

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 18



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

I certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price 3.00 per acre.

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

A homesteader who has obtained his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Fire Insurance

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

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June 30, 1915—3m

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April 26, 1916—tf

JOB WORK

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Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Note Books of Hand

Head Letters

Tickets

Receipt Books

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Daily	Tues.	Ex. Thurs.	Sun. & Sat.	Tues.	Daily	Ex. Thurs.	Sun. & Sat.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
6:50	2:30	8:15	3:38	10:20	5:25	9:08	4:15
9:00	4:23	9:40	5:02	8:32	3:32	7:45	2:51
9:20	5:30			7:15	2:20		
P. M.				A. M.			
2:00				11:10			
3:33				9:32			
4:53				8:05			
6:00				6:58			
7:00				6:00			
Daily	Ex. Thurs.	Sun. & Sat.	P. M.	Daily	Ex. Thurs.	Sun. & Sat.	A. M.
4:30			5:20	8:10			7:20
Tues.	Mon.	Wed.	Thurs.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
3:10	3:00	4:40	4:45	11:30	10:40	9:55	9:25
5:04	4:45	5:29	5:29	9:09	8:58	8:38	8:30
5:29	6:02	6:40	7:35	7:10	7:20		
Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5:50 a. m. for Souris							
Daily	Ex. Thurs.	Sun. & Sat.	P. M.	Daily	Ex. Thurs.	Sun. & Sat.	A. M.
4:40			5:54	9:25			8:09
5:54			6:25	7:35			6:45
7:15							
Daily	Ex. Thurs.	Sun. & Sat.	P. M.	Daily	Ex. Thurs.	Sun. & Sat.	A. M.
3:10			4:25	10:10			8:45
4:25			4:55	8:27			8:31
5:55			7:05	6:30			7:00

Carter's Tested Seeds For 1917

Sold by nearly 200 Reliable Merchants in Prince Edward Island and at our Seed Store, Market Square and Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Carter's Seeds are Tested

At the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, as to growing qualities, purity, etc. We keep on file in our office, reports of the different tests each season, which can be seen when required.

Clover and Timothy Seed

Cannot be sold by merchants or farmers unless it grades either No. 1, No. 2 or 3, and must be marked so. We have obtained our stocks from the best seed-growing centres of Ontario

Seed Wheat, Clover, Oats, Barley, Vetches, Buck-wheat, etc.

Our stock of Timothy Seed this year is Island-grown and Imported. We have also a supply of choice Island-grown

Oats and Wheat

Which we offer at lowest prices. Our aim is the

Seed Business

Has always been to put

Quality and Value First

Price is a secondary condition.

Poor Seed is Dear Seed

At any price. "BEST BY TEST" is our MOTTO. Don't buy Seed because it is offered at a low price. It is poor Seed, low grade, and you are paying much more than it is worth. Our 37 years experience in the Seed Business enables us to know where and how to get the

Best Seeds Grown

CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.

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Phone 70

Cheerfulness.

It was Joseph Addison who said: "I have always preferred cheerfulness to mirth. The latter I consider as an act, the former as a habit of the mind. Mirth is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent. These are often raised into the greatest transports of mirth who are subject to the greatest depressions melancholy. On the contrary, cheerfulness, though it does not give the mind such an exquisite gladness, prevents us from falling into any depths of sorrow. Mirth is like a flash of lightning that breaks through a gloom of clouds, and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps up a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity." We quite agree with The Echo, that "looking on the brighter side is a good asset."

There is no quality so beneficial both in our relations with our fellow-men and in all our daily activities, as cheerfulness. It is not so difficult to acquire as some of us imagine. Indeed, there is no possession so valuable which can be secured at so little cost. We can all be cheerfully good-natured if we try; it is only necessary to train our habitual thoughts and actions.

A loving Heavenly Father has created us and cheerfulness is our normal disposition in harmony with Him; but we often make ourselves over again, and the lark, gloomy disposition we acquire is certainly not in harmony with or pleasing to God. No one is inclined to think of a loving, tender father after looking at a self-created dark and gloomy face.

To be cheerful means to give little thought to the hardships, difficulties and trials we encounter daily; to look on the brighter side of our surroundings, to dwell both in memory and speech on pleasant and encouraging happenings and on the amiable characteristics of every acquaintance. Difficulty and trials cause no despair to the cheerful person, for they are encountered with hope and the mind acquires that happy disposition to improve opportunities which rarely fail of success. The cheerful spirit is as a ray of sunshine, yea golden sunshine of God. How pleasant it is to meet such a one in the daily walks of life. They are good to look upon, they make us forget life's burdens, and we go on our way better for having met them. They inspire us with confidence and are truly benefactors of the human race.

Carlyle, who touched human life at so many points, might be cited here: "Give us," he says, "O give us the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time—he will do it better—he will persevere longer. One is scarcely sensible of fatigue whilst he marches to music. The very stars are said to make harmony while they revolve in their spheres. Wondrous is the strength of cheerfulness, altogether past calculation its powers of endurance. Efforts, to be permanently useful, must be uniformly joyous—a spirit all sunshine—graceful from very gladness—beautiful because bright!"

The Missionary.

The Two Codes.

Did you ever read something that woke you up to yourself? That suddenly made you see yourself as you are, unexcused, before God? If you never have, we believe that if you read these paragraphs from the Paulist Five-Minute sermon of the Southern Messenger, that you will now. Try it:

There are those who have no faith in an after life. They think that this is the only existence that they will ever know, and that therefore the most important business for them is to be happy here. Who can blame

them for living accordingly, who can accuse them of inconsistency if they form their lives upon the maxim. Let us eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow we die?

"But we claim to believe in another life. We profess to think that when we died we shall begin to live forever, and that the character of that eternal life, whether it be happy or unhappy, depends upon the way in which we live now. To be happy hereafter, we think, we must now live wholly for eternity, we must follow the straight and narrow path marked out for us by God's commandments. This life at best can last only a few years and any pain or pleasure in it is insignificant compared with pain or pleasure for eternity.

"This is our profession as Catholics. Do we live up to it? Are we consistent? I am going to ask you to apply two tests to yourselves now to discover whether or not you are really placing the next world before this one.

"And the first test is this: Which do you worry more about, a breach of the code of Sinai or a breach of the code of society? When you commit a sin do you forget about it, if it brings with it no social disgrace? Is your sorrow for sin largely a matter of worldly considerations, what others will think of you, whether you will lose your reputation, whether it will bring social ostracism? If you break one of the Ten Commandments which happens also to be a commandment of society, will you commit another sin in order to hide it from the world? If you do, then you are thinking more of society than of God.

"Why is there a double standard in the world, why are men allowed to do what women would be condemned for? It is because society at least winks at this course. Are you condoning it, too? Are you following the standard of God or of society? You Catholic men, are you doing what you would ostracize a woman for, simply because society tolerates it in you? If so, then you are governing your lives by the code of society rather than the code of Sinai.

"The second test is this: In associating with other people, do you prefer those who are keeping the Ten Commandments or society? It is a good thing to keep both, to be polite and refined and cultured as well as morally good. That is granted. But which is the most important in your eyes? Will you, Catholic women, receive attentions from a man you know to be immoral; will you, for instance, go to a dance with him, if he be well dressed, polished, of 'good' family and social position? Will you associate with a man you know to be perfectly straight morally, but uneducated, without polish, with no social standing?

"Answer this question honestly, and by its answer you can measure the sincerity of your faith. If you would rather associate with a cultured sinner than a rude saint, you are preferring the code of society to the code of Sinai. Your religion is only skin deep. Your profession of belief in an after life and its importance is a sham. You are a hypocrite."

The Miracle Of The Crucifix.

