

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916

VOL. XLV, No. 43

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 24th Nov. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Routes No. 4 from Wellington Station, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Wellington Station and all other offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Oct. 19th, 1916.
Oct. 19th, 1916-21



Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW! CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,
Charlottetown,
Water Street, Phone 521.
June 30, 1915-3m

JOB WORK!

Executed with neatness and despatch at the HERALD Office,
Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books
Dodgers
Note Books of Hand
Letter Heads
Receipt Books
Posters
Tickets
Bill Heads

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 2nd, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
3.45	11.50	7.35	11.40	10.15	10.20
5.00	1.15	8.30	10.36	9.20	9.03
5.45	2.06	9.02	9.59	8.43	6.15
6.22	2.49	9.27	9.27	8.23	5.30
7.00	3.30	9.50	9.00	8.00	4.50
P. M.			P. M.		
8.10		12.15	8.45		5.05
9.08		1.57	7.48		3.31
9.57		3.22	7.08		2.07
10.38		4.49	6.19		12.55
11.15		5.40	5.45		12.90
Tues. & Sat.			Tues. & Sat.		
8.55	8.55	6.30			7.50
9.30	9.50	7.25			8.00
P. M.			P. M.		
3.00		6.50			7.50
4.10		8.40			4.10
4.36		9.17			3.24
4.57		9.47			2.50
6.00		11.15			1.25
7.10					5.30
A. M.			A. M.		
4.15		8.50			3.50
5.04		10.00			2.33
5.25		10.30			2.10
6.00		11.10			1.30
A. M.			A. M.		
8.10		3.10			5.35
9.50		4.25			4.01
11.45		5.55			7.00

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

FARMERS AND STOCK MEN!

We have a large supply of

FEEDS

On hand which we are selling at lowest possible prices.

Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Cracked Corn, Cornmeal, Linseed Meal, Call Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Molassine Meal, Shorts, Feed, Flour, Cracked Mixed Grain, Wheat for Feed, Hay, Oats, etc.

Poultry Supplies

Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd
P. O. Drawer 38. Phone 70

KEEP THE BOWELS REGULAR AND AVOID CONSTIPATION.

When the bowels are not kept regular they become clogged up with waste and poisonous matter, causing constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, piles, and all kinds of liver troubles.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate the bowels so that you may have a free and easy motion every day. One pill every night for thirty days will cure the worst cases of constipation.

Mr. John T. Smith, Elginburg, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled for a great while with constipation, and tried many different remedies which did me no good. I happened to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I have found them most beneficial."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or five vials for \$1.00, for sale at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In the ideal marriage, as the late Archbishop Ryan observed, the question of obedience does not arise.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

The Bride-To-Be—My only worry is about mother. She's bound to miss me terribly.

Friend of the Family—Ah, well, she can't complain. After all, she's had you longer than most mothers keep their daughters.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

The man who is always hunting happiness in externalities is doomed to a life of disappointments.

BEWARE OF WORMS!

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Owing to the dull business during the summer months, and a desire to clear out his spring and summer stock of coffins and caskets, J. A. Newsome, colored undertaker, has announced a bargain of coffins and caskets that should prove very attractive to the colored people of the city, especially when the high cost of living makes cheap burial very attractive. —Dublin (Ga.) Dispatch.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or ss. Price 25 cts.

Agent—Is the boss of the house in? Proud Father—Yes; he's asleep, up stairs in his cradle.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

"Ma."
"Yes, my son."
"Do you believe the meek will inherit the earth some day?"
"Oh, yes, my boy; the meek will inherit the earth some day."
"Well, ma, what are you going to do when pa gets it?"

Had Weak Back and Kidneys. COULD HARDLY MOVE IN BED.

When the back becomes weak and starts to ache and pain it is a sure sign that the kidneys are not performing their functions properly.

On the first sign of backache Dean's Kidney Pills should be taken and serious kidney troubles prevented.

Mr. Francis McEneaney, Woodbine, N.S., writes: "I deem it my duty to let you know the wonderful results I have received from the use of Dean's Kidney Pills. For a long time I had been suffering from weak back and kidneys. I used to suffer the most at night, and some times could hardly move in bed with the pain. I could do no hard labor on account of my back. A friend advised me to give Dean's Kidney Pills a trial, and I am glad I did for the pain in my kidneys is gone; my back is strong, and I can perform any hard labor and get my good night's sleep. I only used three boxes of the pills."

