

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE-EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 7



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age 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 in the case of a widow, son, daughter, brother or sister of the 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 50 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 extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase of 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. COBY,
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.

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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JANUARY 3rd, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME							
Tues. & Frid.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Dep.	Wed. & Sat.	Tues. & Frid.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Ar.
2.50	2.10	6.50	Charlottetown, Ar.	11.30	12.10	5.25	
4.15	3.04	8.13	Hunter River	11.31	11.03	4.15	
4.55	3.32	9.00	Emerald Jct.	10.03	10.19	3.32	
	3.56	9.55	Kingston	9.43	9.45	2.51	
			Summerside, Dep.	9.15	9.15	2.30	
				Mon. & Wed.	Mon. & Wed.		
				Thurs. & Frid.	Thurs. & Frid.		
				Sat. & Sun.	Sat. & Sun.		
				A. M.	A. M.		
				P. M.	P. M.		
				7.50	8.50		
				7.00	8.00		
				Mon. & Wed.	Mon. & Wed.		
				Thurs. & Frid.	Thurs. & Frid.		
				Sat. & Sun.	Sat. & Sun.		
				A. M.	A. M.		
				P. M.	P. M.		
				11.10	10.44		
				9.35	9.25		
				8.46	8.51		
				8.15	8.30		
				6.50	7.21		
				5.40	6.20		
				Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.		
				P. M.	P. M.		
				4.40	4.40		
				5.54	5.54		
				6.25	6.25		
				7.15	7.15		
				Daily Ex. Sat. & Sun.	Daily Ex. Sat. & Sun.		
				P. M.	P. M.		
				3.10	3.10		
				4.25	4.55		
				5.55	7.05		

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

CONSTIPATION THE COMMONEST ILL.

Constipation is one of the commonest ills of mankind and one too often allowed to go unlooked after until some serious complication sets in.

If the bowels are properly looked after there will be no constipation, jaundice, sick or bilious headaches, heartburn, coated tongue, sour stomach, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills will keep the bowels regular and cure all liver ills. Mr. Philip McLeod, Tarbot, N.S., writes: "I suffered from constipation ever since I can remember, and for years had pains in the left side of the back. I walked across the kitchen floor I would have to sit down and rest. That I think was terrible for a man of 20 years of age. The condition of my system was shown by simple breaking out on my face. I suffered so much pain and my face was full of pimples. Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills have entirely cured me. I have thoroughly recommended them to everybody."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25c a box, 5 trials \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

TEACHER—JOHNNY, CAN YOU TELL ME WHAT A HYPOCRISIT IS?

Johnny—Yes, ma'am. It's a boy what comes to school with a smile on his face.

MILBURN'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Said a physician to an anxious mother. "Do you realize how much a growing boy can eat?" "I should think I ought to, if anybody does," returned she. "When we were up in the mountains this summer, the waitress would come in and say to my boy, 'We have fried fish, steak, liver and bacon, baked and fried potatoes, rye biscuit, muffins, and fry toast.' And that boy Ned would say, 'I'll take all, please—and some eggs.'"

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.

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 25c and 50c.

"Johnny, what is the baby crying for?" asked a mother of her son.

"Nothing I know of," answered the boy. "I only took his milk and showed him how to drink it!"

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25c.

Willie—Say, pa, what is the difference between a close friend and a dear friend?

Pa—A close friend, my son, is no who will not lend you money, while a dear one is one who borrows all you will stand for.

MILBURN'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Moods and whims are the ugly weeds you must guard against if you want to keep the garden of your heart fair and lovely.

COULD NOT SWEEP BACK WAS SO SORE.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer so much excruciating pain and misery are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

On the first sign of any weakness in the back Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken. Mrs. L. Goshaw, 683 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About three years ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep the floor. I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills, and there I had used one box there was a great improvement, and my back was completely cured. I highly recommend Doan's for lame back."

Doan's Kidney Pills are put up in a shilling grey box, the trade-mark is a single leaf, so accept no other. Price 50c per box, 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 "Doan's"

What To Do In Sickness

How should Catholics comfort themselves in time of sickness? It is needless to state that they should accept the illness resignedly as coming from him Who permits it. You are aware that every cross borne with patience and resignation brings us nearer to the heart of Him Who deliberately chose lifelong suffering when He might have been exempt from it entirely. Any affliction is a blessing if it tends to teach the lesson that life on earth is a time of probation; the lesson of worthlessness of everything worldly; if it creates a homesickness for the better world, where there will be no more sorrow nor suffering nor affliction of any sort. Our Leader and Master went into glory after suffering the most acute agony. He, the Eternal Wisdom, certainly knew the best way, and when we are permitted to tread the same path we are privileged. But we must stand the blows and carry the cross cheerfully and with patience.

This does not imply that we must use no means to stay the progress of our illness or even to cure it. In fact, it is our duty to have recourse to medical aid when we are afflicted with sickness. Our life is not our own, and we must keep soul and body together as long as we can. We should summon an experienced physician, one who is well educated and has had experience.

It is lamentable that the American public can be so attracted by advertising doctors, by charlatans and quacks; that they place so much reliance on patent medicines. The writer is acquainted with a few makers of patent medicines, men who never gave any study to diseases or to medicines.

