ROYAL YEAST

IN MEMORIAM

DEATH OF ISLAND SOLDIER

Mr. James McEachern, of Souris, has received a telegram conveying the sad news of the death of his son, John, in a hospital in England. He was in the employ of the Canadaian Bank of Commerce previous to enlisting. He joined the colors in August, and departed for England in September. The sympathy of the community goes out to Mr. McEachern and family in their berevement.

EXPERT EYE SERVICE

We have recently had the privilege of visiting the offices of some of the most expert Opticians in Canada. We have studied their methods and seen them practically demonstrated. and it is a matter of gratification to be able to say that the service we are giving our patrons, we believe is quite equal to that obtainable in the larger centres.

We solicit your patronage.

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Physician and Surgeon
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CHRONIC DISEASES

CURATIVE TREATMENT by the month in advance, Victoria Hotel, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada.
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Barrister and Attorneys-at-Law
Money to Loan.
Office—Bank of N. S. Chambers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
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Some Plain Speaking

(Continued from Page One.)

those of my race whom I represent in this House, irrespective of politics, to say a few words on the subject. In regard to Liberal newspaper comment regarding my attitude as to what the "Guardian" has said in reference to the Acadians, I cannot do better than quote from a recent article in "Le Moniteur Acadien," the organ of the Acadians for the last fifty years,—a paper which in all that time has defended the Acadians through good and evil, and which to-day stands high in their esteem. In deference to you, Mr. Speaker, knowing that perhaps you are more at home in English and perhaps in braw Gaelic, I shall not read the original as it appears in French, but shall read the translation of the article. This is what "Le Moniteur says:

"The Moniteur wishes to warn its compatriots against the appeals to prejudice which for sometime past appeared almost daily in the Transcript. These appeals to the lowest and meanest passion, are a gratuitous insult to the Acadian race, who we feel assured will not be deceived by the too transparent game of a newspaper, which in the past has and today continues to play a supremely odious role with the sole purpose of promoting the vile interests of a small political clique of whom it has constituted itself the mouth piece.

"Let us not be deceived; the senseless and ridiculous articles published by the Transcript are not inspired by love for the French race nof by a desire to strengthen (la bonne entente) the good will prevailing between the different races living in this Province, but they are the result of a deliberate plan to create discord and to endeavour to derive political advantage therefrom."

Now, Sir, I may say further that the Acadians of this province do not wish to be patronised and they do not wish to be toadied to. They have so far hewed their way unassisted. They have risen from a small band of deported exiles, and by their indomitable courage and industry, their unflagging zeal, their thrift, and, above all, their grim and admirable tenacity of purpose, they have succeeded in again lifting their heads high among their fellow-citizens of the Maritime Provinces and commanding the respect of all. My position in this matter is too well known to require explanation. My duty as a member of the Government and as a Representative in this House has ever been, the interest and welfare of the Province in general; secondly the interest of my own constituents; and last but by no means least the interest of my Acadien compatriots. These various interests I shall always strive, as I have striven in the past, to protect and maintain; and I think I may claim with confidence, Sir, that I have not been remiss in the discharge of my duty in this respect. If the hon junior member for the First District were in is seat—I regret that he is not—I would tell him some things I found when I became a member of the present Government. I found that many years ago there was an Acadien inspector of schools appointed for this province. His duty then was simply to visit the French schools once every year. These schools were also visited by the English inspector and the salary was fixed at $300. That inspector continued that work for many years. A man who can occupy that position in this province must have the ability of two ordinary men. He must have a thorough knowledge of French, and must also be intimately acquainted with English; therefore he has of necessity to be a man above the common. When I became a member of this House eight years ago I brought to the attention of the Leader of the Government the fact that this man could not live on the small salary of $300, that it was impossible. I pointed out that his work had increased and that he was doing work equal with the other inspectors and was therfore entitled to the same salary. My representation had some effect; his salary was increased to $350. That man was not a supporter of mine, but when I became a member of the present Government I laid his case before them, and to the credit of the Government and of my hon. friend, the senior member for the First District, the Government recognised the claim of this man and placed him on an equal footing with the other inspectors. (Applause.) I found another case in Prince of Wales College. There was a young man who had started in life the son of a poor farmer. He had received a common school education and had graduated at Prince of Wales College, taking his license as a second-class teacher. He had gone and taught school for a number of years as a second-class teacher, and gradually, by study and perseverence, succeeded in obtaining a first-class license. He was afterwards appointed to a position in Prince of Wales. Part of his duties at that institution was tuition of French. He was not satisfied but continued his studies; attended night school and succeeded in taking his B. A. degree. That man, although he had been teaching for several years and in the natural order of things would have been entitled to a yearly increase of $100 as other professors, when I came to look into things I found he had started at $600, and at that time, although recognised to be one of the best teachers in Prince of Wales College, was receiving only $700. I brought the case before the Government. This man's family had been Liberals, who were voters against my hon. friend from Tignish. You would have thought, Mr. Speaker, that the natural thing my hon. friend would have done under the circumstances, would have been to say: "Well, his friends would not do anything for him. What right have we, then, to help a man whose famiy have opposed us?" But, no! My hon. friend took no such position. He allowed no party feeling or prejudice to weigh in the matter, and judged of the situation on its merits. He said: "If you think the man is equal to the position, then justice must be done." And justice was done. Now, I could go on to cite other cases, where, for instance, the Premier, knowing that there was a position in the Normal School for a young lady teacher, suggested to me that as there were not many positions held by Acadiens in the province I should have the right to name some person for the position in question. I made enquiries and found the best person available. That person was a young lady from my hon. friend's district.