Dean's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Dean's."

Where Superstition Comes In

Is it superstition to carry vegetables on the person for curative purposes? A distinction must be made between mere error of belief and superstition. Thus some people believe that carrying a piece of sealing-wax in the pocket is a remedy against rheumatism.

They have heard it said, and tried it, and fancy that some benefit has accrued. Supposing this belief is without foundation, this is merely an error arising from want of scientific knowledge. Again, some people believe that the moon has a strange effect on the brain and prevents sleep. Others again believe that lying in the direction north and south is better for sleep than lying in any other direction. In some cases the idea is that there is some natural cause at work producing the alleged effects. This belief may be wrong, but it is not superstition. Superstition comes in as soon as you attach to things a causality which is not natural and is in some way contradictory to nature—some kind of unneary causality mixed up with the idea of fate, or the agency of evil spirits, or the power of magic. Superstition means therefore an erroneous belief which clashes with sound views concerning God or divine Providence, or the action of spiritual or other unseen agencies. From these principles the answer to the case is clear. If those vegetables are worn under a simple notion that they work naturally as curatives by mere attachment to the person, the belief is no doubt a mistaken one, but is not superstition. But if there lurks in the mind any notion of preternatural influence, so that the vegetables have something of the nature of a spell or talisman, there is not only error, but superstition which the Church condemns.—Bombay Examiner.

The Vatican

The word Vatican is often used, but many do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of the seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1,200 feet in length and 1,000 in breadth. It is built on a space once occupied by the garden of the cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected a humble residence on its site. About the year 1160 Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II, a few years afterward, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II, king of Aragon. In 1305, Clement V, at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in condition of obscurity and neglect for more than seventy years. But soon after the return of the Pontifical court to Rome, an event which had been so earnestly prayed for by poor Petrarch, and which finally took place in 1376, the Vatican was put in a state of repair, and again enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes, who, one after another, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually circled it with antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until it became the richest depository in the world. The library of the Vatican was commenced 1,400 years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Plato, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome, with paintings by the masters and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been examined more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the richness of the Vatican.

The Temple of the Lord

The church edifice means something to the Catholic people. Outsiders note that fact as we find in their writings and conversations. Says the Atlantic Monthly: "It is certainly true that the Catholic Church as a whole is in touch with her children during every hour of the day—not only through the many stated services, but more significantly when no bell rings an invitation, when altar and choir are deserted by the chanting priests. These silent intervals between Masses and Benediction are more fruitful of love and conviction to the traveler than anything else. For never does he enter a church—no matter how obscure, how remote, how unadvertised—that he does not find some man or woman kneeling before an altar or a shrine, lost in supplication. There is reverence and concentration enough in these private worshippers. They prostrate, they abandon themselves, clinging to heaven by the hem—they pour out their souls in adoration or in entreaty."

The Tongue

Keep it from unkindness. Words are sometimes wounds. Not very deep wounds, always and yet they irritate. Speech is unkind sometimes when there is no unkindness in the heart; so much the worse that unintentionally pain is caused. Keep it from falsehood. It is so easy to give a false coloring, to so make a statement that it may convey a meaning different from the truth, while yet there is an appearance of truth, that we need to be on our guard. There are many who would shrink from telling a lie who yet suffer themselves to make such inaccurate or exaggerated or one-sided statements that they really come under the condemnation of those whose "lying lips are an abomination to the Lord." Keep it from slander. The good reputation of others

Chapels in A Salt Mine.