In this connection it might be stated that the drawing up of a last will and testament should save one's attention before one's mind grows too weak. The sick person will surely rest more easily after he has arranged for the disposal of his belongings and has received all the comforts of Holy Church. In every Catholic home there should be kept all that is needed at the time of administering the last sacraments. For the administration of Extreme Unction there should be prepared near the bed of the sick person, a stand covered with a clean white cloth, and upon it a crucifix, two blessed wax candles, holy water and a glass of fresh water, a towel, spoon, and bread and cotton or two small dishes. People in the home must not talk to the priest when he enters the house with the Blessed Sacrament but should reverently kneel to adore it as the priest goes to place it on the table prepared.

Administering Extreme Unction does not imply the sure, early death of the patient, but most often it is a great assistance towards recovery; hence the relatives of the sick person must not wait too long before calling the priest. It is true Extreme Unction cannot be conferred unless the person be in danger of death, but do not wait until you are sure he is to die. After the sacraments have been administered members of the family should frequently pray for and with the lying person and, if necessary assist him or her to pray. A happier, or less happy eternity depends on the person's spiritual condition at the time of death.

Christian Martyrs

The following letter, says the London Tablet, has been received by Cardinal Bourne from the Chaldean Bishop, Mgr. Jacques Manna, of Van:

The barbarous massacres made by the Turks on the Christians of the East are by now known to all. The Armenians and the Syro-Chaldeans especially have suffered. Though the difference between these two nations is little understood either in Europe or in America, they differ radically as to race, tongue, and rite. It is admitted that the Armenians have suffered the greatest atrocities at the hands of the Turks. Yet they have been, perhaps, less unfortunate than the Syro-Chaldeans. They have been succored by aid from Europe and America, and have several very rich merchants among them in the Caucasus. But up to the present no one has thought of bringing aid to the latter, who are dispersed through Turkey and Persia.

The Bishop of Cap.

It was my good fortune to meet the other day a bishop who is now playing the part of an apostle at the front, writes the Paris correspondent of the Catholic Times. By reason of his age, Mgr. de Llobet, Bishop of Gap, the youngest Bishop in France, was "conscripted" lately and appointed infirmarian in a military hospital at Perpignan, his native city. He rightly judged that if obliged by the military regulations to leave his post at Gap, he would do his priesthood to solicit a more useful employment than that of infirmarian in a hospital in southern France. He therefore asked to be appointed military chaplain at the front, and he fills the post to perfection. Small and slight, a gentleman and an apostle, absolutely devoted to the soldiers among whom his lot is cast, the Bishop is bravely and brightly performing his new duties. The other day, however, he had occasion to remember that he is still a bishop. He was at that time in Alsace, where a "cure," hearing that there was a bishop among the army chaplains, begged him to give Confirmation to the children of a certain village who since August, 1914, had been waiting to receive the Sacrament. Communications are difficult in the "zone des armées" and these little ones, in their out-of-the-way home, had small chance of being confirmed before the end of the war. Mgr. de Llobet willingly responded to the request. As a chaplain at the front he had no need of a mitre and a crozier and a soldier-priest was despatched on a motor-cycle to the nearest bishop to borrow both articles. He returned safely and arrayed in his borrowed mitre, Mgr. de Llobet gave Confirmation to a crowd of happy children. The church, it seems, was filled to overflowing. All the military chiefs, from the general downwards, were present; the distant sound of the German artillery accompanied the singing and only added to the impressive nature of the occasion. Mgr. de Llobet, a popular and successful military chaplain, is above all else a pastor of souls, and the interests of his mountainous diocese of Gap remain close to his heart. He returns there whenever he has a few days' leave and sadly notices how great a void is created by his absence and by that of many soldier-priests.

Among the victims may be named Mgr. Salomon, the Chaldean Archbishop of Diarbekir, burnt alive in petrol; Mgr. James Abraham, the Chaldean Archbishop of Hakkari, in the province of Van, who was forced to fly to the mountains, and died there of hunger and exposure; Mgr. Thomas, Bishop of Atal, in the province of Bitlis, also brutally killed; Mgr. Adal, Chief Bishop of Sert, in the same province who has been victim of similar barbarities.

A great part of my people, with their Patriarch and several bishops, are in the hands of the Turks. I have not heard of their massacre, but I know only too well that what goods they had left have been forced into the Turkish Army, and that the women and children are in the greatest distress. May I ask for aid on those miserable ones—men, women, and children—for whom I plead for help? It is for this that I have made a dangerous and sad voyage, and now ask the help of all those who can aid distress.

A Man's Mother

Your mother's life has not been easy. Your father was a poor man, and from the day she carried him she stood by his side, fighting as a woman must fight, he worked, not the eight or ten-hour day of the union, but the twenty-four-hour day of the poor wife and mother. She cooked and cleaned and scrubbed and patched and nursed from dawn until bedtime and in the night was up and down getting drinks for thirsty lips, covering restless little sleepers, listening for croupy coughs. She had time to listen to your stories of boyish fun and frolic and triumph. She had time to say the things that spurred your ambition. She never forgot to cook the little dishes you liked. She did without the dress she needed that you might not be ashamed of your clothes before your fellows. Remember this now while there is time, while she is yet living, to pay back to her in love and tenderness some of the debt you owe her. You can never pay it all.

Thouren's Painting.

A magnificent mural painting which Henry Thouren finished just before his death in Rome last winter has reached America and has been put in its place in the Philadelphia Cathedral on Logan Square. It is a companion to the one which Thouren painted and gave to the Cathedral some years ago and which has been pronounced by experts to be the finest mural painting in the United States. Mr. Thouren, a member of the Cathedral parish, was an artist whose work earned the greatest praise in this country and abroad.