Among the rows of wounded the priest finds a Scotch Presbyterian, who craved comfort and consolation from the minister of God. "Ye gave," he said, "a wee Christ upon the Cross to you Catholic fellow: Have ye, father, on one for me? Eh, it's strange! I've seen a whole village smashed, and a whole kirk; by the German shells, but the great Christ upon the Cross stood untouched, His arms spread out, His head leaned wearily. His face turned up to cry His Father's mercy on us men that killed Him. And all the shells couldn't break Him; and I mind

that He said, 'When I am lifted up, I'll draw all to Myself. Father, pray Him to draw me. Father, ye'll mind to ask Him to make me His ain laddie!'— (From advance sheets of "French Windows," a new work by Monsignor Bickerstaff-Drew, senior chaplain of the British forces.)

Amid the raging flames, it shone, (Fair image of the Holy One!) The carved Christus on the Cross; While dead and ruin, wreck and loss

Wrought in its shrine a fiery hell, And metals melted, timbers fall, Alone, within its alcove pure

The Christus stood, unmarred, secure!

So, with our lives: when round us rage The fires of sin; when demons wage

Their wasteful war, and hopes most dear Lie shattered in life's ruin, dread What bliss, 'mid danger, grief and loss,

To hail the Christus on the Cross! Earth's joy may melt, earth's ties may sever, But Christ, our Lord, stands fast forever!

—Eleanor C. Donnelly.

"Regina Coeli"

Those whose hearts are lifted up with joy as they hear the pure voices of children singing "Regina Coeli, Alleluia," at this Easter tide will be glad to know the legend of the first singing of this sweet anthem.

When the Great Gregory was Pope—five hundred years after our Lord had risen from the grave—sorrow and dismay of heart fell on the city of Rome. Yet the glad Easter days were at hand. The plague had come and was stalking boldly through the streets. Instead of glad Alleluias were heard only the hoarse voices of the carriers. "Bring out your dead!" The big-hearted Pope mourned with the people and sought help where alone it could be found in such dire distress. He ordered a general procession of priests and people; in the midst should be borne the wondrous picture of the Blessed Virgin which had been painted by St. Luke. Slowly his ranks formed and moved on to the Church of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles. Behind the sacred painting followed the Holy Father of all the faithful in fervent prayer. As he advanced the air was felt to grow lighter, the pestilence was already disappearing. They had come to the bridge which crosses the Tiber to the Vatican. Suddenly above the picture was heard the heavenly concert of the angels—a multitude of the heavenly army praising God, as on that first Christmas night. But now they were singing in the broad light of day.

Then the angelic voices were still and the people with new hopes in their hearts, stood wisely gazing into the sky whence they had heard the heavenly strains. But behold, the great Pontiff's voice broke upon their ears: "Mother, pray for us to God, Alleluia!" Thus, was the Easter anthem of our Lady completed. Lifting his eyes to heaven he saw above the great fortress of the Emperor Adrian the destroying angel, wiping his bloody sword and replacing it into its sheath. Henceforth unto the present day, the pagan emperor's tomb bears the name of Fort St. Angelo.

Centenary Of Suarez.

All Catholic Spain is preparing to celebrate the solemn third centenary of the illustrious Jesuit, Francis Suarez, "light of the Church" as a Supreme Pontiff calls him. The enthusiasm which the idea of this celebration has aroused is such that the Directive Committee has decided to publish a Bulletin which will give an account of the whole movement. The committee of Barcelona has organized a series of lectures to popularize the work of the immortal

HAD INDIGESTION.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED.

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

Mrs. S. Turpin, Colborne, Ont., writes: "I am writing to say that I have used your Burdock Blood Bitters. For a long period I suffered with indigestion, and nothing I took ever gave me any relief, only for a short time. I bought several bottles of B. B. B. from our druggist, Mr. Griffin, and can honestly say I can no longer remember any bad after-effects. I may say that it is the only medicine I ever got any relief from."

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

theologian, and has prepared in Latin the invitation to the Congress, so that it may be sent all over the world. The Pope's Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, has in the name of the Holy Father sent a special letter to the Head Committee, approving the celebration of the centenary, praising highly the learned doctor, and granting the Apostolic blessing to all who in any way should co-operate to the success of the centenary of the great Suarez.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

A man who fasted 41 days to cure indigestion, has died. Now it will not be known whether or not his efforts were in vain.

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.

"Well," said the Far West Mayor to the English tourist, "I dunno how you manage these affairs over there, but out here, when some of our boys got tied up in that bankrupt telephone company I was tellin' you about, they became mighty crusty!"

"Oh!"

"Yes; they didn't like the way the receiver was handlin' the business, nohow."

"Indeed!" commented the earnest listener; then may I ask what they did?"

"Sartinly, I was goin' to tell you. They just hung up the receiver."

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

He who knows how to laugh, when to laugh, and what to laugh at has achieved a philosophy all his own.

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.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

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

THEY NEVER FAIL TO DO GOOD.

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

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

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, in all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. M. Munson Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2 1917
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR
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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Legislative Session.

In this issue will be found a report of the proceedings of the closing days of the recent Legislative Session, as well as an account of the closing ceremonies and a list of the acts passed. The Session was about the usual length and the amount of legislation was about normal.

The members of the Opposition talked a good deal; but they seemed to lack cohesion and appeared to plunge along without organization. The longer the session lasted, the more chaotic did their condition appear to become. The Opposition made their most reckless and ill-advised manoeuvres when they presented their charges regarding the Provincial Infirmary. It certainly was extremely short-sighted tactics to base serious charges against a public institution on the declarations of an irresponsible dissatisfied and agitating paranoic, as the sequel abundantly proved.

Our Opposition friends, very soon after they fired this gun, discovered that it was loaded up the wrong way, and would be sure to kick. They made the discovery too late; as a consequence they were very angry by the time the investigating Committee reported. The charges from which they hoped so much turned out a regular boomerang. The evidence, as recorded by the sworn stenographer, completely disproved all the charges in their indictment. Their attempt to base a minority report on a garbled smattering of the evidence was worse than ridiculous; it was preposterous. The whole business was a sorry manifestation of utter recklessness, in attempting to make political capital without counting the cost. They may perhaps be wiser next time; but they are sadder now.

The closing ceremonies of the session were clothed with unwonted interest, consequent upon the war and the entrance thereto of our latest Ally, the United States. For the first time our flag and that of the neighboring Republic were intertwined in the decorations. Of the Legislative Chamber, and the accredited representative of the United States occupied a seat of honor on the floor of the House. This is certainly as it should be. The tremendous conflict in which the Empire is engaged for the preservation of liberty and civilization appeals to all lovers of righteousness. What more natural than that the great American Republic should become an Ally in the glorious cause; and what more natural than that we should join, not only our flags, but our hearts and our hands?

Provincial Legislature

The House did not meet on Monday 23rd until 9 p. m. After routine the debate on the resolution relative to production of past in the Province was resumed by Mr. Bell, Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Lee followed in the discussion of the past question. Mr. J. A. Dewar followed Mr. Lee in the discussion of the same subject. Hon. H. D. McEwen was the next speaker on the past question. The other speakers on the subject were Mr. George E. Hughes, Hon. Mr. McKinnon and Mr. A. E. McLean. The resolution was then put and carried. On motion of Hon. Mr. McKinnon the Montague incorporation bill was again referred to committee for further consideration. Progress was reported. The committee stage of the P. E. I. Egg and Poultry Association Incorporation Act was then resumed. The bill was

reported and ordered to a third reading. On motion of Hon. Mr. Arsenault seconded by Hon. Mr. McKinnon, a resolution was introduced to repeal the Fox Tax Act, and to provide for a system of taxation based upon prices realized on the sales. The resolution was reported without amendment and the bill founded thereon was presented and read a first time. Mr. Bell and Mr. Johnston spent considerable time talking about the external Auditors report. Mr. McNevin, seconded by H. D. McLean, moved the following amendment to Mr. Bell's resolution.

