

The Herald

WEDNESDAY MARCH 22, 1916
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
 TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
 AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
 CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
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 EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, March 13.—Hon. A. E. Kemp made a statement at the opening of the House in reply to allegations uttered by Mr. F. B. Carvell of Carleton, N. B. a few days ago with regard to purchases by the old shell committee from the Sheet Metal Products of Canada, Ltd., of which he said Mr. Kemp was president and manager. "I have never," said Mr. Kemp, "received any favors from this or any other government of Canada." He explained that he had not taken any active part in the management of the company for many years, that he had not given more than half a day to the affairs of the company since the outbreak of the war and had not been in its works in that time. He had gained his first information as to the purchase of \$300,000 worth of goods from the company by the shell committee from the Hansard report of Mr. Carvell's speech. At the same time Mr. Kemp did not wish to be understood as apologizing because the company had accepted the orders. He would have condemned the company had it refused the business because of his connection with it and he thought he would have been worthy of condemnation had he led the company to decline the orders. Mr. Kemp read a letter from Mr. F. S. Corrigan, manager of the company. Mr. Corrigan said that no one except the regular officials of the company had participated in negotiations in connection with the transactions with the shell committee. The company had been asked shortly after the war broke out, to make certain articles which were particularly in its line of business. It had congratulated itself on being able to be of some service and it had rendered some service by giving information to other manufacturers, which Mr. Corrigan believed, had resulted in increased production on their part. The company had afforded the shell committee facilities for the training of inspectors and had been informed that its plant had been of immense value in overcoming difficulties in connection with the manufacture of certain articles.

Mr. Corrigan said that the total amount of business received from the shell committee was small in comparison, first with the quantity of the articles referred to required by the shell committee, and secondly, in comparison with the volume of the company's regular business, being approximately only three per cent. in the years for which delivery was expected. Mr. Corrigan pointed out that the shell cups of which Mr. Carvell had spoken were made of 22 gauge steel tinned that the slips of brass or steel required no less than thirty operations before completion, that the production of shells had been retarded for lack of that particular part. The execution of the shell committee's orders had necessitated special attention of the company's mechanical experts and factory executives, and to a large extent impeded operations in connection with its regular business. Under other than war conditions, Mr. Corrigan said, the company would have viewed those orders from a different standpoint, because breaking into the manufacture of new intricate articles tended to a condition of affairs which gave unfavorable results.

Ottawa, March 15.—A war credit of seventy-five million

dollars for the purpose of financing additional munition orders placed by the imperial government in Canada during the next two months has been offered by the chartered banks. With the credit of fifty million established last fall from proceeds of the domestic war loan the total is thus brought up to \$125,000,000. New munition orders amounting to twenty million dollars have reached the Imperial Munitions Board during the past two weeks in anticipation of the creation of the new credit. The arrangement simply means that the banks will advance the money required from time to time for the purchase of munitions and will be repaid in due course out of the imperial treasury. Negotiations to this end have been proceeding for some time past between the Canadian Bankers' Association, Mr. J. W. Flavell, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, and the Minister of Finance. Several conferences were held during the past three weeks. The proposals now made by the Canadian bankers date back to a conference called by the Minister of Finance in December last when the Dominion government pledged to the credit of the imperial treasury fifty million dollars of the Canadian war loan. At that time the banks were engaged in financing the crop movement but it was understood that in the spring the matter would be taken up again with a view to establishing a credit such as has now been arranged for. The Minister of Finance has written the president of the Bankers' Association expressing the appreciation of the government and of the minister of the patriotic spirit actuating the members of the association in making the offer, which will mean so much to the successful prosecution of the war by reason of the added supply of munitions, to the industries of Canada and to the cause of imperial unity and solidarity. In his letter the minister observed that it was a matter of great pride that the banks of Canada find themselves able to contribute so large a sum to assist in imperial financing in the Dominion. The two transactions, namely, the establishment of the credit of fifty million dollars by the Dominion government and the present credit of seventy-five million dollars, making a total of one hundred and twenty-five million dollars, mark an epoch in the financial history of the empire.

Ottawa, March 14.—The only thing they have succeeded in proving is that they are profligate and abandoned slanders, was the conclusion arrived at by Hon. Arthur Meighen, after two hours discussion of the reckless and unsubstantiated charges of Messrs. Carvell and Pugsley against the shell committee of Canada. As Hon. William Pugsley charges against the shell committee today were based on the irresponsible statements of Mr. Carvell it was to the latter gentleman that Mr. Meighen paid particular attention. Every charge and assertion made by Mr. Carvell was dealt with by Mr. Meighen and by documentary evidence he completely refuted the allegation of the member for Carleton. Hon. William Pugsley's dramatic introduction to his speech in which he purported on his responsibility as a member of parliament to make charges requiring an investigation was one of the most ridiculous performances ever seen in parliament. The member for St. John made no charges, assumed no responsibility nor produced a particle of evidence on which to demand Canadian interference in an imperial affair, not even if the matter under discussion had been one of purely Canadian concern. As Mr. Meighen said, the pseudo-charges were the common stock of every opposition and had been made in every parliament practically every day since Confederation.

