

FRIDAY

INDIAN RECRUITING OFFICER. Isaac Peters was in the city yesterday in business in connection with his new position as recruiting agent for the Micmac tribes in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island. His new uniform has been ordered and he is most enthusiastic in his endeavor to secure recruits.

PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—The Montrose Star of April 4th contains photos of the three MacLeod brothers of Summerside, two of whom have made the supreme sacrifice. The brothers are Corp. John Malcolm (Jack) MacLeod, Princess Pats, killed at Sanctuary Wood, June 2, 1917; Sergt. Doull L. MacLeod, for two years with the Princess Pats, and Allan Roderick MacLeod, died at Military Hospital, Halifax, Feb. 28, 1917. They are sons of Mr. Neil MacLeod, of Summerside.

WOUNDED IN ACTION.—Gr. J. Herman Martin, in a letter to his mother, Mrs. John Martin, Montague, tells of his being wounded by a German sniper's bullet which passed through his left arm, just below the shoulder. He reports being well on the way to recovery, thanks to kind care and attendance. Gr. Martin is one of the brave Montague heroes who enlisted during the first few months of the war, and though taking part in many fierce battles, escaped uninjured.

WEDDING BELLS.—In St. Paul's Church yesterday afternoon the marriage was solemnized of Mr. Cornelius Hope and Miss Marion Druha Walaker, both formerly of Barbadoes, the bride having arrived in the city only a few days ago while the groom had presided here for some months. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. W. Murphy and was witnessed by a large congregation. The bride was given away by Mr. Samuel Lowe, Professor of Music presiding at the organ. Mr. Hope's residence in Charlottetown he has made many friends all of whom will join in congratulations and good wishes on the important step he has taken.

PRESENTATION.—At the close of the Christian Endeavor meeting at Bonshaw last Thursday evening, Mr. J. J. MacLeod took the chair, and asked the Rev. J. S. MacKay to come forward, and in a neat speech, and on behalf of the Presbyterians of Bonshaw, presented Mr. MacKay with an envelope containing bank notes, in recognition of the good work done in Bonshaw since Mr. and Mrs. MacKay came to the congregation. Mr. MacKay made a suitable reply, thanking the people for this, and the many acts of kindness shown to himself and Mrs. MacKay, not only by the Presbyterian people but by the people belonging to the other denominations in Bonshaw.

The earthly pilgrimage of Miss M. Boutler, of Milburn, ended on Thursday, April 4th, when her spirit passed to its long home. The deceased was 29 years and eleven months. She had suffered for a long time, yet was ever patient, bringing a sweet fragrance into her parents' home. On Friday the funeral took place at one o'clock. A large party met at the home of her parents, where a short service was held as follows: Hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," prayer, Mrs. Brodie, Scripture reading by Rev. R. Brodie, hymn "Abide With Me," Benediction. The casket was then taken to the Methodist church, where the service was led by the Rev. R. Brodie, which took the following plan: Hymn "Asleep in Jesus," prayer and the Lord's Prayer, hymn "Why Do We Mourn?" Scripture reading, hymn "Shrinking From the Cold Hand of Death," lesson "She is Not Dead," hymn "Vale of Beulah," Benediction. The remains were interred in the little cemetery adjoining the church. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Alonza Boutler, also for the mother and sister, who are left to miss a loving daughter and sister. (Summerside papers please copy.)—W

FIRST CONTRIBUTION.—The first contribution received at 105th Comfort Circle has come from the ladies of Bradabane, the W. P. A. and needless to say, the thirty-two pairs of socks sent by them will be most welcome to the boys.

PTE. JOS. McPHERSON.—It is with deep regret that the people of Launcheon and vicinity have learned of the illness of Pte. Joseph McPherson, who is at present in military hospital, London, suffering from pleurisy. Latest reports say that he is doing well and expects to join his comrades at the firing line soon again. Private McPherson is the son of Mr. Joseph McPherson, and enlisted in the 105th Battalion, going to France with the first draft in December, but illness necessitated his return to England about March 1st. His many friends and relatives hope for his speedy recovery.

A WELCOME HOME.—A very enjoyable time was spent on Friday evening, April 6th, when all the youth and beauty of Lakeville and surrounding vicinity met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Rose to spend a social evening on the occasion of their daughter, Miss Lily, being at home spending a short vacation. Her many friends were very much pleased to see her again, although for a short time only. The earlier part of the evening passed pleasantly away with games and music. A special feature of the evening was the singing by Mr. Hudson Morrow, Dainty refreshments were served in the hostess's most pleasing style. After the singing of the National Anthem all departed feeling that they had spent a very pleasant evening.

