

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916

VOL. XLV, No. 10

## Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP

**DeBlois Bros.,**

Charlottetown,

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915-3m



## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres wholly owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior

## Mortgage Sale

THERE WILL BE SOLD by Public Auction at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown on Friday the twenty-fourth day of March next at 10 P.M. at the hour of twelve o'clock noon all that tract piece and parcel of land situate lying and being on township number Fifty in Queen's County aforesaid bounded and described as follows. On the East by lands in possession of Thomas Tremblay and George McMillan, on the North by lands in possession of said Joseph McDonald and on the South by lands of the said Mrs. Catherine McDonald containing ninety acres of land a little more or less being the farm of which the said James McDonald died seized and which he devised by will to the said Catherine McDonald and being the Eastern ninety acres of a tract of two hundred and twenty acres of land conveyed by Andrew McDonald and Flora McDonald his wife to said Ronald McDonald, James McDonald and Joseph McDonald by indenture dated the twenty-eighth day of December A. D. 1900 which lands were divided many years ago between the grantees mentioned in said deed—ninety acres thereof being allotted to the said Joseph McDonald and forty acres to said Ronald McDonald.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain mortgages made between Catherine McDonald of Charlottetown, widow of the above party for default in payment of principal and interest.

For further particulars apply to Messrs McLean & McKinnon, Charlottetown.

Dated this twenty-third day of February A. D. 1916.

CATHERINE McPHERSON,  
Mortgagee.

Feb. 23, 1916.

## JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Letter Heads

Receipt Books

Posters

Tickets

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
Tues & Daily	Daily	Friday ex. Sun. ex. Sun.	Daily	Mon. Wed. Thurs. Fri. & Sat.	Tues. & Fri.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M. A. M.
2.50	1.45	7.00	5.25	11.30	12.10 10.10
4.15	2.39	8.13	4.15	10.31	11.03 8.50
4.55	3.08	9.09	3.32	10.03	10.19 8.00
	3.32	9.45	2.51	9.38	9.45
	3.56	10.20	2.20	9.15	9.15
Trains, Thurs. and Sat.			Daily, Mon. Wed. ex. Thurs. and Fri.		
4.15	11.30	Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.55	12.15	
5.14	1.14	Dep. Port Hill " "	7.54	10.42	
6.07	2.44	Dep. O'Leary " "	7.01	9.25	
6.51	3.57	Dep. Alberton " "	6.21	8.22	
7.30	5.00	Dep. Tignish Dep.	5.45	7.30	
Mon. Wed. Thurs. & Sat.			Daily, ex. Thurs. and Fri.		
5.00	3.33	Dep. Emerald Jet. Ar.	8.50	7.50	
5.50	4.25	Dep. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.40	7.00	
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.			Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.		
3.00	3.00	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.30	11.05	
4.55	4.15	Dep. Mt. Stewart " "	9.15	9.35	
5.39	4.54	Dep. Morell " "	8.40	8.56	
6.12	5.19	Dep. St. Peter's " "	8.17	8.25	
7.45	6.30	Dep. Souris Dep.	7.00	7.00	
8.55	7.35	Dep. Elmira Dep.	5.40	5.40	
4.40	4.15	Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	9.20	9.40	
5.52	5.27	Dep. Cardigan " "	8.04	8.15	
6.20	5.56	Dep. Montague " "	7.33	7.40	
7.05	6.40	Dep. Georgetown Dep.	6.50	6.50	
Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.			Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.		
3.10	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	10.00	
4.57	4.25	Dep. Vernon River " "	8.31	8.23	
7.00	5.55	Dep. Murray Harbor Dep.	7.00	6.50	

## Canadian Government Railways

### Change of Time January 9th

Maritime Express Daily  
Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

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

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

Jan. 12, 1916—21



## Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 7th 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 Panmure Island, P. E. Island.

from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Georgetown, Panmure Island, Montague, St. Mary's Road and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,  
St. John's, Feb. 22nd, 1916.  
JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector.

Feb. 22nd, 1916—81

## VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS—Graniteware  
Tin—Copper—Brass  
Aluminum Enamelware—  
Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend

PRICE 15¢ PER PACKAGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Charlottetown  
Agents for P. E. Island.

## Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown

P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

July 26th 1912—81

## Had Dyspepsia.

Dep. HE NEARLY TURNED UP HIS TOEL.

### Burdock Blood Bitters CURED HIM.

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

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for the past forty years, and cannot be excelled as a medicine for all diseases or disorders of the stomach.

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

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

The young man in the bureau of information laid the railroad guide down and looked reproachfully at the woman who had turned in a volley of questions.

"Madam," he said, "you can't possibly take all those trails as you are asking about."

"I know it," she replied serenely, "but as long as I didn't have anything else to do I thought I'd just see for myself how much you railroad men really know about your business."

## 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.

"What furnishings would you like today, Mrs. Comeup?"

"Well, I'm looking for floor coverings. I want some Brussels travesty for the library and I'd like a good grade of aluminum for the kitchen."—Baltimore American.

## 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.

"Father, is a vessel a boat?"

"Er—yes—you may call it that."

"Well what kind of a boat is a blood vessel?"

"It's a lifeboat. Now run away to bed."—Boston Transcript.

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

"My son," said the father, impressively, "suppose I should be taken away suddenly, what would become of you?"

"Why," said the son, irreverently, "I'd stay here. The question is what would become of you?"

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

## Use MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS FOR A SLUGGISH LIVER.

When the liver becomes sluggish it is an indication that the bowels are not working properly, and if they do not move regularly many complications are liable to set in.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver. When you take Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, 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.

Mrs. John V. Tanton, Bismarck, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a sluggish liver. When my liver got bad, I would have severe headaches, but after using a couple of vials, all waste and poisonous matter was cleaned away, and I am not bothered with them any more." Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co. Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## Divine Grace.

Our little catechism tells us that the two principal channels of grace, by which the fruits of the Redemption are applied to our souls, are the Sacraments and prayer, says the Brooklyn "Tablet." Before considering in detail these great mediums of God's divine assistance which He gives His creatures, it is necessary that we should have some idea of what grace is. We may define grace as "a gift, necessary for our salvation and sanctification, which God freely bestows upon the souls of men for the sake of the merits of Jesus Christ, Who earned it for them by His death upon the cross." Grace, then, is a supernatural gift—a free gift of God, in no way belonging to man, in whom there is nothing that demands its bestowal.

This definition will suffice for us to form some concept of this wonderful and inexplicable help which the Creator designs to confer upon us and without which we can neither sanctify nor save our souls. We say "some concept," for grace, though real, is nevertheless of the spiritual order, and cannot be perceived by our human senses. We are unable to see, feel, hear or touch it. It is a quality or property conferred upon the soul and is invisible, even as the soul to which it is imparted. Though we cannot detect the difference yet in the eyes of God there is a whole world of difference between a soul in possession of divine grace and one that is bereft of it.

