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RIBTHS

LOWTHER—At "The Willows" Seartown, on Jan. 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. Major N. Lowther a daughter.

MARRIAGES

ROSSER STRETCH—At the Olivet Baptist Church, Montreal, Jan. 5, Florence Elizabeth Stretch, daughter of Joseph H. Stretch of Prince Edward Island, to David Rosser of Montreal, P. Q.

DEATHS

MCKINNON—On Jan. 28, 1914, Mrs. Margaret McKinnon, wife of Allan McKinnon, age 38. Funeral from the residence of Mr. Henry Neill, North Milson, P.E.I., Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock to the Fortash Cemetery. She leaves to mourn their loss one son, Alexander of Fredericton, two daughters Mrs. Jane Whitney of Lancaster, Mass., and Mrs. Margaret Ferguson of Uxbridge, Mass.

MORTUARY CHAPEL

Sir:—With regard to your editorial in yesterday's issue suggesting the erection of a mortuary chapel I may say that when the original directors of Sherwood Cemetery laid out their beautiful grounds, a large parcel of land in the centre of the cemetery was reserved by them for a mortuary chapel. Plans were also prepared for a building, and a contract was entered into for its erection at the time the Keeper's cottage was built. For some reason, however, their contract was not carried out, but it was fully intended to erect such a building at Sherwood. The matter was also before the present Board of Directors not many years ago but it was not then taken up on account of the scarcity of funds. One Director offered to contribute one hundred dollars towards the object, but his offer was not accepted by the other members of the Board. If, however, sufficient means were placed at the disposal of the Directors I have no doubt that a suitable building would soon be erected.

The spot is an ideal one for a mortuary chapel, as the trains from all parts of the Province pass through the Cemetery grounds, and it is within easy reach at all seasons of the year.

I am, Sir, etc.,
HENRY SMITH,
Secretary, Sherwood Cemetery.

THE GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1914.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY

City Magistrate's Court, 4 a. m.
Horse Races on Hillsboro River Ice, 2 p. m.
Social and dance in K. of C. Hall, 8 p. m.
Truckmen's Union meeting.

The Evening Guardian

A 2nd Edition of the Evening Guardian is now published at half past four o'clock every afternoon. It contains all the latest Telegraphic and Local News, and "Bad" Fisher's famous "Mutt & Jeff" series of humorous cartoons. The Evening Guardian has appointed its own Special Representative at Ottawa who will telegraph the latest news from the capital.

Read the Evening Guardian
Price 2 cents Subscription \$2.00

TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE

More interest centres in the coming annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance, to be held next week, than in any former meeting of this body, and it has held many important meetings.

In the temperance affairs of this province something like a climax has been reached; things have occurred during the past few weeks which are not likely to be repeated; things which would seem to indicate that the crisis in the eternal law of the survival of the fittest has been reached; things which indicate that the time has come when either the temperance forces or the liquor interests must give up the struggle. And it will be seen at a glance over the doings of the past few eventful weeks that no weakness is manifesting itself in the ranks of the temperance workers.

One thing, and that above all things else, should be kept constantly in view, namely, that whether liquor drinking is or is not an evil, whether a man has or has not a right to roll in the gutter if he wants to; whether he has or has not a right to pay out his earnings for bad whiskey instead of decently feeding and clothing his wife and children, the law of this province specifies that liquors are not to be sold here; that law whether wise or otherwise, whether mature or premature, is sacred, and, until repealed, that it should be held sacred.

To violate this or any law is a crime against the nation and if we teach the youth of our country to disregard it we are teaching them to hold all law in contempt. The looseness with which, hitherto, the anti-liquor laws of the province have been enforced, has had more than a little to do with many acts of lawlessness which should never have stained the fair name of our province. And it has been observed that in those localities in which the Prohibition Act has been the most persistently violated other acts of lawlessness have been most flagrant.

