

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1916.

VOL. XLIV, NO. 81

Invictus-- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus--the best boots for men.

These are shown in gun metal, patent, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attachment, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Duties--Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres wholly 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 rights and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties--Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Addressing of Mail.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows--

- (a) Rank
- (b) Name
- (c) Regimental number
- (d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
- (e) Battalion
- (f) Brigade
- (g) First (or second) Canadian Contingent
- (h) British Expeditionary Force

Army Post Office.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

M & E St.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

[McDonald Bros. Building,

Georgetown,

July 26th 1912.--tf

D. C. McLeod E. C. W. R. Bentley

McLeod & Bentley

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices--Bank of Nova

Scoti's Chambers.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	Noon.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	11.40	10.50	10.20
5.00	1.20	8.30	" Hunter River	"	10.36	9.52	9.03
5.45	2.10	9.02	" Emerald Jet.	"	9.59	9.21	5.45
6.22	2.55	9.27	" Kensington	"	9.27	8.55	5.02
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside	Dep.	9.09	8.30	4.30
			Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.45	8.30	
			" Port Hill	"	7.48	4.00	
			" O'Leary	"	7.04	2.40	
			" Alberton	"	6.19	1.35	
			Ar. Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.30	
9.25	6.00		Dep. Emerald Jet.	Ar.	9.15		8.00
10.00	7.00		Ar. Cape Traverse	Dep.	8.40		7.00
P.M.	A.M.		Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	8.05	5.45	
3.00	6.50		" Mt. Stewart	"	7.02	4.10	
4.10	8.40		" Morell	"	6.33	3.27	
4.36	9.17		" St. Peter's	"	6.11	2.55	
4.57	9.46		Ar. Souris	Dep.	5.10	1.30	
6.00	11.15		Ar. Elmira	Dep.	4.00		
7.10							
			Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	7.00	3.55	
4.20	8.45		" Cardigan	"	6.11	2.48	
5.09	9.55		" Montague	"	5.49	2.20	
5.30	10.25		Ar. Georgetown	Dep.	5.15	1.30	
6.05	11.05						
					Daily	Sat.	
					ex. Sat.	only	
					& Sun.		
			Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	10.00	9.45	
3.10	3.10		" Vernon River	"	8.23	8.51	
4.25	4.57		Ar. Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.30	7.00	
5.55	7.00						

The Breviary

WHAT THE PRIEST'S OFFICE BOOK IS--ITS COMPOSITION AND PARTS.

The word Breviary signifies abridgment or resume, and in connection with the familiar and indeed indispensable vade-mecum of the priest, means the abbreviated form of the entire Canonical Office of the Church.

This office is the official prayer of the Church and with the Mass makes up the liturgical service of God upon earth. This liturgy is partly said every day by all who say their prayers, and portions of it are also said when prayers which follow the celebration of Mass are read by those who assist at it. As we are bound to assist at Mass on Sundays and days of obligation, we virtually give our assent to the "declaration" of principles and beliefs of the Church, and every one who does so performs the solemn attestation of faith to his religion which was in similar wise connoted by the famous juratandum, or right to swear, of the Roman soldier.

Priests are doubly bound as officers in that vast army (265 millions) to swear every day their allegiance to that religion, or bond of union based on belief or oath, which is the meaning of the word religion. A priest must celebrate Mass a stated number of times in the year under pain of mortal sin, and all in Orders (including a subdeacon's Order) are bound daily to say in full the Office contained in the Breviary. Nor is this obligation confined to priests only; in many institutes nuns are bound by the rule to recite the Office.

We must go back to the days of the Catacombs to find anything like the origin of the Office, although it is certain that in Apostolic and sub-Apostolic days an especial "office" was part of the duties of each teacher of the Master's tenets.

It was not until about the sixth century that St. Benedict drew up a form of Liturgy for the monks, and almost exactly as it is read today, the Office said by every priest was first conceived by the Monastic pioneers.

The Psalter of the 150 Psalms of David, form the real groundwork of the office which as you know is divided into "Hours," the daily recital of all these Psalms is so arranged that every week the priest says the entire Psalter through. Naturally the Roman division of the day was adopted; Lauds, Prime, Terce, Sext, None, Vespers and Compline.

The Roman Breviary--for certain orders and rites possess their own especial Breviaries--is divided into four parts according to the season of the year which, for the Church, begins with Advent, the order of the volumes being consequently Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn. It is made up of the following elements: (a) The Psalter; (b) The Proper of the Season; (c) The Proper of the Saints; (d) The Common; (e) certain special Offices.

We have seen that the Psalter is composed of the 150 Psalms of David and is the most ancient part of the Office. It is also of importance to note that Pius X had effected a new arrangement of the Psalter, the first made in three centuries.

The Proper of Seasons means the special liturgy set aside for different times of the year and the great feasts which they include Advent, Christmas, Septuagesima, Lent, Holy Week, Paschal time and Pentecost. The Proper of Saints explains itself as being the liturgy for the festivals of Saints. The Common of Saints is employed for groups of festivals. The Office of the Dead is also a very venerable portion of the Breviary. The whole recital includes the Pater, Ave and Credo which are said (or ought to be said) at least once a day by all Catholics as members of the vast army. It is not necessary to go into details as to the whole recital beyond saying that even the "procedures" invol-

ed in the saying of the daily Office requires in the priest an exercise of memory and indeed patience which are not common to all mortals. Many of the Psalms and other parts of the Office have to be recited several times over and the number of repetitions is very large. Many Catholics who have had much experience of the company of priests may have noticed on occasions when one of them has taken up his Breviary in order to complete his Office, that at times he raised the voice in such a way that his words, without being spoken, are clearly heard. Very few are however, aware that this raising of the voice is part of the rule by which he is bound in its recital.

In regard to the changes in the Office which were effected by the late Pope, it may be pointed out that in the Office for the Dead, Pius Tenth made it known that a Commission would be entrusted with the delicate work of thoroughly revising some portions of these orisons. There is a double object in view in this, the first being to shorten them as much as possible, the second to eliminate any matter considered to be of doubtful authenticity. The present generation of users of the Breviary is, however, hardly likely to see the results of these critical labors which will hardly be less extensive than was the revision of the Vulgate.

Visits of Departed Spirits

Sir--Our servants say that in these days they have been seeing the ghost of a sweeper woman who during her life time served in this building. My companions say that they quite believe the story and on maintains that he actually saw a ghost.

Will you please let me know whether the departed are allowed to visit the scenes of their former activity, and whether belief in ghosts is consistent with Christian doctrine? Yours, etc.

(SIGNED).

Father Hall's Comment on the foregoing Letter.

(1) Humanity in general has always believed that the departed are allowed to visit the scenes of their former activity--not that every departed spirit does so, but some at least. It is always difficult to verify instances, unless one sees them oneself, and it is certain that many such apparitions are the product of imagination. This is often considered a rather damaging fact, for it leads the sceptical to take for granted that the whole matter of apparitions is a delusion of the imagination, springing from a deep-seated instinct for superstition. In our God, Man and Religion, we worked out the matter in a different way, and showed that the belief in the unseen, though instinctive, was a sound instinct to believe in apparitions was in itself merely a form of that instinct, having a basis of truth at the bottom of it; and that this propensity sank down into superstition only through too ready a following of the imagination unchecked by reason. For all we know, a ghost of a sweeper might have appeared as described. But it may just as well be a fancy, and as nothing serious turns on the matter it is not worth investigating, except for those concerned with the party.

(2) Belief in "ghosts" is itself quite consistent with Christian doctrine. By a ghost we mean literally a spirit--either an angel or a devil or a departed soul, or even the soul of a living but absent person--projecting itself as it were in space so as to give a visible impress to some beholder. Apparitions of various sorts are vouchsafed for in the Bible. In some cases angels appeared, e.g., to Abraham. In other cases departed souls, e.g., the spirit of Samuel at Endor. In other cases the devil himself, e.g., in Our Lord's temptation. It is by no means a rare occurrence for departed souls to appear to Catholics seeking for prayers, and some of these cases are so well verified as to give no reasonable ground for doubt. It is con-

sistent with theology that God should allow them to do so in order to ask for the prayers of the survivors. Apparitions of the devil are similarly vouchsafed by persons of unquestionable sanity and veracity. These are also allowed by God in certain cases. The sound principle to hold fast to is that no invisible spirit can appear unless by God's allowance, and if the object is good, His positive approval. The alleged apparitions of evil manifestations of Spiritism, which seem in all cases to be pernicious, are allowed by God but not approved.

