

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1914.

VOL. XLIII, NO. 50.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on December 1st, 1914, Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down. Daily Except Sunday.				Trains Inward Read Up. Daily Except Sunday.			
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
5.00	3.30	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	11.30	10.15	2.45
6.15	4.42	8.30	" Hunter River	"	10.30	9.16	1.15
7.10	5.21	9.02	" Emerald Jet.	"	9.56	8.45	12.20
7.55	5.56	9.27	" Kensington	"	9.27	8.17	11.35
8.30	6.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside	Dep.	9.00	7.50	11.00
				P.M.			
8.00	12.10	Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.15		
8.58	1.39	" Port Hill	"	7.48	3.46		
9.47	3.00	" O'Leary	"	7.04	2.30		
11.00	5.00	Ar. Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.20		
				A.M.			
8.55	7.10	Dep. Emerald Jet.	Ar.	7.00	8.45		
9.30	8.00	Ar. Cape Traverse	Dep.	6.00	8.10		
				P.M.			
3.00	6.50	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	9.30	5.40		
4.10	8.35	" Mt. Stewart	"	8.30	4.10		
4.36	9.12	" Port Hill	"	7.58	3.20		
4.57	9.41	" St. Peter's	"	7.36	2.51		
6.00	11.10	Ar. Souris	Dep.	6.35	1.25		
				A.M.			
7.10		Ar. Elmira	Dep.	5.25			
				P.M.			
4.15	8.40	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	8.20	3.50		
5.04	9.50	" Carlisle	"	7.26	2.43		
5.25	10.20	" Montague	"	7.40	2.15		
6.00	11.00	Ar. Georgetown	Dep.	6.30	1.25		
				Dly. Ex. Sat. & Sun. Only			
P.M.	P.M.			A.M.	A.M.		
3.10	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	10.00	9.45		
4.57	4.25	" Vernon River	"	8.23	8.31		
7.00	5.55	Ar. Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.30	7.00		

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One Million (1,000,000) in stock. We sell the celebrated self opening Bags, sizes 1-4 lbs. to 25 lbs. each.

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Numbers one and two white Cotton Twine, Hemp Twines all sizes, Sea Island Twine, (in boxes) Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.

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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 attached to uppers, wearproof lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

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Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Letter Heads

Richelieu and His Times

BY REV. FATHER ALFRED O. S. F. C. IN THE IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL RECORD

There is hardly in European history a more interesting figure than Armand Jean Du Plessis, Cardinal-Duke de Richelieu, nor perhaps is there one about whom there is such diversity of opinion. To some he is the embodiment of cunning and cruelty; a sort of stage-Cardinal, silent mysterious and all-powerful. To others he is the warrior-prince, a soldier-statesman rather than an ecclesiastic, a truly romantic figure living in stirring times. Seen through his Memoirs he is a man utterly devoted to his country and king; ambitious it may be, but yet an eminent statesman as well as churchman, who has lofty motives of action and is ready with solid reasons to explain his seemingly arbitrary acts.

Nowadays, however, we do not accept with unquestioning faith what a man has written about himself and his times, but look to history for evidence to confirm or modify his story.

Born in 1585 at Paris, during the troublous days of Henry III., and dying 1642, Richelieu's life was comparatively short, but during the last twenty-five years of that life what cares and humiliations were his, what vast projects and brilliant triumphs! Consecrated Bishop at the Age of Twenty-Two.

Consecrated Bishop of Lucon, at the early age of twenty-two, in succession to his brother, Alphonse, who had become a Carthusian, the first years of his episcopal career were spent in his diocese, where he busied himself in preaching, in theological study, and administrative work. He also composed a catechism for the use of simple folk which is entitled Instruction du Chretien, which however, was only published in 1618.

At the meeting of the States-General in 1614-15, it was Richelieu who was charged with the task of pronouncing the closing address on behalf of the clergy, in the presence of the Queen-Mother and the young King, Louis XIII. In his speech, after exposing the evils from which the Church in France was suffering, he respectfully submits a request that henceforth the honor of participating in royal councils might not be denied to the ecclesiastical state, since their very profession rendered clerics especially fit for such employment.

Before his death the Cardinal had the satisfaction of seeing himself supreme in the State, with a pliant sovereign, a humbled aristocracy, and various ecclesiastics performing such clerical duties as those of admiral, generals and even contractors for war supplies, not to mention the less unseemly ones of diplomatist, Secretary of State, and special envoy to European courts. Richelieu himself, with the title of Lieutenant-General, could take the field upon occasions, as at the famous siege of La Rochelle in 1627-28, and during the Italian campaign of 1630, when he appeared in 'armored livery dight' at the head of his French troops.

But it was above all in the field of diplomacy that Richelieu's power lay; this shrewd and far-seeing, if at times unscrupulous framer of vast schemes, juggled with nearly every court of Europe in turn and usually came off best. To exalt the position of France he did not hesitate to ally her with Protestant States against the Catholic houses of Spain and Austria, nor to give a French princess in marriage to a Protestant king; whilst to preserve internal peace he knew how to conciliate even the Huguenots. And yet his rise to power was comparatively arduous; from his first appointment as one of the Secretaries of State in 1616, under Marie de Medicis, until his absolute supremacy in the King's council he suffered reverse and had constantly arrayed against him the older aristocracy, to whom the idea of being ruled by

an ecclesiastic was peculiarly odious. Sent Into Exile.

After the assassination of Conchini in 1617 Richelieu for a time shared the disgrace of the Queen-Mother. He first retired discreetly to his priory of Gousay, but presently came the order forbidding him to move outside his diocese, and as his enemies at Paris increased in vehemence he was finally sent into exile at Avignon. It was during this enforced absence from Court that he was enabled to write his work about the Protestants. Les principaux points de la Foy de l'Eglise catholique defendus contre l'escrit adresse au Roy par les quatre ministres de Charenton which, he himself says, he wrote in six weeks and which brought him no little credit. From this work it is clear that he was not in favor of employing violent measures against the Protestants, and here he joins hands with another great churchman of his century, Bossuet, some fifty years later, wrote a similar work with perhaps greater effect, but then Bossuet was a controversialist par excellence, whereas Richelieu's work was written, one might say, to white away the tedium of his exile from Court, or was it written to draw attention from that quarter?

M. de Lucon in fact was a man to be reckoned with, and when Luynes found it advisable to reconcile Marie de Medicis with her son, it was Richelieu who was ordered to her side to arrange the treaty of Angoulême and who brought about the reconciliation between the King and his mother.

