

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One.)

do some travelling, but he claimed that they would be driven off the roads entirely if the intended act was passed. Some years ago he said there were automobiles all over the country and the people then had an opportunity of judging what they were like, and he was of the opinion that they did not want them.

The first clause was then moved and was carried, the voting being as follows:

NAYS: Kennedy, Wood, McNevin, Dewar, A. E. McLean, Lea, Johnston, Bell, Hughes, Gallant, McInnis, Forbes, David Macdonald, Dennis. (14)

YEAS: Mathieson, Arsenault, McKinnon, McNeill, Dalton, Jenkins, McEwen, Paton, H. D. McLean, McLellan, Saunders, McMillan, Howatt, and A. A. Macdonald. (14)

YEAS:—Hughes, Bell, Johnston, Lea, McLean, Gallant, McInnis, Forbes, David Macdonald, Dennis. (14)

There was also some discussion on the second clause. Mr. Bell thought that the law as it stood at present provided that the driver of an automobile should stop his car on the approach of a carriage if the occupant of the carriage should hold up his hand. That was not sufficient in his opinion because very often the person in the carriage might be a woman who might, through nervousness or for some other reason, be unable to hold up her hand.

Mr. GALLANT expressed his opposition to the bill. Seven or eight years ago automobiles were allowed to run at will without any restrictions whatever, and the automobilists took advantage of that fact and the greatest mistake he thought was made at that time. The Liberal Government, although nearly always infallible, (laughter) made a regrettable mistake then and the farmers took a strong stand against the automobiles. A division was then taken on the second clause and was carried 15 to 12.

MR. HUGHES then moved an additional clause to the bill, providing for a plebiscite.

MR. PATON thought it would be a great disadvantage to the three thousand young men at the front, to take any plebiscite without allowing them an opportunity to express their views. He thought our soldiers, who were seeing the advantages of improved means of transportation abroad, should be heard.

MR. J. JOHNSTON spoke against the bill at considerable length. He said that the Government had selected a method of obtaining the sentiment of the people on the running of the automobile and when 90 per cent had voted against it the Government rejected that decision. He said that there was a growing feeling in the province that the Government had no longer a voice in the conduct of affairs and that the Government was controlled by a few people in the town. One farmer had told him that if the automobiles were allowed to run every day he would not come to town and that the farmers could live independently of the city and the town. This farmer had \$100 which he was going to send to Eaton's be-

cause the autos would prevent the farmers coming to town. He thought that the running of the automobiles would injure the trade of the city as already there was an increasing tendency on the part of the people of the country to deal with the mail order houses.

MR. W. M. LEA was another speaker against the bill. He said that the views and wishes of any representative should be secondary to those of his constituents and whatever the majority wanted he should vote for.

The amendment was then put to the vote and was lost, the division being:

NAYS:—Mathieson, Arsenault, McKinnon, McNeill, Dalton, Jenkins, McEwen, Paton, H. D. McLean, McLellan, Saunders, McMillan, Howatt, and A. A. Macdonald. (14)

YEAS:—Hughes, Bell, Johnston, Lea, McLean, Gallant, McInnis, Forbes, David Macdonald, Dennis. (14)

The Speaker took the chair at about 6:40 o'clock and on motion that the report of the committee be adopted the division was as follows:

NAYS:—Bell, Hughes, Johnston, McInnis, Gallant, Forbes, A. E. McLean, Lea, Dewar, David Macdonald, and Dennis. (11)

YEAS:—Mathieson, Arsenault, McKinnon, McNeill, Dalton, Jenkins, McEwen, Prowse, Paton, A. A. Macdonald, H. D. McLean, McLellan, Saunders, McMillan, Howatt. (15)

It was therefore carried. Dr. McDONALD then moved that the bill be read a third time tomorrow and the House adjourned.

MR. A. P. PROWSE SPEAKS.

