

Local And Other Items.

The Car Ferry Steamer Prince Edward Island left here Monday night for Pictou with the largest freight yet. She had 66 car loads, about 700 tons, nearly all potatoes.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, the retired Governor-General of Canada, arrived safely in England on the 20th, accompanied by the Duchess and Princess Patricia.

With the whole of the soldier's vote cast in Canada counted, with the exception of South Vancouver and Richmond, the Conservatives in British Columbia have gained two seats, which the civilian vote gave to the Liberals. ex. Premier. Bousler is elected in consequence of this vote.

As previously announced, the two week's mission opened in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on Sunday, and is now going on. This week is for the women of the congregation, and the church is crowded at all the services. The Masses are at 5, 6, 7 and 8 o'clock. The Way of the Cross is at 3 o'clock p.m. and the evening service and sermon is at 7.30. The mission is given by the Jesuit Fathers, Casey, Welsh and Cox.

The Militia Department has received an order from the British authorities for 4,500 pounds of fresh frozen Canadian fish weekly. France and Italy have also been making inquiries regarding fish rations for their soldiers, and it is anticipated that in a short time the Canadian government export of fresh fish to Europe will amount to 1,000,000 lbs. weekly. The orders will be placed through the War Purchasing Commission.

In open competition with agriculturists of the entire continent, western Canada won nearly all the grain prizes at the International Soil Products exposition now being held at El Paso, Texas, according to information received in Montreal. Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., won the sweepstakes for wheat and barley, this being the third time he has captured the world's champion ship for wheat. Most of the other sweepstakes went to western Canada as well.

The Gloucester fishing schooner Arthur James seems to have done extraordinary work in her line of late. On Tuesday of last week she brought into Boston 100,000 pounds of fresh mackerel, and 43 barrels of salt mackerel. This was declared to be the greatest single catch of mackerel ever landed at an American port. It was further stated that the record breaking catch was made between sunset on Monday night and dawn on Thursday morning, in Provincetown Bay. On the following Tuesday morning, the same schooner brought to Boston 120,000 of mackerel, thus breaking her own record by 20,000 pounds. The two catches netted \$19,000 and each man in the crew will receive \$490 for his work on Monday night and Wednesday night in seining mackerel.

At a meeting of the Maritime Press Association held at Truro last week, the serious effect on the newspaper business of the increased cost of paper and other supplies, as well as labor, was discussed at length. Mr. Sayles from Ontario addressed the weekly section on the necessity of advancing the subscription rates to \$150 per week and showed that it was absolutely impossible for a newspaper to make ends meet on a lower basis. He stated that already over 200 weekly papers had advanced their rates. Newspapers are doubtless suffering to a greater extent than almost any other industry by reason of higher costs of material and labor resulting from the war. The only possible source of relief is in having subscriptions and other accounts paid up promptly so that ready cash may be available for advantageous purchases of supplies, and with this in view we desire to call the attention of our friends to their Herald subscription accounts. We would be loath to increase our subscription rates, and will not do so if our subscribers will pay up promptly.

Progress of the War.

London, Oct. 18.—The British minister to Greece had a long interview with King Constantine this evening, says a Reuter despatch from Athens under date of Tuesday, "and it is understood His Majesty insisted on the groundlessness of the suspicion that Greece contemplated an attack on the forces of Gen. Sarrail. As proof of his good faith the king is said to have declared his readiness to withdraw the Greek forces from Larissa." The French Admiral in command informed the Premier that he would call at the ministry in the morning, although it is thought possible that as a result of the British minister's audience with King Constantine the French troops may be withdrawn on a pledge that the Greeks maintain order. It is known that the king has given command that anti-Entente demonstrations must cease, and the very existence of Greece is at stake. It is difficult to say, however, whether in the present of public opinion over the presence of marines of the foreign powers at Athens and Piræus even the king's orders will be obeyed by the excited populace.