We are not permitted to such communication with evil spirits, as they are God's enemies, with whom no true or friendly dealing is to be tolerated; nor would it be healthy to seek communication even with good spirits, because God's providence has put this outside our reach. But if they come, they have to be tested. First, to make sure that the apparition is real and not a delusion; secondly, if real, to look into its quality or tendency, whether for good or evil. If good, for instance the apparition of a soul asking for prayers, it is allowable to believe in it and act on it. If for evil of any kind, it must be put aside and ignored, and not acted on in any way.

Materialists, who do not believe in the existence of spirit at all, make fun of this sort of thing. But they are just like people born blind, who make fun of colors, because they cannot see them and therefore do not believe in their existence. Given that spirit exists, it certainly lies within the range of sound logic to suppose that spirit can communicate with spirit, and even manifest its presence in some phantasmic or ethereal form. Whether and how far such things happen is a question of sheer fact, depending on the evidence in each case. The sound attitude towards evidence is to take a middlestand between credulity and incredulity; not to be too easy of belief on mere hearsay, yet on the other hand to accept (at least as a ground for provisional belief) such evidence as would be sufficient to satisfy an ordinary jury in a subtle matter. The principle that no apparition can be true, no matter the evidence, rests on the assumption that apparitions are of their nature impossible, because no such things as spirits exist, which, as we have said, is wrong.

Church of St. Prisca

The Church of St. Prisca, on the Eastern slope of The Aventine, Rome, is built on the site where stood the house of Aquila and Priscilla, his wife, to whom Saint Paul alludes in his Epistle to the Romans.

We read that St. Eutychius brought the body of Santa Prisca here in 820 and dedicated the church to her. It has three naves with fourteen columns embedded in pilasters. The frescoes on the walls are by Fontebuono; the Baptism of the Saint over the altar by Passigione. Steps lead down to a "Confessio" where there is a mosaic of St. Peter, dating from the thirteenth century.

The side altars are dedicated on the right to St. John Gualberto and to Our Lady; on the left to Our Saviour, Crucified; and to St. Anthony of Padua.

The new General of the Franciscan Order, recently elected at the general chapter of the Order, held in Rome, is the Very Rev. Serafino Cimino, O. F. M., Custos of the Holy Lands. The new General was born October 3, 1875, at Capri, in the Diocese of Sorrento in southern Italy. He entered the Franciscan Order in 1893, and was ordained priest in 1898. In 1911 he came to the United States, and was professor at St. Anthony's College at Catekill, N. Y. At the age of thirty-nine years he is head of the whole Franciscan Order.

Could Not Bend Down On Account of Backache.

Mr. J. A. Lubnicki, Dauphin, Man., writes: "It is my pleasure to write you in regard to Don's Kidney Pills which have been used for some time for kidney trouble, which used to affect my back so that at times I could not bend down, nor could I walk straight. I learned about your pills from your Almanac, and I bless the happy hour I thought of buying this medicine. One thing a druggist persuaded me to buy--Don's Kidney Pills, saying they were just my speed. In fact, he guaranteed they would yield to his advice, and what was the result? I had lasting down pains in my back for two days, so I took the medicine of the pills passed to the druggist, and told him to give me Don's Kidney Pills as they would stop the pain in 15 hours at the outside. He told me he was sorry I did not use more of the pills, and lengthen the time to await result. I told him there is no need of waiting with Don's Pills, they go right to the spot. No substitute for me."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Contentment, as it is a short road and pleasant, has great delight and little trouble. Epicurus.

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

"Do you love sister Clara, Mr. Simpson?" asked the little brother frankly of the caller.

"Why, Willie what a funny question!" replied the astounded Mr. Simpson. "Why do you ask that?"

"Because she said last night she'd give a dollar to know, and I need the dollar."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Don's Kidney Pills are 50c a box, 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The J. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Don's".

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS ETC.

Many Troubles Arise From Wrong Action Of The Liver.

Unless the liver is working properly you may look forward to a great many troubles arising such as biliousness, constipation, heartburn, the rising and souring of food which leaves a nasty taste in the mouth, sick headache, jaundice, etc.

Mr. Howard Newcomb, Pleasant Harbor, N.S., writes: "I have had sick headache, been bilious, and have had pains after eating and was also troubled with a bad taste in my mouth every morning. I used four vials of your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and the result was the best result I can give you. I have not had the trouble since."

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 J. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Loyalty no longer consists in meeting the ordinary responsibilities of citizenship, or even in manifesting willingness to surrender life in a time of peril. Citizenship has, like all life itself, become exceedingly complex; and the man cast by the right kind of citizen only as he realizes that every thought and every act of his life must bear a conscious relation to society and to the well-being of the people.

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.

Maybe you know it all, but it's doughnuts to fudge that you can't tell offhand who ran against George Washington for the presidency.

Know the true value of time, snatch, seize and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination; never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

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.

We gazed pityingly on the listless druggist clerk leaning against the soda counter. "Have you any ambition?" he queried, kindly and all that. "No," he replied, with brightening intelligence, "but I have something just as good."

Summer Goods

HAMMOCKS!

HAMMOCKS!

A LARGE NEW STOCK just in from Manufacturers

FAST COLORS, strong and well made, will stand the racket. Low prices, \$1.00 each up.

Croquet Sets, 4 ball, 6 ball, 8 ball sets, priced low.

Children's Waggons, Barrows, Go Carts.

Doll Cabs, Sand Pails, Sea-side Sets, Garden Sets, Shovels, Rubber Balls.

Sporting Goods, Lawn Tennis, Rackets, Balls, Netts, Base Ball Goods.

Pic-nic Napkins, Table Sets, Paper Pie Plates, all at lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER & CO. LTD.

Charlottetown.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 4, 1915. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 51 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Reasons for Confidence.

The New York Post, which since the outbreak of the war, has published many thoughtful and informative articles presents the following reasons why the Allies may hope for final victory: "One reason may be seen in the attitude of the German government itself. It is unquestionably ready for peace. And it would accept a peace which, from the German point of view, would be on very reasonable terms. These, of course, have nowhere been formulated. Yet the intimations of their general nature have been too thick and too authoritative to admit of much doubt that if, for example, Germany could beat the war tomorrow by going back to the status quo ante, she would jump at the chance. Now, what does this signify in a military sense? The inference is unavoidable that the Germans no longer think themselves able to impose their will upon Europe. Great and wonderful as has been their display of fighting power, they are not deceived by it into thinking that they can change the map of Europe at their pleasure. They know what a terrible price they have already paid. Moreover, the greater their exertion of military strength, the clearer the evidence of its real failure. This is not meant as a paradox. The whole German theory of the war was that it was to be short. By a series of swift and bloody strokes, Germany was quickly to garner the advantages of her long years of preparation. Paris was surely to be taken last September. By January, Germany was to be in a position to dictate peace. But here we are at the end of July, with the prospect of the war going over another winter. Germany may be invincible, but her plans of last year have broken down and her rulers and her people know it.

"And if, from the fluctuating battalions, west, north and south, we look to the large and steady elements of strength on the part of the Allies, we may well understand how they believe that time is fighting on their side, and that all they have to do is to set their teeth and see the thing through. First of all comes the great fact of their having absolute control of the sea. From it German commerce has been swept clean. The German navy for offensive purposes—excepting the submarines, and even they have been used barely to gnaw at the real sea-power of England—is as if it did not exist. And this hammering of Germany, heightened by the spectacle of her colonies falling one after another, is likely to be even more severe and telling as the months go by. A nation whose whole industrial life has been for years shaped for overseas commerce cannot be cut off from the ocean indefinitely without receiving vital injuries. And the Dardanelles campaign is not to be thought of as an isolated venture. It is in the first place, one evidence more of what sea-power means, and it is also a far-sighted movement which, if pushed to success, may prove far more important than any battle fought in Galicia or in France. With Constantinople captured, Russia free to come and go in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, and all the Balkan states wheeling into line with the Allies, the German cause would have suffered a fatal blow. In that case, the Allies, too, would

have their giant pincers, closing upon Germany from the North Sea and from the Bosphorus.