The coming meeting of the Alliance should be an interesting one. There will be some history to review, some things to tell, some plans to be matured. At the last meeting, held a year ago, some important legislation was outlined which afterwards was crystallized into law by the legislature. Many things have happened since then; the legislation then agreed upon has been tried and its strength tested. There may be weaknesses still. If so this is the time to point them out.

Especially is it the time when the temperance forces should realize the necessity of concerted action, of a strong pull and a long pull and a pull all together in order to fittingly follow up the advantages gained within the past few weeks.

It is hoped that the whole province will be represented; that the churches and the temperance organizations throughout the province will send their delegates and that the seriousness of the fight will be fully realized by all law abiding and law loving people. The majesty of the law must be maintained if we are to grow into a worthy province of a great Empire, and to see that this law is observed is the aim of the Temperance Alliance.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or painful Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. Get a box of Chase's Ointment, 25c, at all drug stores. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 10 stamps to pay postage.

THE QUEBEC CHARGES

The charges made by the Montreal Daily Mail against members of the Quebec Legislature, given somewhat in detail in The Guardian a few days ago, constitute a political scandal that has few, if any, parallels in the history of Canada, a history not altogether free from very serious scandals.

The Daily Mail's hint that "more will follow—disclosures which will astound the public"—has caused some such speculation as might be expected in a shower of cannon balls when the supreme question is—who will be the next hit?

The history of the affair today, briefly summarized, is as follows. After the Mail's charges had been made, the matter was discussed in the Legislative Assembly. The warmth of the debate may be gauged by the fact that it was continued until 1.15 a. m. when it was finally decided to appoint a committee to investigate the charges, and the president of the Daily Mail Company, Mr. M. E. Nichols and the editor, Mr. E. A. MacNab, were ordered to appear before the Bar of the House on Tuesday, an order which they readily accepted. The date of their appearance was set for last Tuesday.

A motion that Messrs. MacNab and Nichols should have the right to be represented by attorneys was carried by a vote of 48 to 16 and as thus amended the main motion naming the committee was passed.

The committee of enquiry, named by Premier Gouin was composed of six Liberals and two Conservatives. Several of the members appointed refused to act and up to latest accounts the committee had not been reconstructed.

The debate, on being resumed on the following evening, was even more animated. Premier Gouin's motion to appoint a committee of the House to investigate charges against Mr. J. O. Mousseau, chairman of the Private Bills Committee called forth the objection on the part of the Opposition that, as the motion stood it would restrict the investigation in the event of charges being made against others as threatened. One gentleman objected to making a scapegoat of one member and another attacked the way in which the sins of Israel were being laid on the head of Mr. J. O. Mousseau.

To those objections Premier Gouin and members of the government replied that when more charges were formulated it would be time enough to widen the scope of the committee. The Legislative Council, at the meetings referred to, decided to proceed with an enquiry into all the charges made. The matter stood thus up to Tuesday morning when the investigation was to begin.

Needless to say the whole affair has created an immense sensation not only in Quebec but throughout the Dominion. Only one course is possible under the circumstances, and that course the government will no doubt follow, namely, a thorough and searching investigation which will lead either to the substantiating of the charges, and the consequences to the guilty, or the disproving of the charges, and in that case, the consequences to the Daily Mail which made the charges.

How the evidence against these members was obtained and how it will be proven, remains to be developed. The concern for the present is whether or not the charges are true. The interests not only of the Province of Quebec but of the whole Dominion demand that the investigation be conducted to a conclusion whatever men or whatever party may suffer. It is not a question of party but one of government, one of settlement of which will go far in determining whether the legislators of any province can enrich themselves by the sale of legislation or by any other species of graft or corruption.

CONVERSION OF SIR GEORGE

Since the rising of Parliament for the autumn recess a wonderful change has come over the views of Sir George Ross, Liberal Leader in the Senate, on the Naval question. In leading his force to the destruction of the Naval Aid Bill Sir George persisted there was no urgency, emergency, or necessity for hurrying forward the construction of dreadnought for the Empire's defence.

At the opening of the present session, he calmly stated that the sole reason he opposed the bill last year was not because he was not in harmony with the measure, but because there was a cleavage between the two parties.