The lion which Mr. Pugsley had let loose in parliament when stripped of its false mane and tail was found to be the ordinary common, wooden dog which he trotted out on every occasion. The member for St. John had taken no risk in that he had not accused the government nor any of its members of wrong doing and therefore had assumed no responsibility. Mr. Meighen analysed Mr. Pugsley's supposed charges. Mr. Pugsley had declared that the shell committee was appointed by the Canadian government—which was true. But he had not declared what was equally true that it was under the jurisdiction of and responsible to the British government. The charge that prices were fixed without competition was a charge against the British government which had fixed the prices at which the shell committee had placed the contracts. If the prices were excessive the British government which was paying the prices was responsible for them. Another charge was that members of the shell committee had given contracts to companies in which they were personally interested. The Solicitor General proved by affidavits that every allegation made on this score was false. Another complaint of Mr. Pugsley was that delay had been permitted in filling contracts. Hon. David Lloyd George, British Minister of Munitions, had admitted in the British parliament that there had been delay in filling contracts for shells in every country, even Great Britain. Mr. Pugsley's final accusation was that the shell committee had placed a large order for fuses in the United States and this was done through an unwise and imprudent contract. This and every other similar contract, said Mr. Meighen, was submitted to and endorsed by the British government before they were completed. In every one of Mr. Pugsley's charges, concluded Mr. Meighen, if he had not wrong doing, which he had not charged, he was accusing the British government of playing false to themselves and their people.

Ottawa, March 16.—Hon. J. D. Hazen gave the House a statement dealing with the complaint of Quebec merchants brought forward by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the subsidized steamers plying between Canada and the West Indies were not accepting shipments of molasses for this country. The statement which was furnished by the deputy minister of trade and commerce said that there had been congestion of freight both to and from Canada, and that Sir George Foster had been making efforts to relieve it. The Royal Mail Steam Packet line explained that seventy per cent. of its tonnage had been commandeered by the Admiralty. The minister of trade and commerce had cabled the Admiralty with a view of having some of the vessels released, but so far without success. Hon. R. Lemieux called attention to a newspaper report that in the 300 new kit bags supplied to the 20th Overseas Battalion they had found many toilet articles marked "made in Germany." In reply Hon. A. E. Kemp said that he was not aware that goods of German manufacture were supplied to the soldiers and that he would make inquiries into the case. "It would be far from the policy of the government," he continued, "to buy anything made in Germany at this time."

Hon. T. W. Crothers arose on a question of privilege to discuss an editorial article which appeared in the Toronto Globe yesterday, and which quoted him as having said, he was not sure Great Britain and her allies would win the war. "That a German victory would mean a German Canada," that he did not approve of everything done by

the British House of Commons for the relief of disabled soldiers, and "that no one knows when the war will cease or how it will end." "It is a gross misrepresentation of what I said," asserted Mr. Crothers, "although perhaps it is as near the truth as the Globe generally gets when dealing with the remarks of political opponents."

The House then went into committee on the finance minister's motion calling upon parliament to authorize the government to borrow, in addition to sums authorized and still unborrowed, a sum or sums not exceeding \$75,000,000 as required to pay maturing obligations of Canada, to carry on public works and meet expenses for general purposes. Sir Thomas White said the government would find it necessary to borrow in the neighborhood of \$225,000,000 although the amount would depend on the number of men enlisted for active service and at the time at which they enlisted. The \$75,000,000 referred to in the resolution would form part of the borrowings which the government would have to make. Sir Thomas told Mr. W. F. MacLean that negotiations with regard to a loan by Canada had been proceeding between the government and a firm of New York financiers. He informed the leader of the opposition that a credit of thirty million pounds had been arranged with the Imperial government to meet obligations in Great Britain and France. At the same time he felt that, in view of the financial undertakings of the Mother Country, Canada should only draw upon that credit when absolutely necessary and as far as possible finance herself. The government would find it necessary later in the year to borrow further, and possibly in Canada. The credit arranged by the banks for the Imperial government was, he considered, a reason why the Canadian government should not at once undertake the flotation of another domestic loan.

Progress of the War.

Paris March 11.—Extremely heavy infantry fighting has taken place northwest of Verdun, and on the outskirts of the Bois Des Buttes, to the north of the Aisne, with the Germans in both regions the aggressors. Elsewhere along the line artillery duels of great proportions are under way. In the sector between Bethancourt and Cumières, northwest of Verdun, the intense artillery bombardment of the Germans was followed by an infantry attack, but over the entire front of three miles it was repulsed by the French with serious losses, except between Bethancourt and Le Mort Homme, where the Germans gained a footing at two points in the French trenches. The Germans three times threw their troops against the French positions northwest of the Bois Des Buttes, but none of the attacks proved successful. In the forest of Argonne the French guns effectively shelled German positions. North and east of Verdun the artillery duels continue. To the north of St. Mihiel, in Lorraine, and in the Vosges mountains the guns of both sides have been active. A large number of flights in the air have taken place around Verdun. In these four German air-craft have been brought down. French aviators have again bombarded the station of Briouilles, behind the German lines north of Verdun.