Divine grace, then, is a help or assistance which man receives from God. There are two principal kinds of grace. The first, which we call Sanctifying Grace, is that which places the soul in a state of holiness. We shall understand it better by considering its effects, the chief of which is to make us the adopted sons of God, a condition which is, by nature, in no way ours. To illustrate: A rich man rescues a trestle-arch from the slums and adopts him—that is, he takes the boy home, makes him like his own son, educates him and puts him on a sort of equality with the rest of the family. The trestle-arch had no right to such a favor. His condition of life had placed it quite beyond his reach to become a gentleman's son, with the prospect of inheriting a portion of a rich man's estate. By nature, we are servants and slaves. We have no claim to adoption by God; to be treated as His sons, to be made "brothers of Jesus Christ, and co-heirs with Him to the Kingdom of Heaven. It is Sanctifying Grace that thus elevates us to a supernatural plane of existence and makes it possible for us to secure a supernatural reward, endless union with God in Heaven. When we say a man is in the state of grace, we mean that his soul enjoys the precious gift of Sanctifying Grace, which makes him an adopted son of God. And this grace can and should be increased by our good works, that we may become ever more and more closely united to God, our Father and that we may more perfectly resemble Jesus Christ, Whose brothers we are by adoption. Sanctifying Grace is often likened to a garment or robe of purity, by which the soul is made holy and pleasing to God.

Sanctifying Grace places us in a permanent or habitual state of holiness, and in this respect differs from Actual Grace, which we may define as a passing impulse, or an occasional help vouchsafed to the soul in its various spiritual needs. Sanctifying Grace is never lost to the soul as long as the soul keeps itself free from deliberate mortal sin. Actual Grace is not so much a condition or state of soul as a temporary help sent us by God to aid us in resisting temptation, or accomplishing a difficult spiritual work. An illustration will make it easier for us to grasp this difference between these two "kinds of graces." For example, "one may be severely tempted against the virtue of purity, honesty or charity. A good thought, a few sentences read from a pious book,

or something heard in a sermon comes into the mind of the one tempted and the temptation is resisted and overcome. Now, that thought or word was an actual grace, granted by God in answer to prayer, or as a reward for a good action of the past; and by that actual grace the soul is saved from becoming stained with a mortal sin, which would rob it of its possession of Sanctifying Grace. And sad though it is to say it, we can resist those helps of God. We can neglect to take advantage of the almost countless means of meriting and securing them. And if we do refuse them, then we are just as much the poorer in spiritual strength and power to avoid sin and practise virtue. But if we co-operate with God's graces not only do we acquire the necessary assistance for the overcoming of the present good work, but we also increase the amount of Sanctifying Grace in our souls.

And actual graces are given to a soul in sin, for repentance being a necessary step toward salvation, requires graces, otherwise the sinner can never lift himself out of his sin. To sinit and sinner, then, Actual Grace is possible, with this difference that the one in the state of Sanctifying Grace has a real claim to the actual graces necessary for the overcoming of temptation and the practice of virtue.

We have said that the seven Sacraments are the ordinary channels through which Sanctifying Grace, and a right to actual graces should the need arise, are communicated to the soul. And they confer this grace infallibly and of their own inward power alone, provided man of his own free will puts no hindrance to their working. First, they confer Sanctifying Grace for the first time as in Baptism, secondly, they restore it when lost by grievous sin, as in the Sacrament of Penance; thirdly, they increase it, as in the case of the other five Sacraments.

Prayer, too, is a means of Grace, for God never refuses spiritual helps to anyone who humbly prays for them.

## The Holy Infant Jesus.

"And the World was made flesh, and dwelt amongst us." This coming in the flesh of the Eternal Word is for us a prodigy of God's mercy and love. In it we contemplate the Son of God, not creating worlds, nor appearing with the dazzling glory of the God-head, but clothed in the infirmities of mortal flesh, in the form of a helpless infant, and in utter destitution. Prostrate in humble adoration at His feet we pour out to Him the tribute of our grateful hope.

We should remember that the Eternal Son of God became flesh and dwelt among us, not merely to redeem us from sin, but also to instruct us in the way of salvation by His own example. By His death He opened the gates of heaven which sin had closed against us. The Sovereign of the Universe is driven to seek shelter in a stable, to receive from the brute creation that hospitality refused Him by his own Father.

"He came into His own and His own received Him not." Well might He say: "Learn of Me, because I am meek and humble of heart." To make us "value still more this virtue of humility, the first great mark of predilection which He bestowed after His appearance on earth was in its behalf. It was to a few lowly shepherds, engaged in the humble occupation of tending their flocks, that He first imparted the good tidings of His coming; to these wanderers of the hill it was that the angels first announced the birth of the Desired of Nations, and the distinctive mark by which He chose to be recognized was the state of singular humiliation in which they should discover Him. "This," said the Angel "will be a sign to you: you will find the infant wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger." Such was the first appearance of the King Who was to change the destiny of man—a strange beginning, surely, to a world-wide empire. But so

great was the attraction of His divine humility that all the nations gathered as His Feet, and bowed before the presence of the hidden God. Even in our days, when paganism and unbelief reign upon so many new forms and disguises, when people try to forget the lessons of the Carpenter's Son—even in this our day the empire of the Divine infant extends from pole to pole, and above two hundred millions of Christians gather in spirit round the lowly manger of Bethlehem and make their offering to the newly-born King. Such is the infinite power of this virtue of humility. It is the salient virtue of the Man-God, the necessary outcome of the mystery of the Incarnation of the Son of God. The devil taught man pride from the beginning—the pride that wrought his ruin; the lesson taught us by the Infant Jesus is humility, the profound humility that raises us again to God and heaven.

Again, the Divine Infant, with the treasures of the universe at His disposal, prefers for our instruction to be born in a state of absolute indigence. Out of all the kingdom, which His Hands had formed, He did not possess whereon to rest His head. The swaddling bands of poverty are the marks by which the King of Heaven chooses to be recognized at His first entrance into this world. His palace is a stable; His cradle a manger; His bed the litter, on which He is to repose in common with the beasts of the field.

Can those whom Providence has destined to a life of poverty and hardship complain that the path on which they have to walk is too rugged, hard, and painful, seeing that it has been smoothed and softened by the footsteps of the Infant Jesus? If they have hardships to endure—and they have many—Christ vouchsafed to mitigate their rigor by first enduring them Himself. Can they repine at a condition which, in preference to any other, He chose for His own, especially when they have the positive assurance that "if they suffer, they shall reign with Him?" If He deprives them for the present of the dangerous and transitory riches of this world, He will most amply repay them by the imperishable treasures of the next.

"Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven," theirs "already." But observe that it is only to those who are poor in spirit no less than in fact, that is to those who are satisfied with their state, however lowly, that He addresses this consoling promise. God loves the virtuous poor, who are really contented with their humble lot. Every moment of toil and hardship they endure for God's sweet sake will be numbered and placed to their account for ever. Every drop that labor wrings from their brow will add a new ray of brightness, a new jewel, to their everlasting crown. They will then experience, when the last great day of reckoning comes, that "the sufferings of this time are not worthy to be compared with the glory to come, that shall be revealed in us," (Rom. VIII. 18).

Monsignor John J. Dunn, director of the New York diocesan branch of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, in presenting his annual report of that organization to Cardinal Farley last week, announced that \$191,664.68 had been donated in 1915 for foreign mission work. This is the largest amount that has ever been given by a diocese since the foundation of the Society, many years ago in France. The diocese of New York for the last six years has been the largest foreign mission contributor of any Catholic diocese in the world. Previously the diocese of Lyons, France, held the record.