In the Legislature on Tuesday evening Mr. A. P. Prowse, Chairman of the Committee appointed to enquire into the charges made against the Infirmary submitted a Report signed by the majority (which report was published yesterday.) In doing so Mr. Prowse said:

Mr. Speaker, I rise to move the concurrence of the House in the Report of the Committee just read and in doing so I wish briefly to review the matter under consideration. The charges as contained in the document tabled of this House on the 3rd day of April are proved by the evidence submitted to the Committee to be unfounded. The statements of wrong doing alleged are the outcome of an original letter bearing date Oct. 30th, and 31st, 1916 written by one Wm. J. Murphy an inmate of the Infirmary addressed to one J. J. Johnston. It would be interesting to know what connection in this matter there has been between the one to whom the letter referred to was addressed and the Member who read and tabled the document that was tabled in this House on the 3rd day of April. I would now remind you Mr. Speaker and this House that the same member who tabled the document, the hon. Junior member for West River is the same person who has for the past two years been making up wild verbal assertions charging all kinds of mis-management and graft against the administration of the Falconwood Institutions. During the session of this House in the Spring of 1916 the greater part of the speeches of the same gentleman were pointed in the same direction, being specific but vague and general verbal assertions. During the session of the House last Spring the matter of the administration of Falconwood was taken up by the Public Accounts Committee of that session. The report of that Committee passed unanimously by this House was to the effect that the Institutions were in every way well managed and that no charges of grafting or of wrong-doing could be sustained, and that whereas the Institutions had cost in 1915 some \$10,000.00 in advance of the cost in 1911, that on account of the increased number of inmates the total cost per head only amounted to all to an increase of some \$370.00 which small advance was considered a very moderate one taking in view the increased cost of living. During the present session we find the hon. Junior member for West River following the same course; the object Mr. Speaker to my mind is not re- trenchment and economy, but a desire to make political capital against the government. Now as this matter has engaged the attention of the hon. member for three sessions the question would naturally arise in any one's mind why does he not submit on paper to this House specified charges in detail and take the responsibility of being able to prove his assertions. The fact is against the management of the Falconwood Institution the Opposition have no case and are being shown up to be in the very false position of having made assertions without being able to prove them. In support of this statement permit me to quote the words of the hon. Leader of the Opposition spoken in this House on Thursday last the 19th inst:

"Mr. Hughes is not in a position to give details until the investigation is held and it can be determined who is at fault."

There you have the position of the Opposition completely given away. Not in a position to give details, and it is yet to be determined who is at fault. Here we have it from their own mouths that they have no case and this is probably the reason we find them in their desperation linking themselves up with a deluded man- nia and as a result of that conspiracy against the Infirmary tabled in this House. Again having for some two years been repeating vague assertions in connection with the management at Falconwood does it not seem very strange that the Opposition should be content with tabling a statement against the Infirmary which may be considered of lesser importance as compared with that of the much greater importance, namely, the consideration of the management of all of the Falconwood Institutions. If they could formulate charges against the Infirmary they surely if they had any case, with all the time they have had, could have formulated specific charges against the management of all. They know they have no case and the weakness of their position is very plainly shown.

Now as to the writer of the original letter and document referred to, presumably Wm. J. Murphy an inmate of the Provincial Infirmary, this man on being brought before the Committee at the investigation at once produced in my mind a feeling of intense sympathy. A man of some 44 or 45 years of age with his legs off from the knees down, a broken up piece of humanity, a man at his age in such a pitiable broken up state it at once became a matter of interest to know what it was so. From the evidence given by him and from other sources, it was learned that this man in his younger days was a resident of Newtown in this province, that he attended school at the Prince of Wales College and obtained a third class teacher's license; that he did not do much if any teaching, his father died, the home was involved and ultimately sold, the home was broken up and he and his mother, sister and brother went away to other parts of the world; that this Wm. J. Murphy did not follow the advice of his spiritual advisers in the manner of his life; that out in the West he was over-taken by a blizzard and had his legs so badly frozen that they had to be amputated, and later had to undergo a second operation. May we just pause and think this out. Is it any wonder that the mind under such a course of discouraging conditions and adverse circumstances would under the mental strain weaken and give way. Later he is found in an institution in Calgary, where it was found the man's mind was unbalanced no doubt from the continued worry of such a career. The result was that a form of delirium overcame him with the mania that people were stealing from him, and that he was not receiving as good treatment as others, these conditions seemed to have aroused a hitherto dormant tendency to become an agitator, with the result that he became so troublesome that he was sent away from that institution. The same delusions seemed to have accompanied him and have been manifested by his actions since he has been in the Provincial Infirmary. That there were no grounds for the charges made by him is most conclusively proven by the testimony of the witnesses given before the Committee of Enquiry. I would refer you to the sworn statements of Linus Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell Miss Dingwell, Mrs. Newberry, Peter Trainor, Oliver Thompson, Doctors Blanchard, Conroy and McMillan as well as the sworn testimony of James Byrne and others. We must certainly accept the statements of so many witnesses as against the word of a deluded agitator.