There is but little singularity in the fact that a chapel is under the ground. Numberless, indeed, are the instances of such, beginning from the very earliest—those of the first Christians in the Catacombs. But when the chapels are from twenty to twenty-five minutes' walk from the light of the sun, down into the earth, and are the deepest located in all the world; and yet, notwithstanding, have many and stated occasions for worship, attended by throngs from near and far—then these chapels are among the most singular in the world, says a writer in The Ave Maria. Apart from being famous, too, they are situated in one of the most wonderful mines existing anywhere. In the war-torn Province of Galicia, twenty-three miles south-east of Cracow, which has been the center of fierce hostilities in the present devastating war, lies the town of Wielicka. Here are the largest and most interesting salt mines, or mine, in all the globe. Mines is perhaps the proper word; for the property, which is owned by the Austrian Government, comprises eight main pits, some of which, incredible as it may seem, are upward of 900 feet deep, in addition to as many as 60 shafts of two and three-quarters miles in aggregate depth. It is a wonder-city underground, with scenes of extraordinary beauty and weirdness, including sixteen mysterious lakes. But most wonderful of all are the scenes of quietude and prayer. Access is gained either by means of the hydraulic lifts or, as many prefer, by the long, slanting stairways cut in the solid rock salt, conducting one to the various levels of the mine, of which there are seven. Only those nearest the surface, however, are open to visitors. On the first level, some 260 feet below are situated the chapels. Here, off one of the main passages, in the Chapel of Saint Anthony, where many, many thousands have worshipped since it was opened in 1698. The vestibule to the chapel consists of a symmetrical archway, decorated with sculptured figures at the sides. The interior of the chapel accommodates some hundreds of worshippers, and is beautified by an altar cut out of solid salt, with panels showing the Passion of Our Lord. On the altar steps are the figures of two kneeling monks. Along the sides of the chapel are shrines, and the statues of saints most beautifully wrought out of the solid salt. Many times in the year the priests of the neighborhood officiate in this chapel, not only in memory of Saint Anthony himself, but also of the devout miner who unaided and persevering, carved the chapel. Hard by the light of the guide's torch illumines a magnificent shrine to the Blessed Virgin, within an ornate archway. Again as one moves along, one notes figures of saints in the attitude of prayer and adoration; and a few of the smaller chambers bear the names of some of the best known martyrs. Among the other chapels, one of the most noted is that called the Queen's Chapel, with its magnificent altar, containing on its sides, views of Bethlehem. Tradition has it that one man spent many months in silent effort to carve out of the dazzling white salt this fine piece of sculpture, now shown to every visitor as one of the most interesting sights of the mine. As one turns from it, the beautiful candelabra—each the eye, and make one marvel that so delicate and gossamer a conception, with so many pendant chains of white, has so long resisted the wear and tear of use and time. Here in these underground houses of God the devout among the miners come to pray. Here, too, during the hostilities which sweep torando-like across the country and town overhead, many of the civilian inhabitants have found safety and rest for the body, and succor for the soul in prayer.

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A Cheerful Face

Everywhere we meet people who go about the world with disaster, disappointment, trouble, written on their faces. They are walking advertisements of the thoughts they are harboring, the sort of building material they are using. Just as a salesman can discourage a prospect by approaching him in a discouraged mental attitude as though everything in the world had gone against him, as though life itself were a failure, and he did not for a moment expect to get an order, so by a half-hearted, discouraged mental attitude, a woe-begone expression, a mind full of pessimism and gloomy thought, you can drive success and happiness beyond your environment. When I see a person working like a slave to gain a competence, yet grumbling and complaining that luck is dead against him, always wearing a discouraged, dejected air, as though he expected to get turned down, I feel sorry for him. His is the kind of mental attitude that would drive away success from a genius. Opportunities are never attracted by a man who carries a funeral, woe-begone expression, who lives in a mental dungeon. We must go after the things we desire as though we expected to attain them. We must face our goal with a hopeful, expectant, happy expression. We must carry success in our manner. Cling to this one thought and affirm it persistently, vehemently, if necessary—"success and happiness are for me."

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1916

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Car-Ferry Terminals.

On Wednesday last a special train under the auspices of the Board of Trade, conveyed a large party to Carleton Point for the purpose of viewing the great terminal works constructed by the Dominion Government. The party, including members of the Board of Trade, members of Parliament and of the Legislature, clergymen, railway officials and newspaper men, numbered about sixty. The train arrived at its destination shortly after 11 o'clock, when the visitors were met and courteously received by Mr. Frupp, Superintendent Engineer of the work, Mr. Downing, resident Engineer, and Mr. Tapley, Engineer of Government Railways. The party proceeded at once to inspect the harbor works, the pier, buildings and approaches for the Car Ferry, freight traffic, etc.