London March 12.—Throwing large masses of infantry against the French in the Corbeaux wood, to the northwest of Verdun, the Germans after several attacks, in which they are declared by Paris to have suffered large casualties, have re-faken part of the wood from which the French had previously ejected them. The entire region about Verdun continues the scene of intense operations. West of Donauumont and the sector embracing the village of Vaux have been points against which the Germans have launched vicious

infantry attacks, but at both places their efforts to advance broke down under the heavy fire of the French. Berlin, however, counters this assertion by announcing the taking of a ridge west of Donauumont by the Germans, and says also that the Germans have succeeded in pushing forward their line through the wooded sector southeast of Damloup, which lies a short distance east of Fort Vaux. It is admitted in the German official communication that the French have succeeded in gaining a firm footing in Fort Vaux. Paris had previously categorically denied that the Germans had captured either the fort or the village of Vaux. East and southeast of Verdun, over a front of about seven and a half miles, the Germans have been directing a heavy bombardment on the towns of Eix, Moulinville, Villers-Sous-Bouchamp and Bonzee, with the French guns answering them energetically. In the Artois region the French have occupied the crater of a mine exploded by the Germans, and in Lorraine have damaged by gunfire German organizations on the front of Halleville-Bremont. The Germans on the Upper Stripa region of the Russian front are declared by Petrograd to have suffered heavy losses in a counter-attack made on a position captured by the Russians.

London, March 13.—The British official statement issued to-night says: "The enemy exploded mines near Carny and on the Labasse-Bethune road without damage. Today we carried out successful bombardments near Manetz, on the Lille-Armentieres railroad and Hoog. About Los and southward from Bully and Creney there was considerable artillery activity. Yesterday there was most aerial activity on both sides. Thirty-two hostile machines were driven down near Lille and a second shot down in our lines. Today another German machine was forced to descend in our lines."

Geneva, March 13, via Paris.—Germany has requested Bulgaria to send two divisions to the French front, according to information received here from Bucharest. The Bulgarian government declined, the advice state owing to the uncertain attitude of Roumania. The correspondent of the Berne Bund, at Austrian headquarters in Albania telegraphs that the Austrians have advanced far southward since the capture of Durazzo, the Italians and Albanians retiring on Avion, blowing up railway bridges behind them. Slight skirmishes only have taken place, the correspondent states, but a pitched battle is expected soon near Aviona.

Switching their activity from the east to the northwest of Verdun, the Germans again are hammering at the salient of Le Mort Homme and the region of the Bois Bourrus, in an endeavor to bring their line farther south on the western flank of the fortress. To the east of the Meuse and in the Woerwe district there has been a noticeable let-up in the bombardments on both sides. The infantry everywhere on the Verdun front has been inactive. In line with the bombardment of Le Mort Homme and the Bois Bourrus the Germans are assembling men in the region between Porges and the Bois Des Corbeaux, probably with the intention of throwing them into the fray, should the intense bombardment meet with success. The French artillery, however, have this assembling point under the fire of their guns. No advantage is claimed by either side in the latest fighting around the Fortress.

Back of the German line, to the north of Verdun, a French air squadron dropped 130 bombs on the station of Briouilles, and at numerous points around Verdun French and German aviators have met in combats in the air, with the advantage inconspicuously in favor of the French, according to Paris. At least three German aeroplanes are declared to have been brought down, while others were seen by the French observers to have been in distress. In the region of Seppois, Upper Alsace, the Germans essayed an attack on trenches the French had captured, but were repulsed

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(Continued from page 1) with considerable casualties. French guns have done damage to German positions north of Aisne, in Champagne, and in the eastern portion of the forest of the Argonne. Northwest Russia, around the Ikskull district, and in the Jacobstadt sector, there have been violent artillery duels. Galicia, southeast of Kolk along the Middle Stripa river, Russians have been successful in small engagements with the Teutons. In the coastal region of the Caucasus front the Russians are still driving the Teutons before them.

Lieut. General Jan Christ Smuts, the former defense minister of the Union of South Africa and now commander of the East expedition against German East Africa, has had a stiff engagement with the Germans in the mountainous region west of Taveeta, along the frontier. Germans were driven back, though the fighting was of most obstinate character. British are endeavoring to cut the retreat of the Germans, who are withdrawing to the sea. Unofficial advices are to the effect that Admiral Von Tirpitz, German minister of marine, is and that the ministry is in charge of another official.

New York, March 15.—A news agency despatch from Paris today says: That the desire for peace is rapidly increasing throughout Germany was the information brought to Paris today by Dr. Sidonia Paes, former Foreign minister to Germany, who was recalled when Germany declared war on Portugal. "The spirits of the people are drooping rapidly," said Dr. Paes. "Economic conditions are very bad. The recent issue of potato cards shows the desperate food situation. Prussia is the hardest hit of all the German states. The situation there is positively painful."

