

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916

VOL. XLV., No. 24



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 7th July, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Northam, P. E. Island.

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 Northam, P. E. Island at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch. Town, May, 23rd, 1916.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

at 31st, 1916-31



Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd June, 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Over Rural Mail route No 1 from Vernon Bridge, P. E. Island.

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 Vernon Bridge and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch. Town, P. E. I. May 12th, 1916 May 12th, 1916-31.



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Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Cape Traverse, P. E. Island.

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 Cape Traverse and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch. Town, May, 12th 1916. May, 12th 1916-31.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 16 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 at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon each 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 extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchase 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. COOK,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

205 KENT STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 8th, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	11.50	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	11.40	10.15	10.20
5.00	1.15	8.30	" Hunter River	"	10.36	9.20	9.03
5.45	2.06	9.02	" Emerald Jct.	"	9.59	8.45	6.15
6.22	2.49	9.27	" Kensington	"	9.27	8.23	5.30
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside	Dep.	9.00	8.00	4.50
P. M.							
8.10	12.15		Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.05	
9.06	1.57		" Port Hill	"	7.38	3.31	
9.57	3.32		" O'Leary	"	7.03	2.07	
10.88	4.40		" Alberton	"	6.19	12.55	
11.15	5.40		Ar. Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.00	
P. M.							
8.55	8.55	6.30	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Ar.	8.35	7.50	
9.30	9.50	7.25	Ar. Cape Traverse	Dep.	8.00	7.00	
P. M.							
3.00	6.50		Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	9.45	5.50	
4.10	8.40		" Mt. Stewart	"	8.35	4.10	
4.36	9.17		" Morell	"	8.07	3.24	
4.57	9.47		" St. Peter's	"	7.44	2.50	
6.00	11.15		Ar. Souris	Dep.	6.40	1.25	
7.10			Ar. Elmira	Dep.	5.30		
A. M.							
4.15	8.50		Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	8.35	3.50	
5.04	10.00		" Cardigan	"	7.40	2.39	
5.25	10.30		" Montague	"	7.16	2.10	
6.00	11.10		Ar. Georgetown	Dep.	6.40	1.30	
Daily ex. Sat. only							
	3.10	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	10.10	9.45	
	4.25	4.55	" Vernon River	"	8.27	8.31	
	5.55	7.05	Ar. Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.30	7.00	

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

Suffered Awfully FROM BILIOUS HEADACHES!

When the liver becomes sluggish and inactive the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the stomach foul and bilious headaches are the upshot.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the fouled tongue, do away with the stomach gases and banish the disagreeable bilious headaches.

Mrs. J. C. Kidd, Sterling, N.C., writes: "I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for bilious headaches. I suffered awfully until I started to take them. They were the only thing that ever did me any good. I never have any bilious headaches any more."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c per vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

A pretty good firm is "Watch and Waite."

And another is Attit, Early and Late."

And still another is Doo and Dairet."

But the best is probably "Grinn and Barrett."

Walter G. Doty.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

Optimism is the great producer. It is hope, life. It contains everything which enters into the mental attitude which produces and enjoys.—Orison Swett Marden.

If people never changed their minds humanity would still be in the stone age.

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.

"Fludd's home seems badly neglected."

"Well, his wife is interested in prison reform better roads, pure politics and other 'uplifts'."

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

Spread the light, scatter good books and papers; let our neighbors see the Catholic side. The truth is strong. All it needs is a fair field.

Teacher—Wait a moment, Johnny. What do you understand by that word 'deficit'?"

Johnny—It's what you've got when you haven't got as much as if you just hadn't nothin'.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTERPER.

His Face Was Covered With Pimples.

Pimples are not a serious trouble, but they are very unsightly.

Pimples are caused wholly by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is necessary to purify the blood of all its impurities.

Burdock Blood Bitters has made many remarkable cures; the pimples have all disappeared, and a bright, clean, complexion left behind.

Mr. Leonard D. Cooke, Indian Path, N.S., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Last winter my face was covered with pimples. I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I was one day to a friend's house, and there they advised me to use B.B.B., so I purchased two bottles, and before I had them taken I found I was getting better. I got two more, and when they were finished I was completely cured. I find it is a great blood purifier, and I recommend it to all."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for the past forty years, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Maritime Provinces. Great Tympanum view.

SUMMER TOURIST TRAVEL.

The United States railway authorities are expecting a big tourist travel to New England resorts this year, and advance many reasons for their optimism in this respect. They cite the facts that war conditions have closed the door to European resorts that the San Francisco Exposition which last year led thousands to spend their vacation on the Pacific Coast, is over, and that the extraordinary prosperity in the United States has provided many people with ready money for extended trips. Another indication is the large number of requests received for summer literature. The numerous enquiries received by the Canadian Government Railways is a sure index that great interest is being taken in the summer resorts of the Maritime Provinces, and all its principal passenger representatives in the United States and Canada have been provided with a large supply of 1916 descriptive literature.

With the unlimited possibilities that Maritime Canada possesses for summer enjoyment as those in the most favoured part of the world that may be chosen for comparison—sunny skies, delightful temperature, invigorating air, an endless variety of picturesque beauty—nature evidently intended the "provinces by the sea" to be a land for recreation.

The value of summer tourist business to the New England States is estimated in the millions. Now is the time for our Maritime people having accommodation for summer visitors to put their houses in order, advertise the fact at home and abroad, welcome the stranger and reap the golden harvest.

As the mosaic tympanum over the main doors of Westminster Cathedral has just been exposed to view after many months of patient work, it will be of interest to give a short description of the picture as well as some notes in particular reference to its execution, says Liverpool Times.

The great semicircular space has altogether five figures. The central group represents God the Son—the Author of Christianity—attended by our Lady, the Virgin Mother, and by her spouse, St. Joseph. Christ is seated on a throne, one hand raised in blessing the world, the other holding the book wherein we read the text "Ego sum ostium" (John x, 9) which recalls the dedication of the Cathedral to the Most Precious Blood, which has opened for mankind the gates of Heaven. Our Lady and St. Joseph are standing in pensive attitudes, befitting their mysterious relationship to the Redeemer of mankind. The central figure is crowned by the cruciform nimbus. On the extreme left of the panel (the right of Our Lord) St. Peter is shown as the first Bishop of the Christian Church; he is receiving his commission from his Divine Master, and holds the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven. On the extreme right of the panel is St. Edward the Confessor, the first patron of England; his civic sovereignty is indicated by the crown and sceptre, and in his right hand he holds the ring he gave to St. John the Evangelist who, in the guise of a poor man, asked aims of the King. Both these figures are in attitudes of humble adoration.

Greatest Event of Life.

A happy death is the seal of our earthly career, and no event of our life can equal it. If you were to inherit a million, yea, untold millions; if you had the fulfillment of all your desires; if you could live to be as old as Methusalem and pass all these years in undisturbed happiness, in the enjoyment of perfect health, without the least adversity of any kind, you would say that life were worth living. And just what would all this amount to if you should not die a happy death? A happy death is therefore the greatest event of your life, to which you must look forward with intense attention. It is the great prize you must obtain: "So run," says St. Paul, "that you may obtain it." (1. Cor. ix, 24.)

Who will guarantee this prize? Who will assure you a seat in the heavenly kingdom, a dwelling in the eternal mansions?

If there were a place in the world where insurance for a happy death and tickets of admission into the kingdom of God were sold, people would hurry there from the extremities of the world and pay fabulous sums to obtain them.