The breakwater at the entrance of the new harbor is nearly finished. It is 600 feet long, 180 broad at the bottom, 20 feet broad at the top, and its height from bottom to top is 38 feet—15 feet of it being above high water level. The pier with its rubble mound approach, and landing slip at the end, is almost complete, except the laying of the rails and the erection of part of the sea wall, which is built on the seaward side of the pier to a height of 6 feet. The landing slip at the end of the pier still requires considerable work before it is completed, and the bridge over it is to be yet supplied. The concrete cribs on each side of the slip were made on the mainland and towed over on their timber bottoms. The "pockets" in them are yet, for the most part, to be filled with stone. The landing pier is 2,740 feet, and the rubble mound approach 2,000 feet.

Dredging is still in progress in the "turning" basin between the slip and the breakwater. When completed the pier will be covered with four lines of track, and the landing slip with two lines. The iron bridge over the slip will be raised and lowered to the level of the Car Ferry by steam power. After the party returned to the station house from viewing the pier and approaches a meeting of the Board of Trade was held, when the matter was discussed of transferring freight from the broad to the narrow gauge cars, pending the standardization of the P. E. I. Railway. Superintendent McEwen and other officials of the Railway presented considerable valuable information regarding freight handling. Mr. Tapley explained the provisions that would be made to facilitate the transfer of freight from one set of cars to another, under all conditions.

In reply to Mr. Beer, Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. Frupp stated that in his opinion, if the weather were fine, the whole work could be completed and ready for the Car Ferry service by the first of January next.

Minister's Official Visit.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways, Mr. F. P. Gutelius, General Manager, Government Railways, Mr. J. K. McNeill, General Superintendent, Mr. A. C. Hayes, General Traffic Manager, Mr. Smart, Master Car Builder, and Chief Engineer Brown, all of Moncton, arrived here on Friday

night last, on the C.G.S. Stanley. On Saturday morning at 9.15 the visitors left by special train for Summerside. They were accompanied by Horace McEwen, Esq. Supt. P. E. I. Railway, Mr. Alex. McDonald, Divisional Freight Agent, Mr. W. T. Huggan, Divisional Passenger Agent, Mr. A. Scott, Resident Engineer, D. Nicholson, Esq. M. P., Judge Stewart, Mayor Brown and Mr. James McIsaac. The special arrived at Summerside about 11.30, and the Stanley which left here a short time before the train, reached Summerside about three quarters of an hour after it. After the Minister and the officials inspected the railway plant and premises, the party boarded the Stanley which proceeded to Carleton Point. She steamed directly to the pier, and anchored in the basin inside the breakwater. After inspecting the basin, the pier and approaches, Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Gutelius and the Engineer were of the opinion that, weather permitting, everything will be in readiness for the Car Ferry to commence service at the end of the present year. Having finished the inspection the party again boarded the Stanley which proceeded to Cape Tormentine. The Steamer, with Captain Senecaugh in command, executed her movements without a hitch. She ran right up to the pier at Tormentine and docked without a jar. Hon. Mr. Cochrane, and the Railway officials from the Mainland left the steamer here and took a train for Moncton, and the Stanley came direct to Charlottetown.

The work on the Tormentine side is further advanced than at Carleton Point. The slip is finished and the bridge over it is in course of installation. There is however some dredging still going on in the basin.

The Nickel Falsehood

Despite specific assurance of the Imperial Government to the contrary, Liberals are sticking to the falsehood that Canadian nickel is reaching Germany. Without even paying truth the homage of pretence at argument, they make the bald assertion that members of the Ontario and Dominion Governments are a party to the sending of Canadian nickel to the enemy to kill Canadian soldiers. We will not do the Conservative party the injustice of answering such a monstrous lie. Eleven members of the cabinets of Mr. Hearst and Sir Robert Borden have sons fighting at the front. Need any sane man be asked if he believes them guilty of such vile treason in their own flesh and blood.

But it is maintained by more intelligent and honest Liberals that at the outbreak of the war Canada, or the Canadian Government, should have promptly prohibited the export of a single pound of nickel, or else expropriated the Sudbury mines altogether and operated them as a national enterprise. The answer to this is supplied with characteristic insight and clarity by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's own finance minister, the Hon. W. S. Fielding. In a recent article in his newspaper, the Montreal Journal of Commerce, Mr. Fielding points out that "there is another side to the question and grave reason to doubt whether the prohibition of the export as proposed would serve the good purpose which is so generally approved."

