Wondered, season after season, Why he never took a rest, And that I might be the reason Then I never even guessed. Father set a store on knowledge. If he'd lived to have his way He'd have sent me off to college And the bills been glad to pay That I know was his ambition Now and then he used to say He'd have done his earthly mission On my graduation day. Saw his cheeks were getting paler, Didn't understand just why. Saw his body growing frailer, Then at last I saw him die. Rest had come! His tasks were ended, Calm was written on his brow; Father's life was big and splendid. And I understand it now.

The Old Pastor's Story.

(Concluded)

"Of course, you hadn't. But every other chap at Georgetown knew all about it. Why do you suppose I endured such long and exquisite tortures, 'tolling an' beau,' as we used to say on Sunday afternoons, if not for the delightful hour or two, which some score of us, real or alleged 'cousins,' were allowed to pass with the convent girls in the academy parlor? And if you yourself hadn't been the dearest, most trusted old poke that ever spent a Sunday afternoon tramping the Virginia hills, or hunting out cool spots around the walks to sit and read away the afternoon, or boring through the hours with your old 'ello, you too, would have joined me, passed for a cousin, as I did and met the most refined and accomplished little company of girls that ever assembled. And who knows? You might have lost your heart as did so many another and—but, no; don't look alarmed; I'm only joking, Frank; I firmly believe that from your very cradle God destined you to be the dearest, holiest old priest that ever wore out his knees with praying or his hands with slaving for his people, or—"

"Charley Carroll!" I cried with great severity; "don't be an as!

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is scrolls— as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunces in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease, and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrolls sore which kept growing deeper and kept them from going to school for three months. Ointments and medicines did no good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrolls since." J. W. McGinnis, Woodstock, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

"—and indeed, who ever heard of such intolerable nonsense?"

He met my burst of indignation with a roar that shook the table. As his echoes died away his face became more serious and his voice rang with feeling as he slowly said:

"Frank, those hours in the Visitation parlor did much to shape my life. There I met Helen Lee—and loved her. After graduation I stepped out into the world with one ambition—to win a name for myself and then to lay it at her feet. I visited her constantly. You may be sure I had no lack of rivals; there were suitors by the score, but somehow I felt that I should win her in spite of them all. I felt, too, that she read my thoughts, my ambition to prove my worth to her, and I dared to think that I could read approval in her mind and a willingness to wait for me. I may say with all sincerity that my life has been one of hard and earnest effort; but not all the combined labors of my after life could equal the tremendous exertions of those first years. True, I had help which many another lacked; my family, my connections, my father's pre-eminence in the law; but believe me, Frank, I won my honors then and since unaided, single-handed. At last success came—you will remember the Wendell case—"

His voice, deep with feeling, had grown softer; his words came more slowly. I made no answer, for I could not bring myself to break in upon his emotion.

"That night I laid my heart bare before her. I saw the tears spring to her eyes. I would have taken her to my heart, but she weakly raised her hand, and turning half away, slipped noiselessly to a chair. I was beside her in an instant, but her weakness was gone; her voice was clear, though broken with grief, as she said:

"Oh, Charley, my dear friend, I am so sorry, so very sorry. I did not know—I thought you knew—had guessed my secret. Oh, why did I not tell you long ago and save you all this sorrow! How wicked, how selfish I have been!"

"Her voice choked with sobs. It was firmer when she resumed, but not less sorrowful, and oh, so gentle!

"If it were possible for me to accept and return the love of any man, it would be yours, dear friend. I have always thought of you as beyond all other men and have cherished your friendship as one of the dearest treasures of my life. Long ago, while still at the convent, I heard the voice of our Savior calling me to another, a higher life. Throughout the years that have passed it has been ringing in my ears, each hour more clearly, more insistently, more commandingly. I should have obeyed it long since but difficulties, until of late insuperable, have kept rising before me. Now, happily, all has been arranged, and soon, very soon, I shall go away to consecrate my life, what little there is in it, to the service of the poor of Christ."

"She rose and held out her hand and said simply: "And so, dear friend, good-bye and may God bless you ever. I feel, I know, that He has great things in store for you. I shall ever pray to Him to grant you still greater, higher things. Good-bye, and oh, forgive me!"