That all after the word "that" be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

That on the first day of the present session the following committee on Public Accounts was appointed: A. P. Prowse, Chairman; H. D. McEwen, R. J. McLellan, A. J. MacNevin, John H. Bell, A. C. Saunders, J. D. McInnis.

That the said Committee was convened by the Chairman on the 29th day of March last;

That meetings were held after due notice on the following days: March 29th. Present—Mr. Prowse, Mr. McEwen, Mr. McLellan, Mr. McNevin, Mr. Saunders. March 30th. Present—Mr. Prowse, Mr. McNevin, Mr. McEwen, Mr. McLellan. April 3rd. Present—Mr. Prowse, Mr. McNevin, Mr. McEwen. April 4th. Present—Mr. Prowse, Mr. McEwen, Mr. McLellan, Mr. McNevin.

but the Leader of the Opposition did not attend at any meeting and at only one meeting did any one member of the Committee from the Opposition attend; That if the Leader of the Opposition and his colleagues on this Committee were desirous of examining the Public Accounts in every detail the opportunity was open to them throughout the session;

Therefore Resolved, that the Government is deserving of confidence for having inaugurated for the first time in the history of this Province a system of audit by which the current financial standing of the Province is set forth every year and the Leader of the Opposition and his colleagues on the said Committee are deserving of censure for having utterly failed in their duty to examine into the public accounts for the past year.

In seconding the resolution Mr. H. D. McLean pointed out the recklessness of the statements of the different members of the Opposition regarding the debt of the Province. One of them placed the annual deficit of the present Government at \$40,000; another at \$60,000, and still another places it at \$90,000. The discussion was continued by Mr. Bell and Hon. Mr. Arsenault. Hon. Mr. McKinnon, Mr. A. E. McLean, Mr. Paton, Mr. Lee, Hon. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Dennis, Hon. Sir Charles Dalton, B. Gallant, Hon. Mr. McEwen and Mr. McInnis. The amendment being put the House divided the vote standing 14 to 12 in favor of the Government. The Resolution was then put and defeated on the same division reversed.

The House did not meet Tuesday bill about 12.30. On motion of Hon. Mr. McKinnon the "Beaver Protection Act" was presented and read a first time. Hon. Mr. McKinnon also introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the "Montague Electric Company." Recess at 1 o'clock.

It was 3.30 when the House reassembled. The first business brought before the House was the automobile bill. Dr. A. A. McDonald moved the second reading of the bill bearing on the subject. The motion was seconded by Hon. Mr. Arsenault. The House went into committee with Mr. Prowse in the chair. Mr. Geo. E. Hughes in opposition to the bill, read a list of petitions containing over a thousand names he said of persons opposed to the running of automobiles. Mr. John A. Dewar spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. A. E. McLean followed on the same side. Mr. Saunders spoke in favor of it. Mr. James D. McInnis spoke against it. Opposition to the bill was continued by Mr. Dennis, Mr. B. Gallant, J. H. Bell, Mr. George E. Hughes, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Lee. A division was taken in committee, showing the pros and cons 14 to 14. The chairman gave his casting vote in favor of the bill. The bill was reported. On the motion

to adopt the report of the committee, the House again divided, the vote standing 15 to 11 in favor. The House then took recess at 6.40.

The House reassembled, after recess, at 9 o'clock. The bill to amend the Statute Law, on motion of Premier Mathieson, read a second time, and committed to committee. Progress was reported at 10 o'clock.

The report of the committee of members of the Legislature to investigate the charges made by Mr. George E. Hughes, relative to conditions at the Provincial Infirmary, was presented by Mr. A. P. Prowse, Chairman of the Committee and read by the Clerk of the House. The report is as follows:

To the Honorable, The Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

Your committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the charges submitted by Mr. George E. Hughes relating to the Provincial Infirmary and certain officials of that Institution beg leave to report as follows:

The authority and scope of the Committee is set forth in the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That a committee of five members of the House be appointed by this House to enquire into and report upon all charges made or submitted by George E. Hughes, a member of this House, from his place in this House, on Tuesday, the Third day of April, instant, as set forth in a document in writing, dated the First day of March 1917, purporting to be signed by William J. Murphy and others and laid upon the table of this House.

(2) That the committee shall have power to send for persons, papers and records and to examine witnesses on oath.

RESOLVED, That the Special Committee appointed by this House on Wednesday, April 4th, 1917, to enquire into and report upon all charges made or submitted by George E. Hughes, a Member of this House, on Tuesday, April 3rd instant to certain officials in the Provincial Infirmary, have power to hold Sessions either at Charlottetown or at the Provincial Infirmary.

Your Committee met at the Provincial Infirmary on Thursday the 12th instant. Dr. Conroy appeared and represented the Trustees and Mr. McKinnon appeared on behalf of Mr. James Byrne against whom most of the charges were directed. Mr. Hubbard, the official Stenographer, was duly sworn and the Committee proceeded to take evidence at about 2 o'clock on the said 12th instant.

The charges as set forth in the document referred to in said resolution are as follows:

- 1. Studied persecution of blind, crippled and infirm men.
2. Banishing away ladies and men from Charlottetown who have come out there to see friends of theirs.
3. Neglecting to distribute a sufficient number of blankets to make the men comfortable at night while in the meantime blankets are looked up in the closets.
4. Pulling old infirm men out of bed, on the floor, and striking them. This has happened three or four times only recently.
5. Permitting inmates to quarrel and fight in the dining-room at their meals and making himself ridiculous also before the inmates.
6. Permitting an old man of 70 years of age to carry on scandalous actions with a deaf and dumb girl inmate in the presence of nearly eighty (80) men and women; during meal hours. This old man is an old chum or crony of Byrnes, being acquainted for years before coming here, and both are from King's County.
7. Allowing foolish inmates to carry vitals to a blind man; the meals being put up by the inmates in a contemptuous manner. The inmates also quarrelling and with those men nearly every day.
8. Opening windows and letting in cold wind on those men in bed, or in wheel chairs.
9. Allowing all the patients effects, such as clothing, money, tobacco, matches, etc., to be stolen by inmates (who should be in the Penitentiary). There are closets here with locks and keys and they are of no account

whatever. "Everything is stolen."
10. Allowing trunks and valises (stored in the attic) to be burst open, and no protest made by them against such villainy.

It is likewise charged in said document that Dr. Goodwill discharged James Byrne as attendant in said Institution about two years ago for inability and inefficiency in the carrying out of his duties, that the Government reinstated him and that the Institution has become very degraded under his management during the last three years brought about principally by Byrnes.

The following witnesses were examined under oath: Abraham Bonnell, William J. Murphy, Linus Campbell, Laughlin McPherson, John R. McInnis, Oliver Thompson, Donald McLeod, James Byrne, Peter Trainor, Addie Dingwell, Mrs. M. Newbury, Mrs. Louis Bonnell, Edward Fraught, Dr. Blanchard, Dr. Conroy, Dr. McMillan.