Besides \$10,000, left to his wife, Mary, the will of Michael Caplis, of Detroit, provides for the following charities: To the Home of the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor \$1,000; to St. Francis Home for Orphan Boys, \$500; to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, \$1,000, and to St. Joseph's Home, \$500.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1916. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 29.—Another brilliant speech was delivered by Hon. Arthur Meighen in the House this evening in the debate on the budget. This has been a season remarkable for brilliant speeches, but it is not too much to say that the utterance of the Solicitor-General will compare favorably with the best of the year. It is true, that for the most part, he had performed to deal with the arguments of the opponents, that his was the task of pulling down the castles of the opposition, and so he had to assume the attitude of the inevitable critic, necessarily he had to appear as counsel for the defence, gathering up the stray shots of the attackers, and hurling them back, but he did it as few men in the House can do. He made several of the opposition speakers in the debate appear ridiculous, particularly J. G. Turiff of Assiniboia, who had foolishly attacked the policy of the government regarding the export of nickel to the United States. Mr. Turiff had argued that the government should stop the export of nickel from Canada in the unrefined state, and that all the refining should be done in this country. He declared that the Germans had succeeded in getting Canadian nickel for their own war purposes.

The Solicitor-General easily disposed of Mr. Turiff. He showed that not one pound of Canadian nickel had reached Germany since the war began, and as to the possibility of bringing the refineries of New Jersey to Canada by means of an export duty, he said the supporters of this proposal had not a very serious sense of responsibility if they understood the question. Would they, he asked, have prevented the manufacture of munitions in the United States for Great Britain and her Allies? It would take a year to establish a nickel refinery in Canada, and no one knew that the war would last so long as a year when it broke out. He mentioned the fact that the British government had not interfered with the export of nickel to the United States, thus showing that it had no fear of its reaching Germany, and, said Mr. Meighen, "The British government knows its own business in this matter a trifle better than the honorable member for Assiniboia."

He resented the attack made upon the Jewish people by Mr. Boulay, the member for Rimouski, who had declared that the immigration of Hebrews should be restricted. Mr. Meighen said that the Jewish people were a creditable people from end to end of the Dominion and they were joining hands in the awful struggle in which Canada was engaged. Sir Meighen paid a glowing tribute to Sir Thomas White, saying that the people of the west would regard the budget as not only eminently fair, but eminently generous, and that the Minister of Finance had the best interests of agriculture throughout the whole country at heart. The burden of debt had been placed on the shoulders of those who were making large profits out of the war, and in this Sir Thomas had given evidence of courage, resource and initiative.

Ottawa, March 1.—Two of the veteran and most respected members of parliament have been decorated with the title of "Honorable" by being sworn in as members of His Majesty's Privy Council. They are David Henderson, M. P. for Haldon and Andrew Broder, M. P. for Dundas. On the advice of the Prime Minister, His Royal Highness has been pleased to call them to the privy council, and they are now receiving the congratulations of their fellow members without distinction of party. A similar distinction was accorded by the present government to the late Hon. Samuel Barker and the late Hon. George Clarke. While the new honor does not give them an increased emolument or the entry into the cabinet councils, it gives them precedence at all state functions over their fellow members of parliament, and entitles them to be addressed, as "Honorable," and to wear, if they like, a privy councillor's uniform with gold braid and if they like to be extreme silk stockings and a cocked hat. Such a spectacle, however, is hardly expected in the case of such democrats as the Hon. David and the Hon. Andy.

Ottawa, March 2.—In giving notice of motion of his amendments to the budget resolutions at the opening of the house, Sir Thomas White stated that in order to avoid taxing profits made prior to the war, he proposed to extend the date from which profits are to be calculated from Aug. 4, 1914, to December 31, of the same year, with a like extension of the duration of the taxation from August 4, 1917 to December 31, 1917. This where in the original resolutions the taxation was provided to apply to accounting periods ending after August 4, 1914, it will now apply to accounting periods ending after December 31, of the same year. No business will pay no more than three accounting periods or less, than three accounting periods of one year each. As far as taxation is concerned the change will thus make no difference, as three accounting periods will be paid on by a company just as originally proposed. In discussing the retroactive feature of the budget, Sir Thomas stated that if a measure had been provided which was not retroactive in character, no revenue would have been obtained during the present year, since he estimated it would take almost a year to make assessment, and collect the taxation. Sir Thomas then turned to the matter of capitalization. He stated that it had been found a very difficult matter to deal with the question of reserves, which differed in nature. There were companies which had placed their reserves into their business in a legitimate manner. There was no question that such reserves should count as capital. There were other companies whose reserves were largely a matter of bookkeeping, such as public franchise corporations which wrote off very little from year to year on plant, while profits in excess of those distributed to shareholders were carried over to profit and loss account as reserves for the benefit of the price to be asked from municipalities, which might desire to make them over. The finance minister proposed to deal with actual, unimpaired reserves. The company which had placed its reserve in its business legitimately would be allowed to treat it all as capital. On the other hand, companies of the second class mentioned, would be allowed to calculate their reserves as capital only to the extent that they were actual unimpaired reserves. Sir Thomas then took up the matter of companies with so-called watered stock.

It was practically impossible, said Sir Thomas to ascertain the precise value of intangible considerations for which a capital stock of a company has been issued at the time of issue. Stock market value was unsafe and inconclusive evidence. To meet the case of watered stock companies however, he proposed an amendment, the first part of which declared: "That the amount paid up on the capital stock of a company shall be the amount paid up in cash. In the case of a company where this condition obtained, explained the minister, no question thus would arise. The amendment went on to state that "where stock was issued before Jan. 1, 1915, for any consideration other than cash, the fair value of such stock on such date shall be deemed to be the amount paid upon such stock; and where stock has been issued since Jan. 1, for any consideration other than cash the face value of the stock at the date of its issue shall be deemed to be the amount paid upon such stock. That part of the amendment which set forth the manner in which the value of stock was to be arrived at was as follows: "In estimating the value of stock issued for any consideration other than cash regard shall be had to the value of the assets, real and personal, movable and immovable, and to the abilities of the company at the date which such value is to be determined. In no case shall the value of the stock be fixed at an amount exceeding the par value of such stock. "The proposed taxation," said Sir Thomas, "is due to the exigency of the present situation. Our debt is \$425,000,000 this year; next year it will be greater. Even if the war ends this year, it will be a long time before we get off a military basis. I do not desire to mislead the House or the country. Canada's financial responsibility is very heavy. I feel as if we did not bring in this taxation the financial credit and borrowing of the country would suffer."