There would be fewer mistakes if every young man would humbly say as he reaches the place where he must leave the old home, or the college, or the school, to go out into the great work by himself: "Lord, show me the path for me to tread. Disclose to me the door of my opportunity. Take away my doubts and make dear to me the way of my life. You are the pilot as well as the captain of my ship and I dare not set out upon the high seas without You."

One great value of initiative is the conquering of fear. Through all history we find that those that have accomplished things lived above fear. Fear of adverse criticism, fear of hardship, fear of failure, all were lost in a supreme effort to share with their fellowmen the gifts God has entrusted to them—Blanche Blesing.

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1917

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Beginning of The End.

Viscount Bryce, formerly British ambassador at Washington, on the 8th inst. gave his views on the current phases of the war and the probable effect of America's action. Speaking first of Germany's declaration of war zones and the menace to neutrals, he said: "This is the first definite step that brings us nearer peace. It looks like the beginning of the end. Up till now many thought the outcome of the war might be a drawn game, but now the German government, recognizing approaching economic exhaustion and the growing scarcity of supplies, has become desperate and is resorting to desperate measures. Seeing no other hope of success it is throwing over every remaining restraint of law and proclaiming its contempt of neutral opinion."

"It undertook the invasion of Roumania in the belief that victory there would startle the world, would appease discontent in Germany and enable it to dictate peace on its own terms. When the German armies scored success in Roumania the Germans thought the time for dictating peace had come. This was their calculation. But the offer was made in a way which showed the terms were to be terms imposed by a conqueror, which would enable her to retain most of her ill-gotten gains. She ought to know the Allies could not possibly admit such terms, but she underestimated the confidence of the Allies. When the Allies unanimously rejected the offer, because they knew it could not secure a durable peace, but would merely give her time for resting till she was ready to resume her attacks, the German government grew desperate and determined to try desperate expedients. Hence these submarine threats, which amount to a declaration of war against neutrals. We need not be surprised for the whole conduct of the German government has been of a piece. They began by invading Belgium, an innocent country, with which they had no quarrel, merely to gain a military advantage. They slaughtered thousands of innocent Belgian civilians, men, women and children. They dispersed non-combatants travelling on ships, many of them neutrals, 1,200 on the Lusitania alone."

"They stood by and tacitly acquiesced in the plan of their Turkish allies to exterminate the whole Christian nation of Armenians with unnumbered atrocities, when they could have stopped the massacres by warning the Turks to desist. Instead, they have been conferring honors on the blood-thirsty ruffian, Enver (Turkish war minister) the principal author of the massacres. And now they are carrying into slavery many thousands of peaceful Belgians who are driven, by force, to toil against their own country and help maintain in Belgium German tyranny of those who have been slaughtering their fellow countrymen. All these acts show absolute disregard not only of international law and treaty obligations, but, what is far worse, scorn for the first principles of justice and humanity."

"This is what made us in England feel that no peace can be made with such a government until it has been defeated. It has put itself outside the pale of civilization, and the interests of civilization require that its methods be branded by defeat, so that no other government will ever hereafter repeat them. Nothing less than defeat will show the German people that they must get rid of such rulers. What we, in England, have been hoping is the neutral nations, especially people like the Americans, which so often have chosen to show respect for justice and humanity, will understand what we are fighting for. It is not a war for territory or trade, like so many wars which have gone before it. It is a war for freedom."

The Prime Minister asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to name four Liberals to serve on the committee to be appointed to consider the question of the future care of the returned soldiers and their training for new vocations on their return to civil life. Sir Robert Borden also suggested that the house, and possibly also the senate, might name a committee to consider the manner in which the approaching 5th anniversary of confederation should be celebrated in Canada. Hon. C. J. Doherty referred to a question by Hon. Charles Marcell, Liberal, Bonaventure, some days ago as to the efforts made by the government to secure the release of Hon. Dr. Beland, Liberal, Beauce, from captivity in Germany. Mr. Marcell had remarked that Baron Mundheim and Baron Von Polen, two Germans, had been released from internment camps in Canada. The Minister of Justice said that Baron Mundheim had not been released but was still held at Fort Henry. Baron Von Polen had been released at a time when conditions made it impossible to arrange for an exchange of individuals. The government and the Imperial authorities had made every effort to have Dr. Beland released or exchanged by the Germans.

There is another immense increase in the customs receipts of the Dominion. In January they amounted to \$12,936,000, as compared with \$10,097,000 in January, 1916, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000. For the last ten months ended January, 31, 1917, the total was \$119,549,000, an increase of \$37,730,000.

Discussion in investment houses in New York of late have centered chiefly on the prospects of the new loan to France, reports of which have been revived. Some talk was heard also of a loan to Canada within the next four or five weeks for probably as much as \$100,000,000. Such an issue, it is believed, would be highly successful, if for no other reason than that the existing Canadian loans generally have stood up much better than other foreign flotations in New York.

At the suburban town of Nictheroy, on the Bay, five miles east of Rio Janeiro, there was discovered on the 8th a wireless telegraph station, which was established to communicate with German ships which are being detained in the harbor. It is reported, on good authority, that Peru and Chile will address protestations to Germany in regard to the German measures of naval warfare.