"I took her hand; I would have pressed it to my lips, but somehow I could not; it seemed too sacred, and she too heavenly. I think, I hope I whispered

brokenly, "God bless you, Helen!" as I turned away. Since that evening I have never seen her never. Soon afterwards she went away to take the veil. Her name in religion was Sister Margaret.

"I?" I cried amazed. "As Mother Margaret."

A younger man would, no doubt, have seen what was coming, but to me the disclosure was simply overwhelming. My heart was torn by conflicting emotion; pity for poor old Charley, admiration for the brave noble girl; but of the two I think that pity was gaining the mastery, until a doubt took hold of me. I had recalled that he never married. It seemed, unsatisfactory, unifying, weak even, that a man of his strong character—God forbid I should misjudge him of all men—but Charley read me through and through.

"Don't Frank, don't," he said, quietly, with just a shade of reproach in his tone, "I could not bear it; not for the briefest instant. I grant you it is natural enough but wrong all wrong. You are not to think I spent my life in useless repining for what the hand of God has placed beyond my reach. At the time, 'tis true, I was crushed; my past seemed all in vain, my future without a hope; I rebelled stubbornly, bitterly. But as time passed I came to think less of my own sorrow and loss and more of the bravery of that heroic girl; from admiration of her action I grew to admire the ideal that inspired it and to wonder if I, too, might not in some small way realize it in my own life. I never thought of the priesthood or the cloister; my place was out upon the fringing line; but I resolved that if I could make my fellowmen better for having lived among them—"

"You have! God knows you have, dear old boy!" I cried, my pent-up feelings bursting forth at last. But praise was lost upon him.

"Whatever little good I have done or may do I feel that under God I owe to the inspiration caught from Helen Lee—or better still, Mother Margaret. And so I've come today, not so much to do honor to the memory of a woman I have loved as in reverence to a saint whom I have worshipped."

There was a silence, which Charley broke with: "But look alive, Father Frank; it's after ten. You'll hardly have time to get ready for your Mass."

"True, true," I cried, fumbling for my watch: "I'm almost late, and I must receive the Archbishop. I had forgotten all about him. I must be off. You'll pardon me, Charley, of course. I'll send Father Kelley to bring you to the church; he will escort you up to—"

"No, Frank, no; it's better not. I'll slip in quietly, unobserved. I'll find a place myself—the further back the better. Only keep a seat for me in your carriage."

We rode in silence to the cemetery, each busy with his own thoughts. As Charley stood with bowed head beside the grave, I felt sure that his eyes were wet with tears, but my own were too dimmed to see them. Our few attempts at lightness on the journey home were quite ineffectual. As we neared the station, Charley said:

"You'd better put me down here, Frank. I ment to spend a day with you, but it doesn't seem the time for a visit. I know you feel that just as I do. I'll come again—later—next year. Good-bye."

My youngest curate, a mere stripling, met me at the door. "So ho! old Foxy Grandpa," was his most irreverent greeting. "You thought you'd keep your old governor to yourself, did you? Well, the best laid schemes of mice and men—you know the rest. The reporters saw him as he entered your carriage and the afternoon papers are just full of it."

"Good Heavens!" I cried in great alarm—for I have a holy horror of the headlines of those scandal-mongering yellow journals—"what reason do they assign for his visit?"

"They say he came to give public and official acknowledgment to Mother Margaret's many benefactions to the community."

"Thank God!" I fervently exclaimed. But my relief was all too evident. The lad eyed me sharply.

"What other reason was there?"

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"What other reason was there?"

Was All Choked Up

Could Hardly Breathe.

BRONCHITIS

Was The Cause; The Cure Was DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. Garnet Burns, North Augusta, Ont., writes: "I caught a dreadful cold, going to town, and about a week after I became all choked up, and could hardly breathe, and could scarcely sleep at night for coughing. I went to the doctor, and he told me that I was getting bronchitis. My husband went to the drugists, and asked them if they had a cough medicine of any kind that they could recommend. The druggist brought out a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I started using it, and it completely cured me of my cold. I recalled that you had said that I should always keep a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup on hand, and I shall only be too glad to recommend it to all others."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a remedy that has been on the market for over twenty-five years, and we can recommend it, without a doubt, as being the best cure for coughs and colds that you can possibly procure.