The German Crown Prince's army has apparently paused to take breath, or bring up reinforcements for a continuation of the advance against the Verdun fortress and its outlying defenses. Meanwhile the big guns are exchanging shells at various points along the entire line from Belgium to the Vosges mountains. The latest assault by the German infantry between Bethancourt and Cumières resulted in the winning of important positions, but by counter-attacks the French succeeded in retaking a portion of the ground, and, according to the official statement of the French war office, held Bethancourt, the height of Le Mort Homme, the village of Cumières wood, all positions of great strategic importance. To the east of Verdun there has been considerable activity around Vaux and Demloup, the fighting at close range is still in progress around the eastern slopes of Fort Vaux which for days past has been the object of the hardest fighting. The French have taken a German trench south of St. Souplet which indicates that in the Champagne region the contending forces are still endeavoring to take advantage of every opportunity to strengthen their lines. Advices from Petrograd describe remarkable progress in Persia of the Russian troops, who are moving swiftly over difficult roads and in the face of considerable opposition towards the Mesopotamian frontier, where shortly they expect to be in touch with the British forces at Kut-El-Amara and the relieving column under General Lake and Aylmer. The Russians are now said to be within fifty miles of the last difficult pass, which will place them in the rear of the Turkish Bagdad army, and their object is to cut the railway to the north thereby preventing the Turkish army from receiving supplies, and co-operate with the British against Bagdad. In their advance against the Turks along the Black Sea littoral towards Trebizond the Russians have captured additional Turkish officers and men and two machine guns. A British column has attacked an advanced position of the Turks in Mesopotamia, bayoneted a considerable number of the Turks and captured others. In the Austro-Italian zone the Italians are vigorously shelling Austrian positions, and here and there throwing their infantry into the fray. No marked change in the lines has occurred, however.

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The day was suitably celebrated at Emerald, Iona, Hope River, Souris, Timish and many other places throughout the Province.

THE FORTY HOURS DEVOTION opened in St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday (Tuesday) morning at 9 o'clock with the Solemn High Mass of Expiation. Rev. J. A. Gandet was celebrant of the Mass, Rev. Maurice McDonald deacon and Rev. Frank McQuaid sub-deacon.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

Paris, March 16.—Another very strong German attack was delivered this afternoon against the French positions at Le Mort Homme, in the Verdun region, but the assaulting forces were driven back in the direction of the Corbeaux woods, where, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight, the concentrated fire of the French guns inflicted heavy losses on them. No infantry attack took place today on the right bank of the Meuse. The text of the communication follows: "To the north of the Aisne there has been artillery activity on both sides in the region of Bois Des Buttes, south of Ville Aux Bois. In the Argonne we carried out a concentrated fire on the German organizations to the northwest of the road from Varennes, and on batteries in action on the outskirts of Montfaucou. To the west of the Meuse, after a very violent bombardment of our Bothemont-Cuniers front, the Germans launched, during the course of the afternoon, a powerful attack against our positions at Le Mort Homme. The assaulting masses, which came on like waves, were not able to gain a footing at any point, and were forced back in the direction of the Bois Des Corbeaux, where our concentrated fire, let loose immediately, inflicted heavy losses on them. On the right bank of the Meuse the activity of the artillery redoubled to the east and west of Douaumont, as well as around the village of vanx. No infantry attack was carried out however. Our batteries took under their fire, on several occasions, troops engaged in evolutions in that region."

St. Patrick's Day.

St. Patrick's Day, Friday last, was duly celebrated in this city, by the Benevolent Irish Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The storm of the previous day had militated against good parading conditions; nevertheless there was a good turnout of the members of both societies. To the music of the Fourth Regiment Band the societies marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 10 o'clock, where solemn High Mass was celebrated and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached. Rev. Maurice McDonald was celebrant of the Mass, with Rev. Dr. Hughes, deacon, Rev. F. McQuaid sub-deacon and Rev. P. Duffy Master of ceremonies. His Lordship, the Bishop occupied his seat in the Sanctuary. The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Father Herroll, of St. Dunstan's College. His text was Hebrews XIII, vs. 7-9. "Remember your prelates who have spoken the Word of God to you; whose faith follow, and be not led astray with visions and strange doctrines." It was an excellent and appropriate discourse. After mass the Societies reformed and paraded the principal streets of the city before returning to their respective halls. Officers of the Societies and several members of the clergy drove in sleighs. The days celebration was concluded by a splendid concert in the People's Theatre. A feature of the evenings entertainment was an excellent address by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.

The special committee appointed by the city council of Berlin Ont on the 4th inst. to draft conditions for the contest to secure a new name for the city, decided next morning that no name will receive consideration that is on the post office register of Canada, that every name suggest accompanied by a letter suggesting a reason why the name should be adopted and that the contest be open to all residents of Canada and the United States. The prizes will be awarded, first \$200, second \$75, third, \$25. All suggestions are to be sent to A. H. Miller, city clerk of that city, no later than March 31, 1916.

Local and Other Items.