And yet the golden key to heaven is within the reach of everybody, the poor as well as the rich, the ignorant as well as the learned. This golden key is the Crucifix, for the Crucified is the fountain head of salvation.

If, therefore, you dread the coming judgment; if your sins fill you with terror and despair, look up to the Crucified on Calvary. There is your Judge, His arms stretched out embrace you, His heart opened to receive you. Yet He is in your hands. Appease His anger now, settle your accounts and crave forgiveness of your sins. Love Him who has loved you with exceeding great love. Make the vision of Calvary your daily practice, the vision of Christ's Calvary and of your own.

Ancient Remedy For Social Ills.

At the Catholic League of South London, England, Prior McNabb, O. P., gave a very striking address to the members on "Catholics and Some Social Reforms." He said that he desired some form of Catholic social action, and the first new form of social reform he would advocate would be the Ten Commandments. He considered they had never received a chance. They had a very unsatisfactory past. Today in London if anyone undertook to keep the Ten Commandments he thought he would be interned. The whole of the social difficulty at the present time was contained in the words, "Thou shalt not steal," and another phrase, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." That was of the gravest importance to members of eugenic societies and other persons who were on the committee of the self-elect. One of the first ways of bringing about social reform was by a study of the great virtues of justice. He advised people to read what Pope Leo XIII. wrote about the social difficulty. When he read some of the words of the late Pope at Catholic meetings he was denounced as a Socialist. One phase of the social difficulty was the necessity of a living wage. The pressing question of the hour was the condition of the working classes, said Pope Leo XIII. What was the remedy he suggested? In addition to keeping the Ten Commandments, it was necessary to pay a living wage. The late Pope laid it down that everybody had a right to the living wage, and it was to be such that the worker and his family should live in reasonable comfort, and have something to put by for a rainy day. The living wage should be the first charge on industry. The lecturer urged that social education should be given to the children in elementary schools. He should like them to learn by heart some of the telling phrases used in his famous Encyclical by Pope Leo XIII.

Anti-Treating Pledge.

Seumas McManus, in an interview at Olean, N. Y., where he lectured some time ago, said "drinking in Ireland is rapidly on the decrease since the spread of the temperance anti-treating movement. British statistics show that the Irishman never drank as much as either of his neighbors, the Englishman or the Scotsman. The Irishman may appear to drink more because," says McManus, "when a Scotsman drinks it sinks to his heels and steadies him—When an Englishman takes a drink, it goes to his stomach and he sits down in his parlor, pleased with himself and the world, and dreams of carrying the blessings of civilization, to the unfortunate heathen in remote corners of the world. But when an Irishman takes a sip of whiskey, he thinks himself selfish if he doesn't instantly go out and take the street into his confidence."

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The Audibly Devout.

"Real fervor is prayer in so rare a grace," the sapient Abbot Smaragdus once observed, "that those who have merited it should in all charity and lowliness conceal their good fortune from their less happy neighbors. For when cold-hearted, worldly-minded men, who go to church merely from a low sense of duty, are forced, while there, to be ear-witnesses of a fellow-Catholic's tender devotion, such a throng of wicked, envious thoughts surge up in the hearts of these graceless wights that the audible fervor of the worshipper actually becomes to his weaker brethren a proximate occasion of sin."

Thus far Smaragdus; and how just the cenobite's observation is let those patient thousands judge on whom the audibly devout have unwittingly inflicted suffering. For who has not encountered at Mass and Benediction the noisily fervent Catholic? She is equipped as a rule with a rosary bearing divers unmelodious medals that rattle in her nervous fingers. She is so fond of emphasizing the S's in the words of the prayers she repeats that the sound of sibilation suggests serpents being driven out of Eden by her strong petitions. Or perhaps our audibly devout neighbor, out of a praiseworthy ambition to accompany the sacrificing priest, feverously turns over the crisp pages of her Missal in a mad search for the Collect or the Secret of the day, and when she at last finds it, widespread is the congregation's rejoicing.

Anti-Treating Pledge.

Fervent worshippers who give audible and visible expression to their contrition by thumping their chests right soundly when the sanctus bell rings out have been known to awake thereby wrath of less demonstrative but more rubricated fellow-Catholics. Perhaps a place in the catalogue of the audibly devout should also be found for the numberless members of the venerable order of "shinglers." So eager are they to have their petitions reach Heaven before those of others, that in reciting even the Church's public prayers fervent shinglers easily outstrip both priest and people, and when congregational singing is practised they are generally two notes ahead of the other men and women.

It is not at all clear, however, just what can be done to ameliorate the condition of those ill-starred Catholics whose hearts the audibly devout have filled with envy and bitterness. Perhaps the latter could be brought to realize practically the superior advantages of mental over vocal prayer; or they could even be taught an orthodox and imminent kind of quietism. Old-fashioned courtesy and consideration for others should lead some of the offenders, no doubt, to moderate in public their transports of devotion. But for chronic cases there would seem to be no effective remedy save the revival of the obsolete Order of Anchorites and Anchoresses. Then all who cannot pray quietly in church could perhaps be induced to seek the solitude of a hermitage and send up from thence their sonorous orisons without disturbing their less fervent neighbors. America.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JUNE 14, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
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JAMES McISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Investigation Concluded.

The Meredith-Duff Commission concluded its Labors last Friday evening and so thoroughly have the Commissioners mastered the details of the evidence that in all probability the report will not be long delayed. As a commission it has created almost favorable impression. Two strong men on the board and surrounded by some of the ablest counsel in Canada they have made the investigation into the fuse charges of Mr. Kite in so thorough and fair a manner as to command the respect and tribute of those who have attended the sittings. They have been probably the ablest body of men gathered together upon one case in Ottawa, and it has been unusual to observe such painstaking effort on the part of commissioners to master details as has been displayed by Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff. To the public the former was better known and much interest was therefore manifested in what might be termed the first public appearance of Judge Duff, the young member of the Supreme Court Bench. He is reported to have come out of the trying ordeal with a brilliant reputation. No point of importance or incident which might have a bearing upon the charges escaped him and he showed himself possessed of marvellous memory. It is quite possible there may be two reports. The commissioners appear to be at variance upon one or two matters, but on others they agree. For instance, they both gave the impression of condemning absolutely the \$220,000 commission secured by Allison from Yookum. They take the ground that they will have to report upon Allison's commission and the relation it bears to General Hughes, but they may disagree as to whether or not the contracts with the American Ammunition Company were provided. Confronted with the record by Mr. Ewart and Mr. Nesbitt Mr. Carvell was forced to admit that Mr. Kite, in his speech in parliament, had misrepresented the terms of the fuse contracts and had conveyed an impression to the country which was not justified. "Misonstrued" was the milder term used by Mr. Carvell, who also admitted that Mr. Kite had not carried out his promises to Sir Thomas White to put the entire contract on Hansard. The best excuse that could be offered by Mr. Carvell was that "he meant to do it. The omission was an unfortunate one," remarked Sir Wm. Meredith. Mr. Kite charged, said M. Ewart, "that just as soon as Cadwell, Bassick and Yookum got the contract they proceeded to divided up one million dollars, a statement which the contract that Mr. Kite held in his hand showed to be false. "I admit it," said Mr. Carvell.

Republican Presidential Candidate.