All the Members of the Committee were present while the evidence was being taken on the 12th, 13th and 18th instant, with the exception of Mr. Saunders who was absent on the last named day. Annexed hereto is the extended report of the evidence as taken by the official stenographer. The evidence disclosed that there was no ground for any of the charges made or submitted by Mr. George E. Hughes, a member of this House, from his place in this House the 3rd day of April instant, as set forth in a document in writing bearing date the 1st day of March, 1917, that said document was mainly compiled by William J. Murphy, an inmate of said Institution, having been copied by him from an original dated the 31st of Oct. 1916, after the same had been revised and amended on his behalf as appears by his verbal evidence and said original document was put in evidence and is annexed hereto, that the other inmates of said Institution whose names are appended to said document had not or had any other inmate of said Institution anything to do with compiling or writing said document dated 1st of March, nor with said original document nor with revising or amending same nor did any of those examined excepting said William J. Murphy know what was contained in said document or that such charges were being formulated against said Institution: That the said William J. Murphy has mental delusions and is not always accountable for his actions and the fact has been established by the evidence that the charges contained in said document are the outcome of such delusions and have no foundation in fact. That the said James Byrne against whom specific charges were directed, has been shown to have been not guilty of the charges preferred against him, nor any of them, but on the contrary the evidence disclosed that he had been an efficient and careful attendant and he had never been dismissed, nor had there ever been any intimation of his dismissal from said Institution. That your Committee inspected the Institution throughout and are able to report said Institution to be well kept, the inmates are carefully looked after, good and sufficient food and clothing are supplied, and the building is well heated, the officials connected with said Institution are all competent and faithful in the discharge of their respective duties.

ALBERT J. PROWSE, Chairman.

R. J. McLELLAN, A. J. McNEVIN.

Mr. Prowse, Chairman of the Committee, moved the adoption of the report and announced very severely upon the conduct of Mr. Hughes in connection with this matter. He carefully analyzed the history of the charges made by Murphy, showing that alterations had been made in the original. The motion to adopt the report was seconded by Mr. R. J. McLellan. He said this majority report may be regarded as the unanimous conviction of the majority of the Committee. He referred to the extraordinary confidence and assurance with which the Opposition had presented the charges in question. He also

pointed out that Mr. Bell manifested a desire, during the investigation, to go outside of the resolution to fish for evidence; but was prevented, very properly, by the majority of the Committee. He quoted some portions of the evidence to show how utterly unfounded were the charges preferred by Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Bell moved an amendment to the report of the majority of the Committee seconded by Mr. Saunders. Mr. Johnston followed on the Opposition side, supporting the amendment. Mr. McNevin, member of the Legislative Committee, continued the discussion. He showed that Mr. Johnston had made a tremendous noise and spoke in a loud and boisterous voice. Evidently he felt he was pretty badly hit. At 1.05 a. m. Mr. McNevin adjourned the debate and the House then adjourned.

It was very near 12 o'clock, noon, when the House met on Wednesday. The usual routine proceedings having been disposed of the bill relative to motor vehicles was ordered to be read a third time. Mr. Hughes, seconded by Mr. David McDonald, moved that the bill be not now read a third time, but that it be read six months hence. The division being taken the amendment was defeated, the vote standing 15 to 14. After the bill went through its third reading and was passed, the House took recess.

The House resumed at 3.50. The bill relating to protection of Beavers was again taken up in committee, Mr. Paton in the chair. After some more committee work, the debate on the report of the Legislative Committee investigating the Infirmary charges was resumed by Mr. McNevin. He proceeded to point out how untenable was the attitude of Mr. Bell and Mr. Saunders in presenting a minority report. He showed the absolutely baseless character of the evidence upon which the minority report was founded. Mr. McNevin showed, from the evidence, that Mr. William Murphy, the star witness of the Opposition, was a degenerate and a most unreliable character. Three doctors testified that Murphy was of unsound mind.

Hon. Dr. Jenkins continued the debate on the Government side. He pointed out that the evidence strongly showed that Murphy was a man of unsound mind. He was at least subject to delusions. He took Mr. Johnston severely to task for having made a vicious attack on one honorable member of the medical profession. He said that Mr. Johnston insinuated the three doctors, Conroy, Blanchard and M. McMillan, had made statements, on oath, at the investigation, that were incorrect and unreliable. He proceeded to show how farcical was the conduct of the Leader of the Opposition and his supporters in this matter. Mr. B. Gallant continued the discussion. The motion on the amendment was lost 15 to 12, and the main motion to adopt Mr. Prowse's report was carried on a vote of 16 to 13. The House then took recess at 6 o'clock.

It was a few minutes after 9 o'clock when the House reassembled in the evening. Almost the whole of the sitting was devoted to committee work and third readings. A resolution relative to fisheries moved by Mr. Dennis and amended by Hon. Mr. Arsenault was submitted. The amendment was carried 15 to 13. House adjourned at 11.45.

The House met at 11 o'clock on Thursday forenoon. Having gone through the customary routine proceedings, Mr. Bell brought up the question of the proposed visit of the Premier to the old country and to the battle-fields, and the "win-the-war" conference in Montreal.

Hon. Mr. McKinnon expressed much surprise at the course pursued by the Leader of the Opposition in bringing up this matter in open Legislature, in as much as the question had been considered behind closed doors, and was considered settled. Why now should he exploit the question before the public? What has caused his sudden conversion on the grounds of economy? If he

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Snappy New Overcoat Styles For Spring Wear

These are the days when the light weight Overcoat is an absolute necessity. Too cold for going about without any. Not cold enough to wear your heavy Ulster. New Overcoats in latest Spring Models—for looks, for fit, for wear. OVERCOATS at \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 UP.

- At \$13.50: Dark Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat, Chesterfield style made from a good quality English Cheviot, 42 inches long, fly front. This garment really has to be seen to be fully appreciated.
At \$15.00: Dark Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat. Men with an eye to economy will appreciate the value of this Spring Weight Overcoat. The material is a dark grey English Cheviot, made 42 inches long, has a good durable Italian body lining and is well tailored throughout. Sizes—37 to 44 chest.
At \$17.50: Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat Chesterfield style, fly front, L. B. 42 inches long, made from a medium grey cheviot, good quality, full lined, plain box back. This Coat is really worth \$20.00. Sizes—37 to 42 chest.
At \$22.50: For a Spring weight Overcoat the slip-on in this is a remarkable favorite. This line is made from Brown Tweeds, Fawn and Grey Covert Cloths, S. B. model, buttoned through, patch pockets, full lined with cuff on sleeves makes a very smart Spring Coat.
At \$20.00: Fine medium grey Spring Overcoat. Here we can show you a nice Grey Cheviot Chesterfield Overcoat which is approved by all well dressed men as the coat for spring wear, full lined, 42 inches long, fly front. Sizes 37 to 42 chest.
At \$25.00: Very dressy grey Tweed Spring Overcoat. In style these Overcoats are very neat and dressy, made from a well woven English Tweed, S. B. Chesterfield, fly front.

Get Your Next Spring Hat Here for Sunday

- NEW BLACKS IN BORSALINOS—Wolthousen's Stetsons are ready for you. The smartest shapes—the latest colorings, the handsomest hats in town.
STETSON HATS.....\$4.00
BORSALINOS.....\$4.00
WOLTHOUSENS.....\$3.00
Other choice English shapes, \$5.50, \$2.00, \$2.50

Women's Black "Slickers" at \$5.25 Wonderful Value

This new lot really is wonderful value. Despite advancing costs we are able to offer you something that certainly is a real bargain. Cut full and generous in size, sturdy makes, good weight. All sizes. FIVE TWENTY-FIVE.

Mail Contract notices for sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Includes details for routes No 8 from Kensington, P. E. Island and No 1 from St. Louis, P. E. Island.

(Continued from page two) thinks the matter of so much importance as he first declared, does he consider some of the trifling expenditure true economy?