Sir George now states that the three dreadnoughts should be built and, despite the fact that it was his action which blocked their construction, censures the government for the delay. He would have the government also reintroduce the bill, yet would give no guarantee that the Senate would not again defeat it.

THE PASSING OF MOGUL MACKENZIE

BY A. H. CHUTE, BLACKWOODS

III.

This news brought with it consternation, and every town and village along the Fundy was a-bum with stories and theories about the pirate abate. The interest, instead of being quenched by no further report, in the public-houses and along the quays it was almost the only topic of conversation. The excitement became almost feverish when it was known that several captains, outward bound, had taken with them a supply of rifles and ammunition. The prospect of a fight seemed imminent.

About a week after the adventure of the Boston packet Her Majesty's ship Buzzard appeared off Yarmouth harbour. The news of the Kanawha had come to the Admiral at Halifax, and he had despatched the warship to cruise about the troubled coast.

"That'll be the end of old Mogul Mackenzie, now that he's got an English ship on his trail," averred a Canadian as he sat drinking in the "Yarmouth Light" with a group of seafaring men of various nationalities.

It takes the British jacker to put the kibosh on this pirate game. One of them is worth a shipload of Yankee at the business. "Well, don't you grow too loud now," replied a Boston shipper. "I reckon that that Nova Scotian boozing artist, who ran into Portland the other day scared of his shadow, would not do you fellows much credit."

"Yes, but what about your gunboats that have had the job of fixing the Kanawha for the last three years, and haven't done it yet?" The feelings between Canada and the United States were none too good just after the Civil War, and the Canadian was bound not to lose this opportunity for horse-play. "You're a fine crowd of sea-dogs, you are, you fellows from the Boston Tea-Party. Three years after one little half-drowned rat, and haven't got him yet. Wouldn't Sir Francis Drake or Lord Nelson be proud of the record that you long-legged, slab-sided Yankees have made on the sea?"

"Shut your mouth! You blue-nosed, down-East herring-choker!" roared the Yankee skipper. "I reckon we've given you traitors that tried to stab us in the back a good enough licking; and if any more of your dirty dogs ever come nosing about down south of Mason and Dixon's Line, I bet you'll soon find out what our record is."

"Well, you fools can waste your tongue and wind," said a third man, raising his glass, "but for me here's good luck to the Buzzard."

"So say we all of us," chimed in the others, and the Yankee and the Canadian drank together to the success of the British ship, forgetting their petty jealousies before a common foe.

Everywhere the news of the arrival of the British warship was hailed with delight. All seemed to agree that her presence assured the speedy extermination of the pirate crew. But after several days of futile cruising about the coast, her commander, to escape from a coming storm, had to put into St. Mary's Bay, with the object of his search still eluding his vigilance. He only arrived in time to hear the last chapter of the Kanawha's tale of horrors.

The night before, Dominic Lefoung, a farmer living alone at Meteghan, a little village on the French shore, had been awakened from his sleep by the moaning and wailing of a human voice. For days the imminent peril of an assault from the pirates had filled the people of the French coast with forebodings. And now, awakened thus in the dead of night, the lonely Frenchman was wellich paralyzed with terror. With his flesh creeping, and his eyes wide, he groped for his rifle and waited in the darkness, while ever and anon came those unearthly cries from the beach. Nearly an hour passed before he could gather himself together sufficiently to investigate the cause of the alarm. At last, when the piteous wailing had grown weak and intermittent, the instinct of humanity mastered his fears, and he went forth to give a possible succour to the one in need.

On the beach, lying prostrate with the water lapping about his feet, he found a man in the last stage of exhaustion. The blood was flowing from his mouth, and as Dominic turned him over to stanch its flow, he found that his tongue had been cut out, and hence the unearthly wailing which had roused him from his sleep. The beach was deserted by this time, and it was too dark to see far out into the bay.