At the Republican National Convention of the United States for choosing a Presidential Candidate for the next Federal election, held in the city of Chicago last week; Charles Evans Hughes was nominated for President and Charles Warren Fairbanks for Vice President. The balloting closed on Saturday when Hughes was chosen on the third ballot. Hughes was the leading candidate from the first ballot on Friday, and Roosevelt was away down near the foot of the list. His highest vote was 80 in the

second ballot Friday. In the final ballot on Saturday Roosevelt had only 18 votes, while Hughes had 950, or within 38 of the total vote polled. For Vice-President, Fairbanks received on the final ballot 963 votes, all but 24 of the total vote. Hughes is an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was formerly Governor of New York State.

A curious circumstance in connection with this national convention is the fact that on the same day, in the same city and almost at the same moment, Roosevelt was unanimously nominated the Presidential candidate of the Progressive Convention. He was the candidate of the Progressive party in the last Presidential election, four years ago, and by dividing the Republican vote between himself and Taft, handed the Presidency over to the Democrats and elected Mr. Wilson. You would think that one disaster of this kind would be sufficient to guard against a recurrence of anything so foolish. If Hughes and Roosevelt remain in the field till polling day they will likely succeed in re-electing Wilson for a second term. Will they do this? We shall see.

London advices of the 11th present the following figures. Germany, up to the end of May, had lost 2,924,586 soldiers, of whom 734,412 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualties given out here today. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in the fighting in the German Colonies. The British official statement quotes the 11th official casualty list for the month of May as placing the total German losses in killed, and wounded at 102,507. This number, it is pointed out, brings the German losses, exclusive of naval and Colonial casualties, to 2,924,486. The German figures in the May list, as enumerated in the British account, are as follows: Dead, 22,471; wounded, 72,575; prisoners and missing, 7,961. Total 102,507. The German official list of casualties, up to the end of May, give these totals: Dead, 734,421; wounded, 1,851,652; prisoners and missing, 338,522. Total 2,924,596.

Progress of the War.

Petrograd, June 7.—In their new offensive movement the Russians have captured more than 40,000 men, it was announced officially today. The statement says that on the line between the Pripet and the Rumanian frontier, over which the campaign is being fought, the Russians thus far have taken 900 officers, 40,000 men, 77 guns, 134 machine guns and 49 bomb throwers. The text of the official statement follows: "The successes of our troops in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina are developing. The total number of prisoners and troops captured in the fighting, which resulted in the enemy being dislodged from his powerfully fortified positions, continues to increase. A number of batteries were captured intact by our infantry, with all their guns and limbers. In the recent fighting the enemy had actual proof of the increase in our war material. The actions have strengthened our confidence that as this material develops, the enemy's fortified lines will be more effectively destroyed. The value and dash of our troops were proved by the results achieved in only three days fighting. His Majesty's superior commander at ten o'clock last night telegraphed from headquarters the following despatch congratulating the troops of Gen Brusiloff, on the success attained. 'Transmit to my beloved troops on the front, under your command, the news that I am following with satisfaction their brave deeds, and that I appreciate their bravery. Express to them my gratitude. May the good God assist us in driving our enemies from our territories. I am convinced that all will hold firmly together and fight until

the glorious end for Russian arms. (Signed) NICHOLAS." "Prudence does not permit us at present to divulge the names of the valiant battalions, which fought some time with the loss of all their officers. It is equally impossible to publish the names of the brave general officers killed or wounded, or the localities where the combats occurred. "Caucasus front; In the direction of Erzingan our artillery stopped an offensive movement by large bodies of Turks. In the direction of Bagdad, in the Khanikin region, we occupied strongly fortified Turkish positions after a fight, and our cavalry attacked the Turkish trenches there, saluting several battalions of the enemy."

Petrograd, June 8, via London.—The capture of Lutsk, in Volhynia, and also of a series of powerfully organized, Austrian positions is announced in the official communication given out here today. In addition to the Austrians previously captured in the offensive movement recently inaugurated, the statement says, there were captured in yesterday's fighting fifty-eight officers and 11,000 men. A large amount of war material also was taken. The communication says: "On Tuesday we developed our offensive in the direction of Rovno and Kovel, and, keeping on the heels of the overthrown enemy, and following a battle in the region of Lutsk, we occupied that town. In many places we have seized not only the lines of the Rivers Ikwa and Stry, but have crossed them and continued our offensive. "In Galicia, on the Stripa, our infantry, supported by artillery fire, has captured by an energetic advance a number of powerful enemy organized positions on the front of Trziboukhovtsky-Jazlovetz, and have arrived quite near the line of the Stripa river. "In addition to the 40,000 prisoners previously taken, we took, in the course of yesterday's fighting, fifty-eight officers and, about 11,000 men, and captured a number of guns and machine guns, a quantity of other weapons, field kitchens and telephone material. "The results of the engagements from the fourth to the seventh in Volhynia and Galicia permit us to consider that we have already gained an important victory, which is crowned by a great breach in the enemy's fortified front. "On the Divina front and in the lake region, south of Dvinsk, there has been violent fighting at many places. The Germans have bombarded, by a concentrated fire, the Iksuki bridgehead. Repeated German attempts to advance in the region south of Samogon were frustrated by our fire. "South of Krevo the enemy artillery fired guns on our positions. "In the Caucasus the situation is unchanged."

Paris, June 9.—The following official communication was issued today: "On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans during the day several times attacked our position on Hill 304. Two attacks to the west of the hill and two others to the southwest, which were accompanied by projections of liquid fire failed under our curtain of fire and the fire of our mitrailleuses. "On the right bank of the Meuse the bombardment has been very heavy in all of the regions to the south of the Thiamout Farm, in the Chapire Wood, in the Pumein Wood and in the sector of the south of Damlong. No infantry attack took place during the day. "In the Voges a strong German reconnaissance at Hartmanns-Wellerkopf was dispersed by our fire. "The Belgian communication: 'There is nothing particular to report.'"

Local And Other Items.

