

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 17



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. Entry by proxy may be made by the 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 20 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Fire Insurance

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Check Books

Dodgers

Note Books of Hard

Head Letters

Tickets

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 1st, 1917.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up.	
Daily Ex. Thurs. & Sat. A.M. P.M.	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Hunter River " " " " " "	Tues. Daily Thurs. & Sat. A.M. P.M.	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Hunter River " " " " " "
6:50 8:38	8:38 9:08	10:20 9:08	9:08 8:38
9:00 9:40	9:40 10:20	7:45 7:25	7:25 7:15
9:40 10:20	10:20 11:10	A.M. P.M.	A.M. P.M.
2:00 3:33	Dep. Summerside Ar. Port Hill " " " " " "	8:32 8:05	8:05 7:32
4:53 6:00	Dep. Port Hill Ar. O'Leary " " " " " "	6:00 6:00	6:00 6:00
6:00 7:00	Dep. O'Leary Ar. Alberton " " " " " "		
	Dep. Alberton Ar. Tignish Dep.		
Daily Ex. Sun. P.M. 4:30 5:20	Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M. 8:10 7:20	Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.
Tues. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. P.M. P.M.	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Mt. Stewart " " " " " "	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. A.M. A.M.	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Mt. Stewart " " " " " "
3:10 4:40	4:40 5:29	11:30 9:55	10:40 9:25
4:40 5:29	5:29 6:02	9:55 8:39	8:53 8:39
5:04 6:02	6:02 7:35	8:39 7:10	7:20 6:00
6:40 7:35			
Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.50 a.m. for Souris			
Daily Ex. Sun. P.M. 4:40 5:54 6:25 7:15	Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar. Cardigan " " " " " "	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M. 8:10 9:25 8:09 7:35 6:45	Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar. Cardigan " " " " " "
Sat. ex. Sat. only P.M. P.M. 3:10 3:10 4:25 4:55 5:55 7:05	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Vernon River " " " " " "	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M. 10:10 9:45 8:30 7:00	Dep. Charlottetown Ar. Vernon River " " " " " "
	Dep. Vernon River Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.		Dep. Vernon River Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.

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

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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.

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The Stations of The Cross.

On Good Friday, the devotion known as the "Way of the Cross," is carried out in every Catholic chapel and church in the whole world. Even where there is no resident priest, as frequently is the case in country districts, the people assemble and one person reads the short meditation and leads in the prayers that are said at each of the stations. The stations are representations by means of pictures or groups of statuary, of the principal scenes that took place on the road along which our Saviour was led by His executioners from the hall of Pontius Pilate, where He was condemned to death, to Mount Cavalry, the place of His crucifixion. This is the reason the beautiful devotion is called Via Crucis, the Way of the Cross, or Via Dolorosa, the Road of Sorrows.

The latter designation is also the name by which the route of Jesus to Calvary is actually known by the Christian people who live in the city of Jerusalem today which road is one of the interesting features that attract pilgrims when visiting the holy places. Every Friday of the year the Via Dolorosa, in Jerusalem is traversed by all who wish and have leisure to take part in the devotion, which is conducted by a priest from one of the monasteries.

The site of the First Station was the court chamber of Pilate, known as Citadel Antonia in the times of Christ. Upon the ruins of this castle there stands today a Turkish barracks and here the First Station is prayed. Nearby is the Ecce Homo arch.

Every Friday Franciscans pray the Way of the Cross, Turkish guards obtaining passage for them through the narrow and crowded thoroughfares. Pilgrims usually make it a point to accompany this Franciscan procession on Friday afternoons.

The Second Station was at the foot of the outer staircase leading from the courtroom to the street. The place is marked. Two hundred and thirty-three yards west is the site of the Third Station, at the end of the street, Sitti Mariam. Thirty-seven yards southward is the Fourth Station, the site of which is the property of the Copts, who have erected a beautiful chapel there. The actual Via Dolorosa, a narrow lane, begins twenty-three yards west of the Fourth Station. A chapel marks the site of the Fifth Station. Near the spot also is the House of Simon of Cyrene, who was forced to assist Our Lord in carrying His Cross, because the Jews feared He might die before reaching Calvary. The Sixth Station is located in a small room of an ancient Jewish home farther along on the ascending street, in which a group represent our Lord, bearing the Cross, standing before the kneeling figure of Veronica, who offers Him a towel.

The spot chosen as the place of the "Second Fall," or "Seventh Station" is at the side of a noisy and busy portion of the street. It is shown by a metal tablet above a doorway through a massive wall, which is said to be part of the enclosure of ancient Jerusalem. Beyond the door is an oratory kept by the Franciscans and to the right a remaining column of the masonry that made the west gate of the city, which was known as the Gate of Judgment, because the sentences of the condemned were posted there. It is declared to be beyond a doubt that Jesus suffered His second fall at this gate.

The Eighth Station, in which "Jesus meets the women of Jerusalem," is distinguished by the presence of a granite cross set in the wall of the German hospice, which stands more than fifty yards beyond the old wall of Jerusalem. This wall was destroyed and the city extended until it included even the hill of Calvary. A broken shaft on the left side of the entrance to the Coptic church and convent situated off the busy

street is the Ninth Station, the third fall of Jesus.

The last five of the fourteen Stations are on a platform of stone built on the right of the entrance to the court of the great Basilica, and which is on a level with the summit of the rock, the spot where Jesus was crucified. The platform is the floor of a chapel within which are pointed out the places where Jesus was "stripped of His garments," "nailed to the cross," "hid under the cross." There are three altars and one belongs to the Russian Church. At these are recited the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth Stations.

The fourteenth and last Station of the Via Dolorosa is at the Holy Sepulchre of our Lord, which is underneath the dome of the Basilica. The history of the devotion of the Way of the Cross is most interesting, as, in deed, is everything connected with the Catholic religion. This devotion has grown and become general, although it was not commonly practised in the early centuries. As Christianity became established the story of Christ's sufferings awakened interest in the "holy places," and in order to wrest them from the control of unbelievers the crusades were undertaken by Christian princes and warriors. The interest instead of dying out seems to increase with the passing centuries, and those who can do so make pilgrimages to Jerusalem, some to satisfy curiosity, perhaps, but very many through sentiments of Christian piety. In the "Stations of the Cross," Catholics have a form of devotion, which enables them to visit in thought the scenes of our Lord's passion and death and to meditate piously upon the terrible sufferings He endured for the salvation of this human race.