It was through the latter that the Cardinal--he was raised to that dignity in 1622--obtained his influence over the King, who had previously been somewhat indifferent to his mother's favorite. But presently trouble again arose, this time on Richelieu's account, between Louis and the Queen-Mother. Marie de Medicis seems to have been an incorrigible intriguer, and Richelieu, now enjoying the King's favor, was perhaps a little negligent of his patroness. His enemies, too, were careful to embitter her against him, alleging that his plan was to establish himself independently of her influence. Hence her endeavor with the King to have Richelieu dismissed, then a stormy scene at the Luxembourg, followed by the critical Journee des Dupes (November 10, 1630), during which the Cardinal thought of saving himself by flight, but finally came the triumph of the great minister over his enemies.

This 'Iron Cardinal' as he has been called, could shed tears in times of crisis; he shed them through grief at the thought that he had displeased the Queen-Mother and forfeited her favor. True, his enemies alleged that this was mere pretence--que la douleur du Cardinal etait artificielle et que ses larmes ressemblaient a celles du crocodile qui ne pleure que pour tromper, as his historian naively reports. More than once he began to be allowed to retire from the Court; more than once he begged to be allowed to retire from the Court and in disfavor; we cannot believe that he was forced against his will to occupy the first position amongst the King's Ministers, nay to be the Roy du Roy, as one of the numerous libelli that envenomed Paris styled him.

Later experience may have convinced him of the terrible isolation that the possession of great power entails, but there can hardly be two opinions about his ambition. When he attained to supreme power he found arrayed against him various cabals, now of the princes, now of the disaffected nobles; with Marie de Medicis and the agents of foreign Powers constantly in the background. For his personal safety he was obliged to have about him a select troop of guards. Amongst his Maxims are found the following: 'Il est de beaucoup de grands comme la seule basse-cour pourrait faire honte a quantite de belles les faire jouir, mais impossible de les faire toujours durer once qui nothing remains in modern est grand et esleve plus doit-il

regarder a n'offenser personne, s'il ne veut avoir la haine de tout le monde, estant chose certaine qu'on hait d'autant plus un que moins se peut-on venger de luy.'

The Strange Passing Of a Strange Man.

Often a prey to discouragement and despondency, the Cardinal would recover on being reassured by his royal master; that his confidence in him was undiminished. His health was rather feeble, and he was not wholly free from that modern scourge, 'nerves.' His will, however, was iron and thus he overcame the frailties of his constitution; witness his last journey from extreme Languedoc to Paris when his end was approaching. Truly the strange passing of a strange man. He traversed the country borne in a huge litter, before which the walls of cities and houses had to be broken down to give admittance. (The Cardinal at first desired to be carried by peasants, but the loyalty of his guards would not suffer this, and relays of eighteen guards at a time carried him to Paris, the inclemency of the weather not preventing them from marching bareheaded all the way.)

Within that draped litter lay the Cardinal dictating to his secretaries, alert and energetic till the end. He died a Christian death, and pardoned his enemies, as he begged God to pardon him. After his death the physicians were clever enough to discover that "all the organs of his understanding were double or even triple," which was deemed quite sufficient to account for his marvellous judgment.

His historian and profound admirer, Aubrey, devotes a whole book to the description and praise of the Cardinal's qualities, his zeal for religion, his personal piety, his affection for those in his service, his liberality and magnificence. These are matters that are often ignored in judging a great statesman; for statesman he was before all else, even though he did not disgrace the clerical robes he wore. He was punctilious in his devotion, celebrated Mass fairly frequently--daily Mass in his day was uncommon--was careful about his office, which he recited daily until he received a dispensation from the Pope, and was often preached to alone in his room lest people should be scandalized by the public censure of his faults. And if any should wonder that an ecclesiastic could take part in the numerous 'processes' that took place in the King's council, this also was by dispensation, which allowed him to assist even at criminal cases, provided he refrained from pronouncing capital sentences. That the latter clause hampered him in his administration is not likely; his word was all-powerful with Louis XIII, and it was de par le Roy that even the conspirator Cinq Mars was arrested and after a short 'process' condemned to death.

Richelieu's severity against duellists is well known, but less known is it that his elder brother the Marquis de Richelieu, was killed in an encounter with Themines in 1619. The Cardinal loved his brother very sincerely and his grief at losing him was very bitter, perhaps a little augmented by the fact that the Marquis left no son to carry on in direct line the name and patrimony of Richelieu.

Amongst the virtues of the Cardinal must also be put that of being un grand batisseur; in this connexion his historian remarks that 'il a aussi ete touche de cette passion louable qu'on a toujours considere comme un moyen fort propre pour rendre les personnes celebres, et que grave effective-ment leur memoire et leur nom sur la pierre et sur le marbre.'

His magnificent hotel at Paris which he bequeathed to the King, the reconstruction on a grand scale of the Sorbonne, the Castle of Richelieu, of which it is said 'la seule basse-cour pourrait faire honte a quantite de belles maisons que l'on estime,' but of des faire toujours durer once qui nothing remains in modern times, all bore witness to his greatness; but today Frenchmen

The Slow, Sluggish, Torpid Action of the Liver is Responsible for Many Ills.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the obnoxious breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Constipation, sick headache, bilious headache, jaundice, heartburn, water-brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc., all come from a disordered liver. Mr. Victor B. McNeill, Sandstone, Alta., writes: "I thought I would write and tell you of my experience with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, as I am greatly pleased with the results I am getting from them. I was troubled with constipation for a long time, and would get to sleep right after I ate my dinner that I could not do any work. A friend of mine, from Toronto, visited me last summer and asked me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. He told me they had done him so much good for his stomach. I used several vials, and I found they did me so much good that I can recommend them to any one suffering from liver trouble."

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

of taste remember rather with gratitude that he founded, in 1635, the Academie Francaise, which has since numbered amongst its members the most distinguished names in French literature. For although no great litterateur himself, Richelieu was a good patron of letters; nor is it necessary to suppose, as some have done, that his political schemes were the cause of his interest in the literary movement of his day. If Corneille's Le Cid was banned by the Cardinal for political and perhaps ethical reasons, it must not be forgotten that the latter had previously given considerable encouragement to this young poet-dramatist as he gave it to others.

(Concluded next week.)

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.

"This hotel is under a new management."

"Why, I still see the old proprietor around."

"Yes, but he got married last week."

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.

"Waiter, this pudding is quite cold."

"Impossible, sir! This is the fifth time it has been warmed since morning."

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

Mrs. McBride--Oh, John, don't cut your pie with a knife.

McBride--Hub! You ought to be thankful that I don't call for a canopener.

Minards Liniment Cures Neuralgia.

"Pa, what is an accomplished musician?"

"One who sing songs that nobody can understand."

SUFFERED WITH LAME BACK.

Could Hardly Straighten Up For Pains.

When the back becomes lame and starts to ache it is the sure sign of kidney trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills cure the aching back by curing the aching kidneys beneath--for it is really the kidneys aching and not the back.