The ex-finance minister adds that—"The shipment of the article to the United States may be and probably is necessary to enable the British forces and the Allies to obtain metal for their purposes." Mr. Fielding strikes the nail on the head. Expropriation of the mines or prohibition of the export of nickel at the beginning of the war would have deprived Britain

of a nickel supply at a time when its need was vital. For the Government to have interfered with the operation of the plant, either by prohibiting export or expropriation would have meant inevitable delay: and in getting nickel to the Allies would have closed or crippled the munition plants of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. Such a disaster would have won the war for Germany months ago. There is nothing less difficult to understand than the Borden Government's handling of the nickel question. At the outbreak of the war it was faced with two problems, (1) how to prevent Canadian nickel reaching the enemy, and (2) how not to prevent it reaching Britain. As was only natural and to be expected, the matter became the subject of discussion with the party most vitally interested, the British Government. And as a result Germany has never got a pound of Canadian nickel since the beginning of the war, while Britain and her Allies have got all that they required. British and Canadian officials check up every pound of Canadian nickel matter that goes to the United States refinery and every pound of refined nickel that leaves it. We have their assurance, we have the assurance of Mr. Bonar Law on behalf of the Imperial Government, and we have the assurance of the British Navy, that not a pound of our nickel reaches the enemy.

Allison Vs. Kyte

Because the Borden Government has erased the name of J. Wesley Allison off the roll of Canadian honorary Colonels, the Opposition press jubilantly declares that it is a final vindication of the Kyte-Carvell charges. Well let us see. Kyte and Carvell charged that fuse contracts had been let in the United States at exorbitant prices so that friends of General Hughes' might benefit financially; that the Canadian Shell Committee let large contracts to American firms that had never made a fuse and "never intended making a fuse"; that contracts for fuses were improperly let in the United States to the detriment of Canadian industry; and that General Hughes was "responsible for the whole nefarious transaction." How many of these charges were proven? Not a single one, and in fact, very little attempt was made by either Kyte or Carvell to sustain them. Mr. Kyte, characteristically enough, ran away from his own case, and Mr. Carvell, who was supposed to represent him, welched on his friend and cravenly pleaded that his client had merely made "statements."

And as for Colonel Allison, why was he condemned? Was it because, as Carvell insinuated, he had dishonestly come into possession of money from fuse contracts and divided the spoils with his friends, including the Minister of Militia? Not at all. The Commission report condemned Allison because he neglected to inform Sir San Hughes and the Shell Committee that he would be financially benefited by the fuse contract let by the committee to the American promoters whom Allison had interested in the matter. The commissioners did not blame Allison for taking his share of the commission which the contractors divided among themselves. What they blamed him for was his pretence of disinterestedness. So far as his taking the commission in itself was concerned, it was nothing wrong about it—that "it is a common practice among promoters" to arrange commissions on contracts in advance. As a matter of fact the price of the fuses was not affected in the slightest degree by any commissions that were paid.

Liberal editors might be well advised to read Mr. Kyte's speech again and study it in the light of the Meredith-Duff report.

Enormous Trade Expansion

September's trade figures show that the great expansion in both our import and export Canadian trade continues. Exports for Sept. were valued at \$92,423,003 compared with \$53,850,164 for the same month last year, and the total for six months \$537,703,851, while for the corresponding six months in the last fiscal year the value was \$342,093,617. Exports of the mine for Sept. increased from \$5,600,416 to \$6,981,919; animals and their products from \$10,188,424 to \$12,183,712; agriculture from \$11,139,936 to \$25,164,034; and manufactures from \$8,244,974 to \$27,801,177. Exports showing decreases were fish from \$2,770,333 to \$2,366,727; and products of forest from \$6,527,625 to \$5,475,740. Imports for September amounted to \$68,796,262, and for September last year \$38,030,320. Imports for six months were valued at \$390,995,243, and for the corresponding period last year, \$213,592,519. Canada's total trade for the first six months of the present year was \$1,148,894,415 and for the same period last year, \$559,533,363, or an increase of over one hundred per cent. Customs revenue for Sept. was, \$11,942,791 and for Sept. 1915, was \$7,904,993. For the six months the customs revenue amounted to \$70,102,854, compared with \$44,421,013 for the first six months of the last fiscal year.