Story of Longinus.

Strange, indeed marvelous, are some of the stories and legends told by the "Schennettes," and bards of ancient Erin, concerning the Crucifixion. One of the most striking of these is told concerning a Roman soldier who took part in the Crucifixion, and pierced the Saviour's side with a spear.

This soldier, according to one of the legends which traveled westward and found lodgment among the warm hearted and poetic, sons of Milesius, was that same Longinus, who was struck with pity at the terrible suffering of the Crucified One, and that it was through the same pity and in order to end His sufferings that the soldier plunged his spear into the heart of Christ.

It is here that the strange story links itself with the traditional lore of the ancient Irish. When the blood issued from Our Lord's side it ran down the shaft of the spear and covered the hand of Longinus, and from that day forth that hand remained blood red. Longinus feared that was a token of God's wrath, for he had been convicted by what he saw on that awful day that Christ, indeed, was God.

So the Roman soldier alternately marveled at, and bewailed his fate. He dare not return to kith and kin on the banks of the Tiber, and to leave the martial service of Imperial Rome was a sore reflection. Yet it was the only alternative of being a prodigy, a something set apart, and avoidance among his people, if he returned home. He chose the life of a wanderer, and his long pilgrimage in the wake of the setting sun began. He was his way by valor and by suffering through the territory of the Goth and Vandal, crossed beneath the shadow of the Alps, won his way as a soldier of fortune, through the warlike regions, on both sides of the silvery Rhine, on through the land of the Angles, (Britain), where he saw all about him the signs of the conquering power of a race to a Coptic church and convent situated off the busy

legions of his own masterful nation.

At last he crossed the seas and reached an island of wondrous beauty—an emerald set on the brow of the sea—and here he saw no sign of the Roman conqueror, nothing to remind him of his native land. So here at last Longinus rested from the dreary journey, and here among the kindly Gael he made his home and found happiness. Here, too, the story runs, he became the founder of the royal house of Ny-Nial, later O'Neil, of which the kindly Neal of the Nine Hostages, who led the Irish to battle while leading his armies at the foot of the Alps war a scion, and whose crest emblazoned the Red Hand of Ulster. Tradition also has it St. Longinus preached the Gospel in several places in Europe, thus disproving the Irish legend.

Another, though in detail widely differing, touches on the subject, and this is embodied in A. M. Sullivan's story of Ireland. It tells of one of Ireland's ancient kings, Connal Mac Nessa, who in battle had been struck in the head by a missile known as the "death ball." It remained embedded in his head, but did not produce death.

A Druid, however, told him that wine or anger would cause instant death. One day one of Patrick's missionaries told him the story of Christ, and the fine old pagan king broke forth like a torrent. Springing to his feet, he drew his skien (short sword) and waving it aloft, he cried aloud, "Had I been there I would have struck thus for that kindly God." And with a blow he smote a limb from a tree close by. At the same moment the death ball sprang from his forehead, and King Connal Mac Nessa was dead.

"Great Inspirers"

Under this title Father Zahm has given us a most interesting and fascinating book. The theme of the author is the influence of the eternal womanly on two men, both representatives of one of the greatest turning points of human history. The two characters whom Father Zahm has selected to illustrate his thesis of noble feminine influence are St. Jerome and Dante Alighieri.

The former, who lived in the fourth century, is the connecting link between Paganism and Christianity. The latter, who lived nine centuries later, is the nexus between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. St. Jerome, who is famous as being the most erudite of all the Fathers of the Church, a noted traveler and linguist and a Scriptural scholar without peer, had left us as his monumental work the Latin Vulgate. Dante, whom Dean Milman states is the creator of Italian poetry, and through Italian of Christian poetry, has been immortalized by the "Divina Comedia." Both authors owe their life work to the inspiration, the stimulating influence and the encouragement of noble women.

In the case of St. Jerome it was that noble Patrician matron Paula and her saintly daughter Eustochium, to both of whom he has dedicated most of his Scriptural work, who were his inspirers and co-laborers. Dante onwards and upwards by the tongue of his angelized inspirer Beatrice, was moved to write concerning her what had not before been written of any woman and as a result the world has been enriched by the "Divina Comedia."

The last chapter of Father Zahm's book is a discussion of the question whether Beatrice was a creation of the poet's imagination or a real personage and the evidence brought forward by the author strongly establishes the latter view.

In this age of an exaggerated feminine movement, whose unsexed propagators, take delight in painting the women of early and medieval Christianity as pious dolls possessing only feminine grace and beauty, but devoid of accomplishments and intel-

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CURED BY MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

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Price 50c a box, 3 for \$1.50, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1917
 SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
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 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
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 JAMES MCISAAC
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Sir Robert in Manchester

Premier Sir Robert Borden was given the freedom of the city of Manchester on Saturday last. In his speech of acceptance he predicted that after the war German industries would be supported and developed by the most thorough and powerful organization ever known. He said that if military authority remained in control, the possessions and integrity of the British Empire would not remain unchallenged for long. Referring to the entrance of the United States into the war he said: "The great kindred nation adjoining the Dominion from which I come has been impelled by the relentless and overbearing arrogance and aggression of Germany to take up arms in the common cause of liberty and humanity. From the very foundation of the Republic the traditions of the American policy have been consistently opposed to intervention in any European war. They would never have committed this fateful step save for the overmastering cause of honor and right. Our neighbors are peace-loving people as we are, but those who imagine they are more greatly influenced by material considerations than other nations fail to realize or comprehend the true spirit of the people of the United States. Their astonishing progress and industry and their capacity in affairs may have led to a false conception, of them and their ideals on our part and possibly they have the same misconception with regard to us and our ideals."