This is why 'Doan's' cures are lasting--the medicine cures the actual cause of the disease, the kidneys.

Mr. J. W. Axtell, South Osawa, Ont., writes: "I have much pleasure in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. Last summer I suffered with a lame back. Sometimes I could hardly straighten up for the pain. I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to give them a trial. I can truthfully say that the second box cured me. I can recommend them to all as a speedy cure to all suffering with backache."

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

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1914. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Splendid Naval Victory.

A British squadron, under command of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, chief of the war staff, engaged a German squadron, under Admiral Count Von Spee, off the Falkland Islands, in the South Atlantic, on the 8th and won a victory which was acclaimed throughout England. The armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, and the protected cruiser Leipzig, three of the German warships, which had been menacing British shipping, and part of the squadron which sank the British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth in the Pacific Nov. 1, were destroyed, while the cruisers Dresden and Nurnberg, the two other vessels which composed the German squadron, made off during the fight but were pursued. Two colliers were captured.

The announcement of this engagement and victory, which was the most important naval engagement of the war, with the exception of that off Heligoland last August, was made on the 9th in a statement of the Admiralty of less than one hundred words. The statement made reference to some survivors rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig, but no mention was made of any of the crew of the Scharnhorst, which was the flagship of the German admiral, being saved, and it is presumed that Count Von Spee, his officers and men went down with the boat. The British losses were light, but beyond the fact that the British squadron was commanded by Vice Admiral Sturdee no information was vouchsafed regarding the ships engaged and the newspapers were enjoined not to speculate as "other combinations may be effected."

The German cruiser Nurnberg, which withdrew from the battle off the Falkland Islands on Tuesday, and attempted to make her escape, in company with the cruiser Dresden, while the British warships under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee were sinking the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, were hunted across the water by units of the British fleet, and sunk the same day. This information was contained in a statement of the British official press bureau made public on the 9th. The statement added that a search for the Dresden was still proceeding. The text of the communication follows: "A further telegram has been received from Vice Admiral Sturdee reporting that the Nurnberg was also sunk on December 8, and that the search for the Dresden is still proceeding. "The action lasted for five hours with intervals. The Scharnhorst sank after three hours and the Gneisenau two hours later. "The enemy's light cruisers scattered, and were chased by our cruisers and light cruisers. "No loss of any British vessel is reported.

On the 11th, the Secretary of the Admiralty received a cable despatch from Vice Admiral Sturdee, of the British squadron, stating that in the battle off the Falkland Islands in which the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk, the British casualties totalled seven men killed and four wounded. No officers, the despatch says, were either killed or wounded.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Plant Wiped out by Fire

West Orange, N. J., Dec. 9.—Fire destroyed virtually the entire main plant of the Edison Company here tonight, causing damage estimated at nearly \$7,000,000, with insurance that it is expected will reduce the loss to approximately \$5,000,000.

An entire square block of modern reinforced concrete buildings, which were supposed to be fireproof, was burned out by the flames. The only building saved in the block was the laboratory building, containing valuable scientific machinery, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor, Thomas A. Edison.

It is estimated that about three thousand men and women will be temporarily thrown out of work because of the fire. In all about seven thousand persons were employed at the plant, but as the storage battery building across the street from the main plant was saved, with other buildings nearby, it will be possible to keep somewhat more than half the force employed.

Four firemen were injured in fighting the blaze, and were taken to a hospital, but are not thought to be seriously hurt.

"Although I am more than sixty-seven years of age, I'll start all over again tomorrow," said Mr. Edison. "I am pretty well burned out tonight, but I will go right to work to reconstruct the plant."

The inventor expressed himself thus as he stood watching the flames. It is thought probable the fire was caused by an explosion in the inspection building, one of the smaller structures. This building was quickly a mass of flames, and the spread of the fire to the other structures nearby was rapid. The quantities of chemicals in some of the larger buildings made the work of fighting the fire extremely difficult, as the firemen were constantly in danger of injury. Explosions of chemicals occurred frequently. Employees who were at work in the various departments about the plant all escaped safely, the fire drill bell being sounded, and men and women marching out in virtually perfect order.

In all, eleven buildings in the main plant went down with the fire.

Winners on Land and Sea.

Apparently the victory of the British ships under Sir Frederick Sturdee has drawn a good omen for the success of the Allies. Thursday's despatches bring additional news of success both on land and sea.

Of the two German vessels which had temporary escape from the fate of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, one, the Nurnberg, has been sent to the bottom by the heavy guns of the British vessels; the other, the Dresden, is reported, on good authority, to be in a position in the Straits of Magellan where she can only avoid giving battle by surrender and, to do them justice, the Germans, on land or sea, have never sought the disgraceful alternative where there was a chance to die fighting.

Also, it is reported that an attack by German submarines on the Admiralty harbor at Dover, England, has failed and that three of the enemy's vessels lie at the bottom as the price of their daring. While all will deplore the terrible loss of life in such battles, yet it is recognized that it is necessary, and the news is consequently accepted with gladness as bringing the day of peace just so much nearer.

Those experienced men in charge of the German naval campaign must recognize by this time that the fate of the warships caught in the southern waters must be the fate of all the great vessels now in the Kiel Canal when they come out to do battle with the mistress of the seas. The British navy, when that day comes, will teach to Germany a lesson compared with which all that has gone before will be but as kindergarten instruction. It might be supposed, with the engagement off the Falkland Islands as a warning, that Germany might pause before daring to again challenge British might on Britain's chosen element, but Germany is playing a desperate game and will not acknowledge defeat while she is able to command a regiment or a ship. Consequently, many terrible weeks weeks preserved to memory in blood and tears, must yet pass before the dogs of war are satisfied. Happenings such as that of the past two or three days, must, however, have their influence on the morale of the Germans, and no matter how desperately they may fight it must be with a consciousness that their cause will not prevail.

While the British navy has been busy on the seas gallant fighting men in France and Flanders and on the eastern war front have not been idle. The offensive movement which the past week has brought to the Allies in France is being well maintained and each day, as it passes, sees the line a little nearer the German border. Such operations are not spectacular, in the same sense as a determined charge or a brilliant naval engagement, they are on too large a scale to be gripped by mind or eye, but in the end, they are mightily effective. It is slow poisoning but it is the work that will win.

Once over the German border the fourth and, probably, the last stage of the war will commence. And it is doubtful if that stage is reached before the early spring months. As the lines are at present the Allies have all the better of the position in the way of more easily maintained communication with their supply bases. The great Napoleon is reported to have said "an army advances on its stomach," and a well-fed, well-equipped fighting force must win over an enemy less fortunate in this respect, no matter how much bravery or desperation the enemy puts into his fighting. In this war victory will be won by resources of men and of money, but first of men. In both respects the Allies are far superior to their opponents, and what has happened recently may be taken as an indication of what will likely happen in the future. The Allies are superior at every point; they are winners on land and sea.—St. John Standard.