H. R. H.'s Farewell Message

Ottawa, Ont., 16.—The following farewell communication passed between Sir Robert Borden and the Duke of Connaught on the occasion of the governor-general's departure. The premier wrote His Royal Highness: It has been my agreeable duty recently, on more than one occasion, to give public expression to the regret with which the people of Canada have learned of Your Royal Highness' intention shortly to relinquish the post of governor-general and return to England. As the departure of Your Royal Highness draws near, may I be permitted to add the assurance that this feeling, which animates all classes of the community, is nowhere more heartfelt and earnest than among those whose privilege it is to occupy towards Your Royal Highness the relation of constitutional advisers of the crown. It is a great satisfaction to us that these relations have uniformly been of the most cordial character. We are very sensible of the fact that in the conduct of public affairs during the eventful period of Your Royal Highness' administration we have had in fullest measure the earnest and effective co-operation of Your Royal Highness in all things great and small, which had for their object the good of the people of Canada. Particularly is this true of all matters relating to the war, in which we have enjoyed the inestimable advantage of Your Royal Highness' ripe experience and wide knowledge of military affairs.

Shaken by Earthquake

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18.—The south was rocked by earthquake and swept by storm at the same time today. While a tropical hurricane was faying the gulf coast, earth tremors overturned chimneys and frightened many people from their homes in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. The earthquake did little damage, but a wind that reached a velocity of 114 miles an hour lifted roofs from houses at Pensacola, Florida, and sank a number of vessels in the harbor. One life was lost. The earthquake was felt as far north as Louisville, Ky., and east to Augusta, Georgia. Its duration was about three minutes, and there were two shocks.

Highness will convey to Their Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia my best wishes, and those of my wife, for a safe and enjoyable voyage to England. With renewed assurances of my profound respect and regard, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Royal Highness' faithful servant, R. L. BORDEN.

The Governor-general replied: "I cannot leave the shore of Canada without assuring you, as its prime minister, of the very deep regret with which I sever my official connection with the Dominion. It will always remain to be a source of great pride that during a period of five years I held the proud position of His Majesty's representative in Canada. I shall, at all times, continue to take the greatest interest in all that affects the welfare and happiness of all sections of the Canadian people, and will ever remember, with the deepest gratitude, all the kindness I, the Duchess and our daughter, have received in every part and province of your great Dominion. In bidding farewell, I pray that God may ever bless Canada and its people. (Signed) ARTHUR."

Gunarder Sunk

New York, Oct. 19.—The Cunard liner Alania, which sailed from this port October 7, was sunk by a mine in the English Channel today and some of her crew may have been lost, according to cable advices to the local Cunard officials. The Alania met her fate while proceeding to London from Falmouth, where on Tuesday, the officials said, she landed all of her passengers, including 21 Americans, who sailed on her from New York. The vessel's captain, H. M. Benison, and the majority of the crew of 250 were saved, according to the advices, but some of them were reported missing.

Definite word was received Wednesday, it was announced, of the landing of the passengers at Falmouth the day before, removing all doubt as to their safety. Moreover no bookings, it was stated, were made for London by the steamer, and all passengers were told that they would have to complete their journey from Falmouth to London by rail. The cablegram telling of the vessel's loss read: Alania struck mine in English Channel this morning. Sunk during the forenoon. Benison and majority of crew saved. Several missing. Through a stenographer's error the text at first made public, made the third sentence read, "passengers and crew saved," making it appear that the passengers had been in jeopardy, but this error was later corrected.

The Alania, one of the newer vessels of the Cunard line, sailed from here on the day the German submarine U-35 arrived at Newport, and must have passed Nantuxet at about the same time the U-53, the next morning, began her operations in that vicinity against British shipping. Incidentally the Cunarder was armed for defence against submarines. The Alania carried a cargo between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of merchandise, including war supplies, but no munitions. Among the items listed were rubber and copper goods; food supplies and chemicals. The main part of her cargo was to be discharged at London, only a small portion having been put off at Falmouth. Built in 1913, the ship was 320 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 13,405.

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JUST WHAT YOU WANT In an Overcoat READY HERE

Think of what you want to see in your Fall or Winter Overcoats—think of the smart new style you want—the careful tailoring—the fit—the warmth—the durability.

When you have your idea in mind—drop in here and see if the very one you want is not ready for your call.

Really—it would be hard to find a man whose Overcoat needs we cannot supply. We have the Overcoats that are right in style—in cut—in tailoring—in fit and as to price—all we ask is have you compare.