The Netherlands government through the American legation at The Hague, has formally declined to accept President Wilson's suggestion that it follow the course of the United States and break off diplomatic relations with Germany. Information to this effect reached Washington in confidential spatches from Holland.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Sir Robert Borden announced that he had received a message from Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, to the effect that the striking miners had resumed work in all the coal mines in the west, except Colhurst. They were to resume work at Colhurst today. The Prime Minister was unable to tell Mr. Buchanan whether or not it was true that the miners had been promised a war bonus of \$1.75 a day from November first. The terms of the settlement would be made public on the return of the Minister of Labor to Ottawa tomorrow. Hon. A. E. Kemp informed Mr. E. M. MacDonald, Liberal, Picton, as to the arrangements made for the employment of the Nova Scotia Highland Brigade. The 85th Battalion had been selected for service in France; the 185th Battalion had been attached to the 5th Division, and the other two units had been absorbed into the 17th Reserve Battalion to provide reinforcements for the 85th and other Nova Scotia units at the front.

Sir Robert Borden replying, said that the government was securing forty copies of the Bruce report from England, and was expediting the printing of the report of the board presided over by Sir William Baple, director of medical services for the war office. The House could not very well discuss those reports intelligently until it had them before them. Mr. MacDonald had spoken as if the medical services

in both Canadian and British hospitals were of a very inferior character. Such an idea should not be disseminated. The prime minister had, during his last trip to England, visited some 43 British and Canadian hospitals and had found them well conducted, and in charge of men keenly alive to their responsibilities and anxious to ensure the comfort of the patients. The Bruce report was purely critical in tone and had nothing good to say of the Canadian hospitals abroad. Sir Robert turning to the question of the rejection of Canadian soldiers after arriving overseas as medically unfit said he did not personally hold the opinion that because a man was minus a finger or was flat footed he should be considered useless for military purposes. He stated that in 1915, 2,701, and in 1916, 3,651 Canadian soldiers had been reported as medically unfit, this number, however, included many who had been fit when they left. Many of those thus reported on had been retained for light duty or had joined construction battalions. Sir Robert took up the question of the segregation of Canadian wounded. He did not think there should be a policy either for or against it, but that the matter should be determined by military exigencies. He had never found any complaint on the part of Canadians in British or any other hospitals, or any expressed desire on their part to be kept in Canadian institutions only. As regards the complaint made that British contractors were maintaining the open canteen at Witley Camp, Sir Robert said he would have the matter investigated and that the wishes of the Canadian officer should have been respected.

Mr. Roch Lanctot, Liberal, of Laprairie-Napierville, addressed the house when the motion was made for the consideration of the war appropriation bill in committee of the whole. Mr. Lanctot said he wished to protest against what he termed the extravagance and the ruinous policy of the government. It was folly, he asserted to send 300,000 men from Canada to fight in France in view of the fact that England had enough men for service at the front and Russia had an army of from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 soldiers. Canada should conserve the men in order to manufacture munitions and to harvest the crops and thus to render trust and effective service to the cause of the Allies.

Mr. Lanctot said that of 152,000 men enlisted in Ontario for overseas service 110,000 were British born. Yet some people were accusing Quebec, which had not received British immigrations, of not doing its duty. Mr. Lanctot hoped that the Prime Minister would make a statement before his departure for Europe to the effect that there would be no conscription to the end that young men of Ontario might remain at home and that migrations across the international border line might cease.

In committee Mr. E. M. MacDonald of Picton discussed the report of Col. Herbert Bruce of Toronto upon the Canadian army medical services in England. That report, the Picton member said, showed that there had been absolute lack of control of medical inspection of recruits. From five to fifteen per cent. of Canadian soldiers who went overseas were found to be medically unfit for service on their arrival in England. Mr. MacDonald was inclined to agree with the suggestion that Canadian soldiers should be treated in Canadian hospitals. He held there was much interference by British officers in matters pertaining to the Canadian forces. For instance, there was a "wet canteen" at Witley Camp whose proprietor absolutely refused to close it on orders from a Canadian officer, saying that he was operating under a contract with the British authorities. Mr. MacDonald said that of two Canadian hospitals in France with a capacity of 1,000 beds, one had three hundred patients, and the other none at all when Col. Bruce reported. The House should have an explanation before it adjourned of the disclosures made by Col. Bruce.

All the business on the order paper was disposed of and then the sitting was interrupted to await the arrival of Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, the deputy governor-general to assent to measures passed by parliament during the past three weeks. When the members re-assembled they were summoned to the senate where the royal assent was given to the war appropriation act, the bill to authorize the government to borrow \$100,000,000, the appropriation bill, embodying civil estimates for the current and the coming financial year, and the bill authorizing advance to the Quebec harbor commission. That ceremony ended, they returned to their own chamber where parting addresses were delivered by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The prime minister spoke with confidence of the Allies' success in the war, noted that Canada had achieved great things during the struggle but pointed out that her task was not yet accomplished and invited to co-operate in such further efforts as might be required. When the House had adjourned the premier was heartily cheered and wished Godspeed upon approaching journey.

Paris, Feb. 9.—(Official)—A German attack last night in the region of Vaux-Les-Plameux, southeast of Verdun was repulsed by the French. Violent artillery actions occurred in the Woivre region. Last night and this morning bombs were dropped by airplanes in the region of Dunkirk. Four civilians were killed.