From the Post's calm and logical review of the situation it can be seen that a careful appraisal of the power of the armies confronting each other does not show the situation to be at all discouraging. The main German plan, that of a short bloody war by which she would stagger the world, has been frustrated and the outcome of the struggle now must be decided by the resources of the contending powers. And from this standpoint there is every evidence that the Allies will remain masters of their own destiny, the Prussian militarism will be forever crushed and that, in the making over of Europe, it is the dictation of London, Paris, Petrograd and Rome that will prevail.

Sir Robert Honored.

The highest honor a municipality can give—the freedom of the city—was conferred by London on Thursday last on Sir Robert Borden, Canadian Premier. The customary ceremonies took place at the Guild Hall. A downpour of rain sent the thousands of persons who had gathered for the event scurrying for shelter. Premier Asquith A Bonar Law, Secretary of the Colonies, and other members of the cabinet attended. The City Chamberlain on presenting the freedom of the city referred in particular to the splendid deeds accomplished by the Canadians at the front. Premier Borden expressed deep appreciation at the honor accorded him. The action of the Canadian people, he declared, was due, not to its government or to its statesmen, but to the spirit of the Canadian people which would continue to the end an overmastering impulse to preserve the institutions of the Empire and its influence for good throughout the world for all ages to come. "I have no doubt as to the issue," he added, "for the resources of the British Empire are infinitely greater than those of Germany." Premier Borden admitted the unpreparedness of the Empire, but thought there was reason for congratulation in the splendid preparations that had been made since the outbreak of the war, not only in these islands, but in the dominions over the seas. "I wish to impress upon all within the British Isles, and those in the overseas dominions," he said, "that all for which our fathers fought and died; all our liberties, and institutions; all the influence for good of the British Empire throughout the world, hangs in the balance today, and therefore, we cannot, because we must not fail. I bring from Canada a message of unflinching determination. The freedom of the city was presented to Sir Robert Borden in a richly chased gold basket.

War Contracts in Canada.

"The Monetary Times" computes the total amount of war orders placed in Canada at \$394,203,032. Orders for sharpshooters and explosives amount for \$254,370,670 of this aggregate. Other war material and equipment said to have been ordered by the Canadian Government is estimated at \$25,472,000, by provincial governments as gifts to the Imperial authorities, \$2,291,000. Orders from Great Britain are computed to reach \$70,000,000, from Russia, \$10,750,000; from France, \$6,375,000. Of course these orders are not all filled. Most of the shell contracts have but recently been awarded. Orders from Great Britain include saddlery and harness, \$5,000,000; coats and hats, \$13,000,000; provisions, \$11,000,000; rifles and bayonets, \$8,000,000; clothing, \$13,000,000; horse-drawn, \$4,000,000; cars, \$12,000,000. Russia's principal orders are

locomotives, box cars and saddlery. France has ordered cars to the value of \$3,250,000, blankets, \$1,000,000, and a quantity of saddlery. Russia has placed an order for \$83,000,000 worth of shell with a Canadian company, which has distributed \$53,000,000 in Canada, and the rest in the United States.

Progress of the War.

Paris, July 27.—The Governor-General of the French Congo, which adjoins the German colony of Kamerun, in Equatorial Africa, reports by telegraph that after a series of combats at Monse Besam and Assoham's a French column occupied the important German post of Lonie, on June 25. The column then advanced as far as Deschapothon, where it effected a junction with another French force, which occupied strategic positions to the north and northeast as far as Ngangela. The entire Nzemou region, according to the governor-general's telegram is in open insurrection against the Germans.

Paris, July 27.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "The day was quiet from the sea to the Vosges. The activities of the artillery was more marked in the section of Souchez, around Arras Salons, and in the Argonne at Maria Therese and before Fey-Hay. "In the Vosges, in the Ban-De-Sapt, we succeeded in a new group of houses. In the section southwest of Launois, St. Die and Thann were shelled. "At Barrenkopf the Germans essayed to retake the positions of which we had become master, but the very violent attacks which they delivered were repulsed. All of our garrisons were maintained. A German battery which assisted in the attack was taken under our fire and destroyed."

London, July 29.—The capture of Warsaw naturally would be made the occasion for great celebrations in Germany, and it is reported that Emperor William has arranged to make a state entry into the city, accompanied by the Empress. The Empress has been on a visit to Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters at Allenstein, East Prussia, and left there yesterday with the Crown Princess Cecile for Neidenburg, which is across the Polish border. In the meantime fighting of the greatest intensity continues around the Polish triangle and as Berlin claims no important success, except the repulse of Russian attacks, it is presumed that the Austro-Germans in the west here has been little happening beyond the usual bombardments and sapping, mining and bombing operations.

Paris, July 30.—The following official communication was issued this evening: "No infantry action was reported during the day on our front. The artillery engagements were rather violent in Belgium, around St. George and Steenstraete, on the Quennevilles plateau, in the Champagne and in the region of Auberville on the Suippe. "In the western Argonne the fighting with bombs was accompanied on each side by a violent cannonade, especially toward St. Hubert. "Between the Meuse and the Moselle the artillery fire was centered on the region of the Mortyners wood and the Forest of La Prete. "On the 29th instant our aeroplanes bombarded the Ypres-Roulers railroad near Passchendaele, the camps of the Germans in the region of Londongueval, to the west of Cambrai; the German lines on the Brimont Hill, near Rheims; the military station at Chastel in the Argonne, and the station of Burtheourt, in Lorraine. "During the night of the 29-30 one of our aviators bombarded a Dernauch (Alsace) factory producing asphyxiating gas. Today an aerial squadron, bombarded the station of Fribourg. Another squadron, including ten aeroplanes from the Paris entrenched camp, dropped forty-four bombs on the station at Chauny (department of Aisne). "A squadron of forty-five aeroplanes set out this morning, having as its objective the petrol works of Pechelbron, between Hagenau and Wissembourg (Alsace). A cloudy sky and many mist banks permitted only part of the squadron to reach the goal. One hundred and three bombs were dropped on the Pechelbron works. In addition six bombs were dropped on the station at Detwiller, near Palsbourg, and six on the aviation sheds at Palsbourg. Every aeroplane came back safely."

London, July 31.—A despatch Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says it is officially stated in Berlin that three allied airmen appeared early Friday over Fribourg and dropped several bombs. One civilian was killed and six civilians wounded. The material damage done is declared to have been unimportant. London, July 30, (Midnight).—The following official statement was given out by the British war office Friday night: "This (Friday) morning the enemy began a bombardment of our trenches north and south of Hoge (east of Ypres, Belgium), and followed this by an attack with flame projectors, delivered chiefly against the trenches recently captured by us at Hoge. By this means the enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line trenches on a front of about 500 yards. The fighting is still in progress."

London, Aug. 1.—The anniversary of the outbreak of the war passed with out the Germans occupying Warsaw, however, news of this climax to the Austro-German offensive in the east, which was begun early in May, is hourly expected, for what little information is allowed to leak through is to the effect that the Russians, for several days, have been withdrawing to the Brest line, leaving small forces to fight rear-guard actions, so that the main armies might make good their retreat. These rear-guard actions have developed at many places into fairly large battles, as the Russians, whose steadiness has been phenomenal in the fact of their retreat, are offering stubborn resistance to the German advances and delivering powerful counterattacks. For example they have prevented Field Marshal Von Hindenburg from throwing more of his troops across the Narw; repulsed German attacks to the northwest of Warsaw and driven back to the river some of the invading troops, who crossed the Vistula to the south of Warsaw.