Provincial Legislature

The House met, after the week end recess, at 7.45 p. m. Tuesday April 17th. After the usual routine, a couple of petitions were presented and bills founded on them, introduced and read a first time. Several questions were then asked and most of them answered. When the orders of the day were called, Mr. Johnston rose to a question of privilege relative to something that had appeared in the Guardian. The Appropriation Act 1917 was now read a second time and committed to committee of the whole. Mr. Paton in the chair. After considerable inadvertent manoeuvring by some members of the Opposition the bill was reported and ordered to a third reading. The act for the appointment of a commission for the better enforcement of the laws relating to prohibition was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole. Much discussion ensued, participated in by the Premier, Mr. Bell, Hon. M. McKinnon, Mr. Lee, Mr. Paton and others. Progress was reported at 1 a. m. and the House adjourned.

The House met at 11.30 on Wednesday 18th. After the usual routine, and the advancing of a bill or two from stage to stage, committee was resumed on the bill to incorporate the town of Montague, Dr. A. A. McDonald in the chair. House took recess at 1 o'clock.

It was 3.30 when the House resumed in the afternoon. The bill incorporating St. Dunstan's University was put through committee, reported and held for a third reading. The bill regarding the probate of wills was also put through the committee stage. The committee stage was then resumed

on the bill to incorporate the town of Montague. House took recess at 6 o'clock.

It was a few minutes after 9 o'clock when the House reassembled in the evening. On the motion of Mr. Bell that the bill to amend the Act incorporating the town of Kensington be read a third time, Hon. Mr. Kennedy moved in amendment that the bill be read a third time this day six months. The amendment carried on division 13 to 5. Committee was immediately resumed on the bill to incorporate the Town of Montague. Progress was reported at 10.25. The House then resumed committee on the bill relative to the better enforcement of the Prohibition law. Dr. A. A. McDonald in the chair. At 12.25 the bill was reported, and the House adjourned.

It was 12 o'clock noon when the House met on Thursday. After the usual routine Mr. George E. Hughes rose to a question of privilege. He took exception to something which appeared in the Guardian relative to the enquiry into his charges against Falconwood Infirmary. Premier Mathieson gave Mr. Hughes a sever castigation in this connection. The discussion continued till recess at 1 o'clock.

It was about 4 o'clock when the House reassembled. The bill relating to the Probate Court was read a third time and passed. On the motion for third reading of the bill providing for the appointment of Probation Commissioners, the Opposition asked for a division and the House divided on the motion, the vote standing 14 to 12 in favor of the Government.

The House met at 12 o'clock on Friday 20th. The usual routine having been disposed of, some bills were advanced a stage. Dr. A. A. McDonald introduced "an act in relation to the Registration and Identification of Motor Vehicles and the use of Public Highways by such Vehicles" 111 Geo. V. Cap. 7. A resolution relative to the protection and encouragement of Beaver culture was introduced and referred to the Development commission. Recess was taken at 1 o'clock.

House reassembled at 4 o'clock and the committee for further consideration of the Bill relative to Stipendiary Magistrates. The bill was reported with amendments. House again went into committee to consider the bill incorporating the Egg and Poultry Association, Mr. H. D. McLean in the chair. The bill was reported. The House again resolved itself into committee to further consider the bill to incorporate the Town of Montague. Progress was reported. A report received from the chairman of the private bills committee was received and read.

Premier Mathieson stated that he wished to refer to an article in the Patriot of that date. The article referred to a bill amending the incorporation act of the Town of Kensington, which had been given the six months hoist on Wednesday evening on the motion of Hon. Murdoch Kennedy. The Patriot imputed personal motives to Mr. Kennedy. The Premier pointed out in vigorous and emphatic language, the false and misleading character of the Patriot's article. He showed that Mr. Kennedy had killed the bill in consequence of a largely signed petition from the principal citizens and property holders of Kensington. The Premier read the petition setting forth the reasons for defeating the bill. The Premier described the Patriot's article as a libelous untruth and disgraceful. Hon. Mr. Kennedy followed and pointed out that he had been informed that some of the leading citizens of Kensington had told him the Leader of the Opposition

had undertaken to railroad this bill through the Legislature without consulting those most interested. He said he did not own five cents worth of real property at Kensington. House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The House met Saturday at 11.15. After the usual routine and before the orders of the day were called, Hon. Mr. McKinnon rose to a question of privilege, relative to a report which appeared in the Patriot newspaper. He took exception to it as a false and misleading report of statements made by him during a speech in the House. He severely admonished upon the conduct of the Patriot in its manner of reporting the Legislative proceedings. Several bills were advanced from stage to stage. Hon. Premier Mathieson stated just before adjournment that he intended going overseas shortly after prorogation to visit our Island soldiers at the front. He said that all the Provinces except our own had already sent official representatives to the battle fields, to encourage and commend our boys at the front, and it seemed quite proper that the Island Province should also do so.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Ont., April 19—Those who have become convinced that the "fat is on the fire" and that we are to have a spectacular political battle in the House of Commons as a preliminary to a general election in the near future, appeared to have some ground for their beliefs when the house re-opened this afternoon. The opposition, for no apparent reason except mere opposition, refused to agree to two government motions, the passing of which would not possibly hurt anybody. One of these was by Hon. Frank Cochrane to straighten out the tangle regarding the committee appointed to prepare the bill of railway consolidation. That committee met during the recess but was unable to organize for two reasons, one that a rule of the house forbade special committees of over fifteen members—this one had twenty-six—and the other that no quorum could be got. So today Mr. Cochrane moved the suspension of the awkward rule and the reduction of the quorum to nine. The second motion objected to was by Sir George Eyster to enable the Commons and Senate committees which are dealing with the question of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of confederation to meet jointly. These harmless motions were objected to and the speaker pointed out, the house had to pass them unanimously before they could be operative. They were therefore allowed to stand. However, there was no ostensible reason for holding up the business; certainly none was given and the impression has been given that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has begun to fight.