Premier Mathieson was very much surprised at the changed attitude assumed by the Leader of the Opposition in connection with this undertaking. Having at first taken a reasonable view, he deeply regretted that a change, evidently with the object of making some political capital, had taken place. He said that his associates on the trip to Europe would be Hon. Mr. Arsenault as representing the Government, Mr. Frank Hearty and, he hoped, Senator McLean, would be able to go also. As to the "win-the-war-conference" to be held in Montreal, the Premier expressed his very great surprise that the Leader of the Opposition should break faith as he has done, with the evident hope of making political capital. In view of this serious breach of honor and confidence, the Premier said the Government's offer in this matter was now absolutely withdrawn. Hon. Sir Charles Dalton followed in a brief speech animadverting upon Mr. Bell's flagrant breach of faith in this connection. The bill relating to fox tax was put through committee, reported, read a third time and passed. Some other bills were put through their final stages, until the order paper was declared cleared off at 12.15. Mr. A. P. Prowse rose to a question of privilege, and animadverted upon the very unfair report of his speech on the Infirmary investigation, appearing in the Patriot of the previous day. Mr. A. P. Prowse then presented the report of the Public Accounts Committee and moved its adoption. The Opposition divided the House of the motion which carried on a vote of 14 to 10. Sir Charles Dalton presented the report of the Sanatorium, which was received and ordered to lie on the table. At 12.45 the Premier announced that his Honor the Lieutenant Governor would be present at 3 o'clock to prorogue the House. The House then adjourned to 3 o'clock p. m.

The prorogation ceremony, at 3 o'clock, were of unusual interest. The military guard of honor embraced the King's County Company, under command of Lieut. R. C. McLean, which had arrived from Souris that same forenoon, on their way overseas, whence they departed the following morning. In the Legislative Chamber variety was lent to the scene by the display of the Stars and Stripes, the flag of our latest Ally, side by side with the Union Jack. While Hon. W. A. Pierce, U. S. Consul, occupied a seat on the floor of the House.

His Honor having arrived in the Chamber and taken his seat, he assented to the following Bills:

- An Act for promoting the settlement of unused lands and the development of other resources of the Province.
An Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Development Commission.
An Act authorizing the extension of the time for the maturity of debentures.
An Act to incorporate the Governors of St. Dunstan's University.
An Act to further amend an Act to consolidate and amend the various Acts relating to the Prohibition of Intoxicating Liquor.
An Act to repeal an Act passed in the 57th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Cap 16, entitled "An Act for the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates for the different Counties of the Province of Prince Edward Island."
An Act respecting the Office of the Judge of Probate of Wills.
An Act to incorporate the Travellers Rest Hall Company.
An Act to further amend the Charlottetown Water Works Act and the Charlottetown Sewerage Act.
An Act to continue to levy a War and Health Tax to supplement the revenues of the Crown.
An Act to incorporate the McHerbert Silver Black and Patch Fox Company.
An Act to incorporate the Town of Montague.
An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Prince Edward Island Pharmaceutical Association.

- An Act to incorporate the Alexandra Rural Telephone Company.
An Act to incorporate the Savage Harbor and French Village Rural Telephone Co.
An Act to incorporate certain persons Trustees of Princetown Royalty Church.
The Appropriation Act 1917.
An Act to further amend the Charlottetown Incorporation Act.
An Act to Incorporate the P. E. Island Egg & Poultry Association.
An Act to incorporate the O'Leary Public Hall Company.
The Fox Tax Act.
The Beaver Protection Act.
An Act to further amend the Summerside Incorporation Act.
An Act to incorporate the F. W. Strong, Co. Ltd.
An Act to vest certain lands in the Minister and Trustees of the Free Church Congregation, Scotch Settlement, Bedoune Road.
An Act to incorporate the Lot 7 Telephone Co. Ltd.
An Act to amend an Act in relation to the Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles and the use of the Public Highways by such vehicles.
An Act to amend the Statute Law.

His Honor then delivered the following address: Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:— I am pleased to relieve you from your attendance upon the present Session of the Legislative Assembly which has been fruitful of a large amount of what I assure will prove to be useful and beneficial legislation. The action which you have taken in the direction of solving the problem of providing for the returned soldiers from the war and the measures for the better and more efficient enforcement of the laws relating to the prohibition of intoxicating liquors will undoubtedly meet with the appreciation and approval of a great majority of the people of this Province. I cannot take leave of you without making a brief reference to the one subject which overshadows all others, and in comparison with which our local matters sink into utter insignificance. We realize more vividly than ever before the terrible nature of the great war in which we are engaged. There are very few families in Canada today who have not some one among their number engaged in this terrible struggle. I congratulate those who have won well-deserved distinction and earned the gratitude of their Country for their acts of daring and heroism and deeply sympathize with the parents, relatives and friends of those whose lives have been sacrificed to save their Country. I thank you for the liberal provisions you have made for the several important services of this Province. In relieving you of your duties I desire to assure you that you have my sincere wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity.

After the exercises in the Legislative Chamber, His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, Consul Pierce and Premier Mathieson, addressed the military from the Balcony. The Band discoursed excellent music and hearty cheers rent the air.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, April 24. Sir Thomas Whittier's Budget delivered in the Commons this afternoon was the shortest on record. The minister, who took the floor immediately on the opening of the House, said: "The features of the public finances in which I conceive the House to be officially interested at the present time are the relationship between national income and national expenditure and the increase in the national debt. For the first year of the war the revenue from all sources was about one hundred and thirty million dollars. It rose during the second year to \$170,000,000. For the year ended March 31st last I am happy to say our income will reach two hundred and thirty-two millions or one hundred million in advance of the fiscal year 1915. In round figures \$134,000,000 of the aggregate was derived from customs, \$24,000,000 from excise and \$12,800,000 from the business profits war tax. From this last named

tax which was introduced by the budget of last year we estimated that we should receive twenty-five million dollars during the three years of its currency. Our experience has proved that this estimate will be largely exceeded. The tax was retrospective, being levied in respect of business accounting periods ending subsequently to December 31st, 1914. The profits of the first accounting period of businesses subject to the tax were much affected by the severe depression and dislocation of business incidental to the first months of the war. Nevertheless from this first period the sum of \$12,500,000 has already been collected and when the full levy is made we expect to have collected in respect of this period as much as \$15,000,000. For the second accounting period the taxes for which we estimate that the amount collected will be much larger—in fact as high as \$30,000,000 or more.

Taking our total revenue at \$323,000,000 and our total current and capital expenditure at \$172,000,000 we find that during the past fiscal year we were able to pay from our income all current and capital expenditure, all charges of interest upon our increased national debt, all pension outlays and in addition devote the sum of \$90,000,000 to payment of the principal of our war expenditure. For a country such as Canada, of sparse population and without the conditions of long established and concentrated wealth prevailing in older and more settled communities, the result must be regarded as extremely satisfactory. Coming next to the question of our direct war expenditure we find that with our increasing military effort it is also continually increasing. Since the beginning of hostilities our total war outlay, including estimated and unadjusted liabilities to Great Britain for the maintenance of our troops at the front and inclusive of withheld pay, totals, so far as we can calculate, about \$600,000,000.

As the result of this large war expenditure the net national debt of Canada which was \$336,000,000 before the outbreak of war has risen to over \$900,000,000, although this will not be shown by our official statements for some months to come. By the end of the present fiscal year, it may reach \$1,300,000,000. From the beginning it has been clear that it would not be possible for the people of Canada to pay during the war, more than a part of the principal of our war expenditure. The policy of the government has therefore been directed along two main lines: First to fund the war indebtedness so as to postpone its maturities to periods well beyond the end of the war and secondly by increased taxation of current expenditure on works on the other to be in a position to meet from annual income all annual outlays, including increased interest and pension charges and in addition a substantial amount of the war expenditure itself.

Ottawa, April 27. Hon. Mr. Meighen in referring to the surplus of sixty millions available on the year's expenditures declared that only in four other years since Confederation had the country paid its way. "During the last three years of the old administration the country ran behind in expenditure over revenue a total of \$72,000,000, that was the increase in our capital debt in three years, and part of the expenditure we have to make today, which adds to our total outlay is the interest on that \$72,000,000 which the country ran behind in 1908, 1909 and 1910," he declared.