Latest war news is favorable. A London Times despatch says the German losses at Verdun now must be more than a quarter million.

A cable to the press says that Sir Sam Hughes arrived at Falmouth, England, on the 19th and received the freedom of the city.

Lloyds report says the Dutch steamship Patembang sunk Saturday in the Thames estuary, was torpedoed. There were three explosions.

Mr Joseph F. Doyle, Mount Stewart, has been appointed School Inspector for West Queens in succession to the late Inspector Devereaux.

A number of bombs were recently discovered under the Bulgarian Royal palace at Sofia, according to wireless advices from Rome to London. Several arrests are reported to have been made.

It is definitely announced in London that Von Tirpitz withdraws from the German naval ministry. Admiral Von Copelle succeeds him. There will be no change in the submarine policy.

Newfoundland fish trading concerns are sending to Canada and the United States in the hope to buy from forty to fifty sailing vessels needed in the coastal and trans-Atlantic fish trade.

According to London advices Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, has been decorated by King Albert of Belgium. The official Gazette announces the conferring of the Grand Gordon of the Order of Leopold upon the Canadian statesman.

The Pacific-American Lumber Co's tender Alpha, which left Bellingham, Wash., swamped off Rachel Island near Prince Rupert, B. C. a few days ago. All on board, with the exception of a deck hand named Christiansen are believed to have perished.

Mrs Wallace Rogers, of Detroit, arrived at El Paso on the 19th with her baby after hiding two days from Mexican bandits in an abandoned Mexican mine. She said the bandits had no respect for the American flag. "I am bitterly ashamed to admit it," she said, "but whenever trouble started we began to hunt for a Union Jack. It was the only flag I ever saw that the Mexicans paid any deference to."

An agreement has been reached between Roumania and Russia, which is believed to indicate the definite decision of Roumania to adhere to the cause of the Entente Allies, according to the Bucharest despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company London. The agreement permits Roumania to purchase war materials in Russia and to transport through Russia war materials purchased elsewhere. It is reported that Russia has agreed further to give to Roumania part of Bessarabia.

News has been received at Ottawa that the Hon. Dr. Beland, Liberal M. P., who has been a German prisoner ever since Brussels was captured may possibly soon be released. His name is stated to be on the list of prisoners who will be exchanged. Dr. Beland is curiously in prison because he is English, but he happens to be a French Canadian. He was acting as a medical officer during the early part of the war and not as a belligerent, although he has been treated as the latter.

The market prices. Butter 0.34 to 0.35 Eggs per doz. 0.24 to 0.25 Fowls each 0.50 to 0.80 Chickens per pair 0.85 to 1.00 Flour (per cwt.) 0.00 to 0.00 Beef (small) 0.10 to 0.14 Beef (quarter) 0.08 to 0.09 Mutton per lb. 0.08 to 0.09 Pork 0.11 to 0.12 Potatoes (bush) 0.50 to 0.52 Hay, per 100 lbs. 0.75 to 0.80 Black Oats 0.50 to 0.52 Hides (per lb.) 0.00 to 0.15 Calf Skins 0.14 to 0.20 Sheep Pelts 0.75 to 0.80 Oatmeal (per cwt.) 0.00 to 0.15 Turnips 0.12 to 0.15 Turkeys (per lb.) 0.20 to 0.00 Pressed Hay 14.00 to 17.00 Straw 0.30 to 0.35 Ducks per pair 1.55 to 1.60 Lamb Pelts 0.75 to 0.80

Estimates For P. E. Island.

The estimates of the Federal Government now under consideration in the House of Commons show considerable reduction, compatible with economy and efficiency, as compared with those of 1914-15 and even 1915-16. Among the estimates for Prince Edward Island are the following new votes:—

PUBLIC WORKS Belfast, repairs to wharf approach \$2,500 Chapel Pier, repairs to approach 1,400 Cavehead, repairs to Shaw's Dam 2,000 Grand River, North, repairs to pier 3,500 Harbours and rivers generally, repairs, and improvements 14,000 New London, repairs to beach protection 1,200 RAILWAYS AND CANALS. To bring line up to Intercolonial Railway branch line standard 129,000 MAIL AND STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES. Steamer service between Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland 18,500 Steamer service from the opening to the closing of navigation 1916 between P. E. I. and the mainland, Construction of terminals, etc. 500,000 COMPENSATION. Compensation allowance to Lewis King, who lost the sight of one eye through an accident on board the Stanley 100

INDIANS. Salaries 600 Relief and seed grain 1,125 Medical attendance and medicine 850 Miscellaneous 650 TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES. Between P. E. I. and mainland 7,000 Among the new votes in the estimates for 1916-17 are:—

PUBLIC WORKS For half cost of reconstruction of telegraph lines jointly owned by the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. and the Dominion Government 17,000 Brudenell, reconstruction of wharf 2,000 North Lake, boat harbour 24,000 Pownal, repairs to wharf 2,000 Summerside, repairs to breakwater 13,000 RAILWAYS AND CANALS. P. E. I. Railway, bridge to be strengthened 3,600 Original construction 800 Surveys and inspections 1,000 To increase accommodation along the line 7,700 Gar ferry, construction of terminals and necessary connections 100,000 (Additional vote) 500,000 The estimated working expenses of the P. E. I. Railway for 1916-17 are \$635,000, as compared with \$650,000, for 1915-16, a reduction of \$25,000. The estimated cost of the outside service of Charlottetown Post Office for 1916-17 is \$29,805.50, compared with \$29,737.25 in 1915-16, an increase of \$78.25. The cost of Inspector's Office is \$4,800, against \$4,400 last year, an increase of \$400.