Progress of the War

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—It is officially announced through the chief press censor's office that the following troops have arrived safely in England. 230th Forestry Battalion and infantry drafts from St. Catharines, Halifax, London, Winnipeg, British Columbia and Yukon Territory; drafts for the French Canadian battalion and for the Irish Battalion; drafts for Fort Garry, Horse, for artillery, engineers, medical corps, army service corps signallers and cyclists and naval ratings. The total number of troops is 316 officers, 3,860 of other ranks.

London, Feb. 9.—The British troops have captured Saillies on the Somme front in France, according to a communication issued last night.

With the British forces in France, via London, Feb. 9.—The recent night fighting in moonlight and across frozen snow in a temperature near zero has carried the British lines well forward on both sides of the Ancre, in the direction of Miramont, one part of the operations being the occupation of Grandecourt which was officially announced last night. For some time the British have been gradually improving their positions in the Ancre sector but the latest and most important phase began on Saturday night when, under a moon almost too bright for their purpose, the English troops swept forward five hundred yards over a frontage of three quarters of a mile taking 200 prisoners. This was north of the river and since then the pressure has been from the south. On Tuesday night the British occupied a long section of a trench just west of Grandecourt and on Wednesday patrols were sent out who reported that Grandecourt had been evacuated and that the enemy had retired toward Miramont after abandoning many gun positions. This was due to the fact that the British had reached a position where their guns could rake Grandecourt from three sides. Still pressing forward on the north General Haig's forces took Ballecourt farm today after a brief resistance. British staff officers pointed out the significance of these latter advances in view of the German official statement of Tuesday, which claimed the recapture of trenches occupied on Saturday. These events say that the subsequent events are the best proof that the Germans statement was untrue.

Grandecourt was badly smashed but bits of walls still standing distinguish it from some of the other villages which were completely flattened and pulverized. German stores of provisions were found in the village and the British Tommies dined today on German rations. At Ballecourt Farm north of Grandecourt eighty men and one officer of the 85th German infantry regiment were captured. Most of them were from Hamburg and were formerly engaged in the shipping trade and spoke English fluently.

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Fire shortly after five Saturday morning roared from their dwellings into the street from their dwellings in St. Malo suburb, Quebec. The firemen saved a number of children from the flames, but there were no casualties. The biscuit factory of W. Charest and the sausage factory of G. Couillard on St. Joseph Street, extending in the rear to St. Francis Street, were on fire at 9 o'clock in the morning in a blizzard with wind blowing at forty miles an hour. The firemen checked it after hard fighting. About \$25,000 damage was done.

ed and invited to co-operate in such further efforts as might be required. When the House had adjourned the premier was heartily cheered and wished Godspeed upon approaching journey.



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 man's 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

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown Oct. 25th, 1916

Advertisement for Moore & McLeod Limited, listing services of J.C. McLeod K.C., W.E. Bentley, W.J.P. McMILLAN, M.D., J.D. Stewart, and others, including legal, medical, and printing services.

Local And Other Items.

No war yet between Germany and the United States.

The arrival at Liverpool of the Leyland liner Devonian from Boston for whose safety some fears had been expressed is announced.

Fire from an unknown cause started in the King Edward Hotel Kinkora Ont. the 8th and the building was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$60,000.

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon says: "If you will try as hard to do your duty raising the loan as we are doing at sea by sinking submarines it will be a knockout blow to the enemy."

A Havre despatch to the Havas Agency Paris says that according to news from private sources which is fully confirmed, a number of deported Belgians, who were skilled artisans have been sent to Turkey to work in munition factories.

The Duke of Connaught will be appointed Inspector General of the Overseas troops, according to the London Times. The paper intimates that the Duke will investigate the question of promotion of Canadian officers which has been a subject of criticism.

Sir Melbourne McTaggart Tait, former Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the province of Quebec, and one of the most honored citizens of Montreal, who died suddenly early Saturday morning at his residence, had been ill only a few days with a severe cold.

A New York train of twenty dirt cars, carrying many tons of earth and rock, dropped twenty-five feet through a chute into an East River sewer Monday. Two men of the train were crushed to death or drowned, and a third was fatally injured. The sewer sank taking the train with it. The dirt was being removed from the excavation of the new subway tube leading under the river.

Hotel Lennox, in the Back Bay District, Boston was severely damaged by fire early Saturday. All of the 250 guests and employees were able to get out, but several sustained minor injuries. The loss was estimated by the fire Department officials at \$60,000. Edward M. Horton, of New York, in whose room on the second floor the fire started, was badly burned in trying to quench the flames before he gave the alarm.

The car ferry steamer encountered very heavy ice off Boughton Island on Saturday, and it was some two hours before she got through it. At the same time she liberated the C. G. S. Stanley, which was stuck fast. The Stanley had attempted to sail from Pictou to Halifax, but found it impossible owing to the very ice to get out of the Gulf, and turned back. Some time later her wheel chain parted. The Stanley after being loosened from the ice followed in the track of the Prince Edward to Georgetown. The Stanley left Georgetown on Monday for Pictou, and will try again for Halifax.