Ottawa, March 3.—The house spent a dull but businesslike day of it. Agricultural estimates formed the subject matter of discussion all the afternoon and again in the evening. A number of items totalling about three million dollars, were passed during the intervals of opposition criticism which as usual was conducted largely by a small group of Maritime Liberals. Mr. F. B. Carvell endeavored to make use of the occasion to explain the now famous hay contract which as Secretary-Treasurer of the New Brunswick Hay Company during the South African war he had been a party to and which forbade under pain of penalties provided, sub-contractors to pay more than \$8 per ton for the farmers hay. Mr. Carvell admitted responsibility of the contract but claimed the price restriction was inserted at the request of one of the sub-contractors to protect him against members of the company who were themselves engaged in purchasing hay from the farmers. The statement was also made by Mr. Carvell and Mr. J. G. Turiff that a report by the Dairy Commissioner of Canada, which had been printed had been recalled and altered because it contained the assertion that purchases of the war office were being made "under the same satisfactory methods as during the South African war." The Acting Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. D. Hazen, stated that any alteration which had been the deletion of information which it was not in the interest of the public to circulate and that nothing had been eliminated which contained any reference to hay contracts or anything of the kind. As for Mr. Carvell's hay contract the Minister reminded the Carleton member that the Minister of Agriculture had already discussed the matter in the House and had shown the would-be champion of the New Brunswick farmers in a light which was making him extremely unpopular in his own constituency. Reference to the epidemic of powdery scab led Hon. J. D. Hazen to announce that the United States embargo against potatoes has been removed and that the tubers could now be

shipped to that country after an examination which was by no means severe. The Minister maintained that the removal of the embargo was largely due to work of the entomologists and inspectors of the agricultural department. London, Mar. 2.—The Times military correspondent analyzing the situation around Verdun, declares his belief that the long expected big German offensive has begun, although he doubts whether Verdun is to be the real point of the great attack. He further declares emphatically that no front is impenetrable in the face of a modern artillery attack but he believes that the Allies' cue is to "keep cool, to be vigilant in depleting the main reserves, and to keep increasing these reserves for action when the Germans have exhausted themselves." The writer's belief that the Germans are preparing to launch their main attack at some point other than Verdun is supported as follows: "Any great success by the Germans further to the northwest than Champagne may, under the present conditions, bring about an enforced retirement from the Meuse. What the Germans hope for is to attack the bulk of the Allies' reserves east of the Meuse, making an immense clatter there, and the next German blow from the northwest probably awaits the fulfillment of this desire. The French appear to have met the Verdun attack with reserves just sufficient to maintain the conflict. There is no sign that General Joffre has yet drawn upon or is even moving his main force. The Germans in the battle-scarred region of Verdun continue their bombardment west of the Meuse, in the region between Malancourt and Forges across the river, eastward about Vaux and Damloup, and against French trenches in the Woivre region, southeast of Verdun. Their big offensive, however, so far as infantry attacks are concerned, has ceased, at least for the moment. Whether it will begin again, or whether the Germans will 'rest content' with the points of vantage they have gained, is not indicated in the official reports of either Berlin or Paris. Unofficial advice from Berlin has stated that the German plan of campaign has been 'primarily based on the bombardment of sectors they desire to attain, and it is possible that they may now be drawing up their big guns to captured positions with the object of shelling points nearer their objective—Verdun. To the east of Verdun, around Point-A-Mousson, the French have bombarded German positions heavily in Le Pretre wood, and near Thiaucourt. Artillery duels have been in progress in Alsace. There has been no resumption of German attacks against the French in the Champagne region."

While nothing of special importance has taken place along the British part of the line, the effect of the German offensive in the Verdun battle is shown in the lengthening of their front in order to release the French for the reinforcement of the army opposing the German advance. Unofficial advice had placed the extreme southern end of the British line in the region of Lens. The latest British official communication reports the British to the north of the Somme, "which would show that they have stretched their front between thirty and forty miles down to the region of Amiens. Little is going on in Russia, except isolated bombardments and infantry attacks and air raids. On the Italian front the Italians have occupied and consolidated an Austrian position on Mount Marmolada. Elsewhere in this region only artillery bombardments have prevailed. On the Asian battlefields the Russians continue their pursuit of the Turks in the Caucasus region and in Persia. Germany, according to a despatch from Madrid, has sent an ultimatum to Portugal, demanding the release within 48 hours of the interned German steamers seized by Portugal. A German seaplane has dropped bombs on the southeast coast of England. No military damage was done. Nothing short of a vote by congress on the res-

solutions warning Americans of armed ships of belligerent nations is acceptable to President Wilson. The president has stated unequivocally to the leaders in congress that a compromise proposition such as a vote of confidence in his foreign policy, is unacceptable, and that he will only take a vote which will show whether the members of congress favor or oppose his demands for full observance of international law. The president absolutely refuses to continue negotiations with Germany until the attitude of congress is settled. Paris, Mar. 2.—German attacks of great violence, both artillery and infantry, have been resumed to the north of Verdun. The official statement issued by the war office tonight says that furious infantry assaults have been repulsed by the French troops, whose fire decimated the ranks of the enemy. Bulletin—London, Mar. 2.—A British official statement issued tonight on the fighting in the western zone says: "We recaptured the trenches at the bluff of the Ypres-Comines Canal, which were lost Feb. 14, and also captured a small salient in the German line." "A counter-attack launched by the enemy some hours later was repulsed. German mine galleries in the captured trenches were destroyed. We have taken 180 prisoners, including four officers. There has been much artillery activity on both sides today from Vierstraat to Boesinghe." The capture of 800 yards of British positions southeast of Ypres after heavy artillery bombardments, was claimed in the German official statement of Feb. 15, which added that a majority of the defenders of the British trenches were killed. The Germans have resumed their heavy offensive in the region of Verdun, with the French everywhere strongly opposing it. While over most of the front, from the east of the Meuse down into the Woivre region, the German big guns have been active, Douaumont the Teutons launched several infantry attacks of extreme violence. Those, the French war office declares, were put down by the French troops, whose fire decimated the enemy ranks. Le Mort Homme, the Cole Du Poivre, and the Douaumont sector particularly have suffered heavy bombardment. Northeast of St. Mihiel the French guns have been worked effectively against the German positions. In Alsace, in the region of Seppois, a heavy artillery duel has been in progress. The British along the Ypres-Comines Canal have reversed the victory gained over them by the Germans February 14 by retaking 800 yards of trenches the Germans captured at that time. The German mine galleries in the trenches were destroyed, and four officers and 176 men were made prisoner. In addition, French guns have destroyed a German work in the region of Beauvraignes, which lies between the Somme and Oise rivers. The situation remains unchanged on the Russian and Austro-Italian fronts. In Asia the Russians are keeping up their strong offensive against the Turks. Nothing definite has transpired with regard to the report that the German commander, raider, Moewe, had been captured and taken into Trinidad by British cruisers. A despatch from Trinidad says nothing is known there concerning the Moewe. The British Admiralty has made public its instructions to armed merchantmen. Armament is supplied to such vessels, the instructions say, solely for the purpose of resting attack by an armed vessel, and must not be used for any other purpose whatsoever. London, March, 2.—A number of despatches from Lisbon and Amsterdam today relates the report that Germany has addressed an ultimatum to Portugal on account of the seizure of German merchantmen in Portuguese ports. The report is generally believed here, although it lacks official confirmation. Petrograd, via London, Mar. 2.—The following official communication was issued today. "West-

Progress of the War.