And then you can see how your new coat will look. BEFORE you buy it. And you do not have to take it unless you are delighted with it. It's a good way to buy an Overcoat.

Men's dark fancy tweed Overcoats convertible collar, D. B. model, 50 ins. long, good heavy warm winter coats, with good quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$12.00

Men's fancy brown and grey tweeds, Chinchillas and Napps in plain blues in convertible and shawl collars, 46 and 50 inches long. At this price we can show you one of the best ranges of coats in the city. All well tailored garments, all full lined with best quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$15.00

Young manish Overcoats that win approval at first sight. They come in full length, convertible collar, Ulsters, Chesterfields, in black and dark greys, etc. Shawl collars, all 20th Century garments, and fully guaranteed. A large range of cloths to choose from. All sizes.....\$25.00

Men's plain black Melton Overcoats Chesterfield style S. B. fly front, 50 inches long. All wool material, purchased before the advance in price. One of the best fitting coats in the store. All sizes.....\$18.00

Men's fine hand tailored Overcoats in fancy colored tweeds and Chinchillas in many different models. Three quarters and full length 20th Century make. All guaranteed and tailored, satin, shield and full lined. All sizes.....\$20.00

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Local And Other It

The Car Ferry Steamer Edward Island left here Monday night for Pictou with the freight yet. She had 46 loads, about 700 tons, near potatoes.

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

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

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

The Militia Department received an order from the British authorities for 4,500 pounds of fresh frozen Canadian mackerel, France and Italy have also been making inquiries regarding fish rations for the 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. Seag Wheeler, of Rosthern, Saskatchewan won the sweepstakes for wheat and barley, this being the third time he has captured the world 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 sunrise on Monday night and dawn on Thursday morning in Provincetown Bay. On the following Tuesday morning the schooner brought to Boston 120,000 pounds 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 of 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 as shown that it was absolutely impossible for a newspaper to make ends meet on a low 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 high costs of material and labor resulting from the war. The only possible source of relief is having subscriptions and other accounts paid up promptly, that ready cash may be available for advantageous purchase of supplies, and with this view we desire to call the attention of our friends to the Herald subscription account. We would be loath to increase our subscription rates, and we do not so if our subscribers will pay up promptly.

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.

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Progress of the War.

London, Oct. 18.—The British minister to Greece had a long interview with King Constantine this evening. "The 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 presence of public opinion over the presence of marines of the foreign powers at Athens and Piraeus 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 Sailly-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 Warlencourt 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 un wounded and two wounded 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 in-

creased 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 Sailly-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 Uzal 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 Turul, near Rothen-thurn 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 Uzal 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 Guntrobui, 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 Jizal 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."

London, Oct. 20.—The British official communication issued this evening says: "This morning after an artillery bombardment the enemy attacked west of the Schwaben redoubt (in the Somme region of France), but was repulsed before reaching our position. He suffered considerable casualties. Elsewhere there is nothing to report."

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 reported 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 Svislitski. 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.—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 trophies 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.

In the face of continued violent attacks by the Teutonic allies in Dobruja, from the Danube to the Black Sea, the Roumanians and their Russian allies are still falling back. The towns of Toprai Sari, fourteen miles southeast of Constantza, and Cotabind, seventeen miles southeast of the Danube town of Racheva, have been taken by the combined Austrian, German, Bulgarian and Turkish forces, who are declared by Berlin to be in pursuit of their defeated antagonists. On the Transylvanian front hard fighting continues in the mountain passes, but with the result in doubt, owing to the conflicting statements of the Berlin Petrograd and Bucharest war offices. Petrograd says the Roumanians have been forced back in the Buzen Valley. Bucharest, however, does not concede this, asserting that counter-attacks by the Teutonic allies here were repulsed at the point of the bayonet.

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 intricate lines form a most intricate pattern and show the slow labor and nature of the advance. 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 aeroplanes observer, sweeping low over the enemy's lines, has taken the photographs, the prints have been distributed to all the staffs concerned.

London, Oct. 11.—A German light cruiser has been torpedoed by a British submarine. The cruiser remained afloat, although she apparently suffered considerable damage. The announcement by the admiralty reads: "A British submarine, just returned from the North Sea, reports that she torpedoed a German light cruiser of the Kolberg class early Thursday morning. When last seen the cruiser was steaming slowly, in evident difficulties, towards German waters."