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Paris, July 29.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "The day was quiet from the sea to the Vosges. The activities of the artillery was more marked in the section of Souchez, around Arras Salons, and in the Argonne at Maria Therese and before Fey-Hay. "In the Vosges, in the Ban-De-Sapt, we succeeded in a new group of houses. In the section southwest of Launois, St. Die and Thann were shelled. "At Barrenkopf the Germans essayed to retake the positions of which we had become master, but the very violent attacks which they delivered were repulsed. All of our garrisons were maintained. A German battery which assisted in the attack was taken under our fire and destroyed."

Paris, Aug. 1.—German night attacks in Alsace were repulsed with heavy losses, according to an official statement issued this afternoon at the French War office. Announcement also was made of an aeroplane raid on the German aviation camp at Dalletheim. The following official communication was issued by the war office last night: "The day passed without any infantry engagements, but some bombs were dropped by aeroplanes on Dunkirk, the damage being insignificant. "In Artois, at Angers and at Arras there has been the usual artillery activity. One piece firing at long range, threw nine shells on Compiègne. "No material damage was done, according to reports received, and a fire which was started was quickly extinguished. "In the Argonne, in the region of Fontaine-Aux-Charmes and at Four De Paris, the bombardment of the trenches on all sides was almost continuous. In the forest of La Prete the cannonading was very spited. "In the Vosges the enemy has bombarded our positions on Hill #27, at La Fontenelle, and this village of Metzeral. This morning seven of our aeroplanes bombarded the station and the aviation works at Freiburg (Bad). One of them was forced to make a landing on its return to the enemy lines because of motor trouble."

Petrograd, Aug. 1, via London, Aug. 2.—The following official communication was issued today: "Below Bausk on the river Aa, in Courland, we fought a desperate engagement with the Germans Friday and Saturday. After numerous fruitless attempts, costing him heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in establishing himself on the right bank of the river near the farm of Jungferhof. "On the Pomevez road our troops near the village of Darschischik over threw a German column which had taken the offensive, and in the district of the villages of Butaini and Tylmagola they repulsed an enemy advance guard taking

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Paris, July 30.—The following official communication was issued this evening: "No infantry action was reported during the day on our front. The artillery engagements were rather violent in Belgium, around St. George and Steenstraete, on the Quennevilles plateau, in the Champagne and in the region of Auberville on the Suippe. "In the western Argonne the fighting with bombs was accompanied on each side by a violent cannonade, especially toward St. Hubert. "Between the Meuse and the Moselle the artillery fire was centered on the region of the Mortyners wood and the Forest of La Prete. "On the 29th instant our aeroplanes bombarded the Ypres-Roulers railroad near Passchendaele, the camps of the Germans in the region of Londongueval, to the west of Cambrai; the German lines on the Brimont Hill, near Rheims; the military station at Chastel in the Argonne, and the station of Burtheourt, in Lorraine. "During the night of the 29-30 one of our aviators bombarded a Dernauch (Alsace) factory producing asphyxiating gas. Today an aerial squadron, bombarded the station of Fribourg. Another squadron, including ten aeroplanes from the Paris entrenched camp, dropped forty-four bombs on the station at Chauny (department of Aisne). "A squadron of forty-five aeroplanes set out this morning, having as its objective the petrol works of Pechelbron, between Hagenau and Wissembourg (Alsace). A cloudy sky and many mist banks permitted only part of the squadron to reach the goal. One hundred and three bombs were dropped on the Pechelbron works. In addition six bombs were dropped on the station at Detwiller, near Palsbourg, and six on the aviation sheds at Palsbourg. Every aeroplane came back safely."

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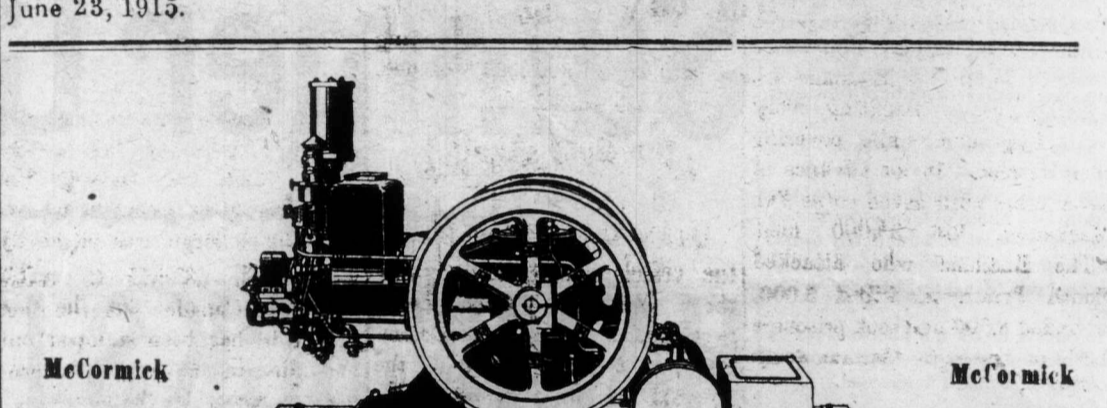
THIS STORE PAYS Island's Topmost Cash Price for WOOL

Wool commands a good price this summer. See that you get the best price that is going by bringing your wool here. We handle it all washed or unwashed just as you like, and we pay a price that will not be exceeded by anyone. We offer you the best possible price in

SPOT CASH

Or if you prefer it, we offer the best opportunity for advantageous trade. Ship from any point on P. E. I., we will send check the minute that the wool is weighed.

Moore & McLeod 119-121 Queen Street.



MOGUL OIL ENGINES

A Mogul Engine will give you what you need—Reliable Power. Farm work is hard on machinery; the dust and dirt gets into it and eats out the bearings; the exposure to rain and often snow rusts the parts; the farmer cannot afford to watch his machinery constantly, therefore, it often runs out of oil, and that's why the Mogul line of engines was designed. Every adverse condition that an engine is liable to meet on the farm has been taken care of in the Mogul line of engines. The crank case is completely protected to keep out dust and dirt; the governor is protected by a cap, and the principal parts are of brass or enamel to prevent rust, and automatic feed oiler and mechanically operated valves on all sizes above 4 h. p. The force feed oiler absolutely prevents the main bearings running dry as long as there is oil in the reservoir. Every Mogul Engine from 1 to 50 h. p. is equipped with a magnet and will develop 20% more than its rated horse power before it leaves the factory. If you look at all the good features of other engines and combine them in one engine, you still would not have the equal of a Mogul Engine. For further information and catalogs apply to your nearest McCormick local Agent.

International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd. St. JOHN, N. B.

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders Association.

STOCK FOR SALE: 2 Clydesdale Fillies, 1 Clydesdale Stallion, 5 Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 3 Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers, 4 Holstein Bulls and Heifers, 5 Yorkshire Boars, 1 Berkshire Boar, 3 Shropshire Rams. For further information write, THEODORE ROSS, Secretary. Live Stock Breeders' Association, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

(Continued from page two, several hundred German prisoners and a number of machine guns. The enemy trenches which fell into our hands were filled with dead. "On the Narw on Saturday night the enemy delivered attacks on the east bank of Pisse near the village Serwatki, near the mouth of Schahva. He succeeded in gaining a footing in the latter section on the left bank of the Narw but afterward, by a counter-attack with the bayonet, was repulsed and driven back as far as the river. "The same night the enemy with considerable force developed an offensive in the Rozan sector against our position between the Narw and the Czer, as well as along the latter. A desperate battle ensued Sunday in which the enemy made much use of asphyxiating gas. After numerous desperate bayonet actions the Germans succeeded in making a little progress in the Kunka-Jabine front.

London, Aug. 2.—It is possible to state exactly what is happening on the east front as obscenity is the pressing need of the Russian army," said the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail, regrouping and shifting its positions. "The capture of Warsaw has not yet been accomplished according to the telegram. The deliberate Russian withdrawal is an encouraging feature of the situation. "The Russians have not yet been defeated or anything like it," says the Chronicle, who adds that the Russians are inflicting fearful losses on the attacking Germans.

Geneva, Aug. 2.—The Tribune prints the following despatch from its Lubin correspondent: "The capture of Lubin cost General Woyrsch 70,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. Four miles north of Lubin the Russians are fighting fiercely, disputing every foot of ground while covering their retreat. In an advance seven miles with seven corps Mackensen lost 35,000 men. "The Russians who attacked South Przasnysz, killed 5,000 wounded 8,000 and took prisoner 1,300 of the eight German army corps."