London, Mar. 2.—The Times military correspondent analyzing the situation around Verdun, declares his belief that the long expected big German offensive has begun, although he doubts whether Verdun is to be the real point of the great attack. He further declares emphatically that no front is impenetrable in the face of a modern artillery attack but he believes that the Allies' cue is to "keep cool, to be vigilant in depleting the main reserves, and to keep increasing these reserves for action when the Germans have exhausted themselves." The writer's belief that the Germans are preparing to launch their main attack at some point other than Verdun is supported as follows: "Any great success by the Germans further to the northwest than Champagne may, under the present conditions, bring about an enforced retirement from the Meuse. What the Germans hope for is to attack the bulk of the Allies' reserves east of the Meuse, making an immense clatter there, and the next German blow from the northwest probably awaits the fulfillment of this desire. The French appear to have met the Verdun attack with reserves just sufficient to maintain the conflict. There is no sign that General Joffre has yet drawn upon or is even moving his main force. The Germans in the battle-scarred region of Verdun continue their bombardment west of the Meuse, in the region between Malancourt and Forges across the river, eastward about Vaux and Damloup, and against French trenches in the Woivre region, southeast of Verdun. Their big offensive, however, so far as infantry attacks are concerned, has ceased, at least for the moment. Whether it will begin again, or whether the Germans will 'rest content' with the points of vantage they have gained, is not indicated in the official reports of either Berlin or Paris. Unofficial advice from Berlin has stated that the German plan of campaign has been 'primarily based on the bombardment of sectors they desire to attain, and it is possible that they may now be drawing up their big guns to captured positions with the object of shelling points nearer their objective—Verdun. To the east of Verdun, around Point-A-Mousson, the French have bombarded German positions heavily in Le Pretre wood, and near Thiaucourt. Artillery duels have been in progress in Alsace. There has been no resumption of German attacks against the French in the Champagne region."

While nothing of special importance has taken place along the British part of the line, the effect of the German offensive in the Verdun battle is shown in the lengthening of their front in order to release the French for the reinforcement of the army opposing the German advance. Unofficial advice had placed the extreme southern end of the British line in the region of Lens. The latest British official communication reports the British to the north of the Somme, "which would show that they have stretched their front between thirty and forty miles down to the region of Amiens. Little is going on in Russia, except isolated bombardments and infantry attacks and air raids. On the Italian front the Italians have occupied and consolidated an Austrian position on Mount Marmolada. Elsewhere in this region only artillery bombardments have prevailed. On the Asian battlefields the Russians continue their pursuit of the Turks in the Caucasus region and in Persia. Germany, according to a despatch from Madrid, has sent an ultimatum to Portugal, demanding the release within 48 hours of the interned German steamers seized by Portugal. A German seaplane has dropped bombs on the southeast coast of England. No military damage was done. Nothing short of a vote by congress on the res-

olutions warning Americans of armed ships of belligerent nations is acceptable to President Wilson. The president has stated unequivocally to the leaders in congress that a compromise proposition such as a vote of confidence in his foreign policy, is unacceptable, and that he will only take a vote which will show whether the members of congress favor or oppose his demands for full observance of international law. The president absolutely refuses to continue negotiations with Germany until the attitude of congress is settled. Paris, Mar. 2.—German attacks of great violence, both artillery and infantry, have been resumed to the north of Verdun. The official statement issued by the war office tonight says that furious infantry assaults have been repulsed by the French troops, whose fire decimated the ranks of the enemy. Bulletin—London, Mar. 2.—A British official statement issued tonight on the fighting in the western zone says: "We recaptured the trenches at the bluff of the Ypres-Comines Canal, which were lost Feb. 14, and also captured a small salient in the German line." "A counter-attack launched by the enemy some hours later was repulsed. German mine galleries in the captured trenches were destroyed. We have taken 180 prisoners, including four officers. There has been much artillery activity on both sides today from Vierstraat to Boesinghe." The capture of 800 yards of British positions southeast of Ypres after heavy artillery bombardments, was claimed in the German official statement of Feb. 15, which added that a majority of the defenders of the British trenches were killed. The Germans have resumed their heavy offensive in the region of Verdun, with the French everywhere strongly opposing it. While over most of the front, from the east of the Meuse down into the Woivre region, the German big guns have been active, Douaumont the Teutons launched several infantry attacks of extreme violence. Those, the French war office declares, were put down by the French troops, whose fire decimated the enemy ranks. Le Mort Homme, the Cole Du Poivre, and the Douaumont sector particularly have suffered heavy bombardment. Northeast of St. Mihiel the French guns have been worked effectively against the German positions. In Alsace, in the region of Seppois, a heavy artillery duel has been in progress. The British along the Ypres-Comines Canal have reversed the victory gained over them by the Germans February 14 by retaking 800 yards of trenches the Germans captured at that time. The German mine galleries in the trenches were destroyed, and four officers and 176 men were made prisoner. In addition, French guns have destroyed a German work in the region of Beauvraignes, which lies between the Somme and Oise rivers. The situation remains unchanged on the Russian and Austro-Italian fronts. In Asia the Russians are keeping up their strong offensive against the Turks. Nothing definite has transpired with regard to the report that the German commander, raider, Moewe, had been captured and taken into Trinidad by British cruisers. A despatch from Trinidad says nothing is known there concerning the Moewe. The British Admiralty has made public its instructions to armed merchantmen. Armament is supplied to such vessels, the instructions say, solely for the purpose of resting attack by an armed vessel, and must not be used for any other purpose whatsoever. London, March, 2.—A number of despatches from Lisbon and Amsterdam today relates the report that Germany has addressed an ultimatum to Portugal on account of the seizure of German merchantmen in Portuguese ports. The report is generally believed here, although it lacks official confirmation. Petrograd, via London, Mar. 2.—The following official communication was issued today. "West-

Continued from page two. ern (Russian) in the front. frict of Lake Kanger the Germans have bombarded, naval guns the villages of Rensen and Bigantzen. Numerous German aeroplanes bombarded the Riga sector, there has been an aerial bombardment between Ikskull and Elisinhof on the Dvina river. "In the vicinity of Dvinsk, Germans bombarded our lines near Hloukset, and the Poniew railway with shells weighing pounds. The German heavy artillery has bombarded the Seventen region. "Our artillery has developed an efficacious against Novo Alexandrovsk at the Tourment station. "The Germans have attempted to approach our trenches, on each occasion were repulsed by our fire. Caucasus front. In the direction of Erzinga, Turkish Armenia, to the southwest of Erzerum) the Turks continue their retreat. Here cavalry has found four guns abandoned by the Turks. In the direction of Erzingian (Turkish Armenia, to the southwest of Erzerum) the Turks continue their retreat. Here our cavalry has found four guns abandoned by the Turks. In the direction of Bills the enemy continues to retreat under the pressure of our troops. We have occupied Kamaik and the Nekavars convent, seven miles northeast of Bills."

London, March 3.—Around the village of Douaumont which is the hands of the Germans, raging a battle of great intensity. Having captured the village, extended their lines west and south, the Germans were forced to give ground before the victorious attacks of the French, who regained part of the terrain they had lost. Fighting here is proceeding unabated from the region of Malancourt, west of the Meuse, to the Woivre region, east of Verdun bombardments are of a violent character, the German endeavoring to force their way closer to the fortress of Verdun and the French tenaciously striving to hold them back. Several points of the German line were vigorously shelled by the French, especially in the vicinity of Beaumont. The Germans admit that in the region of Ypres the British re-captured positions the Germans took from them on Feb. 14, but say they were immediately driven out of most of them. The British, however, declare they have concentrated these positions.