Latest war news looks exceedingly good. One warrant officer and eleven men, survivors of the cruiser Hampshire, which went down off the Orkney Islands with Earl Kitchener and members of his staff, have been washed ashore on a raft, according to an announcement made in London by the admiralty on the 8th. One of the ships engaged in the North Sea battle was the Cunard liner Campania, which acted as a seaplane ship. When the cruiser Warrior was hard pressed by the German ships and unable to move, the Campania pushed herself between the German ships to the aid of the Warrior. She threw a hawser aboard and towed the Warrior for ten hours when the cruiser sank. The Campania was thus the means of saving the crew of the Warrior. According to announcement His Lordship Bishop O'Leary held a solemn Ordination service in St Joachim's Church, Vernon, River on Sunday last, Feast of Pentecost, when he elevated to the priesthood, Rev. Joseph C. McDonald and Rev. Joseph Rooney, who had recently returned in deacon's orders from the Grand Seminary, Quebec. His Lordship was assisted in the solemn ceremonies by Rev. P. D. McGuigan of St Joachim's. Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rector of St Dunstan's College. Rev. Ignatius McDonald, St Teresa's, Rev. P. D. Croken, Georgetown, Rev. Theodore Gallant, Sturgeon and Rev. Peter Hughes, Charlottetown. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Smith Iona. Captain Frederick W H Murrell, whose rescue of 733 passengers and crew of the steamer Danmark in 1889, was the subject of the famous painting by the English artist Henry, "And Every Soul Was Saved," died at Baltimore. He was fifty-four years of age. The steamer Missouri, commanded by Captain Murrell, left London, March 28, 1889, for Philadelphia and Baltimore. On April 5th the steamer Danmark, from Copenhagen, in distress was sighted. When she started to sink Capt. Murrell threw his cargo into the sea, and where he had had room for but twenty passengers on the Missouri, everyone of the 733 passengers and crew of the Danmark was taken aboard. On his return to Europe Captain Murrell was feted in many places. The King of Denmark presented him with the Order of Knighthood and the insignia of the Order of Dannebrog, and he received a personal letter of commendation from Prince Bismarck. Solemn and beautiful religious ceremonies were held in St. Joseph's Church, Morell, on Sunday last. Rev. George Coffin, a native of the Parish, now a member of the Redeemptorist Congregation and recently ordained priest, on this occasion sang his first High Mass. It was a Solemn Mass, the celebrant being assisted by Rev. A. McAulay, of St. Peter's, former pastor of St. Joseph's, as deacon, and Rev. P. J. Duffy, acting pastor of St. Joseph's as sub-deacon. The sermon, a masterly effort, was preached by Father McAulay. Most. Rev. Mgr. Sinnott, a native of the parish, Archbishop-elect of Winnipeg, was present in the sanctuary. After Mass Father Coffin was presented with an address and a purse on behalf of the congregation. The Rev. gentleman made an appropriate admirable reply. Most Rev. Mgr. Sinnott also spoke briefly in congratulatory and appropriate terms.

London, June 10.—The victory won by the Russians is without a parallel in military history," says a Petrograd despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company. "The Russians now occupy the whole triangular fortified positions of Kolki, Lutsk and Olyka. Military writers dwell on the great strategic importance of this triangle, which includes some of the best Austrian communication lines, and connects the centre between Poliessie, Volhynia and Poland, and the roads to Galicia and Bukovina. "The Russians fought their way to Lutsk, a distance of twenty-five miles, in three days, through forests and marsh lands and over battered defenses, the invincibility of which the Austro-Germans had been boasting throughout the winter and spring. There is still no response to the Russian thrust, and military writers declare that matters begin to look serious off the whole enemy line in Russia. "Colonel Shumsky, the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, declares the junction between the Austrians and Germans has been cut clean through, thus exposing the right flank of the Germans and the left flank of the Austrians, and making them almost defenseless to farther Russian attacks. British Headquarters in France, Thursday, June 8, via London, June 11.—Talks with officers who have been relieved of duty in the front line trenches show that the battling in which the Canadians were engaged on June 2 and 3 was the bloodiest on both sides that has been fought on the British front since the battle of Loos. "The Germans attacked in larger force than was at first supposed, evidently having decided to use their Verdun tactics to push in the Ypres salient. Five hours of artillery fire from guns of every calibre and from trench mortars—cross-fire as well as frontal fire being directed at the salient angle where a watery soil makes doughts impossible—utterly levelled the trenches at some points. Against the German curtains of fire the British guns sent their fire curtains. The German infantry, which survived the British fire, rushed in to the breaches after the bombardment had ceased. They had full packs with blankets, each carried a flask of rum and one of coffee, a pocket electric flash light and full rations, evidently having prepared for a big advance. When they passed on, still confident that their guns had blazed away, they were checked by the fire of the Canadians, who unflinchingly stuck to the support trenches under a shower of shells that lasted from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock at night when reinforcements came and a counter-attack was begun. Tales abound of the heroism of small units at points where the battle was most violent. At one place on the front line, where the trenches had been smashed to the level of the ground, the surviving Canadians rushed out to face the overwhelming German charge and die. At another place, a square pit in the earth, Colonel Shaw and 70 or 80 men who were surrounded fought the Germans hand-to-hand without offering to capitulate. Col. Shaw was killed and the major, who came to the command, told the men remaining to escape, if they could. Two succeeded in doing so. The last they saw of the major he had fired his revolver and then threw it in the face of a German, grappling with him before they went down. A number of Americans were among the Canadians. "A" company that held a vital position of support, with aid unable to reach it because of the curtain of shell fire, stuck gamely to its post all day, under the command of a

captain formerly of the Seventh Regiment of New York, who was killed. The attack finally broke under the rifles of a battalion in a maple copse which held its fire until a charge developed a good target. Visiting some of the units which had borne the brunt of the shock and were quartered on farms to the rear, the correspondent found them playing baseball after everything good night's sleep.

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Rev. George Coffin, C. S. S. R. has returned to the House of Studies of his Congregation at Esopus, New York. Most Rev. Mgr. Sinnott leaves here on return to Ottawa on Friday morning.



"How Doth the Busy Little Silk Worm."

WHEN YOU DROP CASUALLY INTO A STORE LIKE THIS and ask to see silks, you hardly realize what a number of perfectly respectable and industrious silk worms all over the world have been kept busy for your benefit and ours. The busy silk worms have been turning out a great supply, and today your store is ready, with perhaps the finest collection of their output that you have yet seen in P. E. I.

Taffetas now very popular.

And these are not the stiff weighted, crackling, and "swiftly wearing-out" of some years past. These are rich, soft, lustrous fabrics, with the sheen and finish that taffeta gives perhaps better than any other silk, and with also good, sturdy durability in every yard.

PUSSY WILLOW TAFFETA. Is very soft, drapes beautifully, shown here in 36 inch width, black, ivory, sage, blue and nigger brown. 1.60
GOOD FRENCH TAFFETAS. These of fine weight, soft, not stiff, very handsome fabrics in navy, sage, old rose and green, one yard wide. 1.90

SOME WONDERFULLY CHOICE BLACK FRENCH TAFFETAS, 36 INCH. The woman who is looking for a dignified silk dress, or for a handsome waist, will do well to investigate these fine silks. They are richly graceful, drape perfectly, and will give satisfactory wear. 36 inches wide \$1.75, 36 inches wide \$2.10, 36 inches wide \$2.90.

Moore & McLeod Special Satin Duchess, a beautiful Silk at per yard \$1.35.

This is a wonderfully fine fabric, very soft and rich in appearance, brilliant finish, drapes well, and is a wonderful wearer. This particular line is made expressly for us, bearing our name on the selvage, it is 36 inches wide and sells at... \$1.35
40 inch Black Satin Duchess... 2.50
36 inch wide fine heavy Black Satin Duchess... 4.00

Last Chance on that Special 99 cent 34 inch Paillette Silk.

EVER SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR THIS SILK HAS BEEN COSTING US MORE! And as you are aware, it is beyond all comparison the finest silk of the sort. We have up to this time been able to keep it at the old price, although every shipment meant less profit to us. Now however the advance is so stiff, that in order to avoid a loss, we will have to advance the price on the new ones coming in. We have still a good range which, while it lasts we offer at the old price—Saxe blue, light copenhagen, dark copenhagen, navy, resda, tan, wistaria, red and grey. 99c.

Some new ones which arrived the other day will have to be sold at a new price. They are black, ivory, old rose, pink and peach. The new price... \$1.15

Crepes de Chene—Georgette Crepes and other Popular Weaves.

NEW ALL SILK DE CHENE. In Black, Ivory, Copenhagen, Navy, Sky, Tan or Grey, 40 inch wide... \$1.65
PLENTEY OF NINONS. This lovely thin fabric is always popular, 40 inches wide, Black, Ivory, Pink, Sky, Mauve, Nile, Yellow, Grey... \$1.25
FANCY CREPE DE CHENE. These are half silk and are shown in White, Old Rose and Yellow... 90c.