I don't know whether the Acadian population in New Brunswick was against prohibition or for prohibition. I know it was a political issue in the province and some inflamatory speeches were made in the matter, and I know that English as well as French representatives were returned to oppose prohibition. It is not a matter of our concern, and if the "Guardian," said that one of the reasons why an apparent majority of the Acadians of New Brunswick population voted against the Government was because they were opposed to prohibition, the "Guardian" is right to the extent that it was a political issue in New Brunswick.

A few days ago I stated that I deprecated the agitation going on to have the boats retained between Charlottetown and Pictou and between Summerside and Point du Chene after the Car Ferry had been proved a success. It seemed that the doughty Knight of Prince County, Captain Joseph Read, has taken umbrage at my remarks and has written a lengthy letter which will appear in the "Farmer" tomorrow. I owe the advance copy to his courtesy and I wish to acknowledge it.

The gallant Captain keeps on reiterating throughout his letter. "Does Mr. Arsenault know? Well, there is one thing Mr. Arsenault does know, and that is that Capt. Joseph Read is at present moving heaven and earth in his attempt to secure the nomination for Prince County at the next Federal Election and this letter is only one move in his political game to that end. I understand that my colleagues from the Third of Prince (Mr. McLean) my friend the junior member for the first district of Prince (Mr. Gallant) and my friend from the second of Prince (Mr. Saunders) are also [illegible]rants for the honour. The [illegible] Captain has obtained a [illegible] my honor- [illegible] in the rac[illegible] [illegible]tainly w[illegible] fact I understand that the junior member for the second of Prince has had an **ultimatum** served on him that unless he opens up the flood gates of his well known slogan in denunciation of the government he cannot expect to get the delegates from his district and so I now warn the House and you, Mr. Speaker, that during the next few days this Assembly is threatened with the delivery of philipics by these gentlemen in condemnation of the Mathieson Government such as never before have awakened the echoes of these venerable halls.

Captain Read makes the following statement: Mr. Arsenault says, "Those who are now advocating that until the car ferry is in operation the boats be left on the Summerside-Point du Chene and the Georgetown-Pictou routes are rather injuring the province than benefitting it." I never made any such statement. I am not in the habit of revising or reading my own speeches. If I was so reported I was reported wrongly. What I did say was: "**AFTER** the car ferry began operations." I may say that in speaking this way I am giving my own opinion merely and not voicing the opinion of any member of the Government or the Government as a whole. I said I thought it was a short-sighted policy to advocate leaving on the boats between the Charlottetown-Pictou and Summerside-Point du Chene routes after the car ferry went into operation. I said further that when it was decided to accept the car ferry as a solution of the winter navigation problem we had not in contemplation the subsidies of boats to perform the service, and I pointed out that the widening of the gauge was not part of the Confederation contract. Captain Read takes issue with me on that point, but I think that any one who reads the British North America Act will agree with me that the widening of the gauge of the railway was not contemplated by that contract. I have reason to know that the feeling is gaining ground in Ottawa that we are a hard people to satisfy, that we hardly know what we want. No sooner had one part of the province asked for one thing, than another part wants something altogether different. We believe in asking, and we have not been remiss in that respect. We have received the car ferry and promise of widening of the gauge of the railway. We have had an increased subsidy. We have had a four-core cable laid between the Capes and a two-core cable laid at the eastern end of the Island; a large vote for re-building the land telegraph lines, and a great many other things we have had. Our representation was about to be cut down to three, and we have succeeded in retaining it for all time at four. Captain Read has himself stated that the Car Ferry would increase the value of every acre of land in this province and would increase the traffic immensely,—and now, what do we want? It seems we want the Dominion Government to operate three boats. I say the danger lies in this: that we may go just a little too far. There is a war on now and money is none too plentiful, and there is a possibility that, by importuning the Government too much, they may say: We were ready to do many things for you that we were not obliged to do, but as you seem incapable of satisfaction and want too much, we will give you just a little less than we promised. That is the danger. I have the assurance from one in authority that until the car ferry has been proved a success and gives us the fullest measure of transportation facilities the boats will remain on the other routes. This I think should satisfy any reasonable person. I am not here pleading the cause of the Dominion Government. We are entitled to all that we can get from them and as I have already said we have not been backward in asking but there is a danger in going too far with our demands.