Paris, March 5.—Saturday night's official statement says: In Artois an attack by the enemy with the object of driving us from a crater which we occupied near the road from Neuville to Lafolie was repulsed. In Argonne we cannonaded German organizations and demolished several shelters. In Verdun violent bombardment was in progress all day on the left bank of the Meuse at Hill 204 and Cole-De Lot. On the right bank the enemy after an intense bombardment directed on Handouf woods east of Cole-Du-Poivre launched against our positions an attack which was stopped by our machine gun and infantry fire. In the morning the Germans had succeeded again in gaining a foothold in the village of Douaumont from which we had driven him Friday evening by a counter-attack. The struggle continued desperately with alternate advances and recoils for possession of villages. In Woivre the tier has been active on the part of our artillery. In Lorraine, near Thiaucourt, after artillery preparation we carried several sections of an enemy trench. Sixty prisoners were taken, including one officer, two machine gunners and one bomb thrower also remain in our hands.

Paris, March 5.—Sunday night official statement says: "North of Soissons our batteries carried out a destructive fire against enemy's works. In Argonne our artillery bombarded German organizations near the road to Benarville, north of Haraze. North of Verdun there was very violent bombardment, particularly between Handouf, Wood and Fort Douaumont. The enemy, however, was not able to renew his attacks in that region. There has been no change as regards the village of Douaumont."

MOORE & McLEOD!



Overcoats Worth to \$14.50 \$8.99 Clearing at

The Man who wants a smart warm well made Overcoat for a very little price, should see this week end special. There's a limited quantity—a dozen in all. There are tweeds, mostly in fancy browns and greys. There are double breasted and single breasted models. There are sizes from 35 to 40 chest measure. The coats are half belted and each have the convertible collar. The values run to \$14.50. BUY ONE FOR EIGHT NINETY-NINE. THESE OFFERED FOR CASH ONLY.

Here is a Mighty Interesting Sale of Womens' New Coats in Full Swing Here today.

THIS SALE OF COATS FOR WOMEN OFFERS YOU A CHANCE TO GET HOLD OF A HANDSOME WINTER COAT—right now before the real cold weather commences—at prices lower than the factory would charge you for the garments. There are three classes into which this great offer in colored coats is divided. And here they are—

\$8.50 \$12.00 Fifteen Dollars for Coats that are Worth to \$22.00! For Coats Worth up to \$12.50 For Coats Worth up to \$16. Curl Cloths and Tweeds in all styles, all The Coats in this section are nearly all good colorings, all sizes. This is simply a Tweeds. They are new this season. They wonderful bargain in handsome, low priced are all handsome, smart garments. They coats. This lot includes garments worth to are garments worth to \$16.00. TODAY and \$12.50. TODAY and TOMORROW \$8.50 TOMORROW.....\$12.00 \$15 These Coats are all new. They are made of handsome all wool cloths. Chinchillas, Zibelines and Tweeds. The styles are right, and the range of sizes will suit everybody. Get yourself a \$22.00 Coat for \$15.00. \$15

Business Men FOR 1916

Office Supplies Will Be Needed

We carry a big stock of everything for the office. Blank Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, Files, Binding Cases, Bill Files, Letter Files, Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper, Typewriter Ribbons, Account Pads, Letter & Note Pads, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Blotting Paper, Erasers, Note Paper, &c. &c.

One Million Envelopes In Stock, all sizes, all prices. Come to us for your office Needs. Lowest Prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

(Continued from page two) ern (Russian) In the front district of Lake Kanger the Germans have bombarded...

the immediate approaches to which we hold. In the wood to the east of Cacheraville an attack directed by Germans...

Department to have the Car Ferry steamer transferred to the account of the excessive delays...

Railway Station Burned

Montreal, March 2.—The Grand Trunk railway station (Bonaventure Station) was completely destroyed by fire yesterday.

The Georgetown Route

A meeting of the residents of Georgetown was held in the Gordon Hall on Thursday the 23rd February.

A large number of people including members of the Town Council were present. His Worship Mayor Aitken presided.

Several of the leading citizens then addressed the meeting. J. D. Stewart, J. H. McDonald, Frank J. Solomon, Seymour Knight, P. J. Solomon and others.

They voiced the statement that something had to be done to better the present irregular winter service. The people as a body protest against the steamer Prince Edward Island running to Charlottetown...

It was also proved by the speakers that it was more economical for the Government to run both boats to Georgetown where they would run on almost summer schedule time...

Other matters of interest were discussed for some time, and it was decided that the meeting appoint a committee whose duties were to be practically the same as a Board of Trade to represent the people on matters connected with the welfare of the town.

J. D. Stewart, Captain A. McDonald, W. W. Jenkins, Seymour Knight, J. H. McDonald.

This committee is to have power to add to their numbers. The secretary was also instructed to publish the minutes of the meeting in the Guardian and Patriot.

A special meeting of the committee of the Summerside Board of Trade was held on Friday afternoon last. The report of the meeting, after referring to different matters discussed, concludes this:

The question of Winter Communication in connection with the running of the Car Ferry to Charlottetown also received considerable airing...

Paris, March 5.—Sunday night's official statement says: "North of Soissons our batteries carried out a destructive fire against enemy's works. In Argonne our artillery bombarded German organizations near the road to Benarville, north of Harazez. North of Verdun there was a very violent bombardment, particularly between Haudemont Wood and Fort Douaumont. The enemy, however, was not able to renew his attacks in that region. There has been no change as regards the village of Douaumont.

Local and Other Items.

Latest war intelligence indicate that the conflict wages with unabated fury around Verdun.

In a 65-mile gale two Reading Coal Co. barges were wrecked off Cape Cod. It is believed that 9 men were lost.

Twenty persons were killed Saturday morning and a large number injured in the suburb of Paris by an explosion in the fort.

A Bucharest despatch to Reuters says Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rumania, Carmen Sylva, died Friday morning.

A despatch to the Central News London from Amsterdam says that twenty persons have been killed and many injured by avalanches in the southern Tyrol.

The British steamer Spiracles from Philadelphia, while discharging oil in barrels at Manchester, caught fire. The fire burned along the full length of the ship.

The Provincial Conference held in the Legislative Council Chamber yesterday afternoon and evening was largely attended and very successful in every way.

R. Cyrene McDonald son of Capt. A. A. McDonald, Georgetown passed the marine examination at Halifax for second officer of square rigged sailing ships and steamships (foreign) and first officer of the same (coast wise).

A great theft of diamonds, worth more than a quarter of a million, from Dreuer & Co. Jewelers Chicago was reported to the police recently. A tray of jewels was missed after a visit to the firm by a well dressed man who called to look over some gems.

This being Ash Wednesday, the blessing and distribution of ashes took place in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, commencing at 9 o'clock. His Lordship, the Bishop officiated at the blessing, assisted by Revs. Maurice McDonald and Frank McQuaid.

Are we to infer that the Patriot considers the truth should be written only when some selfish advantage may be hoped for? A nomination for any particular section of the Province does not change the character of a winter port or ice conditions in the Straits. The Editor of the Patriot has received nomination before now; but we have not read of any convulsions of nature ensuing as a consequence.

The terrific snow storm of Saturday afternoon and evening last, made matters exceedingly disagreeable for the winter steamers. The Car Ferry had arrived off Charlottetown Harbor about 12 o'clock, noon and had wireless message to the city that she would be in by 12.30.