London, August 3.—The press of the ridge in the Gallipoli Peninsula has been gained by British troops and the positions of the British in the Dardanelles have been improved according to statement given out today by official bureau.

Guilty of Dynamiting

Sandwich, Ont. Aug. 2.—usually pallid countenance all wholly bloodless, and thick bed of moisture on his brow, Will Lefler, confessed dynamiter, stood before County Judge Dromgoole in the old Court House, and heard the words which may send him to prison for life. Lefler was declared guilty on two counts, either which can put him behind prison walls and steel bars for a balance of his days. The price was found guilty of dynamiting the Peabody plant at Walkerville and of conspiring with Al Kaltschmidt, of Detroit, and Schmidt, to destroy with dynamite other buildings in Walkerville. The third charge of having dynamite in possession, was quashed. Court with held division of motion by counsel for the defence for a reserved case. It is expected an appeal will be taken to High Court on the ground the indictment against Lefler defective. Following the nouncement of the Court's verdict, Mrs. Lefler, who had sat in court room all day listening the different witnesses, returned to the prisoner's box clasped him in her arms. Although fourteen witnesses in all testified in the case, the confession by Lefler to Provincial C. James P. Smith, on the night his arrest was easily the sense of the day.

The British Admiralty last night announced that a British marine has returned and is the sinking of a German boat destroyer believed to be G-190 class near the coast of July 26.

(Continued from page two.)

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Spies Executed.

London, July 30—The following official statement was made public tonight: "It is officially announced that two prisoners who were charged with espionage were tried by general court martial on the 16th and 17th. They were found guilty and sentenced to death, and the sentences, having been duly confirmed, were carried out this morning."

Killed and Hurt.

Pittsburg, July 30—Eight men were killed and twelve injured at the Patterson mine of the United Coal Company, near Elizabeth Penna fifteen miles from here, this afternoon, when a cable hauling twelve cars up a steep incline broke. A crowd of laborers working on the tracks were buried under an avalanche of coal and broken cars. Among the killed was the coal company's superintendent.

Canada and Munitions.

London, July 30—Sir Robert Borden, Sir George Perley and Major General Hughes had an important conference today with Lloyd George and the Munitions Committee. Speaking to the Montreal Gazette correspondent later, Sir Robert said: "We found Lloyd George disposed to utilize, to the fullest extent, all the industries and resources of Canada. He suggested that Canada might undertake to supply certain essential articles not at present produced in the Dominion, but which may be supplied there. This point the Minister of Militia will take up upon his return to Canada." The Premier stated that the subject of arrangements for financing railways or harvesting operations had not been broached.

On Duty Again.

Quebec, Que., July 30—Among the vessels landing at Rimouski the Wavelet, from Leth, Scotland, is rather conspicuous. She was twice torpedoed in the North Sea by German submarines on the 13th of Feb. but escaped, her cargo of wood keeping her afloat. Captain E. Hall of the Wavelet, says that when she was first hit by a torpedo, his boat was seriously damaged, and he ordered all hands to the boats. One of these fell into the sea, his twelve occupants perished. Later seeing his boat still afloat, he went back to her and pointed her shoreward, and then got another torpedo but remained afloat. The Wavelet was later repaired at London, and sold to Charles Salvensen of Leth, who sent her to Canada for wood. She leaves next week.

Life saving crews of tug early Monday went to the assistance of the American Hawaiian steamer Georgian at Duxbury Reef, a few miles north of Golden Gate, San Francisco where the freighter went ashore in dense fog Sunday night. Captain Nicholas and a crew of more than thirty men were aboard the stranded vessel.

DIED.

MCKINNON—At Pictou, N. S., on Friday, July 9th, Mr. Matthew McKinnon, widower aged fifty-two years. He leaves to mourn a son and daughter, James McKinnon living in Pictou, and Lillian McKinnon living in Halifax with her grandmother Mrs. J. Martin. His brother Adolphus of Hartmony, Lot 13, brought the remains to Summerside for burial—May his soul rest in peace.

MACNEVIN—At Brae, Prince Co., July 26, of diabetes Flora, daughter of Donald McPhee and beloved wife of Allan MacNevin, aged 55 years.

STOCKMAN—Died at her brother's, Joseph Boieser, North River, on Wednesday, July 28, Annie M. Stockman, aged 65.

GOOD—The death occurred at Milton on July 26th of Mrs. John Good, aged 52 years after an illness of only a few days.

DAWSON—At North Tryon on Aug. 1st, May Sherris, wife of Mr. Roy C. Dawson.

Local And Other Items

Two French aeroplanes collided Friday. Both fell; one aviator, aged 20, was burned to death and the other was severely injured.

The German military authorities are appropriating all the copper, brass and nickel, even household articles. The owners may retain them until further notice.

Chas Becker was executed in the electric chair Sing Sing N. Y. Friday morning for the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler.

Three persons lost their lives when a roller coaster on the "Rough rider" at Coney Island N. Y. jumped the track last Thursday evening while travelling at high speed.

At the Liberal Conservative Convention held at Murray River on Wednesday last, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon and Mr. A. P. Prowse were re-nominated for the Murray Harbor district.

P. Galls and P. W. Bowles, both Winnipeg men, are dead as the result of injuries received when a police ambulance taking a patient to the general hospital and going at a high rate of speed dashed onto the sidewalk at the north-west corner of Sargent Avenue and Sherbrooke Street the other night.

German sympathizers are blamed for what is considered a deliberate attempt to burn a warehouse of the Ogilvie Milling Company, at Seaford Ont. containing 20,000 bushels of wheat. The fire was discovered by workmen, who, on investigation, found oily waste secreted under the building. There was little damage.

The British Government has definitely informed Sir George Perley that the embargo on Canadian cattle cannot be removed. The embargo was originally applied on account of cattle disease in Canada, but the fact that this has been stamped out has failed to move the Government to reconsider the matter.

Two more troopships with Canadians for Kitchener's army are safe at Plymouth. Cables received tell of the arrival of the Hesperian and the Herschel from Quebec with the 2nd brigade. Canadian Mounted Rifles under Brigadier Smart and Brigade Major Frank B. Black, M. P. P., of Sackville, N. B. The brigade includes the 4th, 5th, and 6th regiments, C. M. R. The sixth is the Maritime Province regiment and includes P. E. Islanders.

The value of hides exported from Canada to the United Kingdom during the six months ended June 30 last is stated by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, to have amounted to \$382,705. This value constitutes a record, and is an increase of no less than \$346,205 over the figures for the corresponding period last year, when the value of exports from the Dominion in this commodity was \$437,500.

The Royal commission of Enquiry appointed by the Federal Government, held a court of enquiry at Summerside last week. The matter investigated was the purchase of army horses, and the principal witnesses examined were W. D. McNeill, who had sold some 80 horses for military purposes, Dr. Adam Doyle, V. S. of Moncton, who passed the horses. Others examined were persons from whom McNeill had purchased some of these horses. On Monday of this week the commission sat at Charlottetown, when several others from whom McNeill had bought horses were examined. Mr. W. S. McKie was also examined as an expert authority on the value of horses. Sir Charles P. Davidson, ex-Chief Justice of Quebec is the Commissioner, and John Thompson, K. C. is the counsel who conducts the legal examination of the witness. Mr. Thompson is a son of the late Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada. Besides these there attached to the commission an assistant counsel, a secretary, a stenographer and a detective.

Local and Other Items.

An Ottawa despatch says, that Russians are enlisting in Canadian regiments and will be fighting on the western front ere long.

Arrivals at Athens from Constantinople report 3,000 buildings, including a German hospital, filled with wounded soldiers, destroyed last week by fire.

During the four days ending on Monday of this week, forty-one deaths were reported in Philadelphia, as a direct result of hot weather. Seventeen of the victims were children.

A Berlin dispatch of the 3rd, says: The people of Berlin today flocked to gathering places with copper kettles and other household articles in accordance with an order to deliver them up. The "mobilization of copper" will occupy three days. The Government pays cash.