Legislative Assembly.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

RULES RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS.

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37. No private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the petitioners for such Bill and such petition must be signed by said parties.

38. A committee will be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members, of whom three shall be quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee" to whom shall be referred every private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are authors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40. No Bill for the particular interests of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this province of the intention of such person or persons.

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly Dec. 2nd, 1914. 51—

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

McLean & McKinnop, Barristers, Attorneys at Law. A. A. McLean, K. C. & W. Donald McKinnop.

DIED.

SIMONS—At Cable Head, July 19th, 1914. Mrs. P. Simons, aged 85 years.

McKAY—At Cable Head, Dec. 9th, Miss Barbara Ann McKay, aged 81 years.

BONNELL—At Murray River, P. E. I., Dec. 6th, 1914. Mr. John T. Bonnell, aged eighty-one years.

McPHERSON—At Brookfield, Dec. 9, 1914. Alex. McPherson, aged 69.

McLEOD—At the Southern Hospital, Southey, Sask., on Dec. 1st, 1914. Mary Bertha, beloved wife of Roderick A. McLeod, and daughter of Benj. Jenkins, Mount Allison, P. E. I.

McKENNA—In this city on Tuesday Dec. 8, 1914. Patrick McKenna aged 75 years of age. R. I. P.

The Market Prices. Butter, 0.30 to 0.32. Eggs, per doz., 0.40 to 0.45. Poultry, 0.80 to 0.90. Chickens per pair, 0.85 to 0.90. Flour (per sack), 5.00 to 5.25. Beef (small), 0.10 to 0.12. Beef (quarter), 0.20 to 0.25. Mutton, per lb., 0.24 to 0.25. Pork, 0.08 to 0.09. Fat-tallow (best), 0.25 to 0.30. Hay, per 100 lbs., 0.70 to 0.80. Silk (raw), 6.48 to 7.40. Hides (per lb.), 0.12 to 0.13. Cal. Skins, 0.14 to 0.20. Sheep-skins, 0.60 to 0.85. Oatmeal (per cwt.), 0.00 to 0.05. Potatoes (per lb.), 0.20 to 0.25. Fresh hay, 14.00 to 17.00. Straw, 0.30 to 0.35. Ducks per pair, 1.85 to 1.90. Lamb Pelts, 0.50 to 0.85.

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

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA. POPE BENEDICT XV. PICTURE 14 x 22. Sent Post Paid to Agents For 25 cents. JOHN MARTIN, 50 Elm Avenue, Charlottetown, Dec. 2, 1914—41



GREAT SALE OF OVERCOATS!

At the front of the Men's Store you will find a long rack jammed full of handsome Overcoats, offered you at a great reduction for spot cash. You will find every size and style, well tailored, handsome garments, and going at prices like the following:—

- \$7.50 Overcoats for 3.75 \$9.50 Overcoats for 6
11.50 Overcoats for 6.50 12.50 Overcoats for 7
18.50 Overcoats for 12.50 27.00 Overcoats for 20

MOORE & McLEOD

For Reliable Fire Insurance

Call, Write or Phone G. J. McCORMAC Agent For The Imperial Underwriters Corporation. Office—Revere Hotel Building, 119 Kent St. Charlottetown, P. O. Box 65 Phone 351 Dec. 9, 1914—14

Short Course in Agriculture

WILL BE HELD IN Charlottetown AND WILL OPEN Monday, Jan. 4th, 1915 For particulars re Scholarship, etc. write THEODORE ROSS, Principal, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dec. 16th, 1914.

SEALERS-TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 1st January, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best. Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345.

Local And Other

Two hundred natives killed in an earthquake wrecked Colta and two other towns nearby, according to advices received at Lima.

Nicholas Ahlers, former Consul in St. Borrough, England, has been convicted by the Durham High Court of high treason and sentenced to death.

The Legislative Council of New South Wales has passed the Bill empowering the Government to purchase the wheat-carrying wheat crop of New Wales at five shillings a bushel.

In the fire at the Edison plant at West Orange, N. J., 18 buildings were destroyed, loss is estimated between seven millions, with about a million in insurance. At the time of the fire, the life was lost in the fire charred body was found other workmen are missing.

That the Canadian company at least a portion of probably bound for Egypt information contained in a communication received in Montreal yesterday from a member of the Fourth Battalion First Montreal Regiment. He said: "Just got word we are to go for Egypt this week. Some statement I can tell you."

Thirteen mine workers killed in a diamond shaft Deleware Lackawanna Coal Company at Scranton, Pa., a box of dynamite being let into mine cage with four men, exploded, wrecking the cage and dropping the occupants to the bottom of shaft. One man who escaped alive is Martin Balinski, a Pole.

At least one Canadian part in the engagement between the British and German fleets off the Falkland Islands, it is stated in the Infatigable, a newspaper of the British navy, that engineer Lieutenant Stann De Quetteville of Montreal joined the Infatigable in 1912, though he is still in the Canadian navy; while joined in 1910 as an officer of the Niobe. Lt. De Quetteville loaned to the British navy by the Canadian Navy Department.

Damage roughly estimated the neighborhood of \$150,000 was done by the fires in Montreal on Saturday, the most serious resulting in the destruction of Letourneau College, a new building, belonging to the Chr. Brothers. The other was a that broke out in the three-story building 1276 to 1284 St. Lawrence street, occupied by a dozen firms. The loss on Maisonneuve fire will be \$180,000, while the fire in Lawrence street, will entail a loss of about \$80,000. The Letourneau College broke about eleven o'clock Saturday night. While the cause was not ascertained, it is thought that the fire originated in a basement in the vicinity of a furnace room.

Observations Romano, on 13th referring to efforts of Benedict to bring about a truce during the Christmas among the warring powers. "The August Pontiff, in his faith and devotion to Christ Redeemer, who is the Prince of Peace, also by reason of his sense of humanity and especially towards the family combatants, addressed cordially the belligerent governments to ascertain how would receive a proposal of truce during such a so festive as Christmas. All powers declared they had appreciated the loftiness of Pope's initiative. The map gave their sympathetic adherence to the proposal, but some did feel able to agree to it. Lacking the necessary unanimity the Pontiff was unable to reach the benevolent result of the paternal heart of his promised himself.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Local And Other Items

Two hundred natives were killed in an earthquake that wrecked Coila and two other interior towns nearby, according to advices received at Lima, Peru.