The sentiments expressed in the above address will be heartily endorsed by the people.

DIED.

ROBERTSON.—At Denver, Colo. on Feb. 24th, 1916, Annie Miller, widow of the late Alexander Robertson of Bonshaw. She leaves a daughter, Mrs. J. B. Crosby of Denver, and J. A. Robertson of Charlottetown.

McKINNON.—At Seattle Washington, on Jan. 30th, 1916, Ewen MacKinnon, formerly of DeSable, P. E. I., in his 58th year, leaving a wife and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

SAGE.—At Ellerslie, Lot 12, Feb. 9th, 1916, John Sage aged 87 years.

McLAUCHLAN.—On March 4th, John McLauchlan, aged 90 years.

McDONALD.—Died in the City Hospital on March 3rd Rev. Lauchlin J. McDonald aged 63. Funeral left the Connolly House Monday afternoon at 2.30, to the Railway station thence by train to St. Andrews. A special train left Tuesday morning for the funeral at St. Andrews, R. I. P.

HARDING.—In this city on the 3rd inst., Leo Harding aged 24 years.—R. I. P.

Rev. Lauchlin J. McDonald

Rev. Lauchlin J. McDonald, for several years past Chaplain of the Charlottetown Hospital, died there early on Saturday morning last. Although in delicate health for years, his last illness was only about a week. He said Mass for the last time in the Hospital Chapel, on Sunday morning March 27. The deceased priest was born at the family homestead at St. Peter's harbor about 64 years ago. He was educated at St. Dunstan's College and later pursued his ecclesiastical studies at the Grand Seminary, Quebec, where he was ordained in the month of February 1878. His remains lay in the parlor of the Connolly House, attached to the Hospital, Saturday and Sunday and until Monday afternoon, when they were viewed by many friends. On Monday afternoon the funeral took place from the Hospital to the Railway station, where the body was conveyed by train to St. Andrews, where internment took place yesterday (Tuesday) morning. His Lordship, the Bishop and several of the diocesan clergy accompanied the remains on the train Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday morning a special train brought many priests and other friends of the deceased from Charlottetown to St. Andrews.

Shortly after the arrival of the special train at St. Andrews the solemn obsequies commenced. His Lordship, the Bishop, was celebrant of the Solemn Mass of Requiem, and he was assisted by very Rev. J. C. McLean, as arch-priest. Revs. S. Boudreau and J. A. McDonald, as deacons of honor; Rev. J. J. McDonald and Rev. P. D. McQuigan as deacon and subdeacon of office respectively. Rev. J. B. McIntyre was thurifer, Revs. P. J. Croken and R. J. McDonald were acolytes and Rev. Maurice McDonald Rev. Theodore Gallant presided at the organ and Revs. A. J. McDonald, F. X. Gallant, P. C. Gauthier, A. J. Gaudet, P. C. Arsenault and J. N. Poirier, rendered the solemn music, along with Mr. William J. Brown and several members of the St. Andrews choir.

The others present and assisting in the Sanctuary were Rev. A. P. McLellan, P. P. Very Rev. Mgr. Gillis, Revs. A. J. McIntyre, Dr. Monaghan, A. McAulay, M. J. Smith, P. J. Hogan, Dr. G. J. McLellan, Murphy, J. A. McDonald, (Souris) F. McQuaid, P. A. Hughes, and Father Brisco.

After the communion, Rev. Dr. McMillan, from the Sanctuary, delivered a brief, eloquent and admirable funeral sermon. His text was the 39 verse of the XXXV Psalm: "The salvation of the just is from the Lord; and He is their protector in the time of trouble."

The Rev. preacher said that solemn ceremonies, such as those participated in on this occasion, were of somewhat frequent occurrence, particularly in this parish of St. Andrews, which had been fruitful in vocations to the priesthood, and from time to time someone of those who had completed his labor in the Vineyard of the Lord, came back to ask our last tribute of respect and the final rites of the holy church. The Rev. Lauchlin McDonald, at whose funeral obsequies we had assisted, was a native of St. Andrew's parish, as it was then constituted; although his birth place is now included in the mission of Morell. The Rev. preacher sketched his education at St. Dunstan's College and at that great seat of learning and piety, the Grand Seminary of Quebec. In the last named city he was ordained in the month of February 1878. For a short time he exercised the sacred ministry, as a curate in one of the churches of Quebec. He then returned home, and for a time was attached to the Cathedral, and likewise to the church of St. Peter's. He was then appointed pastor of the church at Grand River Lot 14. The twenty-five years of his pastorate at Grand River, the Rev. preacher pointed out, might be said to constitute his active priestly life. That this pastorate was most faithful, was abundantly evident from the progress the parish had made under him, said the Rev. preacher. He had enshrined himself in the hearts of his parishioners; all his work was for them, and their appreciation of his services manifested itself in their love and attachment to him. They were never done praising him. He was never in and robust health, but despite this, the inconvenience and hardship it entailed he did his work faithfully and well, and the parish never suffered for any want of attention on his part. The Rev. preacher pointed out that the deceased priest never courted public applause; never did anything to bring him to the notice of the public. He did his work conscientiously unostentatiously and well, always avoiding public notoriety. By such conduct of his parochial duties he sanctified himself and others. Here the Rev. preacher pointed out some of the conditions which usually surround a priest in his parish, some of the difficulties and consolations of this position. Such a position has its joys and sorrows; its times of depression as well as its seasons of enthusiasm. In all these circumstances our dear deceased friend had shown himself to be a man of God, and at the same time a man of the people. He was a man of the greatest charity, and those who knew him best could recite numerous instances of this. As Chaplain of the Hospital he had been a source of joy and consolation to the sick. He exercised his charity in his quiet life aloof from the gaze of the public. While still in his parish he took out a policy of insurance on his life with a view of applying the proceeds to some needed charity in the diocese. The policy matured in his life time and with it he founded the Orphanage of St. Vincent de Paul now overlooking the city of Charlottetown. This is the great charity with which his name will ever be connected. In conclusion the Rev. preacher pointed out that this good priest, whom we have assembled to bury, was like us all, human and no one needs prayers more than the priest who has passed away. While alive he was capable of doing almost anything; but when death closed his eyes, he was powerless and left no family to pray for him. It was therefore, our duty to extend to him our charity and to pray for him. He now bid his dear deceased brother priest good-bye, he left him to the charitable prayers of those assembled, with the prayer that God would grant him eternal rest and cause perpetual light to shine upon him.