The solicitor-general then launched upon a defence of the government's financial policy, noting that Great Britain had during the war been compelled to turn to a tariff on imports in order to raise revenue. "I am as firm in the belief now as I ever was in the principle of a moderate protective system for this Dominion of Canada," he declared. A protective tariff, said Mr. Meighen, must be drafted having regard to the preponderant sentiment of both must be considered in order to secure that unity which was essential to

national life. He pointed out that it was indisputable that the people of the three prairie provinces favored a lower tariff than does the prevailing sentiment in the east, but it could not be argued from that that the producers of the west should not regard for the whole of the country, and not merely their own. Nor could it be held that this sentiment of the west should be ignored by the citizens of the east, or by the parliament or government in the framing of the country's policy.

Mr. Meighen declared that the government in permitting free wheat and flour was not departing from the spirit of its mandate from the people. "This," he said, "is an independent act of our own volition and stands there subject only to the regulation and disposition of this parliament or the government acting under the authority of this parliament. To that the big fundamental objection which applied to reciprocity fails to apply." The reduction of British shipping, said Mr. Meighen, had created a new condition. The British wheat commission purchasing in Canada was taking nothing but one, two and three northern, and no one else could get space on boats for wheat shipment to England. The market for low grade wheats in Britain had been wiped out. This made it necessary to secure another outlet for this quality of grain.

In reply to a question by Mr. McCraney, of Saskatoon, Mr. Meighen said that the order-in-council went into effect on April 16th, and the duty on wheat going into the United States was removed the following day. Dealing with the duty on flour he said there were 540 small milling companies in Canada. Under normal conditions protection was necessary to their existence. The price of flour had risen to such an enormous sum that the removal of the small duty of fifty cents a barrel would not have the effect such a course would have caused three years ago. Another reason why free wheat was necessary was to take advantage of every possible facility to supply flour and wheat to Britain.

Progress of the War

London, April 25.—A British official communication, issued at midnight, says: "Further information received regarding Monday's battle shows that the fighting was of an exceptionally fierce nature. Seven German divisions were engaged on this front from Croisilles to Gavrelles. Several points of tactical importance changed hands more than once, but eventually all these remained in our possession except for a few buildings north of Rœux. "Not only were frequent hostile counter-attacks shattered by our massed artillery fire, but those of the enemy who succeeded in penetrating our barbed wire cut down by our rifle and machine gun fire. "One British corps took prisoners from no less than four German divisions. Our troops advanced along the whole front.

London, April 27.—Field Marshal Haig, in his official statement from British headquarters in France tonight, says there is nothing of special importance to report. Aerial activity was intense on Thursday, and British aviators brought down seven German airplanes, while six others were driven down out of control. The statement reads: "There is nothing of special interest to report from the battle front. "Yesterday the activity in the air was again marked. In the air fighting seven German airplanes were brought down and six others were driven down out of control. One hostile balloon also was destroyed. Six of our airplanes are missing."

British Headquarters in France, April 28, via London.—There was more desperate fighting along the British front today, and the Germans, evidently spurred on by the declarations from Field Marshal Von Hindenburg that they must hold their present positions at all costs, are making a resistance more stubborn than any heretofore encountered. At

various points captured in the first onward rush by the British, the Germans have been ordered into counter-attacks with a reckless disregard for losses. The battle was still in progress late today and it was possible near Oppy to see, at one time, no less than five grey waves of Germans blindly facing the British fire in an attempt to re-take their lost positions. Heavy shells broke upon them in a great explosive torrent, and where each shell burst great gaps were cut in the ranks of the oncoming men. Those who penetrated the British barrage from the larger calibre guns were met by field gun fire and mowed down under continuous sprays of machine gun bullets.

London, April 28.—The British troops have captured Arleux-En-Gohelle and German positions on a front of more than two miles north and south of that village, says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight. Northeast of Gavrelle, between Gavrelle and Rœux and north of Monchy-Preux, gains were made. The Germans counter-attacked bitterly with large forces and suffered heavily from the British fire. Several hundred prisoners were captured. The statement reads: "Severe fighting, in which our troops have had the advantage, took place throughout the day from the Scarpe river to the Acheville-Vimy road. We captured Arleux-En-Gohelle and enemy positions on a front of over two miles north and south of the village.

London, April 29.—The British troops captured a German trench system south of Oppy on a front of about a mile after heavy fighting this morning, says the official report from British headquarters in France. The Germans offered strong resistance and delivered several counter-attacks but these failed. The number of prisoners taken by the British since Saturday morning is 976, including 16 officers. The text reads: "This morning an enemy trench system, south of Oppy was captured on a front of about a mile after heavy fighting. The enemy offered stubborn resistance and delivered several successful counter-attacks. The prisoners captured since yesterday morning now number 976, including 16 officers."

DIED.

LOWE.—At Charlottetown on April 26, 1917, Walter Lowe, in his 77th year.
FARQUHARSON.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. M. McMillan, The Lennox, Charlottetown, on April 29th, Mr. James Farquharson, aged 84 years.
ADAMS.—In this City, April 30, 1917, Mrs. Margaret Henderson Adams, relic of the late Mr. William Adams, in the 90th year of her age.
JOHNSTON.—In this city, on April 28th, John Johnston, plasterer and builder, aged 86 years, leaving one daughter and four sons to mourn. The daughter, Miss Katie lives at home. The sons are: Rev. J. F. Johnston, Cardigan. J. J. Johnston, K. C. M. P. P. William Johnston, M. D. Dorchester, Mass, and Richard E. Johnston, barrister at law, Boston. Deceased was a man of sterling honesty and integrity; one of the old school. He was a great reader and kept posted on world events. When the dread summons came he was quite prepared to go. The funeral took place yesterday morning and was largely attended. The pall-bearers were the four sons of the deceased, already named and two grand sons Raymond and James Johnston. At the Cathedral, a solemn Mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. J. F. Johnston, son of the deceased with Rev. M. J. Smith deacon, Rev. F. McQuaid sub-deacon and Rev. Maurice McDonald Master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop occupied his seat in the Sanctuary, assisted by Rev. Fathers Hughes and Herrell. Other priests in the Sanctuary were Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rev. I. B. McDonald and Rev. Father Hogan. After the Libera and absolution the funeral cortege proceeded to the cemetery on St. Peter's Road where interment took place. May his soul rest in peace.

The Market Prices.
Butter, 0.40 to 0.42
Eggs, per doz. 0.28 to 0.30
Fowls each, 0.80 to 1.00
Chickens per pair, 0.85 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.), 0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small), 0.10 to 0.16
Beef (quarter), 0.08 to 0.11
Mutton per lb., 0.11 to 0.00
Pork, 0.16 to 0.18 1/2
Potatoes, 1.25 to 1.40
Hay, per 100 lbs., 0.75 to 0.80
Black Oats, 0.80 to 0.85
Hides (per lb.), 0.00 to 0.18
Calf Skins (per lb.), 0.00 to 0.25
Sheep Pelts, 1.50 to 2.00
Village Green, 0.00 to 0.00
Oatmeal (per cwt.), 0.00 to 0.00
Turnips, 0.18 to 0.20
Turkeys (per lb.), 0.25 to 0.30
Dressed Hay, 14.00 to 17.00
Straw, 0.30 to 0.40
Ducks per pair, 1.55 to 2.00
Lamb Pelts, 0.00 to 0.00

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
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CHARLOTTETOWN.

Local And Other Items.

The Northumberland is now making daily trips between Summerside and Point du Chene.

Russian troops have recaptured the lost southeast of Olasingin on the Caucasian front, it is announced officially.

A bill to encourage cultivation of land was given a second reading in the British House of Commons late Monday night, by two hundred and eighty-eight votes to twenty-seven.