POPULAR GEORGETTES CREPES. Everyone is asking for these—we have them. Black, Ivory, Mauve, Pink, Sky, Copenhagen... \$1.60
NEW FANCY NINONS. These come in Pink or Blue Floral patterns on white ground. They are 42 inches wide... \$1.80
FLORAL DESIGNS IN FANCIES. These come in five different colorings, each on white ground, 36 inch... 85c.

NEW CREPE CHARMEUSE. This is a very handsome fabric offered in Robin's Egg Blue, deep pink and Ivory, 40 inches... \$2.90
CREAM SATIN CHARMEUSE. This lovely tissue, 40 inches wide, is one of the most popular weaves in the market... \$2.10

Best Range Here in New Wash Silks.

36 inch wide Wash Silk... \$1.00
White with black stripe... 1.25
White with fancy stripe... 1.25
36 inch White Wash Silk... \$1.65
White with blue stripe... 1.25
36 inch Wash Satins... 1.25

Shauntings in natural shades 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c. Military Stripes and Tartans for Trimmings \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 and 2.00 per yard. JAPANESE habutais 20 inches wide, all colors... 25c. JAPAN TAFFETAS 27 inches wide, fine wash silk... 30c. A great variety of colored satins 20 inches wide... 35c.

MOORE & McLEOD!

119—121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE. 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN. McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, DUNDAS. NOTICE. All persons having Accounts, Notes of hand, etc., unpaid at close of past year, are requested to settle same or make satisfactory arrangement without further notice. Dr. D. E. MORRIS, DUNDAS, May 3, 1916—41

Local and Other Items

The St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of one million dollars.

James J. Hill, the railroad builder, left no will. His wife has filed a petition in the probate court, asking that Louis W. Hill, his son, be appointed administrator of the estate, the value of which is placed in the formal petition at \$10,000,000. The petition was signed also by the eight children.

The customs committee of the chamber of deputies, Paris, has drawn up a resolution urging the denunciation by the government of all commercial treaties with foreign countries which contain most favored nation clause, and orders, says the resolution, to give France complete liberty of economic action.

FARMERS COOPERATIVE COMPANY. — The Associated Farmers Cooperative Co., Ltd., distinctive in one particular feature, in that it pays no dividend to its shareholders. But at the end of each year the profits are divided equally among its members, according to the amount of their purchases.

To help make up for the loss suffered by the British navy forces in the recent North Sea battle, Newfoundland began making plans immediately for a special recruiting campaign. An effort will be made to send forward one thousand men as the Colony's share.

King Constantine has signed an order demobilizing two classes of the Greek army, about 150,000 men. Paris considers this action as being the result of pressure by the Entente Allies. The demobilization order, it is reported from Athens, may bring the downfall of the Skoufopoulos ministry.

A despatch received in London on the 10th inst. from Berlin says that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, who has been in custody since May when he was arrested in connection with the May Day demonstration, is accused of treason, and that a trial probably will be held within a few days before the Berlin military court.

Sir George E. Foster, now London, has been made Imperial privy councillor, which honors so far been bestowed upon but few Canadians. He will attend an allied economic conference at Paris with Lord Curzon, Bonar Law, Premier Hughes, of Australia, Sir George and Premier Hughes as representatives of the British Government, the Dominion being constitutionally recognized.

Sunday last being the Feast of Pentecost, Solemn High Mass celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral at 11 o'clock. Rev. P. D. McDonald, Chaplain of the 10th Battalion was celebrant, with Maurice McDonald deacon, Rev. Frank McQuaid sub-deacon and Rev. Dr. Gillis Master of Ceremonies. The sermon of the day was preached by Father A. McDonald. In the evening Vespers were followed by Solemn Benediction of the official.

The Russian Government quietly trying to place orders for 300,000 tons of steel for delivery in the closing quarter of 1917. It is seriously questioned whether the orders will be placed, simply because rail are in nearly every case built up until well into next year, it is thought improbable capacity to roll so large a tonnage for export within the reasonable time limit will be found. It recently sent out inquiries from 600 to 1,000 large motives.

From far away Lisbon, Portugal, the small topsail schooner Julie, flying the tri-color of France at her peak, arrived Charlottetown a few days ago. The Julie is a vessel of 100 tons and carries a cargo of 500 cases of French speaking people of all French speaking people of all French speaking people. The square sails on the foremast great boom of a vessel of this size is shown by the fact that the schooner made the voyage in quick time of 26 days.

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The Russian Government is quietly trying to place orders for over 300,000 tons of steel rails for delivery in the closing quarter of 1917. It is seriously questioned whether the orders will be placed, simply because rail mills are in nearly every case booked up until well into next year, and it is thought improbable that capacity to roll so large a tonnage for export within the required time limit will be found. Russia recently sent out inquiries for from 600 to 1,000 large locomotives.

From far away Lisbon, in Portugal, the small topsail schooner Julie, flying the tri-color of France at her peak, arrived in Charlottetown a few days ago. The Julie is a vessel of 107 tons and brings a cargo of salt for Carvell Bros. Her crew, consisting of seven or eight persons are all French speaking people. Two of them are mere boys. That the square sails on the foremast are a great boon to a vessel of the kind is shown by the fact that the schooner made the voyage in the quick time of 26 days.

The "Western-National" The "National-Atlantic"

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS EXPRESS TRAINS QUEBEC AND WINNIPEG.

A new and vast portion of Canada in the making to be seen while travelling in modern railway comfort.

A new chapter in the railway history of Canada, and in fact of North America, will be written with the inauguration of the new express service between Quebec and Winnipeg by the Canadian Government Railways.

More fitting names could hardly have been selected for the two expresses—the "Western National" and the "National Atlantic." The mere mention of such a service in normal times would have attracted "national" attention for the opening of a direct railway route with a through sleeping car service, a route independent of junction or terminal charges, under Government ownership and management, and making a new link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, is surely of "national" import.

Commencing June 13th, the "Western-National" will leave Quebec at 2.00 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday arrive Cochrane, Ont. 4.10 p. m. Wednesday, Friday, Sunday, there connecting with the "National" from Toronto, and arrive Winnipeg 4.30 p. m. Thursday, Saturday and Monday. On the Eastern trip the through sleeping car will leave Winnipeg 5.15 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday, arrive Cochrane 6.55 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday and the "National-Atlantic" will leave Cochrane 7.15 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, arriving Quebec 9.10 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. This is 49 hours of travel, and the quickest time between the two cities. Observation sleeping cars will be operated thus giving an opportunity of seeing a new portion of Canada in the making while travelling in modern railway comfort.