Besides the document tabled by the hon. Junior member for West River there is, as already stated, an original from which the document was made up, this original letter is also part of the evidence. This original letter bearing dates October 30th, and 31st, 1916 it appears was written by the same Wm. J. Murphy and was addressed to the Hon. J. J. Johnston, and was delivered by Murphy to one Mr. Johnston about Christmas time of 1916. We find also from Murphy's testimony that the same Mr. Johnston directed Murphy to write it over again and to make some changes in the wording, and that the same Mr. Johnston furnished Murphy with the necessary paper.

Another charge made under the direction of the same Mr. Johnston are as follows: The address: "Hon. J. J. Johnston M. P. P." was ordered to be struck off and the following address to take its place: "Hon. Mr. Bell and the members of the Liberal party of Prince Edward Island."

The following wording was directed by the same Mr. Johnston to be struck out: "But through political influence in other words, he is permitted to remain here by the Mathieson government for his vote and those of his friends."

Another charge directed by the same Mr. Johnston to be made was in the following sentence: "We can assure you Dear Sir with all sincerity" the words "Dear Sir" being ordered to be struck out.

Also in another place: "Now Mr. Johnston" the words "Mr. Johnston" were ordered to be struck out.

(To be Continued.)

Couldn't Keep Back Tears

WHEN THE NERVOUS SYSTEM BROKE DOWN—QUEER FEELINGS IN BACK AND HEAD CAUSED MUCH ALARM.

Midland, Ont., April 26.—Collapse or breakdown of the nervous system leaves one in a most pitiable condition. Strong, healthy-looking women and men will weep from helplessness and despair.

The case reported here was a most severe one, as is indicated by the hysterical condition, the pains in the back of the head and the fatality of the many treatments used.

This is further evidence that the regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for a reasonable length of time will positively restore the most exhausted nervous system. Mrs. S. Sharpe, Midland, Ont., writes:

"About eleven years ago I had a serious nervous breakdown, and was so bad at times that I could not keep back the tears. I also had a queer feeling in the back of my head. Sometimes I seemed to be going backwards, I could not do any sewing and finally could do no work at all. I tried other remedies and doctors' medicines, but they only gave me temporary relief. Last Fall I commenced using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and had not taken very many until I found I was getting better. I kept on taking them, and am at present greatly improved. I am now able to do my work, and they have strengthened me splendidly. I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for nervous trouble of any kind."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50¢ a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.50. All dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be misled into accepting a substitute. Satisfaction only disappointing.

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We were fortunate in placing orders for goods previous to the tremendous advances which have taken place. That's how we are able to offer these remarkable Friday and Saturday bargains.

In almost every item mentioned our prices are lower than charged by the factory today. Wise buyers will buy now.

FRIDAY MORNING AT 9 a. m.

1.40 Lace Curtains 1.00

Pretty Nottingham lace curtains—good quality net strong and durable three pleasing patterns Worth \$1.40 per pair. Special \$1.00

TWO BARGAINS ON SCRIM CURTAINS

These curtains are in the popular 2 1/2 yard length made of good quality scrim nicely finished. Worth \$1.75 per pair. Special \$1.29. Worth \$3.25 per pair. Special \$2.49



DRAWN EDGE SCRIM CURTAINING Here's a wonderful value better than any thing we ever offered in "before the war" times. Nice quality—will drape nicely and wash well 5 yards for 63c