A Reuter despatch from Copenhagen to London says that fishermen who have returned from Lube are authority for the statement that a new German submarine while on a trial trip between Kiel and Fehmarn was totally wrecked some days ago. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

Coming Events—Interesting Social events of the next two weeks are the Grand Tea Party, at Morell on Monday next, 9th inst. and the Scottish Gathering at Georgetown, Wednesday 18th inst. In this issue will be found the train arrangements and fares for the Gathering. Be sure to so arrange your business as to enable you to attend this Gathering of the Clans.

Clerical Changes—The following changes in the diocesan clergy will go into effect within the next few weeks: Rev. Dr. McLellan from the Cathedral to the Rectory of St. Dunstan's College; Rev. Father Campbell from St. Dunstan's College to the Pastorate of the Church at Alberton; Rev. Maurice McDonald from Alberton to St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

Clerical Visitors—In addition to his Lordship the Bishop, and our own clergy, four visiting priests assisted at the High Mass in the Cathedral Sunday last, two of them officiating. They were Rev. Father Woods of the Diocese of St. Paul, celebrant of the Mass; Rev. Father Reardon, of St. Paul, preacher of the sermon; Very Rev. Mgr. George Corbett, V. G. Cornwall, Ontario, and Rev. Father La Rose, Sulpician, who occupied seats in the Sanctuary. Needless to say that the sermon by Rev. Father Reardon was admirable in every respect.

As a result of a collision early Sunday morning between the Head Lines freight steamer Bengore head and the collier, Batican, the former was beached of Hare Island, opposite Cape Salmon 81 miles below Quebec. The Government steamer Lord Strathcona has gone down to assist the Bengore Head which is reported to be making water in hold No. 2. It is said there was a dense fog at the time of the collision. The collier Batican passed Quebec on her way to Montreal. Her bow was considerably damaged.

A statement issued by the Admiralty in London Monday evening says: "The Vice-Admiral commanding the eastern Mediterranean reports that one of the British submarines operating in the Sea of Marmora, torpedoed a large steamer (3,000 tons) off Mudania Pier, which had several vessels secured alongside. The explosion was very heavy. A small steamer close by was torpedoed. Another report says a gunboat was torpedoed in the sea of Marmora. Seeing powder mills were fired on, but owing to darkness the result could not be ascertained. The railroad one mile west of Kara Burno was bombarded and the line blocked temporarily, so that a troop train was unable to pass. It was being fired at as it steamed back, three truck loads of ammunition being blown up.

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

Grand Tea Party At Morell Monday August 9th, 1915.

The parishioners of St. Joseph's Church, Morell Rear, will hold a grand tea party, in aid of the church funds, near Morell Station, on the above named date. As the gathering will be held on suitable grounds, convenient to the railway station, no tedious walks will be involved in reaching there.

TIME FARE
Charlottetown 1.15 .70
St. Dunstan's 1.21 .65
Royalty, Jct. 1.35 .90
York 1.41 .50
Suffolk 1.49 .45
Bedford 1.57 .45
Tracadie 2.06 .45
Mt. Stewart 2.25 .30
St. Andrew's 2.29 .25
Lot 40 2.47 .10
Morell arrive 2.51
Leave Morell on return at 7.00 p.m.
Half fare rates on morning and afternoon trains from Souris, Elmira and Georgetown, good to return on day of tea or following day. Should weather prove unfavorable tea will be held on first fine day following.
By order of committee.
July 28, 1915.—21.

The Market Prices.

Table with market prices for various goods: Butter, Eggs, Pork, Flour, etc.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS ETC.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 10th Sept 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Mail Contract

Dear Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Murray Harbor P. E. Island, from the 1st October next. 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 Murray Harbor and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

PLANT LINE!

Commencing FRIDAY at noon, August 6th, the S. S. Halifax will leave Charlotte town for Boston via Hawkesbury and Halifax, and every FRIDAY at noon thereafter. FROM BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY at noon.

For further information apply to JAS. CARRAGHER AGENT, Ch'town, P. E. I., July 4, 1915.—11

The Best in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

IS SOLD BY G. J. MCCORMAC REVERE HOTEL BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN

He represents the world's largest, oldest, and best Companies—Strong to pay and fair to settle. Agents wanted—write for particulars.

CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED

Commencing MONDAY the 31st of MAY the Steamer Northumberland Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., at 8.20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about four o'clock p. m.

Steamer Empress Leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 5.10 o'clock p. m.

G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. June 2nd, 1915.—11.

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown.

Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915.—3m.

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

Fraser & McQuaid

Barristers and Attorney at Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. SOURIS, P. E. ISLAND.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN

McLeod & Bentley

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. Money to Loan Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Letter Heads

Note Books of Hand

GRAND Scottish Gathering!

Under the distinguished patronage of his Honour Lieutenant Governor McDonald.



The Annual Scottish Games, directed by the Caledonian Club of Prince Edward Island, will be held on the

Grounds of the King's County Driving Park Association

GEORGETOWN

On WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1915

A most interesting and comprehensive programme of Games and Sports will be presented, and nothing will be left undone to make this gathering an occasion of rare enjoyment for all who attend.

Special trains and low fares will enable visitors from different sections of the Province to travel thither with comfort and convenience. With banner and pageant, life and drum, Scotsmen and their friends will gather on this gala day. They will come in tartan and bonnet, and will dance to the pibroch's sound. A cordial invitation is extended to ladies and gentlemen in all walks of life to come and spend a pleasant day.

Catering arrangements have been made that cannot fail to be ample and satisfactory. Should weather prove unfavorable the gathering will be held on the following day. For competition prize list and other particulars see programme.

Fares and Train Arrangements.

Table with station names and fares: Murray Harbor, Pictou, St. John's, etc.

Fares at proportionate rates from Stations not named. Returning train for Murray Harbor to leave at 5.30 p. m., and Charlottetown at 6.30 p. m.

JAMES McISAAC, President. THOS. M. McMILLAN, Sec'y Games Com. July 28, 1915.—31

VOL-PEEK advertisement with image of a woman and text: 'VOL-PEEK' mends holes in pots, pans, tin, copper, brass, aluminium enameledware. 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 one cent per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, 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 applied and inexpensive. A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes. "VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still 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 Stamp.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

My Trundle Bed.

As I rummaged through the attic,
Listening to the falling rain,
As it pattered on the shingles
And against the window pane;
Peering over chests and boxes
Which with dust were thickly
spread,
Saw I in the farthest corner
What was once my trundle
bed.
So I drew it from the recess
Where it had remained so long,
Hearing all the while the music
Of my mother's voice in song.
As she sung in sweetest accents
What I since have often read—
"Hush, my dear, lie still and
slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed."
As I listened, recollections
That I thought had been for-
got,
Came with all the flush of mem'ry,
Rushing, thronging to the spot,
And I wander back to childhood,
To those merry days of yore
When I knelt beside my mother
By this bed upon the floor.
Then it was with hands so gently
Placed upon my infant head
That she taught my lips to utter
Carefully the words she said;
Never can they be forgotten,
Deep are they in mem'ry riven
"Hallowed by, Thy name, O
Father!
Father! Thou who art in
heaven."

Years have passed, and that dear
mother
"Long hast mouldered 'neath the
sod,
And I trust her sainted spirit
Revels in the house of God,
But that scene at summer twilight
Never has from mem'ry fled,
And it comes in all its freshness
When I see my trundle bed.
This she taught me, when she told
me
Of its import, great and deep—
After which I learned to utter
"Now I lay me down to sleep,
Then it was with hands uplifted,
And in accents soft and mild,
That my mother asked—"Our
Father?
Father! do thou bless my child!"
—Anonymous.

First Communion Day.