The iceboat service at the Capes had been held up for some difficulty on the matter of paying the men. Matters were adjusted Saturday, and the service was re-opened on Sunday, when boats from Tormentine, under command of Capt. Thomas Howatt left at 8.10 a. m. Shortly after leaving the board ice at Tormentine shore, when the ice-boats were working their way through the loose ice and lolly, the ice suddenly started to raft and over-shoot. Mr. Leman Dawson, of Albany, a young man of twenty-seven years, a member of the crew, was so unfortunate as to trip, and was caught by the rafted ice which was thin and piling. He was dragged beneath the boat among the swirling masses of ice and disappeared from view before his comrades had hardly time to realize the awful thing which had occurred. The unfortunate occurrence was keenly felt by Captain Howatt and his comrades. This is the first fatality to the operators of the iceboat service since it was started nearly a century ago.

Railway Accidents.

Curling, Nfld., Feb. 5.—Four persons were burned to death and three others were injured in a fire which followed an accident to a passenger train on the Reid Newfoundland Railway near Glenwood. The dead are:—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Rodway, Joseph Watts and Philip Hounsell.

Moncton, Feb. 6.—A heavy loss to rolling stock was caused today by a head-on collision of freight trains in the northern division of the Canadian Government Railways at Bernaby River, Northumberland County. Two locomotives were badly smashed and many cars were derailed and piled up. A large number of them were badly damaged and many demolished. The trains were in charge of Conductors Brown and Githro. No one was injured. The main line was blocked for some time.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 8.—At the office of the first Vice-President of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway today it was learned that a special train carrying troops from the west was derailed at 1.25 a. m., forty miles west of Winnipeg. The last five cars fell down a steep embankment. The cause of the wreck was a break in a rail. Several soldiers were badly shaken up and brought into Winnipeg where they are being taken care of at the General Hospital. No one was dangerously injured. Later a train conveyed the 223rd Battalion of French Canadian troops east of Edmonton met disaster shortly after two o'clock this morning when five pullman cars rolled down an embankment. Lieut. Cole Leprohon and Voorn were on board and all asleep at the time. Thirty-two men including Col. Leprohon, were more or less injured and a few seriously. One colored waiter was seriously hurt and may die. The injured were brought to Winnipeg hospitals. The accident was due to a broken rail. Prior to the train leaving Edmonton, Col. Leprohon was in receipt of a vituperative letter threatening dire calamity but all authorities scout any connection between this and the accident, treating it merely as a coincidence.

London, Feb. 7.—The following vessels have been sunk by German submarines. Peruvian bark Lorton. British steamer Vesta, 1,021 tons. British steamer Crown Point, 5,218 tons. Two British steam trawlers. Two fishing boats. British steamer Wartenfels, 4,511 tons, (two lives lost). British steamer Saxton-Briton, 1,337 tons, (two killed). British steamer Azul, 3,074 tons, (twelve saved). British steamer St. Ninian, (eight missing). British steamer Corsica Prince, (nine missing). Italian steamer Ferruco, 2,192 tons. British steamer Palm Leaf, (captain and engineer taken prisoners).

British Parliament

London, Feb. 7.—King George in opening parliament today said that the response of the Allies to the invitation of the president of the United States outlined their aims as far as could be done at present. "Threats of further outrages upon public order and the common rights of humanity serve to steel our determination." The opening of parliament, always picturesque, was shorn of much of its color and pomp. The peers wore none of the customary robes and regalia.

The king was clad in a khaki uniform, and all the lords and members of the House of Commons who are entitled to wear either khaki or navy blue followed the example of the king. There were also other innovations in keeping with the time of war. The imperial escort consisted of officers of the Overseas Fighting Forces. The royal gallery in the House of Lords was set apart for returned soldiers. For the first time in the history of parliament the importance of the foreign press was recognized by the allotment of seats in the press gallery to correspondents from allied countries. The weather was clear and crisp, and as the royal procession passed from Buckingham Palace to the houses of parliament dense crowds lined the streets.

King George's speech follows: For the third time in succession I summon you to your deliberations in the midst of war. Certain overtures of which you are aware have been made by the enemy with a view of opening peace negotiations. Their tenor, however, indicated no possible basis of peace. My people throughout the Empire and my faithful and heroic allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure the just demands for reparation and restitution in respect of the past and guarantees for the future which we regard as essential to the progress of civilization. In response to an invitation by the President of the United States of America we have outlined, so far as can be done at present, the general object necessarily implied by these aims.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Consul Frost, at Queenstown, cabled the state department tonight that the British passenger liner California had been torpedoed without warning off the Irish coast, and that the one American known to have been on board was saved. Some of the passengers and crew are still missing, including two women and several children. The captain of the ship was quoted as saying the submarine did not hail or give any warning before firing two torpedoes, from a distance of 300 yards, and sending the California down. The American survivor was John A. Lee of Montgomery, Alta., who is supposed to have been a member of the crew.

New York, Feb. 7.—The British passenger liner California, one of the crack ships of the Anchor Line fleet, has been sunk off the coast of Ireland with loss of life. Messages to the state department in Washington and to the officials of the line at New York today told of the catastrophe. The liner carried thirty-one passengers and a crew of 184, one whom was an American. He was saved. Advice to the local offices said there were 160 survivors; those to the state department from Consul Frost, at Queenstown, that one life was lost and that there was thirty "hospital cases." The California was armed when she left here, on Jan. 29, with a stern gun, and carried a large cargo, including, it was stated, war supplies. The vessel was due in Glasgow today or tomorrow.