The "National" traveller will note the hardy pioneer has not only blazed the trail, but here commenced settlement, for here and there along this—the most northerly of the eight Transcontinental routes—are already flourishing farming areas. He will see development in the lumber and pulp industry, and the vast possibilities for extension in those directions. He will stop at La Tuque (population over 4,000) and Cochrane (population over 2,000), modern towns with school, churches, hospital, electric light, built on lands which only a few years ago were in the heart of an unknown wilderness. Other towns in the making and town sites will be observed. He will cross noble rivers and ride in view of immense inland waters. The opening of such a territory will naturally suggest untold possibilities for the prospector, hunter, trapper and angler—and these possibilities are so varied and extensive as to be beyond human calculation. Already there are competent guides who make it a business to conduct hunting and fishing parties to selected camps, while organized canoe trips on the network of rivers, and even to the shore of Hudson Bay, can be arranged. Evidences of the great world war will be seen in Detention Camps at Spirit Lake and Kapuskasing where foreign aliens are interned. The "National" traveller will pass through the Great Clay Belt for over 400 miles, an area of 16,000,000 acres of level or undulating land destined to be the future home of thousands of settlers. He will cross New Ontario, 330,000 square miles, fully four times the size of Old Ontario into Manitoba, and reach Winnipeg over a section of the great wheat area of that fertile province. And all the time he will be on a railway on which no expense has been spared in making it what modern engineering science demands in an up-to-date railway.

Mention has been made that the railway from Quebec to Winnipeg is a link between the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Government Railways (the Intercolonial) from the Atlantic seaports Halifax, Sydney, St. John, connect at Quebec from Lewis by the car ferry S. S. "Leonard" until such time as the Quebec Bridge is completed. At Winnipeg the Grand Trunk Pacific, using

the same Union Station, permits of direct connection with its lines for the Northwest and Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast, thus forming a new Transcontinental route from coast to coast—a route that will be the potential transportation factor in the development of Canada's new and vast areas.

The Shell Commission.

Ottawa, June 7—"I can find no evidence at all before the commission of a single corrupt or improper act on the part of General Hughes. There is not a bit of evidence that General Hughes, corruptly or otherwise, induced the Shell Committee to give these contracts. There is not a single bit of evidence that General Hughes was consorting with Allison in regard to these fuse contracts. There is no evidence that General Hughes had anything to do with these contracts—except to be called in at the moment to give them official recognition. The evidence shows that the Shell Committee was directed by nothing but a sense of duty of getting these fuses as speedily as possible. There is no suggestion that there was any improper motive influencing any one of them. There is no evidence that Col. Carnegie (Shell Committee adviser) was influenced by anything else but judgment. It is impossible to conceive of anything approaching a greater failure than the suggestion that there were improper motives in high places in regard to these contracts. These charges were made to lead the people of this country to believe that their affairs were being dishonestly and incompetently handled. I can find no evidence before this commission to support such a charge."—Mr. J. F. Hellmuth, summing up evidence before Duff-Meredith Commission.

"There is absolutely nothing in the evidence that points to any corrupt or dishonest act on the part of the Shell Committee or Sir Sam Hughes. My mind is quite clear on that point."—Judge Duff.

Judge Duff's Argument in the Kite Charges before the Duff-Meredith Commission was begun today with addresses by Mr. Hellmuth, government counsel, and Mr. F. B. Carvell, counsel for Mr. Kite, and will continue tomorrow. Mr. Hellmuth's address took the form of a statement which was a model of lucidity and weight. He spoke less than three quarters of an hour. He analyzed the Kite charges to show that what the member for Charlottetown had actually sought to convey to the country was that the Shell committee had let contracts as a blind to mushroom companies in the United States to enable a corrupt rake-off to be divided among General Hughes, Col. Allison and members of the committee. In other words Mr. Kite and Mr. Carvell had sought to convey the impression to the Canadian people that their affairs were being incompetently and dishonestly conducted. Mr. Hellmuth submitted that there was not a particle of evidence brought before the commission to warrant any such assumption. Mr. Carvell on the other hand maintained that the assertions made by Mr. Kite in the House of Commons, and which the Royal Commission was created to investigate, had been fully proven by the evidence. Mr. Carvell's address was in striking contrast to the cold, master-of-fact logic of Mr. Hellmuth, it had all the member for Carleton's characteristic industry and ability, but it was marred by the looseness and generalities associated with a certain type of parliamentary eloquence. Mr. Carvell indulged in a good deal of bragadoie at times, and was once or twice sharply called to order by justices Duff and Meredith. Mr. Hellmuth in beginning his address quoted from speeches of Messrs. Carvell and Kite in the Commons to show that there really had been charges of corruption directed against the Minister of Militia. Mr. Carvell had referred to General Hughes as "the man directly responsible for all these nefarious transactions." The meaning of the word "nefarious" was plain and there was no mistaking what it conveyed in respect to General Hughes. Mr. Kite stated in his speech in the

Commons that Bassick, Youkam and Cadwell had been advanced to divide it among themselves as a reward for negotiating the contract. Mr. Kite had also stated that neither of the American companies had made a fuse or ever intended to make a fuse. All this in substance meant that the Shell Committee had knowingly let a contract to mushroom companies as a blind to divide a rake-off between General Hughes and Allison. The language was carefully guarded but there was no doubt as to the impression which Mr. Kite sought to give the country. The commission was undoubtedly created. Mr. Hellmuth said, as a result of such impression. If there had been no charge or suggestion of personal dishonesty the commission of inquiry would never have been created.

Co-operative Meeting.

A meeting in the interests of the Associated Farmers Co-operative Co. Ltd., was held Saturday night at Mount Ryan, Mr. Peter Cuminsky, occupied the Chair and after explaining the object of the meeting introduced Mr. C. L. McKinnon as the first speaker. Mr. McKinnon gave a lengthy outline of Co-operation in general, showing how civilization today is the product of the co-operation of our forefathers. Coming down to present day conditions he instanced the benefits received by co-operative bodies in the other Province in the mercantile line and as the object of the Associated Farmers Co-operative Co. Ltd., was to buy and sell for the farmers he went into full details of the system and plans of the association. Mr. W. W. McDonald was the next speaker and took up the price list end of business. Those prices were carefully acquired into, and discussed fully by every one present. Mr. Cuminsky in closing the meeting told how to become interested in the Co-operative movement along those lines and stated what were his reasons for believing, that he, along with the other farmers who joined the association would benefit by it. Com.

The eleven hundred men of the 105th Battalion, who were in Charlottetown up to that time, embarked on the Car Ferry Steamer Prince Edward Island shortly after midnight Monday and steamed away from here en route to Valcartier P. Q. The departing soldiers received a great parting ovation from the people as they marched to the steamer to music of their band. During the embarkation the steamers great search light was turned towards the approaches to the wharf making it as bright as day.

DIED.

WEBB—At O'Leary, June 7th 1916, James Webb. Aged 66 years.

ROBERTSON—On 11th June, 1916, Margaret Harriet Robertson, aged 70 years, wife of Neil Stewart, Dunstaffage.

HARDY—In this city, on June 7th, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Hardy, aged 76 formerly of York. He leaves to mourn his wife and family.

MCKENZIE—At Hartsville, Friday evening June 9th 1916, John McKenzie aged 97 years.

CAVEN—In this city June 9th, John Caven, aged 44, son of the late Dr. Caven, leaving one brother and two sisters to mourn. May his soul rest in peace.

MCPHEE—At St. Georges, on May 29th, Margaret, relic of the late John McPhee aged 83 years, leaving one daughter and four sons to mourn. During her last illness she devoutly received the Sacraments for the dying, and departed this life fortified by all the rites of our holy religion. Her funeral took place to St. Georges Church on May 31st and was largely attended. A high Mass of Requiem was sung by Rev. D. J. G. McDonald, P. P. who also performed the funeral service. Interment took place in the adjoining cemetery. May her soul rest in peace.