Ottawa, April 20—According to a return tabled in the Commons today 27 members of parliament are either serving now or have served with the expeditionary forces in the present war. Twenty-two of them, including Lieut. Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, are put down as having served overseas, and thirteen of the 22 have returned to Canada. One member, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Baker, fell in action. Eight members of parliament, not counting Hon. Dr. Beland, are still overseas. According to the return, 25 of the members put down as not accepting either pay or separation allowance, being Sir Sam Hughes and Lieut. W. F. Carroll. Nine of the members have been in receipt of separation allowances, and thirteen are still in receipt of pay.

Ottawa, April 20—Before any progress was made with individual items of supply this afternoon the Liberals opened a general discussion of the changes made by order-in-council in the procedure of appointments to the civil service. Hon. Charles Murphy used the term "revolutionary" in referring to them and laid emphasis upon the fact that appointments could now be

made without reference to the civil service commission and without regard to age. The minimum age of 18 and the limit of 35 had been wiped out. He thought some explanation was due the house.

Hon. Dr. Reid, whose estimates were before the committee of supply, pointed out that as the regulations stood formerly it was necessary for the government to take into its services men between 18 and 35. "I thought it was hardly fair for us to fill positions in the government service with men qualified for overseas service," he said. "The change had been chiefly made to enable the government to fill positions with men who had seen overseas service." "I have since then filled every position with a returned soldier," he added, explaining that in small positions with nominal salaries there were exceptions since they were not places that could be offered to an ex-soldier who had to make a living.

Hon. J. A. McNeill

During the budget debate Hon. J. A. McNeill, during the course of a vigorous speech, presented admirable statements of the operations of the Public Works Department and of our financial position. We leave space only for extracts from his speech. He said: "My first duty as Commissioner of Public Works was to ascertain the condition of the various public works throughout the province. As everyone knows the late Government was barely able to keep the bridges in a passable condition and they were handed over to us completely worn out. It meant that a large expenditure had to be made in the rebuilding of a great many of these bridges. This we undertook to do and at the end of 1915 we had built 28 steel bridges, having a total strength of 2168 feet, also 6 large concrete bridges, all of a permanent nature, and we had expended for this purpose \$117,261.17, or an average of over \$29,000, per year. On other bridges there was spent in the same time \$107,219.06, or an average of nearly \$27,000, and on the roads and small bridges there was expended \$228,974.33, or an average of \$57,243.60.

Hon. J. A. McNeill

Already we are beginning to reap the advantage of this large expenditure on permanent works and the consequence has been that for the year 1916 we were able to maintain this branch of the service up to the highest standard with a considerable less expenditure. We are charged by Opposition members with having starved the Public Works during the past year but under the present Road Act this is impossible as each district in the province is assured an amount sufficient to maintain the roads when they are properly built up and though there is much yet to be done in the way of building up low places so much has already been accomplished that as a consequence the roads during the last season were the best in their history, and carried a fall traffic by far the greatest for many years. It is our intention to continue as far as possible the permanent improvement of the roads so that the ordinary road tax will maintain them with still better results.

It has been frequently pointed out that the expenditure in 1916 was much smaller than in the previous year. It is well, however, in this connection to note that whereas the average annual expenditure on the roads and small bridges since this Government came into power up to the present time was \$54,460.00. Last year it amounted to \$43,274.24, and by no means indicates a starvation policy. The chief source of economy during the past year was made on account of large bridges and was largely due to the unusual expenditure made necessary by the storm of 1915, the damage done by which is so well shown in the Patriot of Sept. 28th and 29th, that I would like to read it again to the members of the House.

(Patriot, Sept. 27th, 1915)
 Sept 27th owing to the storm, the wires were down in some sections on the mainland, and consequently there are no news despatches for us today.

Free Wheat.

Ottawa, Ont., April 17—For twenty-four hours "free wheat" has been the main topic of political discussion. The announcement of the government came as a complete surprise for the secret had been well kept and outside of the cabinet even those who are usually well informed regarding the intentions of the government had no suspicion that any such action was about to be taken. It is probable that until an hour before the order was passed only one or two individuals in the whole Dominion were aware that "free wheat" was about to go into effect. The question mostly canvassed now is whether the purpose is to make it a permanent policy or only for the period of the war. The general impression seems to be that although it is a war measure, it is likely to be revoked after the conclusion of hostilities, and that it will remain in force so long as the American market is kept open to Canadian producers as it at present is under the Wilson-Underwood tariff. Revised figures show that there are over 118,000,000 bushels of wheat in Canada, and 35,000,000 are required for domestic purposes, including seed, there are over 18,000,000 available for export. The supply is tabulated as follows: Up to last Saturday: Interior terminal and port elevators 29,048,000 bushels; country elevators 90,000,000 bushels; in farmers' hands 45,000,000 bushels; in flour mills 8,000,000; in transit 3,500,000 bushels.

The island was visited by a heavy wind and rain storm Saturday evening. It continued all day yesterday, and into this morning. Damaged trees and overturned fences mark its path in the country. So far no marine disasters are reported.

The tide today was the highest for years. The streets along the water front were practically flooded, and sea weed was thrown clean up to the side walks.