King Alfonso of Spain is trying to obtain the consent of all the warring Governments to an exchange of the prisoners captured in the early battles of the war.

Advices from the Canadian Army Headquarters in France state that a varied assortment of Vimy trophies, machine guns etc. are being prepared to be shipped out to Canada. These will be a feature of the Fall fairs.

Two German employes of the Roosevelt Hospital New York were arrested last Monday night charged with having a bomb in their possession. The police heard of a plot to explode a bomb in Wall Street Tuesday to create a panic on the stock market.

The report that King Constantine of Greece is soon to abdicate is reiterated in a despatch from Rome to the London Star, which says it has been confirmed from neutral diplomatic sources. It is suggested that the King and Queen may land at an Italian port and proceed over land to Denmark.

Plans for sending one thousand American surgeons to Europe for service in the Allied armies have been announced in Washington by the general medical board of the council of national defence. The men will be placed by the American college of surgeons, and the aim is to have them on the firing line within three months.

Charges that Max Lynar, also known as Count Lynar of London, had plotted to "seize the person of President Wilson and raise an army of 150,000 German Reservists in the United States, for the invasion of Canada" were made when he applied for his release on parole from the prison in New York where he is serving a sentence for bigamy.

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Local And Other Items.
The Northumberland is now making daily trips between Summerside and Point du Chene.
Russian troops have recaptured the lost southeast of Olasingin on the Caucasian front, it is announced officially.
A bill to encourage cultivation of land was given a second reading in the British House of Commons late Monday night, by two hundred and eighty-eight votes to twenty-seven.
King Alfonso of Spain is trying to obtain the consent of all the warring Governments to an exchange of the prisoners captured in the early battles of the war.
Advices from the Canadian Army Headquarters in France state that a varied assortment of Vimy trophies, machine guns etc. are being prepared to be shipped out to Canada. These will be a feature of the Fall fairs.
Two German employes of the Roosevelt Hospital New York were arrested last Monday night charged with having a bomb in their possession. The police heard of a plot to explode a bomb in Wall Street Tuesday to create a panic on the stock market.
The report that King Constantine of Greece is soon to abdicate is reiterated in a despatch from Rome to the London Star, which says it has been confirmed from neutral diplomatic sources. It is suggested that the King and Queen may land at an Italian port and proceed over land to Denmark.
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Tenders for Coal

Sealed Tenders will be received at this office until noon on Thursday, May 10, 1917 from any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Provincial Building, Law Courts, Prince of Wales College, Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary Queen's County Jail, Georgetown Court House and Jail, Summerside Court House and Jail, and Ferry Steamer Hillsborough with Coal for Ferry Steamer Hillsborough, to be delivered at Prince Street Wharf, coal for the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary to be delivered at Falconwood Wharf, and for the other buildings to be delivered in their respective vaults at the cost of the Contractor by the First of September next.

Wagon Scales to be approved by the Department. Full particulars as to the quality and quantity for each building may be had at this office. The names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract 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 Coal."
L. B. McMILLAN, Secy. of Public Works Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 30, 1917.
May 2, 1917—2i

Dining Car Service on Ocean Limited

In placing the Ocean Limited again on the route between Montreal and Halifax, the Canadian Government Railways has paid particular attention to making the dining car service of this premier train meet the needs of its patrons. Leaving Montreal at 7.15 p. m., the Ocean Limited carries a diner as far as St. Leonard Junction, serving dinner. This is proving a great convenience, especially to passengers arriving from Ottawa and Toronto to make connections for Eastern points. This diner is picked up at St. Leonard by the Westbound Ocean Limited in the morning, and breakfast is served to passengers before the arrival of the train in Montreal. The dining car service on the C. G. R. trains has reached a high state of efficiency, and is widely praised by experienced travellers. May 2, 1917—1i

J. D. STEWART
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.
OFFICE:
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Charlottetown.
Branch Office, Georgetown.
Money to Loan on Real Estate.
Dec 13, 1916—yly.
A. J. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon
McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

National Service FARM HELP

A Bureau for the enrolment of Volunteers for Farm Labour is now open in the office of Mr. G. J. McCormack, Kent Street (next Revere Hotel), Charlottetown. An office is also open at Summerside, and each National Service League throughout the country will be supplied with forms for this work.

Every person who can possibly do so should assist in some manner to increase the production of food supplies this year. Next to enlistment for active service, this is the most important patriotic duty which confronts our men and boys today. Increased Food Production means Increased Fighting Power!

DO YOUR BIT TOWARDS INCREASING THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD SUPPLIES. Register Now! Stating how much time you are prepared to give, and when.

Boys should have the consent of their parents before giving in their names.

Farmers may apply for Help through this Office, or the nearest branch of the National Service League.

Let everyone co-operate in this important movement. It is of vital importance that there should be a general increase in Production this year, and by patriotic co-operation everyone can help himself and the country. Help to Increase Production!

J. A. MacDONALD, Director of National Service.
May 2, 1917—2i

The Live Stock Breeders

Pure Bred Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALE. Lists various breeds like Ayshire, Shorthorn, etc. with their respective owners and locations.

The Call of The Red White and Blue.

(Written for the Catholic Bulletin By Alvaiese.)

Remember, my boy, that I first saw the light In a country beyond the blue sea; That I fought in her battles and carried her flag Ere I came to this "Land of the Free." This land of adoption I love as my own With a love that's abiding and true, And I'll hearken, my boy, to the call when it comes, The call of the "Red White and Blue."

Mothers of Men.

The bravest battle that ever was fought, Shall I tell you where and when? On the maps of the world you will find it not; 'Twas fought by the mothers of men. Nay, not with cannon or battle shot, With sword or nobler pen; Nay, not with eloquent word or thought From mouths of wonderful men. But deep in a walled-up woman's heart, Of woman that would not yield; But bravely, silently, bore her part— Lo! there is the battlefield! No marshaling troop, no bivouac song, No banners to gleam and wave; But, oh! these battles they last so long, From babyhood to the grave! JOAQUIN MILLER.

An Easter Offering.

(BY LINDA DE K. FULTON.) (Concluded.)

The house, as we have said, was near the Battery, and perhaps in former days may have been the pretentious home of some Dutch burgo-master of New Amsterdam. There was a little balcony outside the windows, from which a fine view of the harbor spread far away to where, dimly outlined, could be seen the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty welcoming the oppressed of all nations, and over all the glorious clouds up-gathered in a deep azure background. Miss Levison enjoyed the beautiful view, and calling the children to her, said: "Look, what a lovely scene. Is it not a blessing that God's best gifts of sun and sky are free to all, and that these beauties of Nature can be enjoyed by the poorest of His children if they will but look aloft?" Dorothy was still silent and thoughtful; but Dick gave his aunt's hand a squeeze and said: "I never thought so much in all my life as I have today. I never realized how much I had to be thankful for. I just took things as they came."

Miss Levison was silent, but there were tears in her eyes as she pressed the little hand in hers, for she felt sure the lad's better nature was awakening. Mrs. Brown returned and invited them into another room with a west window. On a bed covered with a snow-white coun-

All Stuffed Up

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

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

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. "I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Eliza Roberts, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

terpane lay a little girl of about Dorothy's age, and she, too, had blue eyes and golden hair. But, oh, how frail and white she looked! It was very evident, even to the children's unaccustomed eyes that she was not long for this world and in the presence of this great mystery which some call the end, and others only the beginning, a mystery which is illuminated by your belief in Christ's love and sacrifice for man kind, the brother and sister drew near each other, and hand in hand watched with grave observant eyes this wonderful ethereal child. They were filled with a great pity for her weakness, but Lily Brown did not need it, for she was very happy and greeted them with a bright smile. She welcomed Miss Levison as an old friend, and held out her thin little hand to the children.