J. L. Broughton, Shanghai, China. Second cabin—Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. J. Kidd, Edith Smith (infant). Calgary: N. Gillies, New York; Miss Margaret McLeod, New York; Miss Madge Roberts, Toronto; Miss Annie Chambers, Firtholiff, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Anderson and son, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. A. Gilchrist, New York; Miss Rose Martin, White Plains, N. Y.; Alex. Martin, Detroit; Mrs. A. Cathill, Caspar, Wyoming; Mrs. Mary J. O'Donnell, Master Cornelius O'Donnell, Master James O'Donnell, Miss Mary O'Donnell, Philadelphia, Third cabin—J. Anderson, Boston; Miss Margery Sinclair, Boston; Mrs. Jeanie McKinley, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Jessie Robertson, Buffalo; Mrs. Margaret Little, Master John Little, Miss May Little, Miss Margaret Little, Master and Edward Little, New York; A. Knox, New York, and Miss Annie Forbes, Toronto. Although many in the list are recorded as coming from American cities, it was explained by the officials that all the passengers were nevertheless British or Canadian, who either resided in them or booked from them. Built at Glasgow in 1907, the California is registered as a vessel of 8,562 tons gross and 470 feet in length. Officers of the California, the first large passenger liner to be sunk since the publication of the recent German note defining a new sea policy were: Captain John L. Henderson, Surgeon William Alger, Purser D. Ethrington, Chief Steward W. Henry.

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"Threats of further outrages upon public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination more. During the winter months my navy has maintained unchallenged its ceaseless watch on the seas and enforced with rigor the blockade of the enemy. My armies have conducted successful operations not only in Europe but in Egypt, Mesopotamia and East Africa, and they are fully prepared to renew the great struggle in close and cordial co-operation with my allies in every field. I trust their united efforts will carry the successes already won to a victorious conclusion. I invited representatives of my dominions and my Indian empire, which have borne so glorious a share in the struggle, to confer with my ministers on important questions of common interest relating to the war. The steps so taken will, I trust, conduce to the establishment of closer relations between all parts of the empire."

"You will be asked to make necessary provision for effective prosecution of the war. Accomplishment of the task to which I have set my hand will entail unsparring demands on the energies and resources of my subjects. I am assured, however, that my people will respond to every call necessary for the success of our cause with the same indomitable ardor and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began. I therefore confidently commend to your patriotism the measures which will be laid before you, and I pray that Almighty God may give His blessings to your counsels."

Fifteen to twenty lives are believed to have been lost in a fire which destroyed "Kenwood Hotel" in Minneapolis on Monday.

It is stated that a funnel-hopped sea lane of armed patrol ships, extending 300 miles westward from the British Isles, has been established by the British Admiralty. This is the answer of the Allies to Germany's declaration of unlimited submarine destruction.

A very sudden death occurred at the Hotel Victoria in this city Saturday morning last, when Mr. George Burgess of Crapaud, Dairy recorder for the Dairy Division Ottawa passed away, as the result of an acute attack of heart trouble. Deceased had come to town on the previous evening and passed the night without any apparent evidence of serious trouble. After breakfast Saturday morning he was sitting in the office of the hotel, when he suddenly collapsed. A doctor was summoned; but the stricken man after being conveyed to his room only lingered about five minutes. He leaves a widow and three children to mourn. Deceased was a native of Bluevale, Ontario, and came to P. E. Island in 1893 as cheese maker for Mr. Dillon, then in charge of the dairy work here for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. For several years after this he was successively engaged as a cheese and butter maker at St. Peter's Bay, Hillsboro, Cherry Valley and Crapaud. He then removed to Assiniboia in Western Canada where he remained for five or six years, when he returned to Prince Edward Island and by reason of his expert knowledge of the work was appointed by the Dominion Government to the position which he held at the time of his death, that of keeping records of the individual dairy herds of the Province.

The Market Prices

Butter0.40 to 0.42
Eggs, per doz.0.42 to 0.46
Fowls each.80.00 to 1.00
Chickens per pair.0.85 to 1.25
Flour (per cwt.)0.00 to 0.00
Beef (small)0.10 to 0.16
Beef (quarter)0.08 to 0.11
Mutton per lb.0.11 to 0.00
Pork0.16 to 0.20
Potatoes0.60 to 0.65
Hay, per 100 lbs.0.75 to 0.80
Black Oats0.88 to 0.70
Hides (per lb.)0.00 to 0.18
Calf Skins (per lb.)0.00 to 0.25
Sheep Pelts1.50 to 2.00
Oatmeal (per cwt.)0.00 to 0.00
Turnips0.18 to 0.20
Turkeys (per lb.)0.25 to 0.30
Pressed Hay14.00 to 17.00
Straw0.30 to 0.40
Ducks per pair1.55 to 2.00
Lamb Pelts0.00 to 0.00

DIED.

LELEOD—At her home in Iris, Isabell Weatherbie, beloved wife of the late James McLeod of Iris in her 90th year.

MAY—At Summerfield, Lot 67, on the 4th Feb. Mrs. Michael May, in the 90th year of her age.

McLAUCHLIN—At Dunstons, Feb. 7th, Jessie McLauchlin, widow of the late Donald McLauchlin, aged 80 years.

CONWAY—At his home, in Bonshaw, on Wednesday, Feb. 7th, Daniel Leonard Conway, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Conway, aged 16 years.

BURNS—At Freetown, Feb. 10, 1917, Mrs. William Burns, aged 77 years.