Nicholas Ahlers, former German Consul in Sunderland Borough, England, has been convicted by the Durham assizes of high treason and sentenced to death.

The Legislative Council of New South Wales has ratified the Bill empowering the Government to purchase the whole of the ensuing wheat crop of New South Wales at five shillings a bushel.

In the fire at the Edison Plant at West Orange N. J., 11 of the 18 buildings were destroyed. The loss is estimated between five and seven millions, with about two million insurance. At least one life was lost in the fire. The charred body was found. Two other workmen are missing.

That the Canadian contingent or at least a portion of it, is probably bound for Egypt is the information contained in a communication received in Montreal yesterday from a member of the Fourteenth Battalion First Royal, Montreal Regiment. He says: "Just got word we are to leave for Egypt this week. Some excitement I can tell you."

Thirteen mine workers were killed in a diamond shaft in the Delaware Lackawanna Western Company at Scranton Pa., when a box of dynamite being lowered into mine cage with fourteen men exploded, wrecking the descending cage and dropping the occupants to the bottom of the shaft. One man who escaped alive is Martin Bolinski, a driver boss.

At least one Canadian took part in the engagement between the British and German fleets off the Falkland Islands. It is true that the Infatigable was one of the British ships. He is engineer Lieutenant Stanley N. De Quetteville of Montreal, who joined the Indefatigable in May 1912, though he is still an officer in the Canadian navy, which he joined in 1910 as an officer on the Niobe. Lt. De Quetteville was loaned to the British navy by the Canadian Navy Department.

Damage roughly estimated in the neighborhood of \$150,000 was done by the fire in Montreal on Saturday, the more serious one resulting in the destruction of Letourneau College, Maisonneuve, belonging to the Christian Brothers. The other was a fire that broke out in the three-story building 1276 to 1284 St. Lawrence street, occupied by half a dozen firms. The loss on the Maisonneuve fire will be about \$120,000, while the fire in St. Lawrence street, will entail a loss of about \$80,000. The fire at Letourneau College broke out about eleven o'clock Saturday night. While the cause could not be ascertained, it is thought that the fire originated in the basement in the vicinity of the furnace room.

Osavatore Romano, on the 13th referring to efforts of Pope Benedict in bringing about a truce during the Christmas season among the warring powers, says: "The August Pontiff, in homage, faith and devotion to Christ the Redeemer, who is the Prince of Peace, also by reason of sentiments of humanity and pity, especially towards the families of combatants, addressed confidentially the belligerent governments to ascertain how they would receive a proposal for a truce during such a solemn festivity as Christmas. All the powers declared they highly appreciated the loftiness of the Pope's initiative. The majority gave their sympathetic adherence to the proposal, but some did not feel able to agree to it. Thus, lacking the necessary unanimity, the Pontiff has been unable to reach the benevolent result which the paternal heart of his holiness promised himself."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Progress of the War.

London, Dec. 8.—The great battle for the possession of Poland continues. The front extends along three hundred miles and victory over a part of it at least, appears to have fallen to the Germans, while the Russians are pressing upon Cracow in the south. That Lodz is in the hands of the Germans seems undoubted and a Russian official report just issued apparently is preparing the public for the news by referring to the difficulty of defending the city, which gives to the Russians front an abnormal contour, and forecasts a reforming of the line. Details of these mighty battles have yet to be written. The general fact that there has been fearful slaughter and intense suffering from the cold comprises about the total of the information received. The Germans claim they are pursuing the Russians to the south and southeast of Lodz. Several American correspondents were with the Russian army when the battle broke, but nothing has been heard from them for several days. Evidently they are under the hand of strict censorship. British military experts insist that three-quarters of the best material of the German army has been held in the western theatre of war throughout the campaign and that the troops opposed to the Russians consist mostly of second line organizations.

London, Dec. 9.—It is officially announced that Subhi Bey, late governor of Basra, Asiatic Turkey commander of the Turkish forces at Kurna, yesterday surrendered unconditionally with his troops to the Indian expeditionary force which is operating at the head of the Persian Gulf. Kurna, subsequently was occupied by the British who are now in complete control of the country from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers to the sea and of the richest parts of the fertile Delta. The Indian office in a despatch describing the operations of the British forces on the Persian Gulf, says: "A reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Kurna was made on December 5th by Col. G. S. Fraser, with the 110th Mahratta Light Infantry. The enemy was encountered on the left bank of the Tigris, opposite Kurna. They were promptly attacked and driven across the river, losing heavily. Two guns and seventy prisoners, including three Turkish officers, were captured. "Kurna was found to be strongly held by guns and infantry, and the British, finding no means of crossing the Tigris, withdrew to their original positions. "The following day reinforcements were sent from Basra under Brig Gen. Fry, and captured Masera, cleared the left bank of the Tigris and took three guns and 100 prisoners, including three officers. "On December 8, the British crossed the river, and the next day, Subhi Bey surrendered. "The British losses during the whole of these operations amounted to one British officer killed and three wounded, with forty Indians of the rank and file killed, and one hundred and twenty wounded."

London, Dec. 9.—The victory off the Falkland Islands, where the British squadron sank the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, and the success of the Indian troops on the Gulf of Persia, where they compelled the surrender of a Turkish army, have for the moment overshadowed, so far as England is concerned, at any rate the larger events which have taken place on the continent of Europe. The sinking of the German cruisers materially lessens the menace to British shipping, while the success of the Indian forces has given Great Britain control of the Persian Gulf, the Delta of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and threatens a part of Turkey on which German railway builders have had their eyes set for years. With this good news for the Allies comes what is considered here as a favorable French communication of the operations in Flanders and France. There is also a somewhat clearer view of what is taking place among the Russo-German front. The withdrawal of German troops from the west to strengthen their armies in the east has enabled the Allies to resume the initiative along the front, reaching from the

Dover, England, Dec. 10 (Via London)—The city of Dover was thrown into excitement today by the announcement that the Germans early this morning attempted a submarine attack on the harbor works and the fleet at anchor in the harbor. The night was very dark, and a heavy rain and fog made searchlight difficult. Fortunately, the forts were put on the alert about four o'clock this morning but the appearance of an unidentified steamer, which refused to stop until a shot was fired across her bow. The vessel then retired. She is believed to have been a tender of the submarines. Half an hour later, it is said, a single submarine was sighted and one of the heavy guns in the harbor fired at her. This submarine, which evidently was an advance scout, disappeared but at half past six the observers sighted what they believed to be a fleet of six submarines several miles out of the channel. The channel forts commenced firing in the direction of the supposed submarines, and kept it up for almost half an hour. At the same time a torpedo boat destroyer flotilla put to sea where it remained all day. Large crowds gathered on the waterfront in the early morning hours, and watched the searchlights and the artillery fire. When they saw no results of the shelling, many persons expressed the opinion that it was an false alarm. There is no official confirmation that German submarines were seen. London, Dec. 11, (12.32 a. m.)—It is reported that two or three of the submarines which attempted an attack on Dover were sunk, but no confirmation of this can be obtained. Dover is opposite the town of Calais, and is one of the chief ports of communication between England and the continent. The Admiralty harbor, comprising an area of 160 acres, is the finest harbor of refuge in the channel. Its construction was begun in 1898 and completed in 1909, at a cost of \$17,500,000.