LENTEN SERMON.—The second sermon of the special Lenten series, in the Cathedral, was delivered on Sunday evening last by Rev. Dr. McLellan. His text was from the Gospel of St. John Chapter VI. 54th and following verses: "Except you eat the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, you shall not have life in you etc." The sermon, as the previous one, was on the Blessed Eucharist, and was a very eloquent and able discourse. In opening, the Rev. preacher quoted the words of St. Paul as he marvelled at the depths of the riches of the wisdom, the knowledge and the goodness of Almighty God. If we, too, contemplate the marvellous works of God we must arrive at the same conclusion, said the Rev. preacher. When we consider that Almighty God, perfect and omnipotent, needing nothing, existed from all eternity, yet created intellectual beings, angels, pure spirits. He created also other intellectual beings, men, a little less than the angels: but still intellectual beings. The Rev. preacher pointed out that Almighty God implanted in the heart of man the disposition to be moved towards his Creator by love. Through sanctifying grace bestowed upon him, Adam was rendered most pleasing to God, and was given knowledge to understand what course he should pursue in order to be saved. But in an unguarded moment Adam was lured by the wiles of the devil, disobeyed the one command of God and fell. Notwithstanding this ingratitude God did not abandon our first parents. He cursed the serpent and said, He would put enmities between him and the woman; that her heel should crush his head, and his head should wait for her heel. The Rev. preacher here explained the promise of a Redeemer, made by Almighty God. How was redemption to be accomplished, Almighty God could effect the redemption in innumerable ways; but He chose his own special plan, the Incarnation, wherein there was one nature and two persons. In the fullness of time the promise made to our first parents was realized. The Rev. preacher here narrated the coming of our Lord into the world in poverty and humility, and his life of obscurity with Mary and Joseph. He came unto His own and His own received Him not. But having loved His own He loved them to the end. This love He manifested and perpetuated by the institution of the Blessed Eucharist at the Last Supper. At the very moment of our dear Lord's institution of this Bread of eternal life. He knew one of the twelve, who sat with Him, was a traitor. After describing in glowing language the devotion of the early Christians to the Holy Eucharist, the Rev. preacher pointed out what had come about in our own day, when Pope Pius X, of blessed memory, took for his motto the restoration of all things in Christ. This restoration was to be effected by frequent and daily Communion. The effect has been most marvellous, thousands and hundreds of thousands of young and old; of all walks and conditions of life, now flock daily to Holy Communion. The Rev. preacher concluded his eloquent discourse by beseeching Almighty God, in the words of the Disciples at Emmaus, to stay with us through all the trials and tribulations of life, and in the final struggle; that by giving our love and service here we may see and enjoy Him for all eternity in Heaven.

General Gallieni, French Minister of War, has resigned because of ill health. General Roque will succeed him.

DIED.

McLELLAN.—At Halifax on the 14th inst., Celestine McLellan, a native of Grand River Lot 14, and brother of Mr. Sixtus McLellan, Merchant tailor, of this city. He had been ill for several months. For some years, deceased lived here and was associated with his brother in the tailoring business. Lately he conducted a successful ladies tailoring business at Halifax. Besides a widow and family, and his brother Sixtus, he leaves sisters and brothers in his native parish. All these have the sympathy of the community. R. I. P.

SCHAEFFER.—At Carleton Point, on March 17th, Frank Schaeffer.

McEWEN.—Estelle Louise McEwen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McEwen, Morell, age, 11 months 3 days.

CULLETON.—At West Devon, on Feb. 24th, Mr. Samuel Culleton, age, 84 years.

SABINE.—At Pacific Grove, California, after a few days illness William G. Sabine aged 85 years, formerly of Charlottetown.

McEWEN.—At New London, on March 19th, Frank McEwen.

DOGHERTY.—At Charlottetown, Monday, March 20th, Lt. Col. Francis Longworth Dogherty in the 85th year of his age.

ANDREWS.—At Hope River, on Monday, March 20th, Benjamin Andrews, aged 79.

DUFFY.—Suddenly at Emerald on Sunday morning March 19th inst. Peter Duffy aged 82 years. R. I. P.

WEBSTER.—At Frogmore, New South Wales, on Jan. 8, 1916, Joseph Webster, in his 85th year. Deceased was a brother of Mr. David Webster, Hillsboro St., City.