I was rather delighted a few days ago to read in a newspaper that the Post Master General of Canada, a young man on the threshold of success, who has attained to one of the most important portfolios in the Federal Government has given up everything and offered his services to his King and country; and I was still more delighted to read the following telegram:

"To Hon. P. L. Blondin, P. C., Ottawa:

My Dear Sir,— Please accept my heartiest congratulations on the example you have set to Quebec and Canada.

"You have filled my heart with so much pride for our race that I now come to offer you my services and follow you in any capacity you may choose to the best interests of our countrymen of Canada and the Empire.— Yours faithfully, F. L. Lessard."

General Lessard, Inspector General of Forces for Eastern Canada, a veteran of the North West Rebellion, a hero of the South African War, for the sake of his country resigns his high commission honours, emoluments—and offers his services to the Post Master General to go to the front with him in any capacity. This splendid example of duty has set me thinking, and you will pardon me, Mr. Speaker, if I read to you the sentiments that have animated me on reading the news of the Postmaster General's admirable step and Colonel Lessard's telegram:

In the glare of the great tragedy that is being enacted in Europe with the consciousness that not only our lives but the very fate of Canada is being weighed in the balance, how small, how insignificant we should feel when we at night consider that we have spent hours, which should have been devoted to the great cause of the war, in useless wrangling and meaningless debate. How mean and contemptible our strife for political advantage in contrast with the noble action of the P. M. G. of Canada laying aside the emoluments of office to don the khaki in defence of Canada and the Empire, and the magnificent example of a Major General, a veteran of many wars, the hero of hard fought battles, laying down his commission to offer his services to the great cause in any capacity. When I read this noble soldier's telegram to the P. M. G. a thrill of admiration swept through my being and I too wished that in an humble way I might do my bit for the cause.

If however, for valid reasons, we cannot emulate these examples, let us not so act that our children and grandchildren, and even remote generations, perusing the journals of this Assembly and seeing there pages of resolutions intended to embarrass, rather than assist the Government execrate men who with the dreadful Gethsemene of Belgium before their eyes and in full realization that our Island's brave sons were painfully threading the bloody Calvary of Flanders, still could in that hour of danger forget all and fritter away precious days and weeks in vain disputations as to whether some $25,000 for the relief of those brave men would be raised by a paltry tax or by borrowing. Let us rather be men and play men's part to the end that in years to come we shall not have to blush for our actions, but rather be proud that in the hour of danger we could find it in ourselves to rise from the lower levels and sink our political differences for Home, for King and for Empire.

The Brawn and Brain of a boy are not made out of books or sermons. They are built out of foods that supply in well-balanced proportion and in digestible form every needed element. These elements are found in **Shredded Wheat Biscuit,** a real whole wheat food which contains all the material for building the human body. A perfect food for growing youngsters. Its crispness encourages thorough chewing which develops sound teeth and healthy gums. Children like it and thrive on it. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat. For breakfast or any meal with milk or cream. Made in Canada.

STOCK QUOTATIONS

(Special to The Guardian.)

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4—(Quotations furnished by F. B. McCurdy & Co., stock and bond brokers, members Montreal Stock Exchange, McCurdy Building, Halifax, N. S.)

CLOSING PRICES

	Yesterday	Today
Atchison	104¼	103⅝
A. F.	69	68⅛
Am Loco	70¼	65⅝
Anaconda	83¾	83
Am S & R	103½	103¼
Can Pac	160	161¼
Cen	96¼	96⅜
M. F. Ct.	84¼	97½
Mex Nor Power	90¾	90½
Prs.		77
Reading	96	96⅝
U. S. Steel	116⅛	115⅛
U. T.	111¾	111⅛
S. P.		95¼

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect

C. A. KING, M.D.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" BEST LAXATIVE FOR LIVER AND BOWLES

Dont' stay constipated, headachy, bilious, with breath bad or stomach sour.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable and uncomfortable, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels— you always get relief with Cascarets.

Don't let your stomach, liver and bowels make you miserable. Take Cascarets tonight; put an end to the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, sick, sour, gassy stomach bad cold, offensive breath and all other distress; cleanse your inside organs of all the bile, gases and constipated matter which is producing the misery.

A 10-cent box means health, happiness and a clear head for months. All druggists sell [illegible]scarets. Don't f[illegible] [illegible] children [illegible] little insid[illegible] [illegible] too.