CROCKET BEDSPREADS Just compare our value—these spreads are 6x84 inches hemmed ready for use—good strong durable quality Worth 1.60 Special \$1.22

ENGLISH FLANNELETTE Stripe designs—250 yards—are offered at this price today's value is 32c Special 19c

ENGLISH LONGCLOTH Another wonderful value—full yard wide—no dressing—a beautiful quality Worth 16c a yard Special 5 yards for 59c

WHITE SAXONY FLTEE. heavy quality full 31 inches—Worth 20c a yard Special 14c

LINEN TOWELS PER PAIR 65c FOR 49c

Do you know that linen towels are practically off the market—only a few being obtainable at impossible prices these are linen—size 22x40 inches Regular 65c pair Special 49c

WHITE BATH TOWELS PER PAIR 60c FOR 44c

This is another wonderful value considering present costs. Pay you to lay in enough of these to last you a year Worth 60c pair Special 44c



15c Last week our 25c fancy goods table proved a tremendous success. We are going to eclipse it with these values at fifteen cents. You will find some wonderful bargains on this table—if you come early. Early buyers will secure the best bargains. 15c

Straw Matting Mats

A wide range of very pretty designs and attractive colorings—just the thing for bedrooms during the summer months.

Size 27 x 54 inch 25c each. Size 36 x 72 inch 35c each

PRINCE EDWARD THEATRE

The famous comedy drama "The Travelling Salesman," which has made thousands at this theatre yesterday. It is certainly a dandy story and one which no person should miss. The other pictures, "The Trap" and a timely comedy made up a first-rate program which will be repeated at today's shows.

Mr. Frank B. Auld, of Covehead, has returned from a five weeks' trip to Vancouver Island, where he visited his brother, Mr. Walter Auld. He was accompanied home by Master Ralph Carrbrown, of Regina, who will spend some time here.

FRENCH COMMISSION ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON

(Special to the Guardian) WASHINGTON, April 25.—The French Commission headed by General Joffre and former Premier Viviani landed safely at Washington navy yard today, soon after noon and was officially welcomed.

Schedule of National Service Meetings For the Week Ending May 5th

Table with columns for day and date, and names of speakers. Monday, April 30th: O'Leary, Mr. W. J. Reid, Mr. A. D. McKay, Wellington, Mr. L. Tennant, Rev. P. P. Arsenault, Kinkora, Rev. J. J. McDonald, Rev. R. G. Fulton. Tuesday, May 1st: Hunter River, P. A. Murphy, Rev. C. R. Freeman, Clifton, J. A. McDonald, Wm. Kerr, Bradabano, Dr. Fullerton, Mr. W. P. A. Murphy, R. Shaw, Malpeque, Judge Stewart, W. J. Clark, Rev. F. H. Littlejohns, Thebes, Rev. J. A. Clarke, Cornwall, Percy Pope, J. A. Clarke, Paton. Wednesday, May 2nd: Victoria, Col. Davison, J. A. Clarke. Thursday, May 3rd: Bonshaw, Rev. R. G. Fulton, Wm. Kerr, Afton Hall, J. A. McDonald, L. Tennant, Kingston, Dr. Fullerton, W. J. Reid, Rustico, Percy Pope, J. W. Jones, Bear River, Rev. F. H. Littlejohns, P. A. Murphy, Morell, Rev. C. R. Freeman, J. A. Clarke, Eldon, Judge Stewart, W. Shaw, Wood Islands, E. T. Carbonell, Mr. Paton.



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Dr. Clift, CHRONIC DISEASES, CURATIVE TREATMENT by the month in advance, Victoria Hotel, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada. OFFICE HOURS, 12 to 3 daily, or by appointment at residence.

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S. S. Hessian, Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c., MONEY TO LOAN, Montague, P. E. I., 8334-3-18Mt.

J. D. STEWART, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Office Newson Block, Charlottetown, Branch Office, Georgetown, Money to Loan on Real Estate, 2575-10-16Mt.

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HARD AND SOFT OR ANY KIND OF CORNS

Tells how to loosen a tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers. It is a sticky substance which dries the moment it is applied and is said to simply shrivel the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce will cost very little at any of the drug stores but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus. You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

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