Gradually the French are drawing their front closer to the town of Perone, on the eastern bank of the Somme river in France. Following Wednesday's advance along a mile front between Blaches and La Maisonnette on the western side of the river, an attack launched Thursday was rewarded with further gains, which virtually brings them to the bank of the stream. To the north and east of Saillly-Saillies, where the French have advanced their line in the past few days at what the Berlin war office asserts was a cost in casualties not commensurate with the gain, the Germans made a violent counter-attack, which was repulsed by the French. Berlin admits that in their attacks on the Sars-Morval front the British captured German positions, but says these later were retaken. Heavy rains fell Thursday on the British front, and except for a slight gain by King George's men and Butte Du Warlenecourt and the repulse of a German counter-attack there comparative quiet prevailed.

London, Oct. 19, 3.17 p.m.—A mounted British force on Sunday attacked a Turkish position 65 miles east of the Suez Canal, the war office reports, and after a battle of two hours drove out the Turks. The announcement follows: "On the eastern front a reconnaissance against the enemy at Moghara, 65 miles east of Ismailia (a town on the Suez Canal), has been carried out by a mounted force. After two night marches over a country of extremely difficult, sandy nature, our forces located the enemy in a strong position on high, precipitous hills on the morning of October 15. After a fight lasting for two hours, during which our aeroplanes repeatedly bombed the enemy main positions, we succeeded in driving him out. About a dozen dead were found in the trenches, and we captured 14 unmounted and two mounted Turks, besides a number of camels. Our own losses were one killed and two wounded. On October 17 the column returned with the loss of a single camel. Valuable information as to the disposition of the enemy and the nature of the country was obtained."

London, Oct. 19.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says that the budget of 1916 submitted to the Duma and council of the empire has been framed in view of the probability of the war lasting the whole financial year. Revenue and expenditure balance at a total of 4,078,000,000 rubles, this being the first time the Russian budget has reached four billions. The excess expenditure over the real revenue, amounting to 73,000,000 rubles, will be covered by credit operations. The receipts from the sale of intoxicating liquors, which in 1913, were approximately 100,000,000 rubles, are now estimated at only 50,000,000 rubles. An explanatory memorandum attached to the budget points out that the takable resources of the empire have increased almost entirely as a result of the reinforcement of temperance.

Paris, Oct. 20, via London. The French official communication issued here tonight says: "On the Somme front there is nothing to report beyond the usual artillery fighting which was particularly active in the sectors of Saillly-Saillies, Berny-En-Tanterre and Ablancourt. There was an intermittent cannonade on the remainder of the front."

Bucharest, Oct. 20, via London.—The Bulgarian and German forces in Dobruja have taken the offensive along the whole front. There they have forced back the Roumanians left wing, the war office announced today. "In the Bran defile, in the Trotus and Uzul valleys, and on the left bank of the Alt, Austro-German attacks were beaten off. The Roumanians took prisoners and war material. In the region of Mount Robul five assaults were made, costing the Teutonic forces heavy losses. The Roumanians took prisoners and war material. In the region of Mount Turnul, near Rothenburth Pass. The announcement follows: "On the northern and northwestern fronts the enemy has attacked Gossasa, in the Trotus Valley, and has been repulsed. In the Uzul Valley there have been violent artillery actions, and enemy infantry has been dispersed. Our troops have taken the offensive in the Oituz Valley and have driven back the enemy to the frontier where fighting continues. The situation is unchanged on the remainder of the front as far as Bran defile, where we repulsed an enemy attack directed against our left flank. We took 45 prisoners and captured some war materials. We have recaptured Mount Surul. On the left bank of the Alt we have repulsed five enemy attacks in the region of Guntrobu, where the enemy suffered heavy losses. There were more than 300 corpses in front of our trenches and we captured two machine guns from the enemy. There has been an artillery bombardment at Orzova, in the Jizul Valley. On the southern front, along the Danube, an exchange of infantry and artillery fire has taken place. The enemy has assumed the offensive over the whole front in Dobruja. He has been repulsed on our right flank and in the center. Our left wing has been slightly withdrawn toward Lingrd."