The cruiser Hampshire sank in deep water, two miles from land, between Marwick Head and the Brough of Birsay, on the west coast of the Orkney Islands.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Potatoes, Hay, Black Oats, Calf Skins, Sheep Pelts, Oatmeal, Turnips, Turkeys, Pressed Hay, Straw, Ducks, Lamb Pelts.

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916 -tf

Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys

Brown's Block, Charlottetown

P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

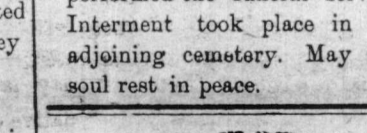
Note Books of Hard

Letter Heads

Receipt Books

Posters

Tickets



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings" will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m., on Wednesday, June 28, 1916, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the contract. If the tenderer be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, June 7, 1916.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department. June 14, 1916-2t.

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

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916 -tf

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Stylish Shoes for Stout Women



Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape? Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends. By a clever idea in shoe-making these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with.

No trouble at all give you a perfect fit. to Size 2 1/2 to 11. \$4.50 to \$5.50.

ALLEY & CO.

135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Hickey's Black Twist

The Choice of Critical Chewers

Because it is the best of all Chewing Tobaccos

It is made in a sanitary factory, is absolutely clean and has a satisfactory "tangy" flavor that cannot be found in any other kind.

Buy HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST and you'll be sure of the best.

Send Hickey's Black Twist

TO YOUR SOLDIER FRIENDS IN FRANCE

Soldiers at the front and the boys at home all agree that HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST is the best good Chewing Tobacco.

Send HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST to the boy in the trenches—and be sure it is HICKEY'S.

HICKEY and NICHOLSON

Tobacco Company, Limited, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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. If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you. If you will let us examine your sight, we can determine the question of what you need, and supply the proper glasses.

By procuring from us you save the exorbitant charges too often made by agents and avoid the possibility of getting a wrong glass with no chance of changing.

If not convenient to come in, and you send us some particulars of your requirements we could mail a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles out for you to try, but a visit to us would be more satisfactory.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, June 7th, 1916.—3t.

A. V. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

E. W. TAYLOR,

True Riches.

(BY BENJAMIN FRANCIS MUSSER.

Upon a golden morn in Mary's May Into a forest went a youth a way. Along a lane of dogwood, white and red, Whose arching branches met above his head; When in a thicket saw, with snowy hair, An aged hermit kneeling low in prayer. Fain would the youth have softly sped away; The hermit, turning beckoned him to stay. "Pretty, my son, art passing through the wood, Or dost remain to gain thy livelihood?" "Nay, holy man," the youth with smile replied; "I get my bread upon the other side." "Aye," quoth the sire; "so be; Youth ever will Look to the sunset on the distant hill. "When thou hast gain'd my years perchance will find Treasures upon the path left far behind. "How thou prepar'st thy bed must sleep upon 't; He who desires much will always want." wond'ring, the boy drew near. "And, friend," quoth he "Let me hear more, good anchorite, and from thee." The hermit said, his face all light adorn: "None can be poorer than when he was born; "And he who has no faith has this belief; Who has no wealth to lose fears not the thief. "Heed, O my son, the fall of courtous; Man may make money; money makes not man. "A crow may be a peacock in the night; A man is only great as in God's sight. "Equal the prince and beggar to earth came, For kings' and cobblers souls are made the same. "The widow's mite, the cup of water cold More valued are than sinners' wealth untold. "If you would have all things desire naught; The only things that count, cannot be bought. "Ponder, my son, upon what I have said, And this of all—the hermit raised his head—" "A virtue 'tis not merely poor to be, Not lack of wealth, but love of poverty. "For know the wealth of princes is but dress; The ransom of a soul is at the Cross. "And through thy life, from birth to final sleep, Truth is the highest thing that thou canst keep. "There is no wealth so great," Saint Austin saith, "Nor treasure precious as the Catholic Faith." "The love of Faith, though worn and aged she, Is wealth to last though all eternity. "Then, O my son, turn back, and riches build Under the tree where heaven's Blood was spilled. "Men cannot all be hermits; all may be Humble in heart and rich in charity. "Only love God and want will steal away; Earth will be heaven, night an endless day." A breath of evening cross'd the balmy air; The hermit made the Sign and bent in prayer. And down the lane of dogwood whence he came The youth return'd, with heart and soul aflame. The veil of night the forest closed around; But light came to a soul and harbor found. May, 1916.

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.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear. "I was taken with an itching on my nose which proved very disagreeable. I included it was salt rheum and bought a tin of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it is not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. E. E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cleans the blood of all impurities, and cures all eruptions.

Jackie's Mother.

An old woman, burdened with a satchel and a cotton umbrella, came out of the station and stood looking nervously up and down State street, bewildered by the hurry and noise and confusion. Six hours ride in a day-coach had left her cheap black stuff a mass of creases and very dusty, her hair was disheveled and her old-fashioned bonnet hung over her left ear. Her cotton gloves, too tight for her plump hands, had been mended in more than one place, and conscious of their shabbiness, she hid them as well as she could. She little knew that her shoes were muddy and her new suit in a bad condition.

As one car after another came she strained her eyes to read its sign, darted forward with feverish haste to take it and then sank back to the curbstone, uncertain whether it was the right one. She thought she would remember but she did not. It was all as strange and perplexing as on that other day, three months before, when she had first stood there. Timidly she scanned the faces of those who hurried by, but in spite of her eagerness to be on her way, several minutes passed before she found courage to speak to any one. At last a girl sweet-faced and poorly dressed, came and stood beside her to wait for her own car. Mrs. Shaw touched her lightly on the arm.

"Excuse me, miss," she said, "but I'm a stranger and—and I can't remember which car I should take. Could you tell me how to get to—" and she mentioned a street and number in one of the most fashionable parts of Chicago.

The girl looked down into the anxious face of the old woman, with its dim eyes and tender mouth. "I am going in that direction. Come with me," she said. She did not hint that Mrs. Shaw's car would carry her half a mile out of her way.

"Oh thank you! Thank you!" Mrs. Shaw exclaimed, inexpressibly relieved, and with entire confidence instantly placing herself under the girl's care. "My son is ill and I can hardly wait to get to him," she explained, after a car had approached and passed.

"Oh, your son!" the girl echoed. She was surprised that the son of this plain country woman lived in such a neighborhood, until it occurred to her that no doubt, he was employed as butler or chauffeur by some rich family.

"Where you ever in Chicago before?" she asked.

"Once, only once; and I did not stay long. I left—right away," Mrs. Shaw replied, with such evident reluctance that the girl felt she had asked a tactless question. Not knowing what she could safely say she was silent, but soon Mrs. Shaw, after glancing at her once or twice, began to talk, and her tongue once loosed, was never weary. Talking eased her over-burdened heart, and to this girl, whom she did not know and would never see again, she could say much which would never have passed her lips to a friend.

"Jackie was hurt yesterday," she explained. "He and his wife were riding somewhere in the country and there was an accident. Another automobile ran into theirs at a crossing. I saw it in the paper this morning, and I took the first train. He's my boy still—and I just had to come. I'll try not to be in the way, but I must see him if only for a little while—if only for a minute." Her voice broke

Evidently she was proud of him and his success; evidently, too, in the habit of trying to excuse his neglect to her own heart. "There never was a boy more loving than Jackie, especially when he was in trouble," she went on.