Dominic carried the unfortunate man to his house, and nursed him there for many weeks. He survived his frightful experiences, and lived on for twenty years, a pathetic and helpless figure, supported by the big-hearted farmers and fishermen of the French shore. Evidently he had known too much for his enemies, and they had sealed his mouth for ever. He became known as the "Mysterious Man of Meteghan," and his deplorable condition was always pointed to as a mute witness of the last villainy of Mogul Mackenzie.

(To be continued)

THE PASSING OF MOGUL MACKENZIE

BY A. H. CHUTE, BLACKWOODS

III.

"IT TAKES TIME TO BUILD DREADNOUGHTS, THREE YEARS AT LEAST, AND DURING THREE YEARS GREAT PERIL COULD DEVELOP. COULD THE GOVERNMENT SAY THAT THE EMPIRE WAS IN DANGER LAST YEAR AND NOT THIS? NO MAN COULD SAY WHEN THE EMPIRE WAS IN DANGER. IT WAS ALWAYS IN DANGER. THE TIME OF PERIL MIGHT COME BEFORE THESE SHIPS WERE BUILT, AND IF IT DID THE GOVERNMENT WOULD BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR DELAY."

Really, Sir George should cross the floor of the House. His conversion to Mr. Borden's attitude is complete. But has he the courage?

COST OF PRODUCING MILK

SIR.—In the report of proceedings at the Short Course we were interested to note that Prof. Ross took exception to Prof. Archibald's figures that the cost of productive milk e. g. that it cost 90 cts. per hundred to produce milk, not taking into consideration expense other than feed. In an instance cited by Prof. Dean in his address at the Dairymen's Convention in Ontario; it fits in very nicely with Prof. Archibald's figures. The supervisor of farms owned by the Borden Condensed Milk Co., in the U. S. makes this remarkable confession: "The exploitation of the several farms by the Borden's has taught an invaluable object lesson to that had itself always insisted, when discussing the subject, that at the price their factories pay for the milk there is a big profit in dairy farming. But to their great surprise in practice they found inconceivable facts that even with silage and other home-grown roughage they actually produced milk at a considerable loss sell it to their own factories at the same price the farmer receives." The Company then put their cows to the test and cleaned out all unprofitable application of methods of cutting down the cost of production, as advised by experts. "Notwithstanding this drastic remedy," said the foreman of the Borden's farms, "the Company fell down flat trying to produce milk on their own farms and selling it at the same price they paid the farmer. And in conclusion he said "It is the thing other conditions being equal."

Dairy farming is conceded to be the most profitable branch of farming. If a large Company with all the advantages of expert knowledge and plenty of capital cannot make a profit in dairy farming in this day of high prices for farm products, what profit does the ordinary farmer make in general farming. Is it any wonder that our rural population has flocked to the already overcrowded cities in Eastern Canada, at least, has de-present high cost of living that is so much talked about. According to the above instance that comes from a reliable source it would seem that in spite of high prices for farm products farming is by no means as profitable as it should be even when managed by skilled experts.

But if the farmer was getting what the consumer is paying for farm products farming would be a reasonably profitable business and the movement citywards would likely cease. Elimination of the middleman is certainly the high cost of living, long hours of labor, and a remuneration is still his share. But as we see things today it is evident that this condition is righting.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. R. C.
North Wiltschire.

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The carpenters will begin sharp Monday morning on the renovations that are to take place at Paton's big store, over sixty feet will be given up to the carpenters immediately in front down to the Managers office. The main door will be kept open for customers. Our office will be open for the accommodation of our customers during regular business hours. Business will be conducted as usual in the large show room in the rear part of the building. The dress goods department, the small-wares department, the glove department, hosiery department and staple department will be moved into the show rooms in the rear part of the building. The goods when moved will be offered at prices we think will save us moving them back. Watch for opening prices Tuesday morning. The gent's furnishings department will be moved into the clothing Department, immediately adjacent to the clothing Department. We will try to make everything as comfortable as possible during the carpenters visit. We have a large obliging staff and when concentrated will be in a better position than ever before to serve you. Till Monday we will continue offering the stock at prices that have been moving goods swiftly since we started this sale. Call at once and get your share. 4201

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