Tenders For MURRAY HARBOR FERRY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1916

From any person or persons willing to contract for carrying passengers, baggage, vehicles, horses, sheep, calves, swine, grain, flour, meal and vegetables over and across the above ferry for a period of one or three years according to the terms, conditions, to be seen at this office.

Tenders must express the rates of carriage on the above severally, baggage, flour and meal at per 100 lbs., and grain and vegetables at per bushel.

The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the service must accompany each tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Murray Harbor Ferry."

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 20, 1916. mar. 22, 1916—21

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDER, 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 Pownal, P. E. Island.

from the first of July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office for Pownal Lake Verde and at the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, March 8th 1916.—31.

A. J. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon

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

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

D. C. McLeod K. C. — W. Z. BENTLEY. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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, Opossum, etc.

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

Overalls.

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

Dress Goods.

All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

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

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. Aggen's 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.

Mars or Christ?

BY ELISHA SAFFORD.

He hath levied toll of your forage and mill; Day in, day out their red fires blaze; Your wheels must turn at his sovereign will While you toil like serfs in the choking haze. He hath levied toll of your iron and brass, The gold and the grain that ye sorely need; You must drive your herds from their native grass To glut the maw of the despot's greed. Ye have paid him toll, and more and more Ye must pay, and the payings never cease, Yet ye do all this for the God of War! Would ye do as much for the Christ of Peace? He hath dragged your ships through the churning tides, Away to the east, away to the west; Black guns that gape from their brazen sides Proclaim to the shuddering world their quest. Their tall stacks belch their scorching breath, Like angry storm wracks 'gainst the blue; Their crashing broadsides flame with death. And stain the waves to a crimson hue, But he asked for these and ye paid him toll, In ships and guns you have calmed your fears, Though the very keels he laid he stole From the orphan's prayers and the widows tears. He called, and ye sent him a million men, He called again and you gave him more; Ye cheered while he tore them from field and glen, From wan-faced wives at their cottage door, He halted them through mart and busy shop To be maimed and spitted and scourged and flayed; To be hurled in torrents that never stop To graves that his fierce blood-lust hath made. Ye have given the bravest and best ye bore To be winnowed and slaughtered without surcease. Ye have done all this for the monster War! Would you do as much for the Christ of Peace?

A Mother's Sacrifice.

It was a beautiful night in June, and the air was heavily laden with the fragrance of orange blossoms. Father Giordano had just returned from a long and tedious missionary trip in a little settlement of our Great South-west, and was enjoying a well-earned rest. In the little church all was dark, and nothing could be heard without, except the cry of a mocking bird now and then. It was just two o'clock when the barking of the dog awakened Brother Stephano. Knowing that it was some nightly visitor, he hastily dressed himself, and opening the door, bade the stranger enter. Having closed the door after him, Brother Stephano said: "Well, my friend, what can I do for you?" "I have a telegram here for Father Giordano," responded the traveler, at the same time handing him a sealed envelope; "Sick call, I think." "Well, this is too bad," said Brother Stephano, "for he has just returned from a mission, and I know he needs all the rest he can get. However, I'll awaken him directly. Good-night." "Good-night, Brother," and away went the messenger. Father Giordano was a heavy sleeper, and it took the good Brother a long time before he succeeded in waking him. Finally he heard the voice of the good saintly priest. "Come in, Brother. What's the matter—thieves?" "Yes, trying to steal your rest. Here's a telegram, and I'm greatly afraid it's a sick call." "Why afraid, Brother?" "Well, you've just returned from a mission, and, no doubt, are exceedingly tired. You are simply killing yourself." "Oh, I'm tough yet," said

Itching Skin

Distressed by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear. I was taken with an itching on my nose which proved very disagreeable. I included it was salt rheum and bought a tin of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days (after I began taking it I felt better and in a week long before I was cured. I have never had any skin disease since. Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

cleans the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

Father Giordano, smiling, "and it will take a good many sick calls to kill me. But, let's see what the telegram says. 'Haste, man dying five miles west of Punta Clara.' 'Five miles west of Punta Clara,' repeated the Brother. My, that's an awful distance—and such roads!" "Yes," said Father Giordano, "it's eight miles from here to Punta Clara, and another five to the sick man's dwelling. But certainly an immortal soul is worth it. Go saddle 'Star,' and if he's not awake, say 'sick call,' and that'll do it."

Brother Stephano did as told. It was a quarter past two when Father Giordano left the church. As the road which he had to follow for two miles through the woodlands was muddy, and covered with roots of trees and brushwood, he had to walk his horse. On the way he fell to thinking of the object of his mission; he knew of no one in that section with perhaps the exception of a man named Gordon, a worldly fellow, and who some said was a renegade Catholic. He earnestly wished it was he, and that now he would have the chance to save another soul.

Having left the woods and come to an open prairie path, Father Giordano whispered those well known words, "Sick call," to his faithful steed, and immediately they were off in full gallop. Punta Clara was reached at half past three. Anxious to know who and where the sick man was, he went to a little railway station, and asked a stout gentleman if he knew of any Catholic five miles west of Punta Clara. He said he did not, unless it was Gordon, but that now he believed he was dead.