London, Dec. 11.—Of the five Austro-German columns which for some days appeared to be making steady progress in their invasion of Poland, three have suffered checks, according to tonight's official report from Russian headquarters. The column which was making a downward stroke from Mlawka on the East Prussian frontier, and which was reported in one despatch from Petrograde today to be within fifteen miles of Warsaw, after an energetic offensive, was repulsed and under counter attacks from the Russians was compelled to retire at some points. The attacks of the main German column, which had its front on the line between Lodz and Lowica, and which came down diagonally from Thorn, were delivered with great force but were, according to the Russian account, repulsed with heavy losses to the invaders. That the Germans laid great store on the success of their attack here is shown by the fact that during the two days they faced the Russian trenches seven times, and were driven back by an effective fire.

London, Dec. 11.—The offensive movement of the French and British has become general and is being pushed with strong forces, particularly in Flanders, Argonne, Woerwa and Alsace. While the

Swiss border to the North Sea, and while they have not made any marked advance they have been able according to official announcement, to organize and consolidate the positions won in the last few days. This naturally has not been done without opposition from the Germans, who claim to have inflicted heavy losses on the French, particularly in the Argonne and north of Nancy. Flanders is at present considered fairly safe from German attacks, which when they do materialize is believed here will be directed more at the French centre.

London, Dec. 10.—While the defeat of the German squadron in the South Atlantic has evoked the liveliest satisfaction throughout Great Britain, there have been no celebrations such as marked the victories of the South. At least one of the British people being too much wrapped up in the operations of the Allied armies on the continent. The lack of news from Poland causes some uneasiness regarding the result of the prolonged battle between the Russians and Germans, but the reports from France are considered here to be most favorable to the Allies. The daily communication from Paris shows that the French have been making slow progress at many points for the past fortnight, and a review sent by a French eye-witness for the period from November 27 to Dec. 5, claims that the ascendancy of the French infantry and artillery over the Germans had been established, and that while the infantry has advanced the German batteries, the report from French headquarters tonight adds little to the general knowledge, as it says the situation is unchanged, which indicates however that the positions taken have been maintained. Berlin on the other hand states that the French attacks in the Argonne have been repulsed. It is apparent however that with the withdrawal of German troops to strengthen the armies in the east, the Allies have been able to push their lines forward in many places.

London, Dec. 13.—Both the French and German official reports refer to Saturday as a quiet day. They contain evidence, however, that the Allies' offensive movement is beginning to gather impetus and is meeting with stubborn resistance from the German troops who have been left to hold the western line while their comrades are battering with the Russians in the east. The French have been particularly active in the Woerwa region, where they have been trying to cut off the German force, while projects like an arrowhead to St. Mihiel on the Meuse. The German report shows that General Joffre's men have reached a point midway between St. Mihiel and Pont-a-Mousson, and they must have gone across the German line of communications, but they lost six hundred men in prisoners and a large number killed and wounded. In the same region the French claim to have made substantial progress. There also has been more fighting around Ypres—that zone of contention in Flanders, the battles in Poland continue almost without intermission and while both Russians and Germans announce successes and the capture of prisoners and guns, apparently no decisive result has been obtained in any series of contests. The Germans are still delivering heavy blows at the Russian centre, where they assert they took 11,000 prisoners and forty machine guns; while to the south of Cracow where the Russians are on the offensive, Grand Duke Nicholas records the capture of four thousand prisoners, four guns and seven machine guns. Another Russian force is holding the passes of the Carpathians and is thus preventing the Austrians from sending relief to their army in Galicia. There is no news of the German troops who are advancing south of Mlawka, with the object of attempting to turn the Russian right since Petrograde reported a partial success over them.

London, Dec. 14.—The most striking feature of the day's official news is the candid admission of the Austrian government of the defeat of the Austrian army in Serbia and apparently of the abandonment of its third attempt at the invasion of the territory of its small Saly neighbor. While attributing the failure to the enemy's superior force, the Austrian war office announces plainly an extended retirement and many losses.

London, Dec. 15.—The offensive movement of the French and British has become general and is being pushed with strong forces, particularly in Flanders, Argonne, Woerwa and Alsace. While the

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London, Dec. 11.—The corresponding of the Havas Agency at Nish, Serbia, under date of Dec. 10, transmits the following account of recent military operations: "At Valjevo, after dispersing the Austrians on December 8, the Servians continued in pursuit of their enemy and forced them beyond Oujitze Kasjerico, Pouljen, Valjevo and Bazarozatz. The retreat of the Austrians was precipitate. They resisted only in the vicinity of Valjevo and Oujitze but here their stand was quickly broken and the Servians occupied the two towns. "Heavy fighting was taking place also in the north of Kosmaj and Parovitzza, where counter-attacks delivered by the Servians resulted in heavy Austrian losses. The Austrians fled in disorder. "Thousands of prisoners have arrived at Nish."

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Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

A recent purchase of a lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats as part of a Bankrupt Stock has enabled me to put these Goods on the market away below regular retail prices.

Men's Suits Style single breasted Saque—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

Men's Overcoats In Brown and Grey Tweeds—sizes 37, 38, 39, 40. Regular 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00.

Also Men's Blk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$75. for \$12.—and a lot of boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear 10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrinkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.79.

Men's Waterproof Coats The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular downpour—Regular price \$9.85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

Men's Duck Coats Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

Men's Oilskin Coats Some good ones just received from England—double to the waist and buttons reinforced with leather \$3.50.

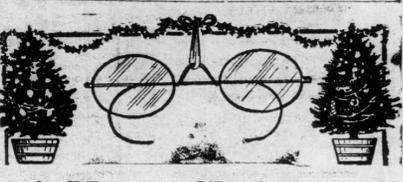
Sweaters We are well stocked in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters You will save money by buying from—"My Store."