PLEASANT EVENING.—On Tuesday evening, April 10th, a number of young people gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mills, to bid farewell to Miss Gertrude Curran, late of the employ of Messrs McLean and McKinnon on the eve of her departure for Truro, N. S., where she has accepted a more lucrative position with one of the leading firms of that thriving place. The evening was spent very pleasantly in music, games and until the wee sma' hours, not forgetting the dainty lunch, which was served, after thanking the host and hostess, everyone departed well pleased with the evening's enjoyment and saying farewell with the hope that they would all meet, Miss Curran again at some future date, and that in making new friends, she will not forget her old ones. Miss Curran has made many friends, while residing in this city.

After an illness of several months Dr. Thomas E. Cunningham, well known Cambridge physician, died at his home, 847 Massachusetts avenue, yesterday says a Cambridge Mass. vesterday. Two of his brothers and both his sons are physicians.

Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock and burial will be at St. Paul's Cemetery, Arlington. He was born in Miscouche Prince Edward's Island and came to Cambridge about 45 years ago. He was graduated from the Harvard Medical School with the class of '75 and was for a time visiting physician at the Holy Ghost Hospital.

He is survived by two sons, Dr. Edward A. Cunningham of Belmont and Dr. T. E. Cunningham of Cambridge and by his wife, formerly Miss Mary Kane. He is also survived by four brothers former Commissioner of Public Safety of Cambridge, Henry J. Cunningham, John Cunningham, a Central Square drug list, and Dr. Wilfrid B. Cunningham of New York and Dr. J. H. Cunningham of Cambridge.

Three sisters survive. They are Miss Agatha Cunningham and Miss Elizabeth Cunningham, both of Cambridge, and Mrs. W. J. O'Donnell of New York.

The Committee appointed to enquire into and report upon the charges preferred by Mr. George E. Hughes in the Legislature last week as contained in a petition from inmates of the Infirmary at Falconwood, began its investigation at the



FOR HEADACHES, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION

Nearly all our minor ailments, and many of the serious ones, too, are traceable to some disorder of the stomach, liver, and bowels. If you wish to avoid the miseries of indigestion, acidity, heartburn, flatulence, headaches, constipation, and a host of other distressing ailments, you must see to it that your stomach, liver and bowels are equal to the work they have to do. It is a simple matter to take 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup daily, after meals, yet thousands of former sufferers have banished indigestion, biliousness, constipation, and all their distressing consequences in just this simple way. Profit by their experience. As a digestive tonic and stomachic remedy, Mother Seigel's Syrup is unsurpassed.

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MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP.

THE NEW! 100 SIZE CONTAINS 3 TIMES AS MUCH AS THE TRAIL SIZE SOLD AT 50c PER BOTTLE.

Asylum yesterday afternoon. Special teams conveyed the members of the Committee out to the institution. The Committee began work at 1:30 p. m., and Mr. Bonnell, the supervisor, having been examined, the first petitioner, Murphy, was called and sworn and his examination occupied the whole afternoon until adjournment at 5:55 p. m. The following were present Messrs. A. P. Frowse (Chairman); A. J. McNeill, J. Johnston, J. Bell and A. C. Saunders, members of Committee Drs. Blanchard, McMillan and Conroy, and Messrs. R. McDonald and T. S. Hubbard.

The Chairman having read the resolution which was passed in House appointing the Committee and defining the scope of its investigation, on the motion of Mr. A. J. McNeill, seconded by Mr. R. J. McMillan, Mr. T. S. Hubbard was appointed to take an official record of the evidence and was accordingly sworn. Mr. Bell then moved that the first signatory to the charges, William J. Murphy, be called. The witness arose as to whether it was advisable to put the oath to a person who might be insane, and the Chairman thought it would be well to have medical testimony touching the sanity of Murphy before swearing him. Mr. Bell urged that the Committee proceed to take the evidence of Murphy. Mr. Saunders suggested that the evidence might be taken and if the doctors, after having an opportunity of observing the way in which he conducted himself, came to the conclusion that he was insane, he (Mr. Saunders) would himself suggest that the evidence be discarded. After that it was decided to hear Mr. Bonnell, who was present, concerning Murphy's actions, since Mr. Bonnell would be called on in any event and it would do no harm to take his evidence at once.