"Dead," echoed Father Giordano. "Well, I saw him yesterday, and he was very low then. He was raving, and, at times, when his better nature asserted itself, he repeated: 'I know I won't die without a priest.' Yes, poor fellow, he led a vicious life. Consumption is a terrible thing, and that was the matter with him."

"Well, how can we get to his house?" asked Father Giordano, with anxiety.

"I will accompany you there personally, for I'm going that way. However, I tell you it's useless, for I'm sure he's dead now." "God is good and merciful," replied the missionary, "and who knows but what he had done something in his life, or some good soul has prayed to obtain for him the grace of a happy death. Something tells me he is alive, and that in spite of his wicked life he will be reconciled to God before dying."

Thus conversing, they traveled some time, going faster as the road improved.

"It's a pity your horse is so tired, and that you have no spurs," replied Father Giordano's companion, "for the roads are good now, and if Gordon is still alive there's no time to lose."

"Spurs?" ejaculated Father Giordano, "why Star needs no spurs. Just watch him." So saying, he placed his hand near that of Star's and said: "Sick call, sick call." At this the animal bounded forth like an arrow, and in a few minutes was a half a mile in advance of his companion who was urging his horse to its utmost speed; then Father Giordano slackened his pace to allow the stout gentleman to overtake him.

Flying Machines

A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, nor was Scott's Emulsion in summer. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All Druggists

HONESTLY BELIEVED

HE WAS GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup CURED HIM.

Mr. Frank E. Anthony, 60 Ellen Street, Winnipeg, Man., writes: "Having taken several bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, during the past few weeks, to relieve a chronic cough and general throat trouble, allow me to express my unbounded satisfaction and thanks as to its sterling qualities. A short time ago I became suddenly subject to violent coughing fits at night, and directly after rising in the morning, for about an hour, and found I was gradually losing weight. All my friends cheerfully informed me that I looked as though I were going in consumption, and I honestly believed such was the case. However, after having taken several bottles of 'Dr. Wood's' I am pleased to relate that the cough has entirely disappeared, along with all the nasty symptoms, and I have since regained the lost weight. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as a sure cure for all those troubled in a like manner."

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c.

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

brother Charles. The sick man moved his lips, but the feeble motion produced no sound. After a few moments he made a vigorous effort, and placing his thin emaciated hands in those of his brother's, said: "Is mother still alive? Tell me, or is she dead?" Father Giordano pressed the cold hands affectionately and said: "Courage, Joseph, courage! Mother is now awaiting you in heaven. She died a year ago today on the feast of the Sacred Heart. Her last words were: 'O my God, I offer to you all my sufferings and anguish of mind for the conversion and happy death of my prodigal son.' Then, kissing her badge of the Sacred Heart, she exclaimed: 'O Sacred Heart of Jesus, I offer to you the sacrifice of my life for the happy death of my poor son Joseph.'"

Then the two brothers embraced, and Joseph prayed in a low, broken voice: "O Sacred Heart of Jesus, I thank you that you have heard the prayer of my dear mother." A long, loving look at his brother, a feeble motion of the lips, an affectionate kiss of the crucifix, and the son had gone to meet his mother. — Christian Home School.

After a few moments of silence, broken only by the sobs of the priest and the penitent, the dying man turned to Father Giordano and said: "Father, will you please mail this letter for me? It is for my poor mother."

As Father Giordano looked at the address he felt a queer sensation pass through him. He paused for a moment, and then asked: "But, my friend, how can this letter be for your mother? It is addressed Lenora Camilla Giordano, and your name is Giordano." "Gordon is merely an assumed name," replied the young man, "my real name is Giordano. I have changed my name because I did not wish to disgrace my family, and especially my brother, who is a Jesuit missionary somewhere in the United States. I am an Italian, Father. I was born in a little town south of Italy. My father died when I was seven years old. My mother, a pious woman, brought up her two sons, of which I am the younger, in the fear and love of God. At the age of seventeen, my brother entered a Jesuit novitiate. After his departure I began to associate with evil companions. At eighteen under this evil influence, I left home and mother for Cuba in search of freedom. There I became an extravagant boy, and was soon reduced to the lowest extremity. I left Cuba three months ago, after having led the life of a vagabond for twelve years. Would to God I had followed the advice of my saintly mother! What a load of wretchedness would have been spared me. And yet God has not forsaken me."

While the dying man was telling his sad story, Father Giordano's thoughts wandered back to the scenes of his childhood. He saw the neat little cottage on the hill where he had spent so many happy years. How beautiful then were the blue mountains and babbling brooks! How lovely the olive trees and golden harvests. And yet they seemed more beautiful now that he saw them through the prism of this unexpected joy and happiness—the conversion and happy death of his brother Joseph.

When the dying man finished, Father Giordano threw his arms around his brother's neck, and exclaimed: "Joseph, my dear brother, Joseph! I am your

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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.

1916 For the New Year

We have quite a lot of NEW GOODS

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

E. W. TAYLOR

142 Richmond Street.

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.

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 347.