DAMAGE FROM THE STORM

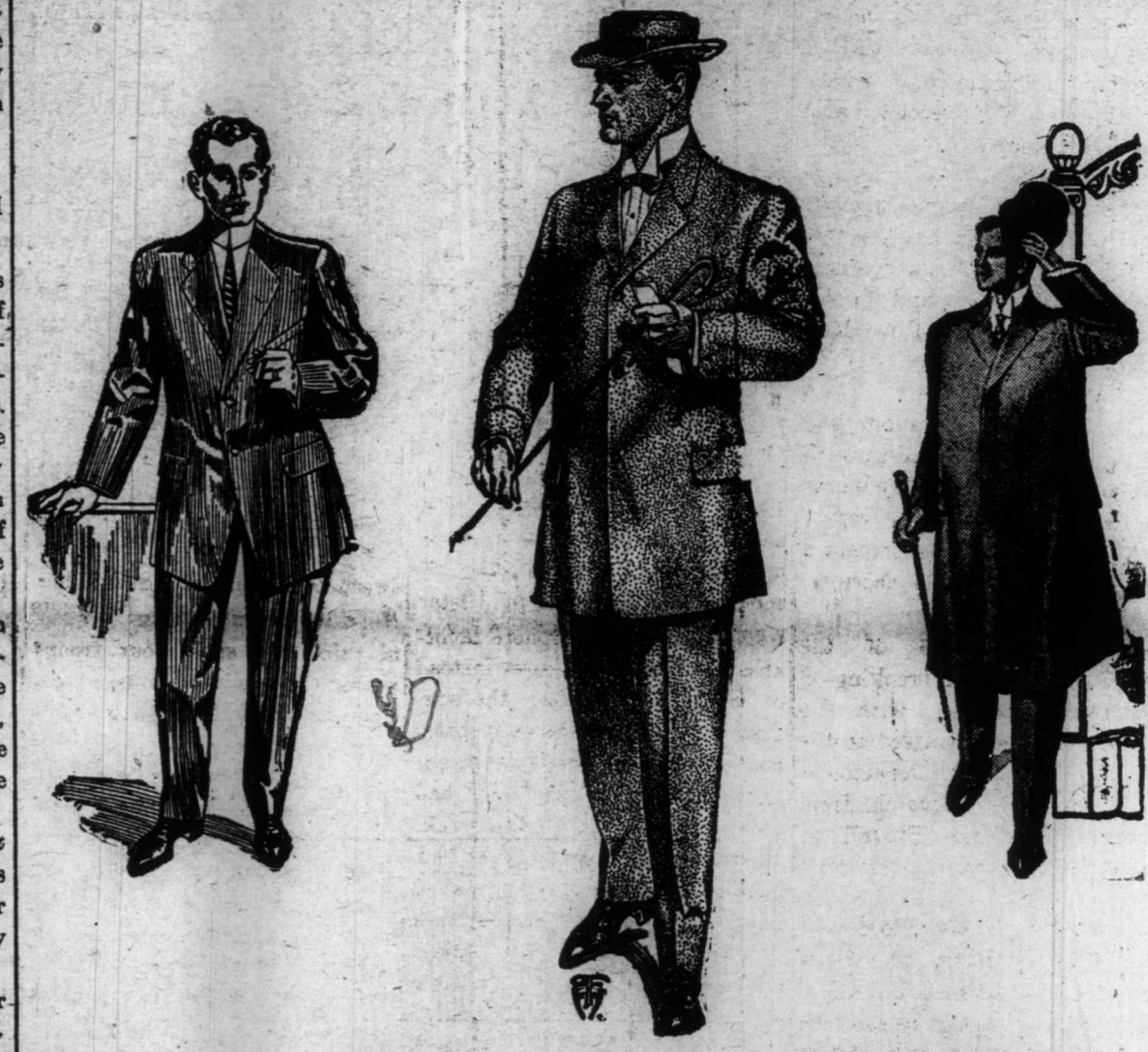
(Patriot, Sept. 28th, 1915.)
 In the City and the Country. Some damage to fruit trees is reported in various sections of the country, as a result of yesterday's storm, and there are bushes of windfalls in many orchards. Quite a number of fences were blown over. As stated yesterday the tide was the highest known for years. In a number of places roads and bridges were badly damaged. Along the water front in Charlottetown considerable damage was done, lumber on the wharves being floating away, boats knocked about in the docks, and the offices on the wharves being flooded. The wharf of L. M. Poole & Co. suffered worst of all. It was covered with three feet of water and the piles were dislodged by the force of the heavy sea. A large quantity of lumber was carried out, including a shipment of 500 cedar posts. These posts and other lumber are scattered along the opposite shore from Rosebank to the bridge. It will be collected when the weather moderates.

Taking up the financial position of the Province, Hon. Mr. McNeill presented the following plain statement in contradiction of the wild and untenable presentations of opposition members:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM DECEMBER 2, 1911, to DEC. 31, 1916.

On Dec. 31, 1911, there was owing by the Province on account of Debentures.....	\$725,662.18
Outstanding Liabilities.....	84,909.76
Due Bank and Loans.....	200,903.83
On Dec. 31, 1916 there was owing by the Province on account of Debentures.....	638,061.89
Outstanding Liabilities.....	69,347.98
Due Bank and Loans.....	358,752.17
Improvement	\$10,443.78
RECEIPTS:	
1912.....	462,984.54
1913.....	526,531.29
1914.....	525,558.19
1915.....	470,729.80
1916.....	505,758.22
1917.....	2,472,617.17
EXPENDITURE:	
(Including Payments into Sinking Fund.)	
1912.....	488,612.19
1913.....	490,887.47
1914.....	514,982.78
1915.....	875,832.49
1916.....	506,076.63
1917.....	2,568,405.51
Less amount paid into Sinking Fund for reduction of debt.....	90,610.29
2,477,795.22	
Less Amount paid to reduce outstanding Liabilities.....	15,621.83
2,462,173.39	
Surplus	10,443.78

Moore & McLeod, Ltd.
 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.



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 handomest hats in town.
- STETSON HATS.....\$4.00
- BORSALINOS.....\$4.00
- WOLTHOUSENS.....\$3.00
- Other choice English shapes, \$1.50, \$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.

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec. 13, 1916—yly.	McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. D. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. E. 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 Check Books Dodgers Note Books of Hand Head Letters Tickets
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Local And Other Items.

The Northumberland has not gone to the Summerside Point du Chene route yet.

William Kennedy, New York, on the 18th won the marathon race in Boston in two hours, twenty-eight minutes, thirty-seven and one-fifth seconds.

The Car Ferry Steamer, reached here from Picton, on her first trip on Sunday afternoon, and is now plying between here and Picton making a round trip in two days.

Foreign Minister, Balfour and nineteen associates passed through Moncton early on Saturday morning for Washington.

Official notification of the Turkish government breaking of diplomatic relations with the United States was received on the 24th, by the State Department.