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

Mortgage Sale To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, in Charlottetown, in Queens County, Prince Edward Island, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, A. D., 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon— ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot Thirtieth, in Kings County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at the northwest angle of land in possession of Ronald A. McDonald, thence (according to the magnetic north of 1794) running east a distance of sixty-six chains and seventy links or to land owned by Andrew McDonald, thence north seven and one-half chains to land owned by Thomas McDonald, thence west along the same sixty-six chains and seventy links, thence south to the place of commencement, containing fifty acres of land more or less, and being the son-in-law moiety of one hundred acres of land conveyed by Charles Phillips to Andrew McDonald and Thomas McDonald by deed dated the twenty-fourth day of August A. D. 1855. ALSO ALL THAT other tract of land situate, lying and being on Lot Thirtieth, in Kings County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at the northeast angle of a farm of land in possession of the said Andrew McDonald, containing two and one-half acres of land more or less, and conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Andrew McDonald. ALSO ALL THAT other tract of land situate, lying and being on Lot Thirtieth, in Kings County, in the said Island, bounded as follows, that is to say: COMMENCING at the northeast angle of a farm of land in possession of the said Andrew McDonald, containing twenty-fourth day of August A. D. 1855. The above sale is made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of February A. D. 1894 made between Ronald Joseph McDonald of the one part, and Edward Bayfield and Thomas E. Peters, Trustees, of the other part. For further particulars apply to the office of C. W. D. McCallum, Solicitor, DeLoraine Block, Charlottetown. Dated this seventh day of December, A. D., 1914. EDWARD BAYFIELD, THOMAS E. PETERS, Trustees.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26, 1911—tf

Tenders Falconwood Hospital, Provincial Infirmary, King's Queen's and Prince County Prisons. Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1914. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 23rd, 1914. From any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, Falconwood, for the year ending December 31st, 1915 with supplies as per list to be seen at this office. Also to supply King's, Queen's and Prince County prisons for the same period and under the same conditions with the following articles—Hard Soft Bread, Molasses, Oatmeal, Kerosene Oil and Fresh Beef. All articles to be of the best Quality. Tenders must express the price per barrel, pound and gallon, and to be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the Contract. The Trustees and the Department do not necessarily bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The tenders must express on the cover, "Tender Supply Tenders" and "Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary Supply Tenders." L. E. McMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works. Nov. 11th, 1914—5f



"A Merry Christmas"

This is the object of every Xmas Gift—to make someone happy.

A pair of modern Spectacles or Eyeglasses will make the "Old Folks" happy—enable them to read and sew in comfort, make them "see young" again.

What more useful or acceptable gift could you select for mother or father?

We are making a specialty of Spectaculareware this Xmas and have a scheme whereby they can be suitably presented as a gift.

Make it Glasses for the Old Folks.

You're Welcome

To any article in our store by paying the very reasonable amount asked for it.

Among the new things are sets of brushes and combs, nail files, etc. in cases. These come in large and small sizes and are sterling or quadruple plate. New designs in

- Mesh Bags
- Locketts
- Pendants
- Bracelets
- Necklets
- Cuff Links
- Wrist Watches
- Gents Chains in different styles
- Handsome Souvenir Brooches in tinted gold set with pearls
- Fobs in Gold Filled and Ribbon
- High Grade Watches
- Boys Watches, \$1.00 up
- White Metal Chains, 25c. up
- Silver Thimbles
- Back Combs
- Barettes
- Nice Reading Glasses
- Telescopes, from \$3.00 up to \$20.00
- Rimless Eyeglasses

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

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 is 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.

Mrs. Norberry's Subscription.

The front door was open, and the mistress of the house stood in the hall.

"Go away," she shouted to the little girls who were about to ring the bell.

They spoke at once. "We have come to ask if you would kindly give a small subscription towards

"No, I won't. Be off with you. There is always someone bothering for money. I won't be worried all day long by beggars at the door."

"But we are not beggars," replied the eldest of the two small children, whose neat plain clothes might have suggested that they came of poor but honest parents.

"I thought you said you wanted money," remarked Mrs. Norberry sharply.

"A little subscription towards a home for orphan children, I don't approve of them," interrupted the woman. She was unusually impatient and irritable that morning.

Her new dress was so tight it would not meet across her chest, and the cook had just said that she must go home to nurse her brother. Things seemed to be conspiring to annoy her.

These begging children were the final straw. "We heard you were a Catholic, and thought of course, you'd understand," pleaded the elder girl.

"Oh, I understand all right. Now run away."

They hesitated still. A child's head appeared beside the woman in the doorway. She looked a nice kind child.

"If I have to speak again I'll set the dog at you," said Mrs. Norberry sharply.

"Spark!" A fox-terrier came dashing around the corner of the house. The youngest child screamed, and clung to her sister in an agony of fear.

"Oh, please, please call away your dog," cried the sister, who was trembling, too, but more with anger than with fear.

"Edith is so dreadfully afraid of dogs."

"Go away, then," shouted the woman without attempting to restrain the terrier's investigations.

The child of the house pushed past her, and seized him by the collar. "Be quiet, Spark! He isn't savage; he wouldn't really hurt you," she explained.

"Oh, don't cry, please don't cry. I'm so sorry."

She drove the dog back to his kennel, and led the little strangers to the garden gate. Then her mother called her.

"I'm coming directly, Mummy," she answered hunting in her pocket for a half-penny.

"Come when I call you," shouted Mrs. Norberry angrily, and Edith began to cry again at the sound of the loud harsh voice.

But Mrs. Norberry's voice was not always harsh and loud. It was a very different woman who called on Lady Mary Stuart at the castle, ten days later.

Her little daughter accompanied her. "I want you to know the Stuart children," she explained.

"They will be such particularly nice friends for you; beautifully dressed, well brought up, and with all sorts of grand relations."

"I don't think I shall care about that, Mummy dear," said Maggie; "I hate best clothes myself."

She was decked out for the visit in a scarlet pelisse with brass buttons and velvet cuffs, a satin ribbon sash, lace collar, pocket chain, bracelet, and brooch; and feathers in her hat.

She felt uncomfortable, and looked far less attractive than she had done in her holland overall, with her dark curls flowing naturally.

"Now you look nice," remarked her mother. "I want her ladyship to think my little girl is smart."

And, as a matter of fact that was exactly what Lady Mary did think, though she also thought some other things, which were charitably left unsaid.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic. It was in for four months with catarrh in the head and throat.

Had a bad cough and raised blood, had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it.

I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up. Mrs. Hoon Reardon, West LaSalle, Ill., U.S.A.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures catarrh—It soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

I care for my Maggie to associate." "Oh, Mummy! the Johnsons are very nice children interposed Maggie who was not shy.

"Hush, dear! Their father is a retired dentist." "A man of whom my father has the highest opinion," said Lady Mary, quietly.

"I am hoping that the little Johnsons will be able to do lessons with my daughters."

"I should so like to see your little girls," said Mrs. Noberry. "Maggie is longing to make friends with them."

"Not if they always wear their best frocks," said Maggie. Lady Mary laughed.