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Petrograd, Oct. 20, London.—Successes for the Russian troops in Persia are reported in today's war office announcement as follows: "Caucasus front: In Persia our patrols conducted a gallant reconnoitering operation on Bidvar. In the same neighborhood, near Danbor Pass, they successfully attacked a long transport caravan and captured a large number of horses and arms. Heavy fighting continues in Volhynia and Galicia, but no important changes are recorded in the official statement. The struggle is severe north of Kiselin, on the front northwest of Lutsk. North of Kuropatnik the Germans are attacking fiercely but the statement says, have gained no success. The announcement follows: "North of the little town of Kiselin a stubborn battle is proceeding. North of Kuropatnik the enemy is making fierce attacks without success. After a violent bombardment the enemy launched an assault with dense masses of troops on our positions south of Svistelniki. The battle continues. "South of Dorna Watra (near the Roumanian border) the enemy assumed the offensive and attacked our detachments. North of Lamuntel Mountain our troops attacked and dislodged the enemy from a series of heights, capturing four machine guns and a number of prisoners."

London, Oct. 22, via London.—The new offensive of Field Marshal Von Mackensen in Dobruja has caused the Russian and Roumanian troops to retire slightly, the war office announced today. On the Transylvanian front the Roumanians have been forced back in the Buzen Valley. On the northern and north-eastern Roumanian fronts, near the little town of Bekas, forty vests west of Piatra, the Roumanians surrounded an enemy division occupying a small mountain ridge, the statement says. There they took 500 prisoners and captured two guns and five machine guns. In the valley of the River Twotus successful fighting continues. There 100 of the rank and file and one officer were taken prisoner, and two machine guns were captured. In the valley of the River Usul the enemy was repelled with losses. In the valley of the River Bazu the Roumanian troops, under pressure of the enemy, were compelled to retire to Guasirul. In Bran Pass, near Dragoslavie, forty vests southwest of Kronstadt, attacks by the enemy were repulsed with great losses to him. In Dobruja the enemy is launching attacks along the whole front, under pressure of which our troops and the Roumanian troops have retired slightly.

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Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Lieut-General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has received the following communication from the Canadian war records office: Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, via London, Oct. 19.—It is impossible for those who are actively participating in this great battle, and who must still entertain a conception of warfare based on former wars, to understand the extraordinary revolution which has gradually taken place in our methods of attack. The Somme offensive is being conducted upon new principles, drawn from the study and experience of the last two years. It is at the time the most colossal and the most meticulous form of warfare which has ever been evolved. Its novelty, its character of change and invention, its bold departure from military precedents is well exemplified by the famous tanks, its gigantic scale is illustrated by the casualty returns which represent, however, but a small fraction of the troops employed, its infantry detail may be seen from a study of the trench maps, where the lacing and interlacing of innumerable lines form a most intricate pattern and show the slow labor and nature of the advances. Objectives of attacks must be defined with the exactitude of a city plot. They must be approached by the construction of parallel jumping-off trenches and communication trenches, trenches so as to reduce as much as possible the period of infantry exposure and also control the direction of the assault. Aeroplane photographs must be obtained of the area objective, to show the precise location of the enemy's lines and the results of the artillery preparation there. Photographs are clear and searching, and some taken during the assault even show the advancing figures of the infantry. Every detail, every secret of the German defense is laid bare. Soon after the aeroplane observer, sweeping low over the enemy's lines, has taken the photographs, the prints have been distributed to all the staffs concerned.