There are a lot of imitations on the market, so when you go to your druggist or dealer see that you get "Dr. Wood's," put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c.

The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

he questioned, searchingly. "What other reason, indeed?" I answered definitely. "What other reason could there be? But he was not satisfied. "Why did he want to come so quietly, then; so secretly. It would certainly have been more of an honor to Mother Margaret, and more of a public recognition of her worth; if he had come announced and in state.

Drat his persistence! I took an old man's refuge: "Would it, indeed?" I retorted. "You will think differently when you are older. Besides"—and here my Angel Guardian came to my aid—"you seem to forget that it was Mother Margaret's funeral, not a governor's levee."

And I hurried off before he could resume. —REV. H. A. GAUNOR, S. J., in Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M. D.

There would be less temptation to speculate if the losers could talk as interestingly as a winner.

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.

When a man is unable to do a thing himself he becomes the critic of the man who can do it.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

"You say that Jenkins owes everything he has to you?" "Worse! He owes much more than he has to me."

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."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

The reputation that is built on cleverness is temporary; that built on character is permanent.

Heart Would Beat Violently. Nerves Seemed to Be Out of Order.

The heart always works in sympathy with the nerves, and unless the heart is working properly the whole nervous system is liable to become unstrung, and the heart itself become affected.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will build up the unstrung nervous system, and strengthen the weak heart, so that the sufferer will enjoy the very best of health for years to come.

Mrs. John N. Hicks, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "I am sending you my testimony for the benefit I have received from using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. As a nurse on the heart and nerves they have done wonders for me. At times my heart would beat violently, and my nerves seemed to be all out of order, but after using a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I feel like recommending them to others that they might receive benefit as I did."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years, and are universally considered to be unrivalled as a medicine for all disorders of the heart or nerves.

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

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

Ladies' Watches in handsome designs.

Young Men's Watches in the popular sizes.

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

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

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

E. W. TAYLOR

142 Richmond Street.

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

158 Queen Street.

1916

For the New Year

We have quite a lot of

NEW GOODS

The Live Stock Breeders Association

ARE OFFERING FOR SALE

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

And have inquiries for

- 2 Shorthorn Cows.
- 2 Shorthorn Bulls, 3 years old.
- 1 Chester Boar.
- 1 Yorkshire Boar.

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

MUST-SELL-SALE!

AT

L. J. REDDIN'S.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

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

Furs

A lot of sample Neck-Furs, half price. 1 only Rat Coat, \$65 for \$44. Fur Sets in Fox, Wolf, Sable, Coon, Persian Lamb, Opossum, 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.

Grand Showing

OF

SPRING FOOTWEAR

LADIES

Our Stock of Ladies' Shoes cannot be beaten. We have your Shoes here at the price you want to pay.

Button & Lace Styles, \$2.50 to \$3.50

MEN

This season finds us better prepared than ever before to supply you with the latest and best foot-wear, \$2.50 to \$6.00

ALLEY & CO

Agents Queen Quality, Invictus & Amherst for Shoes & Kant Krack Rubbers

The Live Stock Breeders Association

ARE OFFERING FOR SALE

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

And have inquiries for

- 2 Shorthorn Cows.
- 2 Shorthorn Bulls, 3 years old.
- 1 Chester Boar.
- 1 Yorkshire Boar.

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

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

COBLOIS 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 11 o'clock of Twelve o'clock noon, A. M. that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in the Royal County of Georgetown, in King's County, Prince Edward Island, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the Northwest by Royal Lot Number Two Hundred and Ninety-one, conveyed by Charles Owen to Benjamin Delaney, on the Northeast by Royal Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-nine and One Hundred and Eighty-five and One Hundred and Sixty-two, of the Southeast by Royal Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-one and of the Southwest by the Bradwell River containing fourteen acres of land little more or less, and being and comprising Lots Numbers Two Hundred and Ninety and One Hundred and Eighty-six in the Royal County of Georgetown aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the North and 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 Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-one and Eighty-six in the Royal County 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 Brudenell in King's County aforesaid, Lessor 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 Matheson, McDonald and Stewart, Solicitors, Georgetown.

DANIEL J. STEWART, March 29, 1915—41 Mortgage.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months residence 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 50 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader of 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 to homestead) and cultivate five acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase 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 home worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

205 KENT STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.