Writing on Premier Borden in Irish Life, a weekly illustrated published in Dublin R. J. Kelly, K. C., says: "Long before the war he as clearly as any statesman foresaw the course of events."

Mr. James H. Fletcher, formerly of this city, and at one time Editor of the Argus, died at his home, near Portland, Oregon on the 13th inst., aged 82 years.

The electric and transform that passed over this Province on Saturday night last, was one of the most severe ever experienced here; and considerable damage was done in different parts of the Island.

DIED.

MORRISON—At Flat River, April 16th, 1917, Ann MacKenzie, widow of the late Neil Morrison, in the 91st year of her age.

MCDONALD—Of 97 Richmond St. this city, on the morning of April 20th, Mary beloved wife of Mr. James McDonald, late of H.M.S. Custon, at the advanced age of 90 years.

BRADLEY—In this city, April 21st, Mrs. Michael Bradley, aged 72 years.—R. L. P.

ROSS—In this city on 21st inst., at her late residence, 149 Grafton St. Jean A. MacKenzie, widow of the late John Ross, aged 93.

BLACQUIER—In this city, on April 22nd 1917, Mrs. Leon Blacquier aged 52 years.

RYAN—In this city, on April 23rd 1917, Mrs. Dominic D. Ryan aged 56 years, leaving a disconsolate husband, one son and three daughters to mourn.

BUCHANAN—At Mt. Buchanan, Saturday, April 7th, Murdoch J. Buchanan, aged 79 years.

MURNAGHAN—At Fort Augustus on April 23rd 1917, Mrs. Bernad Murnaghan, aged 80 years.—R.I.P.

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

British Parliament.

London, April 17—All possibility of the country being disturbed in the near future by a general election was removed to-night, when by a vote of 286 to 52, the House of Commons passed on second reading the bill for the extension of the life of parliament until November.

London, April 18—Today's sitting of the British parliament will be a historic landmark. Both the legislative houses adopted the House of Lords unanimously, and the House of Commons with one dissenting vote—resolutions expressing the profound appreciation of the British nation for the action of the United States government and people in entering the war in defense of the high cause of freedom and the rights of humanity.

The resolution in the House of Commons was moved by Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer. Former Premier Asquith seconded it in an eloquent speech. The resolution in the House of Lords was introduced by Earl Curzon of Kedleston, lord president of the council.

The Market Prices.

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

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Progress of the War

Paris, April 17—Continuing their terrific attack against the German positions between Soissons and Rheims and east of the latter place today, the French carried German first line positions over many miles of front, captured powerfully organized heights, occupied the important village of Auberville, and on this part of the front, about two miles in extent, took more than 2,500 prisoners.

Paris, April 19—The southern part of the Hindenburg line in France continues to crumble or fall back before the forces of the French general, Nivelle. Thruslay witnessed additional important gains by the French at numerous points from Soissons eastward to the old Champagne, and also the capture of men and guns.

London, April 20—The official statement issued by the war office this evening says: "Beyond mutual artillery activity at a number of places along the front there is nothing of importance to report."

Paris, April 20—Hard fighting continues between the French and the Germans all along the southern front in France. The French war office, in its latest communication, issued this afternoon, records further progress for the forces of General Nivelle north of the Aisne, in Champagne, and in the Argonne Forest.

seven different regiments. In their flight the Germans left behind much war material. Here the French captured nineteen cannon.

The French war office reports that Wednesday night the Germans threw twelve divisions of fresh men into the fray between Soissons and Auberville in an attempt to hold General Nivelle's forces back, but that their efforts were unavailing.

London, April 20—An official communication is issued by the Canadian war records office on the capture of Vimy Ridge. It says: "Again the Canadians have acquired merit in the capture of Vimy Ridge, on April 9, as in the lesser action of Concreville, in September of last year, they have shown the same high qualities in victorious advance as they have displayed in earlier days in 'desperate' resistance on many stricken fields."

Paris, April 20—Hard fighting continues between the French and the Germans all along the southern front in France. The French war office, in its latest communication, issued this afternoon, records further progress for the forces of General Nivelle north of the Aisne, in Champagne, and in the Argonne Forest.

To the north of the Aisne our troops, harassing the enemy, have continued to progress toward the

Chemin Des Dames: We have active.

occupied the village of Nancy. "About six o'clock this evening, after very violent preparation by their artillery the Germans launched an attack with large effectives on the region of Allies and Hurtebois, which was broken down by the fire of our artillery and machine guns and completely repulsed. The artillery fighting in this region continues very

The Live Stock Breeders

Pure Bred Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALE. Lists various breeders and their stock, including Bart Brown, J. A. Anson, John Beasant, D. J. Nicholson, A. Fraser, J. G. L. Cameron, Daniel McNeill, O. F. McDonald, D. L. Morrow, A. G. Robertson, J. A. Robertson, Roy W. Balpitt, Francis Chowan, Kenneth McMillan, Geo. Martin.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

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 fenses, Stones to Rings, ect etc

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

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.

TENDERS

Annandale Ferry

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Department until

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1917

From any person or persons willing to contract for the carrying of passengers, baggage, vehicles, horses, cattle, sheep, calves, swine, grain, flour, meal and vegetables over and across the above ferry for a term of one or three years from the 1st of April 1917, in the terms of the Act 3, William 4, Cap. 8.

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

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

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

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked TENDER FOR ANNANDALE FERRY.

L. B. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Ap. 12, 1917, Ap. 18, 1917—21

THE "OCEAN LIMITED"

Daily Service Between Halifax and Montreal Restored

Commencing Sunday, April 1, the Ocean Limited will leave Halifax at 7.00 a. m. and will run daily thereafter to Montreal.

Commencing Saturday, April 14, the Ocean Limited will leave Montreal at 7.15 p. m. and will run daily thereafter to Halifax.

The Maritime Express will run on present schedule daily except Sunday. Further particulars can be obtained from ticket agents.