Mr. Bonnell, having been sworn, stated that William Murphy had been in the Infirmary for about three years. Asked as to how he had conducted himself, the witness said that he had been giving trouble and had been "somewhat contrary at times," with the result that a "little rumpus" would start up among the inmates. This had been going on for some time since he had been removed from the dining room. Murphy, he said, used to have his meals in the dining room along with the other inmates, but he became objectionable. He was subject to delusions and if a cracked cup happened to be given him sometimes or a cracked plate he would become very cross over it. He said that it was an insult, particularly for him, and break the plate or cup, whichever it was, and throw the tea all over the table, hitting anyone who was next him. Witness was approached in the matter and he thought it advisable, in the interests of all, to remove Murphy from the dining room and give him his meals apart. Since his removal to another room he had been getting on somewhat better and witness had not heard any complaint. As regards Murphy's behaviour outside of the building, Mr. Bonnell said it was a daily occurrence for him to go out into the woods in the morning and pray, in a very loud voice, so that he could be heard from the bush to the other end of the institution. He would pray to the God of Montreal and the God of Quebec and, getting more and more excited, would raise his voice to a high pitch. This state would continue for an hour or so until the excitement passed and then he would become normal again. He was in the habit of making trouble and it was difficult for him to get along with the others. Mr. Bonnell said he believed the handwriting in the document was Murphy's and was asked by Mr. Saunders whether in his opinion a man who was insane could write a document such as that. Mr. Bonnell replied that he had seen things apparently equally sensibly written by inmates not of the Infirmary but of the Insane Asylum. It was considered at one time, when Dr. Goodwill was at the institution, advisable to place Murphy in restraint in the Asylum, and the only reason he was not removed from the Infirmary was because the other building was overcrowded. Dr. Goodwill had asked if it was possible to get along with him, and Mr. Bonnell had done his best to keep him in good humour. If there had been sufficient room in the Asylum, however, Murphy would have been transferred, as it was

thought not quite safe to have him in the Infirmary. Mr. Bonnell added that Murphy was under a constant delusion that some person or other was antagonistic to him.

William J. Murphy, whose name is the first to appear on the "petition," was next called and sworn, the admissibility of his evidence being subject to medical testimony to be taken afterwards as to his sanity. He said he had been in the institution for about three and a half years having gone there in October, 1913 from Calgary, where he had been five years previously. In 1903 he suffered the loss of both legs, which had to be amputated as a result of frost-bite. In regard to the charges, he admitted that the handwriting in the document was his and the signature also. As to the other names on the document, they signed by their mark. Linus Campbell signed his own name. Joseph Gass, he said, declined to sign because he feared expulsion. One man had asked to have the "petition" read because he was afraid there might be reflections on Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell and did not want to have anything to say against those persons. Murphy explained to them that there was a paragraph in the document exonerating Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell. After this explanation Mr. Bonnell—the man who at first objected to the "petition" be read—admitted that the document was his and the signature also. As to the other names on the document, they signed by their mark. Linus Campbell signed his own name. Joseph Gass, he said, declined to sign because he feared expulsion. One man had asked to have the "petition" read because he was afraid there might be reflections on Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell and did not want to have anything to say against those persons. Murphy explained to them that there was a paragraph in the document exonerating Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell.

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Mr. Bell then examined Murphy in regard to the charges contained in the document, taking them up serially. As to the first charge, "studied persecution of blind, crippled and infirm men," Murphy named certain inmates who were some of whom he had seen Mr. Johnston, since the portions of the original document which were omitted from the re-written petition were eliminated on the suggestion of Mr. Johnston. Of those whose names were on the petition, Cullen was absent from the institution, Joseph Gass did not sign, and Campbell was absent, said the witness.

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TUCKETTS MARGUERITE
THE 3 FOR A QUARTER CIGAR

It's high praise for a cigar to be called "almost as good as the Marguerite."

Mr. Bell: Have you anything else to say along this line?
Witness: I would say one of the most satisfactory things in the institution is the beds. Of course, they are well kept and clean. The beds are excellent and the rooms are well-kept.

As to the charge that an old man 70 years of age had been permitted to carry on scandalous actions with a deaf and dumb blind girl inmate, Murphy said that a certain old man, now dead, was in the habit of coming to town sometimes and taking back to the girl and would put his arms around her and kiss her. He never saw anything indecent. Asked what was the scandalous action mentioned in the charge, he said that that was what he regarded as scandalous.