Lo! from heaven, 'mid throngs of
angels,
Jesus, Lord of Hosts, appears,
Little children, voice your wel-
come,
Sing His praises through the
years.
With hands clasped you kneel
before Him,
Bringing gifts of wealth unfold,
Gifts of faith and love and virtue
Each pure heart a throne of
gold.
And the angles smile in heaven,
And our Blessed Lady, too,
While her eyes grow very tender,
As she gazes down on you.
Beg of her to keep the memory
Of this holiest of days.
Always fragrant to sustain you
Through life's dark and rugged
ways.
And when sorrows cast their
shadows,
May you always kneel and
pray
With the same true faith that
blessed you
On your first Communion Day.
—Mary Benedicta Marr.

The Stretcher Bearer.

By Theodore Gift, in Benziger's
Magazine.
"Oh, la, la, little mother, I said,
is this a time to be talking of
Masses and "chiffons de piete"
when France is mobilizing and
thy son is called out to fight for
her? Is it war, see you, that we
treat of today, not le bon Dieu,
who, without disrespect, must
wait a little for the attentions
one would otherwise perhaps pay
to His Majesty."
"Oh, Lucien! Do not! I beg of
you, talk in that way," cried the
little mother with both her hands
at my lips and the tears running
down her face, the funny wrinkled
little face, just like a rosy
winter apple set in a big white
cap all frills. But she weeps so
easily—at nothing you may say
—ever since my father died, and
indeed I had not meant to vex her
by my joke; though for that
matter had not the Government,
ever since it began turning the
priests out of our schools and the
nuns from our hospitals, been

Aching Joints

in the legs, arms, and other
parts of the body, are joints that are
inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—
that acid condition of the blood which
affects the muscles also.
Sufferers dread to move, especially
after sitting or lying long, and their
condition is commonly worse in we
weather.
"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism
but have been completely cured by Hood's
Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grate-
ful." Miss F. J. BARRY, Prescott, Ont.
"I had an attack of the grip which left me
weak and helpless and suffering from rheu-
matism. I began taking Hood's Sarsapa-
rilla and this medicine has entirely cured
me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved
my life." Mr. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Removes the cause of rheumatism—no
outward application can. Take it

teaching us (us of the Army
especially) that "le bon Dieu"
was not much more than a bogey
set up to frighten us by those
good gentlemen of the tonsure
and the stoup, who had their
own interests to consider in the
matter; interests by no means
identical, they told us, with those
of France.
"My son, my son, you frighten
me," cried the little mother, hold-
ing me tight with her two hands,
as wrinkled, though not as rosy as
her face. "Is not the good God
our God in war as well as in
peace? And is it not to Him that
we must look for a blessing on
the arms of France and on our
dear ones who go to fight for her?
You would not go without asking
that blessing my Lucien, without
at least kneeling beside me at the
Mass which I—"
"Which you are having said
for me, you cunning intriguer!
Ah, little mother enjoy your
Masses by all means; though while
you are satisfying the priests in
that way your poor son may have
to go into battle without the nice
shirts and the socks—oh, the
good socks! Who can knit them
like my mother!—which he will
be needing almost on the instant."
But, of course, this was a joke,
too, and I kissed the crumpled
hands as I unlocked them and
dashed off to the barracks, for one
is always good to the little mothers,
see you, however much they may
let the priests dominate them;
and was I not as sure of the socks
as if I had every pair of them on
my feet at the moment!
Will it be believed, however,
that even Victorine, my betrothed,
one of the prettiest—nay, quite
the prettiest—of what Paris calls
her minettes, good as gold all
the same, and employed at the
most chic of millinery establish-
ments, must need sing the same
tune to me 'er I left! It was
evening before our regiment was
to entrain for the front, and I had
only a few minutes to spend with
her; but being corporal of my
squad I had managed to secure a
last half hour for very early on
the following morning, and I was
just telling her when and where
she was to meet me when she
interrupted with:
"Six too early? Ah, but no!
Au contraire! See you, my
cherished one," her head was on
my shoulder, and she rubbed the
beautiful burnished hair softly
against my cheek as she spoke.
"Not ten steps from the place
you name is Ste. Gudule. There
will be a farewell Mass there
tomorrow morning at a quarter to
six for all the brave men—these,
these among them, my Lucien—
who are parting from us. I had
thought of receiving Holy Com-
munion for thee at it. Wilt thou
not do the same, cheri, this once?
See the church at the corner we
might make our peace with God
there now. Tiens! I need it as
much as thee. I am just as bad,
and if—if T were to lose thee! . . .
Oh, cheri!"

But of course this was just a
moment of hysteria, to which the
sweetest and cleverest of women
are subject in stress of emotion;
though from Victorine, so spry-
ling, so educated, who never went
to a sermon, or scolded me when
I made jests about the priests,
and indeed used to tell me how
she loved to shock the good prim
Sisters at the convent where she
went to school—well, I was sur-
prised! One needed to be a little
severe to remind her that I was
due that instant even at my
quarters; and that she could not
have so little love for me as to
desire to waste our last few mo-

ments together on the morn-
ing.
There were other girls I said—
well, well, that was rather cruel,
besides being untrue, for indeed
there were no other girls for me;
but war is cruel, and figure to
yourself if Sergeant Guifre, or
my comrade, Jacques Dulau, each
with his belle amie on his arm,
had seen me coming out of Ste.
Gu—La, la, I made her see
the folly of it.
Two months had gone by. That
parting had been at the very end
of July. Now it was the close of
September, and between whiles
"how much water as the saying
is," had flowed under the bridge?
What a hell of warfare had swept
over France, Belgium, nay, the
whole world! What armies of men
mowing each other down like
grass falling beneath the scythe!
What ruined cities! What villages
in flames! What hecatombs of
dead and oceans of blood—blood
everywhere! The very water in the
tranches ran red with it. The
smell of it hung heavy in the air.
It was in a brief lull after one
of the sharpest engagements dur-
ing what you call now the battle
of the Aisne. A large body of the
invader's cavalry had surprised
the village of C—Such a pleas-
ant, little place it must have been,
all pear and plum orchard and
cornfields, the wheat still stand-
ing golden in the sun because the
rapers had all been called to the
front. There had been a trifle of
resistance—a farmer and a few of
the villagers were killed—after
which the people fled and the
village was set afire. Then a
detachment of our troops arrived
on the scene and there was fierce
fighting for some hours—fighting
in which guns, which had been
brought to bear from both sides,
had taken part, and to which the
village had suffered as much from
shrapnel as it had done before
from the flames; while the corn-
fields were trampled into byre
heaps, littered with corpses, and
splashed with scarlet stains other
than the poppies which had
flourished in them so gaily a few
hours back.
And still the sun shone on it
from a quiet blue sky: on the
golden ears of grain, and on white
faces grim in death; on bodies
broken and mutilated out of
human shape, and on the brown-
checked pears and those beautiful
plums with a violet bloom on
them as of velvet, swaying gently
from their heavy-laden boughs.
Now it was night, and a brief
lull had fallen in the contest. The
invaders had been repulsed and
driven back to their trenches
among the wooded hill to the
right; and, after pursuing them
to a point beyond which their
artillery made it unsafe to venture,
we had fallen back upon the
village, or what remained of it,
and were bivouacking there for
the night. We had been on the
march from long before dawn and
through the early morning hours
until the engagement began; so,
as you may believe, we were not
sorry for a little rest. Besides the
losses on both sides had been very
heavy, and their were wounded
to be collected and seen to, and
dead to be buried.
I had been put in command of
an escort party in charge of a
small number of the army medical
corps whose duty was to hunt up
and bring in the wounded from
the more distant fields and orchard
corpses in the trail of the fight.
It wasn't altogether a safe task,
for, however tired the enemy may
be, they are wonderfully effective
in surprises.
Well it was just after the duty
had been completed that the
stretcher-bearer I am going to
tell you about spoke to me. He
was quite a young man, about
five and twenty, slenderly made
and not tall, but wonderfully
muscular for all that; and with
what women would call a "nice"
face, clean-shaven and clear-
skinned, with very blue, steady
eyes, and quite small hands which
even when covered with mold and
blood, as now from his late duty,
showed well-shaped like a gentle-
man's. I had noticed him before,
however, on account of his extra-
ordinary zeal and pluck. He never
wanted to shrink any duty, how-
ever dangerous, and he didn't
seem to know what fear was. I
have seen him carry off wounded
out of the zone of fire with bullets
rattling all the while. There was
an officer once unhorsed and lying
out in the open with one side of
his face torn away by a lance-
thrust. This chap sprang out from
somewhere, dashed at him, flung
him over his shoulder (though the
wounded man was bigger than he)
and made a rush to cover with
him, though a strong body of the

Her Baby Had Dysentery.