April 18, 1917—21

Tenders for Fresh Provisions.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Fresh Provisions" will be received up to noon of Monday the 30th April, 1917, for the supply of Fresh Provisions in quantities as required from time to time by ships of the Naval Service at St. John, Charlottetown, Sydney, Yarmouth, Shelburne, Liverpool and Grand, during the period from 1st of May to the 30th of November, 1917, inclusive, delivery to be made as demanded.

Following is a list of the supplies that will be required:— 1. Bacon 7. Butter 2. Beef 8. Lard 3. Mutton 9. Milk 4. Pork 10. Potatoes 5. Fish 11. Vegetables 6. Bread

Forms of tender and all information may be obtained by application to the undersigned.

G. J. DESBARATS, C. M. G. Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, April 4, 1917.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. April 18, 1917—31

Canadian Government Railways

CHANGE IN TIME

Commencing Tuesday, March 20th, 1917 and until further notice, the following will be the service on Elmira Branch:—

Mixed train will leave Elmira on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at 5.50 a. m. for Souris; returning will leave Souris at 7.40 p. m. for Elmira.

Mixed train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Souris at 7.10 a. m. for Charlottetown, instead of 6.00 a. m. as heretofore.

District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., March 17th, 1917.

March 21, 1917—41

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1916 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Madding.

Get your Printing Done at the Herald Office

The Land of Beginning Again.

I wish that there were some wonderful place - Called the Land of Beginning Again. Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches And all of our poor, selfish grief Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door, And never put on again. I wish we could come on it all unaware, Like the hunter who finds a lost trail, And I wish that the one whom our blindness had done The greatest injustice of all Could be at the gates, like an old friend that waits For the comrades he's gladdest to hail. We should find all the things we intended to do But forgot and remembered - too late, Little praises unspoken, little promises broken, And all of the thousand and one Little duties neglected that might have perfected The day for one less fortunate. It wouldn't be possible not to be kind In the Land of Beginning Again; And the ones we misjudged and the ones whom we grudged Their moments of victory here Would find in the grasp of our loving hand-clasp More than penitent lips could explain. For what had been hardest we'd know had been best, And what had seemed lost would be gain. For there isn't a thing that will not take wing When we've faced it and laugh it away And I think that the laughter is most what we're after In the Land of Beginning Again! So I wish that there were some wonderful place Called the Land of Beginning Again, Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches And all of our poor selfish grief Could be dropped like a shabby old coat, at the door, And never put on again.

An Easter Offering.

(BY LINDA DE K. FULTON.)

It was April there had been a shower, and the raindrops on the lawn glistened in the bright sunshine. Miss Levison gazed out of the open window and noticed two boys playing on a bench under a wide-spreading oak tree. An old man enjoying the beautiful spring day, overhead in the azure sky the snowy cloud piles looked like mountains, and she thought how all Nature rejoiced in the coming of spring, and with the resurrection of the flowers, the sweet hope for suffering humanity of the resurrection of Christ, after the long, sorrowful weeks of Lenten abstinence. Then, too, she rejoiced that all this beauty of sky and budding trees, of sunrise and sunset, the sea with its sparkling waves, its murmuring tides, the grand voices of the winds, the flowers, belonging to all, and the thought how transitory was life and property, and she realized that she was only the temporary owner of her home and its beautiful surroundings, which in the course of Nature she must surely leave behind when her summons came to join "The immutable caravan that moves To that mysterious realm where each shall take His chamber in the silent halls of death." Yes, she realized that no one has more than a life lease of property, and she resolved to, above all, to do her duty toward the two orphan children, whose fate had consigned to her charge and to try and bring them up as true children of the Church. This, however, she knew would be no easy task as both were high-spirited, and owing to the ill-health of their parents had been a little too much indulged by their grandparents. On this spring morning when we find Miss Levison day-dreaming at the window, the breakfast

An Ancient Foe

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

The postman had just gone and their aunt had been looking over her mail, while the children chafed each other good-naturedly as they ate their grape fruit out of silver bowls.

Presently Miss Levison looked up and said: "Your Uncle John is coming from Denver to spend the Easter holidays, and we are all to meet and have dinner at the old farmhouse on the river. Your grandparents will be very glad to see you, and we will all attend Mass together on Easter morning at the little church in the village."

"And we will go in the automobile?" asked Dick.

"Yes," said his aunt, "it is only thirty miles. And now, children," she went on, "I have another pleasant surprise for you. Uncle John has sent you ten dollars. It can be divided. Now, what will you do with it?"

Dick's face brightened, and he exclaimed, "Hurrah! It is just enough with what I have saved, to buy a new wheel. Dorothy don't need anything!"

"Oh, Dick!" cried his little sister, "How selfish, when you know I want a kodak!"

He went to the door, opened it, then a bang resounded through the house. A moment later he thrust his head through an open window and shouted, "Get the kodak, but don't ask me to develop any pictures, 'cause I won't!" Then he was gone.

Dorothy burst into tears and buried her curly head on the table.

The tempest had come so quickly that Miss Levison had scarcely comprehended its meaning, and now she said in a tone that permitted no denial: "Dorothy, go to your room and remain there until you are in a better humor."

Dick came in at luncheon time. He was silent and a little dejected, and Dorothy was depressed eating very little. Nothing was said about the ten dollars, but a cloud hung over them and it was evident that Uncle John's generous gift was not going to be a source of happiness for these two favorites of fortune, and for a moment Miss Levison was somewhat dismayed; but she felt sure that at heart the children were not selfish, only they were suffering from having too much, and from not having been taught self-denial. Too much luxury had already begun its disastrous work, as it is sure to do, and is one reason why in so many cases the children of the rich don't succeed in life as well as the children of those who have to struggle for existence. So, after careful thought, and a fervent prayer for guidance, she decided to teach them a lesson from real life, and when the almost silent meal was over she said: "I would like you both to go out with me this afternoon."

The invitation was eagerly accepted, for they always enjoyed an outing with Aunt Mary, and soon they were trudging along one on each side of her.

"Where are we going?" asked Dorothy.

"First to the Church to say the stations," said Miss Levison. They entered the sacred edifice, and at once she found peace as

she knelt before the altar, and she felt assured that these young souls given to her guidance were under Divine protection.