SPECIAL EASTER SALE

Special Easter Offerings

GENUINE MONEY SAVING SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Our big bright busy Linen Dept. affords the largest, most complete stock of household goods in the city.

Money saving prices, too. Note the following—for Saturday only —and take advantage of them.

SCRIM CURTAINS VALUE $3.25 — 2.15

Handsome lace edge scrim curtains, with lace insertion,— of good quality and beautifully finished. Worth $3.25 per pair. Saturday $2.15

ANOTHER LINE in still better quality worth $4.25, Saturday $3.15

CROCHET BEDSPREADS WORTH $1.75 — 1.20

All cotton goods have advanced tremendously, but you never could buy a better bedspread than this for $1.20, even in the good old days. 64x84 inches.— Nice quality—hemmed ready for use, worth $1.75. Saturday $1.20

DRAWN EDGE SCRIM REG. 20c. GOODS — 12 1-2c

Here's a wonderful value — considering the present high prices of nearly everything — This scrim curtaining will sell like wildfire on Saturday at per yard 12½c

TABLE NAPKINS WORTH $1.60 DOZ. — 1.20

Good size, a number of dainty designs to choose from. Regularly $1.60 a doz, but on Saturday, yours for, doz $1.20

READY-MADE CUSHION SLIPS, ASSORTED — 22c

Pretty low price you'll admit, for ready-made embroidered cushion slips. Mostly dark linen crash. Your choice Saturday 22c

10c Good English Longcloth cotton at 10c. a yard is a scarce article nowadays, but we are going to sell 1000 yards on Saturday worth 14c. yd. at that price. **10c**

CIRCULAR PILLOW COTTON WORTH 35c YARD — 22 1-2c

Full 42-inch, just the size always wanted, —good quality English make. Saturday 22½c

HEAVY ENGLISH SHEETING WORTH 48c YARD — 35c

Secure some of this splendid sheeting on Saturday while it's selling so cheap 35c

50c A big assortment of very desirable embroidered fancy linens, including centres, bureau scarves, silk cushion tops, cushion slips and stamped linens of various kinds. Worth up to 80c each. Saturday 50c

Easter Souvenir FREE Every customer purchasing goods in our Linen Department to the value of $1.00 with be presented with a handsome 105th Regiment Souvenir.

BEER & WEEKS BEER & WEEKS

SPECIAL EASTER SALE

Also See Our add in Patriot

Beer & Weeks

WHY BEAUTY FADES

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown. because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptoms of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved.

When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes thin, pale haggard and angular. She not only tires out easily but suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite. This condition will go from bad to worse, until perhaps fatal consumption sets in, if prompt steps are not taken to increase and enrich the blood supply. To make the rich, red blood that brings the glow of health, no medicine yet discovered can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If given a fair trial their use brings rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a good appetite and good spirits. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of pale, languid girls active and strong. On the first sign of poor, thin blood mothers should insist upon their daughters taking a fair course of these pills. They will not only restore health, but will save further doctor bills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be ob[illegible] [illegible] dealer in medicine [illegible] cents a box or six [illegible] from The Dr. Will[illegible] Brockvill[illegible]

Cor. Kent a[illegible]

QUAINT CONCERT

Friends are like Buttons, holding close and warm
The love cloak round us, when life's sleety storm
Beats and buffets us with cruel strength.
We lose them, one by one, until at length
The cloak hangs, buttonless and free;
Think not 'tis useless then, but wrap it round thee.
Aye, from foot to head, for in its folds, thou shalt be comforted.

Anon.

Two Cases of Eczema and How They Were Cured

FURTHER PROOF THAT DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR CHRONIC ECZEMA.

If you read these letters you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is not to be classed among ordinary salves and ointments.

By actually curing itching, stinging eczema in many thousands of cases it has stood the most severe test to which any ointment can be put.

Mr. J. Brice, Temperance road, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "Just a line to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment for what it has done for my wife. She has been suffering with eczema in her head for two years, and has spent no end of money with doctors and for ointments, which did her no good. She had about given up hope of ever being cured, when someone told her to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. By the use of this Ointment the trouble has left her entirely, so we have unbounded faith in it. I have told several people about the Ointment."

Mrs. W. G. Dowden, Green[illegible] Bonavista Bay, N[illegible] fered with eczema on my hands, and for eighteen months was so bad that I could not use a needle to sew or do anything. I could scarcely dress myself. Though I had lots of salves from doctors, I could never get much benefit from them. Then I sent for a sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found it very different in action. It was not long before my hands began to heal, and four 60c boxes made them well. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too highly, and frequently give some to others to get them using it, for I know that it will cure."

In the home Dr. Chase's Ointment is of almost daily usefulness for by relieving chafing and irritation of the skin it prevents eczema and similar itching skin diseases. Applied to all cuts and wounds, it prevents blood poisoning and he[illegible] Dr. C[illegible]