Had Two Doctors. No Result.
**WAS CURED BY THE USE OF
DR. FOWLER'S
Extract of Wild Strawberry.**
In dysentery the discharges from the
bowels follow each other with great
rapidity, and sometimes become mixed
with blood.
Never neglect what at first appears to
be a slight attack of diarrhea or dys-
entery will surely set in. Cure the first
symptoms by the use of Dr. Fowler's
Extract of Wild Strawberry.
Mrs. Martin Farrar, Dogherty Cor-
ner, N.B., writes: "I can very strongly
recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry for dysentery and summer
complaints. My little girl, at the age
of two years, had the dysentery very bad.
We had two doctors, but with no result.
My mother brought me a bottle of "Dr.
Fowler's," and when half the bottle was
used, the little girl was running around
playing with her dolls with great delight
and joy to the family, for we did not
think she would ever get better."
There are a number of preparations on
the market to-day, claiming to be the
same as "Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry," and also called "similar
names," so as to fool the public into think-
ing they are getting the genuine.
"Dr. Fowler's" is manufactured only
by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto,
Ont. See that their name is on the wrapper.
Price, 35 cents.

enemy were charging right down
on them in the face of a steady
fire from our own guns.
(To be continued.)

I bought a horse with a suppo-
sedly incurable bone for \$30.00.
Cured him with \$1.00 worth of
MINARD'S LINIMENT, and
sold him for \$85.00. Profit on
Liniment, \$54.00.
MOISE DEROSCE,
Hotel keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

"Well, well! Did you ever
milk cows before?"
"Not exactly, but I've had a
good deal of practise with a
fountain pen."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
DIPHTHERIA.
"Does your daughter play the
piano by ear?"
"No, she uses both hands and
both feet. But I don't think she
has learned to use her ears."

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

Passenger (to chauffeur)—"Hey!
you've run over a man. Aren't
you going to stop."
Chauffeur—"Naw! I can read
all about it in the papers."

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

At the funeral of Baron Lionel
de Rotehschild, father of the
recently deceased Lord Rotehschild
a poor old man wept loudly and
bitterly.
"Why are you crying?" inquired
a bystander. "You are no rela-
tive of Rotehschild."
"No," howled the mourner,
"that's why I am crying."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
DANDRUFF.
"I'm getting up a subscription
for Brown; he's sick and can't
meet his bills."
"How much are you trying to
raise?"
"Ten dollars; that's what he
owes me."

Was Weak and Run Down.

**COULD NOT STAND
THE LEAST EXCITEMENT.**
When one gets weak and run down
the heart becomes affected, the nerves
become unstrung and the least excite-
ment causes a feeling of utter help-
lessness. What is needed is to build up the heart
and strengthen the shaky nerves by the
use of such a medicine as Milburn's
Heart and Nerve Pills.
Mrs. J. A. Williams, Tillsonburg,
Ont. writes: "I cannot speak too
highly of Milburn's Heart and Nerve
Pills. I suffered greatly with my nerves,
and was so weak and run down I could
not stand the least excitement of any
kind. I believe your Heart and Nerve
Pills are a valuable remedy for all
sufferers from nervous trouble."
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are
50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all
dealers or mailed direct on receipt of
price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Smoke and Chew
Hickey's Twist
TOBACCO
Millions of Plugs sold
yearly because it is the
best.
Hickey & Nicholson
Co., Ltd., Manufacturers
Phone 345

Snaps!

Snaps!

AT
L. J. REDDIN'S

300 Umbrellas in Ladies' and
Gents at 25 to 35 per cent.
lower than usual prices.

**Ladies's and Men's Rain
Coats**
Men's Rain Coats Regular
\$10 to \$13, now \$7.50 and
\$9.75. Ladies' Rain Coats at
a special cut, making every
coat in stock a real bargain.

Ladies' Dresses
Serge Dresses usually sold
at \$5.25 to \$6.00, now \$4.59
ABOVE GOODS ARE ALL NEW STOCK.

Men's and Boys' Suits
You will make no mistake
in looking over our special
lot of Men's and Boys' Suits.
Men's Suits, made of good
material, \$9.50 to \$12.50.
Boys' & Youths' do. \$2.50 to
Six Dollars.

Men's Pants
Heavy Working Pants, all
wool, guaranteed to wear
like iron at reasonable prices.

Men's Shirts, Braces, &c.
We offer a special line of
Shirts and Braces—85 cent
Shirts for 59c, 35c. Braces
now 25c.

L. J. REDDIN
117 Queen Street.
The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

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 qual-
ity 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.

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs.
BUY ANY KIND!

Missed our train;
Had to stay over night;
Watch was slow.

Get a Regina Watch
You can depend on it for timekeeping.

Out late last night;
Overslept this morning;
Didn't hear the alarm.

**Get one of our Alarm
Clocks**
They are reliable.

Suit ruined, leaky fountain pen;
Never was any good;
Scratched and did not feed.

**Get an Imperial Self-
filling Pen.**

Ashamed of our table tools
When particular company comes

**Get Our Standard makes
of Silverware.**

Could not read the news last night,
These cheap glasses hurt my eyes.

Get your eyes tested by us
And have a pair of our fine eyeglasses fitted.

Watch nearly always
Slow, fast or stopping.

**Get it repaired and timed
by us.**

Wish I'd known it was going to be wet,
Might have saved a soaking, and also the hay.

**Get one of our Reliable
Barometers.**

E. W. TAYLOR
Watchmaker •• Optician
The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St
Charlottetown.

NEW SERIES
Invictus---
the Best
Good Shoes
for Men

We are showing a
nice line of Invictus
best boots for men.

These are shown in
metal, patents, tan and
laced and buttoned
Some of the new features
the new style tongue at-
tached to uppers, wearproof
ing and many other
ideas that dress men sh-
see.

Prices range from \$5.00
\$7.00.

Alley & Co.
135 Queen Street.

**Synopsis of Canadian
West Land Regulations**

Any person who is the sole head
family, or any male over 18 years
may homestead a quarter section
available Dominion Land in Mani-
tobawa or Alberta. The ap-
licant must appear in person at the
minion Lands Agency or Sub-ag-
ency for the district. Entry by proxy
be made at any agency, on con-
ditions by father, mother,
daughter, brother or sister of intest-
homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence
and cultivation of the land in six
months. A homesteader may
within nine months of his homestead
a farm of at least 80 acres, or a
and occupied by him or by his fa-
ther, son, daughter, brother or
sister.

In certain districts a homesteader
good standing may pre-empt a quar-
ter section alongside his homestead.
\$2.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the ho-
mestead or pre-emption six months
each of six years from date of his
stated entry (including the time re-
quired to homestead) and cultivate
three acres.

A homesteader who has exacted
his homestead right and cannot
a pre-emption may enter for a part
d homestead in certain districts.
\$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must re-
side six months in each of three
cultivate fifty acres and erect a ho-
mestead worth \$300.00.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Int.

Addressing of Mail

In order to facilitate the han-
dling of mail at the front and in
prompt delivery it is requested
that all mail be addressed
follows:—
(a) Rank
(b) Name
(c) Regimental number
(d) Company, Squadron, B
or other unit
(e) Battalion
(f) Brigade
(g) First (or second) Cana
Contingent
(h) British Expeditionary
Force

Army Post Office,
LONDON, ENGLA
M & E

**Mathieson, MacDon-
& Stewart,**
Newson's Block, Charlottet-
own

Barristers, Solicitors,
Georgetown
McDonald Bros. Building
July 26th 1912.—tf

D. C. McLeod K. C. — W. E. BE-

McLeod & Bentl
Barristers, Attorneys at
Solicitors.
MONEY TO LOAN
Offices—Bank of Nova
Scotia Chambers.

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**
is the only emulsion in-
tated. 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