Coming out of the Church into the sunlight she stopped at a florist's and bought some lilies, and later purchased oranges and other dainties.

"Who are they for?" asked Dorothy.

"Wait and see," said her Aunt, smilingly.

It seemed as if they had come to another part of the world when, after a long ride in the elevator (I forgot to say they lived in Brooklyn), they came to a narrow, dingy street on the east side and stopped before an old brick house way down near the Battery. It was now a tenement house, and under its roof dwelt many families, some living in only one room. As they mounted the worn and carpetless stairs, smitten in places by the ceaseless march of the city's poor, hopeless derelicts they met on every landing loud-talking slovenly women and scantily-clad babies crawled almost under their feet.

All the women seemed to know and like Miss Levison. They smiled at her, and one of them said:

"Good day, ma'am. May God bless you! And is it the poor lamb up-stairs beyond you are going to see?"

Miss Levison nodded.

"Ah me! 'tis easy to see that she is wearin' awa to the land o' the leal," said a brawny, red-haired Scotch woman, who had a baby in her arms, while a little two-year-old, with a similar red head tugged at her gown.

Dainty Dorothy's nose curled high; she clung to her aunt and whispered: "I don't like here a bit. It smells bad, and the stairs are dirty; they will soil my new white shoes. See those little girls, their hands are quite disgusting. How can these people live in such a place—how can they stand it?"

"They have to stand it, dear; not many little girls have such a home as you have."

The child was silent and thoughtful, and Dick also had his eyes open to the different conditions, and he noticed with much interest a crippled boy, about his own age, a fine sturdy lad, with bright blue eyes, who was looking at him from an open door with such a wistful, appealing look that Dick had a queer desire to know him, to some way help him; so he too, began to think and wonder.

At last they found themselves on the fifth floor, after a long climb. Miss Levison paused, they knocked at a door on which a card informed the public that Mrs. Brown, who lived within, did plain sewing and mending.

A neat-looking woman opened the door and, on seeing her visitor, smiled and said: "Come in, miss and the children, too. You're as welcome as the flowers in May and it's very grateful I am that you come so often to see my little girl. She is just after asking for you. She said but now: 'Mother, is my dear lady comin' today?' Sure, 'twas the Blessed Virgin that sent you!"

"How is she?" inquired Miss Levison.

"No better in body, miss, but the spirit is powerful, 'tis just soaring to the skies. She told me when she woke that the Blessed Virgin had called her in her dreams and when I hear her tell of that heavenly place she's a-goin' to I can't wish to keep her here; and Father Paul, who was here yesterday, says that the child is pure as an angel. But come in and be seated; you must be tired after the stairs, miss. I'll go and tell her. I know she will want to see the children."

They entered a long, low room, the ceilings slanted a little at the sides; the wide-latticed windows which faced southward had broad window seats, and the sun streamed in, making it bright and cheery. A blue and white rag carpet covered one-half of the floor, and a well-polished kitchen stove, under which was a bright red oilcloth, furnished sufficient warmth. Everything was tidy and clean, the shelves on the wall were painted white and held shining tins and some blue china which reflected the sunlight, and in one of the blue-cushioned window seats a large tortoise-shell cat lay curled up asleep.

(Concluded next week)

All kinds of Job Printing done at the Herald Office

Had Severe Cold ON HER LUNGS.

RAISED PLEGG AND BLOOD.

Never neglect what at first seems to be but a slight cold. You think perhaps you are strong enough to fight it off, but colds are not so easily fought off in this northern climate, and if they are not attended to at once will sooner or later develop into some serious lung trouble such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and perhaps that dreadful disease, consumption.

Miss Kaye McDonald, Sydney Mines, N.S., writes: "Last winter I contracted a severe cold, and it settled on my lungs. I would cough and raise phlegm and blood. I had the cough for a month, and had medicine from the doctor, but it did not seem to do me any good. I really thought I had consumption.

My friends advised me to use Dr. Wood's Norway Fine Syrup, which I did, and it gave me great relief. I am very glad I used 'Dr. Wood's,' and would recommend it to every one.

You can procure Dr. Wood's Norway Fine Syrup from any druggist or dealer, but be sure and get "Dr. Wood's," when you ask for it as there are a number of imitations on the market, which some dealers may try to palm off on you as the genuine.

See that it is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees is the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by THE T. MINARD CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

The mistress of the house always goes straight to the point, says a writer in "Punch." "Why did you leave your last place?" she bluntly asked the applicant for housemaid's place.

"I couldn't stand the way mistress and master used to quarrel, mum."

"Dear me, did they quarrel very often?"

"Yes, mum. When it wasn't me an' 'im, 'twas me an' 'er."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Gentlemen, - had my leg badly hurt, the pain was very severe and a large swelling came above the knee. I expected it would be serious—I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly. I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH, Port Hood Island.

"He's the most conceited man I ever met."

"Why?"

"He's even sorry for his own son, because he says the boy hasn't a chance to be a better man than he is."

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.

A Scotch schoolboy was asked for the definition of a skeleton. He replied, "it's a man wi' his inside out and his outside aff!"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

"What's your opinion about votes for women?"

"It's a great proposition," replied Mr. Meekton. "It has smashed all the arguments Henrietta used to give me about the precious hours I spent talking politics."

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

"The man I marry must have common sense," she said haughtily.

"He won't," replied he bitterly.

Had Weak and Dizzy Spells.

WAS CURED BY MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. J. S. Nicholls, Listowel, Ont., writes:—"I was weak and run down, my heart would palpitate, and I would get weak and dizzy spells. A friend advised me to take your Heart and Nerve Pills, so I started at once, and my heart was very much stronger, and my head was ever so much better in a short time. I cannot praise your medicine too highly. My husband has also been bothered with heart trouble ever since childhood, and finds quick relief by using your valuable pills."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years, and are universally known as the very best remedy for all troubles arising from the heart or nerves. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 25c. per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MINARD CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

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

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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 known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worryment she 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.

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