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—General Sir Sam Hughes is the first lieutenant general Canada has had. There are only two lieutenant generals in the British Empire, outside of the United Kingdom, the other being General Botha of South Africa. The official announcement came by cable this morning. The promotion was made by David Lloyd George and the British army council. It is an honorary rank.

Work of Hun Pirates London, Oct. 18.—Crews of certain Norwegian vessels, torpedoed by German submarines, were placed in small boats and endured dreadful sufferings before reaching land, says a Bergen despatch to the Copenhagen Politiken, transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company. Four men were frozen to death, the report adds, and a Norwegian mate died on his arrival at Alexandrovsk, near Archangel.

The assassination of the Austrian Premier Count Karl Sturgkh on the 21st, at Vienna was purely political, and was induced by his refusal to convene parliament, according to the admission of Dr. Friedrich Adler, his assailant, shortly after his arrest.

The British House of Commons on the 20th, passed the second reading of the Rhodes estate bill which would exclude the German henceforth from enjoying scholarships at Oxford University under the Cecil Rhodes trust fund.

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.

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 Buzen the Roumanian troops, under pressure of the enemy, were compelled to retire to Guasralin. In Bran Pass, near Dragoslavia, 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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COADY—At his home, in Vernon River, Oct. 22, 1916, Patrick Coady. R. I. P.

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 20, 1916.

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
142 Richmond Street.

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 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, postage and all legal incidental expenses.
ROBERT CURRAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, King's County, October 20th, A. D. 1916.
W. E. BENTLEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Oct. 25, 1916.

FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR
We carry one of the largest stocks of Family Footwear shown in Eastern Canada.
INVICTUS
Exclusive Agents for Dainty-made Rubbers, Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality Shoes.
A price for every purse. Our shoes for every purpose.
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ALLEY & CO.
135 Queen Street

think of... at... E... buy it... \$18.00... \$20.00... \$25.00... D!... BENTLEY... LOAN... Printing Herald

At Parting

Now must we go our separate ways, Beloved. I may not follow you 'mid shot and shell—

Why?

Why will men sell their souls for earth's foul dross? The days and years fly by like driven wind;

Blessings

The sweetest blessings falling from above Are human sympathy and human love.

St. Anthony—Match-Naker

Tommy got out of bed and went over to the window, raised the yellow blind in a futile effort to see what sort of a day it was, and finding that it was no day at all, but pitch dark night, as it naturally is early on an April morning in London, lit a stumpy candle and started to dress.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure them.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions. hard, and work he did; he got a job on two weekly papers and sold miscellaneous stories and poems wherever and whenever he could.

DIARRHOEA

If You Like Good Chewing Tobacco Was Caused By Change of Diet, Etc.

Diarrhoea arises from many causes such as, change of diet, change of water, change of climate, catching cold, the eating of unripe fruits, or anything that will cause or induce an excess of bile.

On the first sign of any looseness of the bowels it should not be neglected, but should be looked after immediately, for if not diarrhoea, dysentery or some other serious bowel complaint may ensue.

Mr. Geo. Smith, Victoria, B.C. writes: "It is five years ago since I first tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."

ing blasts of the automobiles and the roar of the omnibuses. Indeed London is a pleasant place in spring.

MENT IS THE BEST

Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont., Joseph Snow, Norway, Me., Charles Whootney, Mulgrave, N.S.

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When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

COULD NOT SLEEP Nerves Were So Bad.

To the thousands of people who are tossing on sleepless beds night after night, and to whose eyes sleep will not come, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound, refreshing slumber.

THIN MILK

How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate?

Scott's Emulsion

makes the mother strong and well, increases and enriches the baby's food.

Be Careful

OF YOUR EYES. Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision.

HICKEY'S TWIST

Hickey's Famous Twist has every quality claimed or possessed by other chewing tobaccos, with a score of individual points of merit that has made it the best selling chewing tobacco sold on this Island.

HICKEY'S TWIST is the favorite of all experienced chewers. Try it and you will find the reason why.

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VOL-PEEK mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1c. per mend.

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it.

What has been needed is a mender like VOL-PEEK. It will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

A package of VOL-PEEK will mend from 30 to 50 tin sized holes.

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