"Why, the day they stopped in Pleasantville he kissed me a dozen times, I know; and Nan kissed me too. It seemed to me he was

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard flesh and strength builder. ALL DRUGGISTS

over the last words and her face was quivering piteously.

At this moment her car came. Mrs. Shaw began to fumble helplessly amid the confusion of her bag; then, before she knew how it had been managed, her companion had helped her up the steps, and paid both fares, and she found herself, breathless and trembling, not far from the door.

"How long will it take us to get there?" she panted.

"Half an hour, or perhaps a little more."

"Oh, so long as that! And he's hurt! If I had got a 'bus it would have been quicker, I guess. I didn't see one, and I was that upset I couldn't think what to do."

She sat silent, but fidgeting, for a minute or two scanning the weary unhappy faces on the opposite side of the car and the advertisements above them, before she turned again to the girl and said, "You won't forget to tell me when to get off?"

"No, indeed?" she answered reassuringly.

"I was afraid you might—though you're so kind," Mrs. Shaw confessed. "When I was here before the conductor—he forgot. He took me too far, and I got flustered and didn't know which way to turn, and was all tuckered out before I found Jackie's house. It's a fine place—much finer than I had ever dreamed—and bigger than anything in Pleasantville, or even in New Paris—except the Court House and Father O'Toole's new church. They—why, you never saw anything as big as they are!"

The girl smiled but very kindly, and the old woman talked on, only too happy to have so good a listener.

"It was in January I was here before. It was cold and windy and had snowed all day. I wouldn't have believed Chicago could be as sunshiny as it is today. You see, I thought I would surprise Jackie and Nan. (Nan is his wife; and they were married last fall.) I was planning to stay just one night. I didn't want to be a trouble, but the house being big likely they had a company room. Any little corner would have done for me. I had got so homesick for Jackie I had to come, though it cost me eleven dollars and a half to make the trip!" She paused and the girl hastened to say, with great sympathy;

"Eleven dollars and a half is a great deal," adding, after a moment. "It was a lovely surprise for your son."

Mrs. Shaw was slow to reply. When she did it was to explain slowly and hesitatingly. "Well, you see, it was late when I got there. I had lost time wandering back and forth looking for the place, and—there was an automobile standing in front of the house. Just as I got near the steps Nan came running out, laughing. She looked happy and pretty and fine. She was all wrapped in furs because it was very cold—I'll never forget how cold! I did shiver so! And so Nan ran down the steps and jumped into the automobile. She didn't see me at all—a little old woman, shivering against the fence! Then in a minute Jackie came out; he was laughing, too. He hurried down the steps after her, and he—" She looked into the girl's face and went on resolutely. "He didn't see me. He couldn't have seen me, because he sprang into the automobile and told the man to start. Afterwards, I knew he couldn't have recognized me. I wasn't looking like myself, I dare say, shivering and—I'd been crying a little—I that used to laugh and sing the live-long day just because I was so happy I couldn't keep quiet! That was when Mr. Shaw was living and I had all my boys."

"Had you ever seen your son's wife before?" The girl asked. In her heart she was thinking unspeakable things of them both.

"Yes, I had seen her. She and Jackie came through Pleasantville on their wedding trip. They could stay only a few minutes, but wasn't it good of Jackie to think of stopping? I had not seen him for seven years. He's been so busy ever since he began to make money."

Evidently she was proud of him and his success; evidently, too, in the habit of trying to excuse his neglect to her own heart. "There never was a boy more loving than Jackie, especially when he was in trouble," she went on.

"Why, the day they stopped in Pleasantville he kissed me a dozen times, I know; and Nan kissed me too. It seemed to me he was

HONESTLY BELIEVED

HE WAS GOING INTO CONSUMPTION.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup CURED HIM.

Mr. Frank E. Anthony, 69 Ellen Street, Winnipeg, Man., writes: "Having taken several bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, during the past few weeks, to relieve a chronic cough and general throat trouble, allow me to express my unbounded satisfaction and thanks as to its sterling qualities. A short time ago I became suddenly subject to violent coughing fits at night, and directly after rising in the morning, for about an hour, and found I was gradually losing weight. All my friends cheerfully informed me that I looked as though I were going in consumption, and I honestly believed such was the case. However, after having taken several bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, along with all the nasty symptoms and have since regained the lost weight. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup as a sure cure for all those troubled in a like manner."

"When you ask for 'Dr. Wood's' see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

stouter than he used to be, and his hair looked a little gray. I couldn't be sure."

To hide the tears which were now blinding her Mrs. Shaw turned to look at the unfamiliar street through which they were being hurried. "Are we nearly there?" she asked after a little while, still haunted by the fear of passing her corner.

(Concluded next week)

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tuskat Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES, General-Sec'y.

Father—Well, Bobby what did you learn at school today? Bobby—Not to sass Tommy McNutt.

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stra. ford says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 50c a box."

"Be cheerful. You can always look about you and see people worse off than you are."

"That's true and when the bill collector comes dunning me I can tell them of a lot of people that have more money than I, but the trouble is they won't go to them."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Visitor—I just looked in to cheer you up a bit, and I'm very glad I did, for I met the doctor going out, and he says your worse than you think and unless you keep up your spirits you can't recover.

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing was used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days Price 35 cents."

All men need the noble and the beautiful, and he who lives without an ideal is hardly a man.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

"There's no danger," said the doctor. "It's only a carbuncle coming on the back of your neck. But you must keep your eye on it!"

Was Not Much of a Believer in Patent Medicines But Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills Are All Right.

Mrs. Wm. McElwain, Temperance Vale, N.B., writes: "I am not much of a believer in medicines, but I must say Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are all right. Some years ago I was troubled with smothering spells. In the night I would wake up with my breath all gone and think I never would get it back. I was telling a friend of my trouble, and he advised me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. He gave me a box, and I had only taken a few of them when I could sleep all night without any trouble. I did not finish the box until some years after when I felt my trouble coming back, so I took the rest of them and they cured me."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years. The testimony of the users should be enough to convince you that what we claim for them is true. H. and N. Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; at all druggists or dealers, mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Hickey's Black Twist The Choice of Critical Chewers

Because it is the best of all Chewing Tobaccos It is made in a sanitary factory, is absolutely clean and has a satisfactory "targy" flavor that cannot be found in any other kind.

Buy HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST and you'll be sure of the best.

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HICKEY and NICHOLSON Tobacco Company, Limited, CHARLOTTETOWN.

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OF YOUR EYES. Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision. If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you. If you will let us examine your sight, we can determine the question of what you need, and supply the proper glasses.

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E. W. TAYLOR, JEWELER.....OPTICIAN

142 Richmond Street.

The Live Stock Breeders Association

STALLION ENROLLMENT

Every Stallion standing for service in Prince Edward Island, must be enrolled at the Department of Agriculture, and all Certificates of Enrollment must be renewed annually. Every bill, poster and newspaper advertisement advertising a stallion must show his enrollment number and state whether he is a pure bred, a grade or a cross bred. For further particulars apply to the

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish, well-tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

VOL-PEEK MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS - Graniteware, Tin - Copper - Brass, Aluminium Enamelledware - Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend. PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE

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 1/4c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron, Tinware, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

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. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work.

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, that will repair the article neatly and quickly, and at the same time be always at hand, easily accessible.

A package of VOL-PEEK will mend holes in air sized holes.

VOL-PEEK is in the form of a stiff putty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown

Agents for P. E. Island.

Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island