The Libera was then sung and the abolition pronounced by his Lordship, the Bishop. The casket was then borne from the church and conveyed to the adjoining cemetery. The last rites at the grave were performed by Rev. John A. McDonald, P. P., of Grand River Lot 14, R. I. P.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public auction in front of the Court House in Charlottetown on Thursday the sixth day of March, A. D. 1916 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon A. that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number thirty-six in Queens County aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing on the northern side of the Glendene Road and on the east side of Grand Road from thence running north according to the Magnetic Meridian of the year 1784 a distance of thirty-three and one half chains (or to the centre or middle of that part or portion of the said Webster's Brewood tract) from thence west six chains and thirty-six links to a tract of land formerly belonging to the heirs of James M. Brady now in possession of James Smith, thence south thirty-three chains and thirty-three links to the said Glendene Road and from thence west to the place of commencement (said tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number thirty-six aforesaid bounded and described as follows, that is to say:—Commencing at the north side of the Tarantum Road at the southwest angle of a farm now or formerly owned by John Garland and thence running north fifty chains thence south fifty chains and thence east along said Tarantum Road ten chains to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land more or less being the eastern moiety of one hundred acres of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Michael Cumiskey by Deed dated the fourth day of April, A. D. 1881 and by the said Michael Cumiskey conveyed to James H. Cumiskey by deed dated the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1892. The above sale is made under a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st November, A. D. 1888 made between Thomas H. Cumiskey of and Settlement, Lot 32 in Queen's County, Farmer, and Sarah Jane Cumiskey, his wife, of the first part and William McLean of Charlottetown, Insurance Agent, as trustee of the estate of the late William McGill, deceased, testate, of the other part, and which said Indenture of Mortgage is now vested in the undersigned, default having been made in payment of the principal and interest secured by the said mortgage. For further particulars apply to McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, Charlottetown. Dated February 10th, 1916. WILLIAM F. BENTLEY, SAMUEL N. ROBERTSON

Trustees under the last will and Testament of the late William McGill Feb. 10th—31

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

205 KENT STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

A. V. McLean, K. C. & J. Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 14th April, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 1 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of St. John's, Southport, Pownall, Cherry Valley and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John's, P. E. I. March 1st, 1916. March 8th, 1916—31.

Canadian Government Railways

Change of Time January 9th

Maritime Express Daily

Ocean Limited Daily Except Sunday.

On Sunday, January 9th, the Maritime Express will run daily between Halifax and Montreal leaving Halifax at 3 p. m. Connection will be made at Monton to and from St. John daily. The Ocean Limited will not leave Halifax Sunday, January 9th, but will leave on the present schedule time 8.00 a. m. daily except Sunday thereafter. Its continuance during the winter months will be pleasing news to thousands of travellers to whom the "Ocean" appeals as an express train of excellence in service and comfort in travel. From Montreal the Maritime Express will leave on its present schedule 8.15 a. m. daily and the Ocean Limited 7.25 p. m. daily except Saturday. Jan. 12, 1916—21

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 Pownall, P. E. I. land, 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 of Pownall Lake Verde and at the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John's, P. E. I. March 1st, 1916. March 8th, 1916—31.

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown.

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915—3m

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, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted site for six months in each of three years, including the time required to obtain a homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

W. W. COBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

Mortgage Sale

THERE WILL BE SOLD BY Public Auction at the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown on Friday the twenty-fourth day of March next A. D. 1916 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon all that tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being on Township number thirty-six in Queens County aforesaid bounded and described as follows. On the East by lands in possession of Thomas Tweedy and George McMillan, on the North by land in possession of Dames McMillan on the West by ninety acres of land in possession of said Joseph McDonald and on the South by lands of the said Mrs Catherine McDonald containing ninety acres of land a little more or less being the farm of which the said James McDonald died seized and which is devised by his will to the said Catherine McDonald and being the Eastern ninety acres of a tract of two hundred and twenty acres of land conveyed by Andrew McDonald and Flora McDonald his wife to said Ronald McDonald, James McDonald and Joseph McDonald by Indenture dated the twenty-eighth day of December, A. D. 1886 which lands were divided many years ago between the grantees mentioned in said deed—ninety acres thereof being allotted to the said Joseph McDonald—ninety acres to said James McDonald and forty acres to said Ronald McDonald.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage made between Catherine McDonald of Glendene Lot Fifty in Queen's County, widow of James McDonald of the one part and Catherine, McPherson of Charlottetown, widow of the other part for default in payment of principal and interest.

For further particulars apply to Messrs McLean & McKinnon, Charlottetown. CATERINE McPHERSON, Mortgagee. Febr. 22, 1916 41.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. — W. F. BENTLEY.

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD

Office

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Letter Heads

Receipt Books

It Always Pays.

Be happy; Gather, on life's road. The sweetest flowers you find! Some pleasures are for you bestowed.

The Sister;

In the darkened room, amid the awful hush that precedes a great sorrow, seventeen-year-old Josephine knelt beside her mother's bed.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't get your stomach in work. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

loved his own way, while hating a fuss to get it. He often contrived to slip into his ends and accomplished them almost without his sister's realizing that he had been attained.

The dear old parish priest, whose keen eyes, used to judging men, saw most things, to whom Josephine went constantly for guidance in her maternal task.

Marriage had never crossed Josephine's mind during the years when it naturally would have sought her. She was a beautiful girl, handsome as Austin was.

Check I gave my brother? When? What check is it?" she asked.

Blackwell & Hersey's check for two hundred dollars, payable to your order, endorsed by you to Austin Ivison. He presented it at the City Bank.

SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as in winter.

Was All Choked Up

Could Hardly Breathe.

BRONCHITIS

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

Mrs. Garnet Burns, North Augusta, Ont., writes: "I caught a dreadful cold, going to town, and about a week after I became all choked up, and could hardly breathe, and could scarcely sleep at night for coughing."

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

Josephine. "I—I did not expect—" "She trailed off into silence and fell to trembling."

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort.

JOHN WALKFIELD, LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

"My wife's been nursing a grouch all the week."

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."

The way to gain a good reputation is to endeavor to be what you desire to appear.—Socrates.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

A little girl, when asked by her teacher to distinguish between the human and the animal families, replied: "A brute is an imperfect beast; man is a perfect beast."

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

Life's evening will take its character from the day which has preceded it; and if we would close our career in religious hope we must prepare for it by continued religious habit.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

She—Do you think the food in this restaurant is healthful? He—Maybe; but the prices are sickening.

Heart Would Beat Violently.

Nerves Seemed to Be Out of Order.

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

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

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

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

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

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 345.

1916 For the New Year We have quite a lot of NEW GOODS

We include plain and fancy Rings, Wrist Watches—some with luminating dials. Ladies' Watches in handsome designs. Young Men's Watches in the popular styles.

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

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

E. W. TAYLOR 142 Richmond Street.

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. " " \$85 " \$70.

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

Dress Goods. All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

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

Central Seed Fair March 7th, 8th and 9th Special trains on Wednesday, March 8th.

Leaving Murray Harbor 7.30, returning 4.45 p.m. Leaving Summerside 8.00 a.m., returning 5 o'clock.

THEODORE ROSS, Secretary, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

FOOT WEAR FOR WINTER! Our Stock of Winter Foot Wear is complete. We have everything you require to keep you dry and comfortable.



AGENTS FOR Amherst Shoes, Inviotus Shoes, Queen Quality Shoes

ALLEY & CO. The Family Shoe Store.

NEW SERIES

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW! CALL UP DeBLOIS BROS. Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915—3m

Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Section—Six months' residence and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may within nine miles of his homestead a farm of at least 80 acres solely or jointly occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.

A homesteader who has obtained his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a parcel of land in certain districts. Price \$100 per acre. British Columbia—Six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a building worth \$500.00.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.

Section—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted quarter section each of six years from date of his homestead entry (including the time required to obtain a homestead patent) and cultivate the same.