With regard to the charge "allowing foolish inmates to carry victuals to a blind man," Murphy was asked whom he saw carrying food in this way, and he mentioned one man named Lawler, whose work he said it was to carry trays containing food to helpless men. "What complaint is there about him?" he was asked by Mr. Bell. "Is he not a fit person to do that?" The witness replied: "Well, he was punctual enough in that, of course." He said however that Lawler was of a quarrelsome disposition. Mr. McMillan asked the question: "Is that the only reason why you think he was unfit? Did he ever strike anyone?" Witness: "No. He was constantly quarrelling with everyone at every meal except myself, of course."

The next charge was then taken up, that of "opening windows and letting in cold wind on those men in bed or in wheel chairs." Murphy said that the windows were allowed to remain open all day throughout the institution, the smoking room as well, adding that Dr. Goodwill had stated that "they would live five years longer, if they would leave the windows open" and get fresh air. "Of course, I don't complain about that," said the witness.

Charge No. 9 was next dealt with.

This charge alleged that patients' effects, such as clothing, money, tobacco, matches, etc. were allowed to be stolen. Murphy stated that matches and who were caused to take a bath and change their clothing on entering the Infirmary had been stolen, as well as silver and notes. He was asked whether he knew this of his own knowledge, and he replied: "Of course, I must say that it is all coming from others. It is all what you might call hearsay." He said that when he had entered the Infirmary he had a suitcase and a hat which had been given him by his sister in the West. He said that shortly after his arrival at the institution he wanted the hat to go to Souris to a tea-party and could not find it, while, as regards the suitcase, he had seen a certain patient going to the consumptive hospital with a suitcase resembling his. He could not say that the suitcase was his own. He had never lost any money.

In regard to the statement contained in the petition that Dr. Goodwill had discharged Byrne from the Infirmary and that attendant had been reinstated, Mr. McMillan asked the witness whether he could substantiate that allegation, whether he would swear to it. Witness replied that it was "just a floating rumour with everybody's knowledge. It is from others' statements; that is the foundation for that."

Mr. McMillan: You founded that charge on rumour?
Witness: It was just a rumour. I can't make a positive statement.
Q.—In regard to a statement made by Murphy that he had seen one inmate striking another, he was asked whether Byrne the attendant saw or knew of it, and he replied that he did not know anything about it; Byrne was not present when this incident occurred.

The witness was then asked by Mr. McMillan whether he had ever been in any other institution, and he replied that he had been for two years in a hospital in Calgary. Asked as to the reason for his leaving that institution, he said that he had had a quarrel as the result of having lost a lot of effects out there, money out of his pockets, and I told the sisters about it. I was there two years," continued the witness, "and found life hard enough. It was not very promising although it was a beautiful home and we were well fed. I told the Superior and she did not make things better and I had a kind of quarrel. I was discharged."

"You were discharged on account of the quarrel?" he was asked.
Witness: Yes. I got vexed and on account of those things I left. She was a nice lady but was hard to put up with.
Q.—Did they have to get the police after you?
A.—There were police there.
Q.—But had they to get them in your case?
A.—I am bound to answer that?
Q.—Yes.
A.—Yes; they did.
By Mr. McKinnon:
Q.—Did they have an investigation out there? Did you make some charges against the institution out there?
A.—No sir; by no means.
Q.—Did you make a statement there, making general charges, general complaints?
T.—Yes. I wrote a letter to the Superior, a private letter to herself and she read it.
Q.—There was a sort of investigation? Two policemen took you away?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Two mounted policemen?
A.—Yes, I will admit that.
Q.—And they gave you your fare to take you out of the country?
A.—I had money of my own.
Q.—But they offered you your fare?
A.—The Superior asked me if I needed money and I told her I had my own.
Q.—They were anxious to get clear of you?
A.—It might be that.
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When your case becomes complicated and medicines fail, the doctor makes a test of the blood pressure, fearing that there may be something wrong with the condition of the kidneys and the action of the heart.

He realizes that when the kidneys fail to filter the poisons from the blood that there will be a hardening of the arteries, and when the pressure of blood comes on they will snap like so much deteriorated rubber-tubing—the result is a clot of blood on the brain, hemorrhage in the heart, or wherever the weak point may be.

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The liver is awakened to action, the bowels regulated, and the kidneys strengthened in their all-important work by purifying the blood and thereby preventing pain and serious disease. This is the greatest of family medicines, because of the host of ills that are relieved and prevented by keeping the liver, kidneys and bowels healthy and active.

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Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

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