"I have brought you some flowers and some fruit," said Miss Levison.

"And, please, may I give some to Jack Reilly?" asked Lily. "Perhaps you saw him on the landing below; the boy with the blue eyes?"

Dick nodded eagerly. Of course he had seen the boy, and wondered about the pathetic look in those blue eyes.

"Poor boy," said Mrs. Brown, "he had his leg cut off in the hospital. He was a newsboy, and as good as gold to his mother, who is a widow, and none too strong. He ran into an auto; that's what the driver said, but others said different, the poor have few defenders, miss; anyway, he got no damages."

"My brother is a lawyer," said Miss Levison, "and I will have his case looked into at once."

"God bless you," said Lily. "And if he could only have a cork leg he might get about again to sell papers. The neighbors have given something towards it, and good Father Paul, too, and his little money he has. He would take the coat off his back for another, so by now Jack Reilly has all but ten dollars. How I wish he could get the new leg before I go."

At this Dick looked at his little sister, and she nodded vigorously; then the both looked eagerly at Miss Levison, who understood at once and smiled assent. They whispered together for a moment, and then little Dorothy, all smiles and blushes, took Lily's hand and said:

"My brother and I have ten dollars we don't need at all, and we would love to give it to Jack Reilly."

"And then he can get a cork leg," said Dick. He blushed and was silent.

"Oh—I am so thankful!" exclaimed the sick girl.

It was a thoughtful little couple that came down the old, time-worn stairs, hand in hand. They would never be quite the same thoughtless, somewhat selfish children that had gone up to the sanctified room in the attic, a room where they felt sure there were unseen angels. Their hearts had been quickened with a divine sympathy and purged for the time, at least, of selfishness.

And so their Aunt's wisdom had changed their uncle's gift into an Easter offering.

Lily Brown passed away a few days before Easter, and on Easter morning, as they knelt before the altar in the little village church it seem to them that with the fragrance of the lilies came the visions of another Lily walking in the fields of Paradise.

CONSUMPTION In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested, nourishment is necessary. For 35 years Scott's Emulsion has been the standard, worldwide treatment for consumption. All Dealers.

From The Melting Pot.

A little gray nun has brought out of the melting pot of New York's East Side a regiment of soldiers ready to give their services and lives if need be to the United States.

Sister Marianne of Jesus is "mother" of four companies of "Columbus Volunteers," Italians, Syrians, Russians, Jews and youths from every race that goes to make up that great cosmopolitan population of the East Side are members of "her troop." Twice a week for more than a year they have heard from the lips of Sister Marianne of Jesus of the debt of gratitude and honor they owe to the United States, and the soft spoken little nun has instilled in them spirited patriotism.

As Mother Superior of the Institute of Christian Doctrine, Sister Marianne was quick to recognize the need for military training among the youth of the East Side. The National guard made no appeal to these boys, few of them went to school and none of them could afford to join organizations which might give them military training.

So Sister Marianne took it upon herself to stand sponsor for the military training of these East Side boys.

Funds for the equipment of the troop were slow in coming. Undaunted, Sister Marianne went on with her work of organization and secured a drill master. There was no drill hall but this did not perplex the Nun. In the main hall of the institute, where saints smiled down from their little shrines on the wall, the embryo soldiers were gathered for drill.

Major General O'Ryan, of the New York National Guard, was finally interested in the endeavor of the Sisters of Charity, and through his aid and the persistent work of Sister Marianne and her associated Sisters there were finally funds sufficient to equip the troop with uniforms, rifles, and banners.

After a year of training "the boys are ready," Sister Marianne says. With war clouds hanging over the nation this quiet little woman feels confident that every boy in her regiment will do his duty by his country—and it's an adopted country for most of them.

Kindness to Animals

It is an Indication of a Refined Nature.

"Be Kind to Animals" week in the United States of America begins April 10. In these days of carnage abroad and rumors of more to occur near home, there is something pathetic in caring for the welfare of the lower animal life of God's creation. But if civilization would save a remnant of the kindly past, which, after all, was only three years ago, consideration for our dumb animals is a step in that direction.

The one who is kind to animals will be found compassionate and considerate of his fellow-men. To be sure there was a type of rough horseman who was claimed to be more kind to his horse than his wife. But that was not kindness; it was a bully's appraisal of his horse as contributing to his personal aggrandizement among boon companions.

A lover of animals gives six reasons why we should be kind to them:

Public health requires kind treatment to give us wholesome meats and milks, and milk products that are not poisonous;

Agriculture requires the protection of our insect-eating birds and their nests;

Gratitude requires it for the services they render us, and the happiness they bring to our lives;

Duty to God Who created them requires it;

Because it adds to the happiness of every human being through life to love and be kind to the lower animals.

Because it had been proved in numerous schools of various nations that those who are taught to be doing kind acts daily to the lower races—feeding the birds, petting the horses, talking kind to all sensitive creatures, etc., become in all the relations of life, better men and women.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald office

Had Pneumonia

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HIM.

A cough is an early symptom of pneumonia. It is at first frequent and hacking, and is accompanied with a little tough, colorless expectoration, which soon, however, becomes more copious and of a rusty red color, the lungs become congested and the bronchial tubes filled with phlegm making it hard for the sufferer to breathe. Males are more commonly attacked than females, and a previous attack seems to give a special liability to another.

On the first sign of a cold or cough you should get a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and thus prevent the cold from developing into some serious lung trouble.

Mrs. E. Charles, North Toronto, Ont., writes: "Two years ago my husband had a very bad attack of pneumonia, and the doctors said he was getting consumption. A friend came in to see me and told me to get Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I got three bottles, and they seemed to quite clear his chest of the phlegm, and now he is fine and well."

I shall never be without it in the house as it is a very valuable medicine."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25c. and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by THE T. MILLER CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Papa—I'm surprised that you are at the foot of your class, Tommy. Why aren't you at the head sometimes, like little Willie Bigbee?

Tommy—You see, Papa, Willie's got an awful smart father, and I guess he takes after him.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. I was very sick with Quinsy and thought I would strangle. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once. I am never without it now.

Yours gratefully, MRS. C. D. PRINCE. Nauwigawauk, Oct. 21st.

Wife—What would you do, John, if you were left a widower? Husband—I suppose the same as you would do if you were left a widow.

Wife—Oh, you horrid thing! And you told me you could never care for anybody else.

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.

Little Sophia—Father, what is executive ability? Prof. Broadhead—The faculty of earning your own bread by the work of other people.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. Don't believe that neighbor a "traitor" whose opinion on matters of public policy differ from yours.

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."

Do not belittle the part others take in the work of human advancement. He is wise who takes hold of God's strength.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC. Northern Visitor (in Georgia).—I see you raise hogs almost exclusively about here. Do you find they pay better than corn and potatoes?

Native (slowly)—Wal, no; but yer see, stranger, hogs don't need hoin'.

HAD WEAK HEART COULD NOT WORK COULD NOT SLEEP.

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

To all such sufferers Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills give prompt and permanent relief.

Mrs. J. Day, 234 John Street South, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "I was so run down with a weak heart I could not even sweep the floor, nor could I sleep at night. I was so awfully sick sometimes I had to stay in bed all day as I was so weak. I used three and a half boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I am a cured woman to-day, and so strong as anyone could be. I am doing my own housework, even my own washing. I doctored for over two years but got no help until I used your pills."

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. MILLER CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Boots and Shoes

At Reasonable Prices



About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines.

—TODAY— We can give you shoes at about the same prices as a year ago.

—TRY US.— ALLEY & CO.

Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

HICKEY'S TWIST

DOES NOT CRUMBLE

Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is

Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

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

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

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

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

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

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

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.

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines

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

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

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