McAULAY—At her home at Southampton on January 26, 1917, after a week's illness, Jane relict of the late Peter McAulay, in the eightieth year of her age. Deceased was a daughter of the late Captain John Kennedy of Marie. She was attended in her last illness by her pastor Rev. A. McAulay, and died fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church of which she had always been a faithful member. She leaves to mourn besides a host of friends and relatives, a family consisting of the following: Three sons, Franklin on the homestead, Alphonus in West Somerville and Joseph in McLellen, Alberta, and three daughters, Mrs. John A. Peters of South Boston, Mrs. David G. Breen, of Hyde Park and Mrs. Pius J. Sutherland of St. Peter's, by whom she will be sorely missed. May her soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—In the City Hospital, Boston, after a few days illness, of pneumonia, on Wednesday, January 31st, Albert McDonald, son of the late Angus (Neil) McDonald, Souris. Deceased was an expert gas meter worker, and had been engaged in this business in Boston for about twenty years. He and his brother Joseph D. (also an expert in the same business) were employed by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company. His mortal remains were brought home for burial by his brother Joseph D. The remains crossed from Pictou to Georgetown on Saturday, Feb. 3rd, and were brought to Souris by team on Sunday, 4th. The funeral obsequies were held in St. Mary's Church on Tuesday, 6th, and were largely attended. A high Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. John A. McDonald, who also officiated at the grave. He leaves to mourn three brothers, Joseph D. of Boston, formerly mentioned; Peter, formerly connected with the Merchants' Bank in this city, and now occupying an important position in a munitions manufacturing establishment in New Jersey, and John E. Insurance Agent, Souris. May his soul rest in peace.

The following will be the changes in Time Table of P. E. I. Railway, to come into effect about WEDNESDAY or THURSDAY of this week:
Mixed Train—Leave Charlottetown daily 6.50 a. m., arrive at Summerside 10.20 a. m.; leave Summerside 2.00 p. m., arrive at Tignish 7.00 p. m.
Mixed Train—Leave Tignish daily 6.00 a. m., arrive at Summerside 11.10 a. m.; leave Summerside 2.20 p. m., arrive at Charlottetown 5.25 p. m.
Mixed Train—Leave Summerside daily 7.15 a. m., arrive at Charlottetown 10.20 a. m.; leave Charlottetown 2.20 p. m., arrive at Summerside 5.30 p. m.
Mixed Train—Leave Cape Traverse daily 7.15 a. m., arrive at Emerald Junction 3.10 a. m.; leave Emerald Junction 4.30 p. m., arrive at Cape Traverse 5.20 p. m., enabling passengers to leave Cape Traverse Branch in the morning, go to Charlottetown or Summerside and return by afternoon trains.
Mixed Train—Leave Georgetown daily 6.45 a. m., arriving at Charlottetown Monday, Wednesday and Friday 11.30 a. m.; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 10.40 a. m.
Mixed Train—Leave Souris on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6.00 a. m., arrive at Charlottetown at 11.30 a. m.; returning, leave Charlottetown at 3.00 p. m. Passenger train leave Souris Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7.20 a. m.; arrive at Charlottetown at 10.40 a. m.; returning, leave Charlottetown at 3.10 p. m.
Mixed Train will run on Elmira Branch three days each week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Murray Harbor Branch same as at present.

District Passenger Agent's Office, January 27th, 1917. January 31, 1917—3i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd inst., 1917, for the conveyance of B. M. Jesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail Route No. 4, from Montague, 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 Montague, St. Mary's Roads and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. Charlot., Feb. 8th, 1917. Feb. 7, 1917—3i

Job Work

Executed with neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office
Charlottetown P. E. Island
Check Books
Dodgers
Note Books of Hand
Head Letters

Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

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 28th, 1916.

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MAKE YOUR DOLLARS FIGHT AT THE FRONT. BUY DOMINION OF CANADA THREE-YEAR WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES
\$25.00 FOR \$21.50
50.00 " 43.00
100.00 " 86.00
INDIVIDUAL PURCHASE LIMITED TO \$150.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY AT ANY BANK OR ANY MONEY ORDER POST OFFICE
JAN. 9, 1917
FINANCE DEPARTMENT OTTAWA

Advertise in The Herald

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE REQUESTS THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO BEGIN NOW TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE NEXT WAR LOAN
Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1916 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Maddigan.
JAN. 9, 1917
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OTTAWA

The Holy Name of Jesus

Fair Flowery Name! in none but Thee
And Thy nectareal fragraney
Hourly there meets
A universal synod of all sweets;

The Story of An Orphan

Lucy was not one of the Read family. (She was just a poor little orphan whom Mrs. Read had taken from an orphanage because she wanted some one to look after the children and help with the housework.)

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat and can't if your stomach is weak. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system. I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Lucy had gone to town together on an errand for Mrs. Read. As they were on their way, they met an old lady dressed in a long, black, flowing gown, carrying an umbrella, a hat box, and an antiquated valise.

At supper that night Mr. Read asked his aunt if she had ever tried any remedy for her deafness, hearing to which she made answer that she had tried every one known but she'd be blessed if there was anything that seemed to help her peculiar case.

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BRONCHITIS WAS SO BAD

Coughed Every Few Minutes. DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HER.

Bronchitis starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with a rapid wheezing and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest.

It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong, but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends.—Earlides.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC. It is a good thing to be rich, and a good thing to be strong, but it is a better thing to be beloved of many friends.—Earlides.

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