London, Oct. 22.—Advancing on a line of 5,000 yards between the Schwaben redoubt and Le Sars, on the Somme during the night British troops have pushed their line forward from 300 to 500 yards, says the official statement issued last night from general headquarters in France. The British captured Staff and Regiments trenches and took several hundred prisoners. Previous to the attack an attempted offensive on the part of the Germans was repulsed by the British. The statement reads: "Early Saturday the enemy made a determined attack in considerable strength on the Schwaben redoubt. At all points except two, he was repulsed with loss before reaching our trenches. At two points he entered the trenches, but was ejected immediately, leaving five officers and 79 men prisoners and a large number of dead in front of our trenches."

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To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR
DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK
IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.
Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.
Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.
For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.
OCTOBER 23, 1916.

The heaviest snowstorm of any fall in the last ten years has prevailed in the Calumet Mich. section of the copper country with a two-inch fall. Lake Superior shipping was forced to seek shelter.

The Market Prices.

Butter	0.35 to 0.36
Eggs, per doz.	0.34 to 0.35
Fowls each	0.60 to 0.80
Chickens per pair	0.85 to 1.00
Flour (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small)	0.10 to 0.14
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.09
Mutton per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork	0.12 to 0.12
Potatoes	0.50 to 0.55
Hay, per 100 lbs.	0.65 to 0.80
Black Oats	0.55 to 0.60
Hides (per lb.)	0.00 to 0.16
Calf Skins	0.22 to 0.00
Sheep Pelts	0.75 to 0.80
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	0.00 to 0.00
Turnips	0.20 to 0.25
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.20 to 0.00
Pressed Hay	14.00 to 17.00
Straw	0.40 to 0.00
Ducks per pair	1.55 to 1.60
Lamb Pelts	0.40 to 0.50

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of Statute Execution to me directed, issued out of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature of Prince Edward Island, at the suit of Alexander Martin against Thomas J. Murphy, I have taken and seized all the estate, right title and interest of the said Thomas J. Murphy in and to all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-one, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the north by the St. Mary's Road, on the east by land formerly in possession of John McCarron and now or formerly in possession of John Kiggins, on the south by the division line between Lot Sixty-one and Sixty-three, running along said line west about eighteen chains, thence northwardly parallel with the east line to St. Mary's Road, thence east along St. Mary's Road about eighteen chains to said John Kiggins' west line, containing about one hundred acres of land more or less.

And I do hereby give public Notice that I will, on Wednesday, the Second day of May A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Court House in Georgetown, in King's County, set up and sell by Public Auction the said property, or as much thereof as will satisfy the levy marked on said writ, being the sum of two hundred and sixty dollars and seventy three cents, with interest on eighty dollars and fifty-one cents from September 26th 1916 till paid, at ten per cent per annum, besides Sheriff's fees, poundage and all legal incidental expenses.

DIED.

MORRISON—At West St. Peter's, Annie, relic of the late Angus Morrison, aged 82 years. May her soul rest in peace.

GARLAND—At St. Peter's Road on Sunday morning, the 8th, inst., Mr. Thomas Garland, in the seventieth year of his age, leaving a large number of friends and relatives to mourn their loss. R. I. P.

HENNEBERY—In Boston Mass Oct. 14, 1916, Mary Hennebery, of Mattapan Mass., aged 26 years, formerly of Morell. The remains were brought home for interment. May her soul rest in peace.

NEWSON—In this city on the 20th inst., John Newson, cabinet maker, aged 76 years, leaving a widow six sons and two daughters to mourn.

COADY—At his home, in Vernon River, Oct. 22, 1916, Patrick Coady. R. I. P.

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It Is Not Too Early TO SELECT OR ORDER Jewelry or Watches

If you are planning to procure something very special, tasty and original, as even the large stores in the big cities cannot carry everything in stock. All kinds of combinations of precious stones can be used in making Pendants, Rings, Brooches, Initials on Watches and other articles. Then again certain patterns and sizes of Clocks, Silverware and Jewelry that we have now in stock might be hard to duplicate if the selection was left as late as other years, in fact might not be procurable at any price.

E. W. TAYLOR,

JEWELER.....OPTICIAN

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