"They certainly do not do that! I will send for Edith, Winnifred is out riding with her father. But poor Edith has not been very well lately. She had a fright soon after we arrived."

"We cannot think who the woman was," said one of the other visitors. "I've been trying to find out for you ever since."

Mrs. Norberry looked puzzled. The other woman explained: Some brute of a woman set her dog at the children when they were out collecting for their orphanage, and poor little Edith, who is a timid, delicate little thing, has been having nightmares and screaming in her sleep."

"How Lady Mary can allow them to go out begging I never can understand. It seems to me an altogether-uncalled-for humiliation, but she has extraordinarily severe views on the subject of holy poverty, and I believe she considers that begging for the poor is a necessary part of a training in holiness. I don't approve of it myself. However, as I was saying, some woman set a dog on them, and frightened Edith out of her wits."

"I'd like to set a lion at her, and see if she'd be frightened," was what Winnifred said when she came back; but Edith is the most wonderful little saint already, and, if you can believe it, she prays every night and morning to St. Vincent de Paul to soften that woman's heart."

Maggie listened with open eyes, but whatever remark she was about to make was checked by the appearance of Lady Mary's youngest child. In a plain white flannel frock, with no sash no hair ribbon, her hair hanging loose about her thin pale face, she stood in the door way taking a survey of the strangers before entering the drawing-room.

When her large dark eyes rested on Mrs. Norberry she gave a scream and rushed to bury her head against her mother's shoulder.

"It's the woman who set her dog on me," she gasped. "Impossible!" cried Mrs. Norberry.

"Surely there must be some mistake," said Lady Mary. "Of course, it was entirely a mistake," said Mrs. Noberry; "the beggars about here are very tiresome, and how would I guess for a moment that those were your children?"

"Then do you mean to say that it was you?" asked Lady Mary, surprised and shocked. "You knew in any case that they were somebody's children," interposed the other visitor. "I cannot conceive how any mother could have been so cruel!"

Lady Mary rose. "I must ask you to excuse me," she said. Edith was still trembling and sobbing. She took her hand and moved towards the door, Maggie sprang forward to open it, and threw her arms around the little girl's neck.

"Mother, what shall we do?" they asked. Lady Mary considered a moment. "I think it would be very good for you and very good for Mrs. Noberry, if you were to go and ask her to subscribe again."

"Oh, mother." "I think that she would help you now."

"Oh, mother." "I think that she would help you now."

"Oh, mother." "I think that she would help you now."

"Oh, mother." "I think that she would help you now."

YOU SHOULD BE AFRAID OF A COUGH OR COLD.

Coughs and colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are well known to everyone, but their dangers are not so well known. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Many people when they contract a slight cold do not pay any attention to it, thinking perhaps that it will pass away in a day or two. The upshot is that before they know it, it has settled on their lungs.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that on the first sign of a cough or cold it must be gotten rid of immediately, as failure to do this may cause years of suffering from serious lung trouble.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP will cure the cough or cold and prove a preventative from all throat and chest troubles, such as bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption.

Mrs. B. E. Druce, Brighton, Ont., writes: "I am sending you my testimony of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, telling you what it did for my little girl. The doctor had given her up as she was, as we thought, going into a decline with the cough she had. I was told by a lady friend to try 'Dr. Wood's' and when she had taken two bottles she was on her feet again, and four bottles cured her."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is the best cure for coughs and colds. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pins from the trade mark; the price, 25c and 50c; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"But, mother!" "You are no longer afraid of the dog?" "Oh, no."

Then you are still afraid of Maggie's mother?" "Yes, rather."

(Concluded next week.)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LIMITED GENELEMEN—Last Winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of Lagrippe and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in case of inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"Pardon me, how can I get quickest to the zoological collection?" "Better get yourself stuffed."

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

Employer—Did you put that note where it will be sure to attract the foreman's attention when he comes in?" Office Boy—Yes, sir, I stuck a pin through it and put it on his chair.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA.

Senator Tillman was arguing the tariff with an opponent. "You know I never boast," the opponent began.

"Never boast. Splendid!" said Senator Tillman, and he added quietly, "no wonder you brag about it."—Washington Star.

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford, 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 a box 50c."

It was an Irishman, doubtless, who commented on the ugly feet of the women of London, contrasted with their good looks, said "The London women's feet do not come up to their faces."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Was All Run Down WITH HEART TROUBLE AND NERVOUSNESS.

When the heart does not do its work properly and the nerves become unstrung, the whole system becomes weak and run down, and needs building up before you can feel fit again.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will do this for you. Mrs. Hugh Mother, Chester Basin, N.S., writes:—"Just a few lines to let you know what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. I have suffered greatly with heart trouble and nervousness, and was all run down. I used lots of medicine, but received no benefit until I was advised to try your pills, and did so, and before I had finished the first box I felt so much better I got 5 boxes, and am now well and strong. I can truly say they are the best medicine I have ever used. I cannot praise them too highly. I recommend them to anyone suffering from heart 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. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

A recent purchase of a lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats as part of a Bankrupt Stock has enabled me to put these Goods on the market away below regular retail prices.

Men's Suits Style single breasted Saque—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

Men's Overcoats In Brown and Grey Tweeds—sizes 37, 38, 39, 40. Regular 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00.

Also Men's Blk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$15.00 for \$12.00—and a lot of boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear 10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrinkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.79.

Men's Waterproof Coats The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular down pour—Regular price \$9.85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

Men's Duck Coats Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

Men's Oilskin Coats Some good ones just received from England—double to the waist and buttons reinforced with leather \$3.50.

Sweaters We are well stocked in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters. You will save money by buying from—"My Store."

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

FLEICHMAN'S Yeast Cakes!

If you have never used FLEICHMAN'S YEAST CAKES it will be to your advantage to do so.

SOLD by all GROCERS IN THE CITY.

The trade supplied by R. F. Maddigan & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345.

Advertisement for MacLellan Bros. Tailors and Furnishers, 153 Queen Street.

Advertisement for Live Stock Breeder's Association, offering various breeds of cattle and sheep.

Advertisement for Fleichman's Yeast Cakes, highlighting their benefits for health and digestion.

Advertisement for Hickey's Twist Tobacco, mentioning its popularity and quality.

Advertisement for R. F. Maddigan & Co., agents for P. E. Island, listing various products.

Advertisement for MacLellan Bros., tailors and furnishers, located at 153 Queen Street.

Advertisement for Live Stock Breeder's Association, listing various breeds of cattle and sheep available for sale.

Advertisement for Fleichman's Yeast Cakes, highlighting their benefits for health and digestion.

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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.

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Manilla, Fibre, V and Re weights, inches.

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One M stock. ed self o lbs. to 2

TW

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