



The Herald

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1916

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Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 24—The reply of the government to the insinuations and innuendo of Hon. Wm. Pugsley last week was placed in the hands of Hon. J. Douglas Hazen, and he performed his task this afternoon in masterly fashion. It was a complete refutation of Mr. Pugsley's semi-charges and laid bare the political methods adopted by the fifty gentlemen to score a point against his opponents. There were common untruths in the statements made by Pugsley and when he had made short work of these, Mr. Hazen was led to remark: "I charge Mr. Pugsley with impropriety in making a statement of the sort he did." Parliamentary usage does not allow any stronger terms. But, apart from the refutation of Mr. Pugsley's insinuating remarks, Mr. Hazen's address was an important contribution to parliamentary literature. It will be a historical document, placing as it did upon the records of the house the policies in certain regards of the Canadian government and the Imperial War Office, and detailing the result of those policies. Mr. Hazen's outline of the action of the war office with the transportation of munitions and various articles of war manufactured in Canada and the arrangements of the British government for the carriage across the Atlantic of the product and manufactures of the Dominion for the use of the British people and their allies in this time of war, was striking and important. The extent of these arrangements had not been known until Mr. Hazen made a comprehensive speech today, and it will occur to the Canadian people that bigger things than they had dreamed of have been happening. Something of the greatness of the British Empire upon the sea will come home to them. With these things Mr. Hazen has to do. He, of all men in Canada, has the greatest opportunity of observing imperial greatness upon the water, and that he realized the importance of it all was shown by the earnest way in which he told as much of the story as was politic to tell at the present time. That forty great ocean ships are constantly carrying munitions from Canada to the motherland, and that the gross weight of these munitions amounts to no less than 125,000 tons per month will be a revelation. The pension question was also dealt with by the minister of Naval Service and he completely silenced the critics by showing that they had been party to the arrangements made, yet he was broad enough and fair-minded enough to invite discussion upon the matter so that there might be brought to the attention of the members of the government any weakness or inadequacy in the system if such exists. Unquestionably Mr. Hazen's speech is the greatest that he has ever made in this parliament. Throughout it all there was the self respect of the gentleman, and courtesy and moderation towards his opponents. His remarks regarding Hon. Frank Oliver's speech of last week were dignified and appreciative. There is much, of course, yet for Mr. Hazen to say before this session is over. There is more information to be given and when he comes to dwell upon the navy and what it has done and what it is doing there will be further surprises for the people and even for the majority of the members of parliament. Mr. Hazen, as has been shown, is not

given to say much in public as to the work of the departments over which he exercises control, but his work has been none the less vigorous and important and has wielded a great influence during the progress of the present war. In opening he paid a fine tribute to the Duke of Connaught. He said: "I would like to say that I concur in words that have been uttered with regard to the Governor General of Canada. I feel that it has been a good thing for this country that during this time of stress and strain, the representative of His Majesty in Canada has been a good man and that his knowledge of military matters has been of very great value in making more effective than otherwise would have been made the aid which Canada has given to the Empire in the present crisis, during the past few years."

Ottawa, Jan. 25—F. B. Carvell, M. P., placed himself in a serious position tonight towards the close of a three and a half hour's condemnation of the government. He threatened the Government with the refusal of young Liberals of Canada to enlist for overseas service unless an investigation into the operations of the Shell Committee and the Imperial Munitions Committee was permitted.

One of his worst breaches of decency was a distorted statement regarding an interview which Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, had with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and himself. It related to the purchase of hay in the Province of New Brunswick for the Imperial government, it has been the policy of the Imperial government not to allow a business to become generally known for very obvious reasons and when Mr. Burrell heard that Mr. Carvell intended to bring this forward and blazon it abroad to the enemies of the Empire for the purpose of hampering the Canadian government, he went to the leader of the Opposition and Mr. Carvell and asked them in the interests of patriotism to desist. His request was unheeded and instead Mr. Carvell gave to the house today a distorted and unfair report of the interview. When The Standard tonight asked Mr. Burrell if he had anything to say with reference to Mr. Carvell's statements he said that he would probably reply on Thursday, and added regretfully that under the privilege of the House Mr. Carvell could have permitted himself to so distort what took place in the interview referred to, and also to make the sweeping and inaccurate statements in regard to the present hay purchases in New Brunswick. An amusing part of Mr. Carvell's speech was his defence of the contract let to the Canadian Foundry Company. His reasons for defending the one hundred per cent profits of this company was the fact that Honorable George P. Graham is one of the directors. Whenever a Conservative appeared he attacked, and when there was a Liberal defended. It was so apparently a campaign speech for election purposes that Mr. Burrell interrupted with "does the honorable gentleman intend to move a vote of censure. If not of what avail is all this abuse."

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 25—The Ottawa Free Press will say tomorrow with reference to Mr. Carvell's remarks about it: "All the stock of the Ottawa Free Press is owned by Messrs. Norman Smith and William Findlay, editor and manager respectively. It was purchased and paid for by them some years ago. A certain portion of the company's stock is held by Mr. Glynn Osler, barrister, formerly of Ottawa and now of Toronto, but only in the usual way as collateral for a loan. Mr. Osler and clients for whom he may be acting have not the slightest

voice in the editorial conduct or business management of the paper and only to a very limited extent (sufficient to protect their security) have they any control over the company's minutes. The financial obligation can be liquidated at any time convenient to Messrs. Smith and Findlay. The Free Press has been a consistent supporter of the Liberal party during the ten years it has been edited by Mr. Norman Smith, but at the beginning of the war announcement was made that until peace was declared the policy of the paper would be independent of both political parties. The Free Press was the first to advocate the formation of a coalition government. The views of the Free Press on the Bertram Shell Committee are the views of its editor and they were communicated to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last July when the criticism first appeared.

NORMAN SMITH.

Ottawa, Jan. 27—"I have never held very strictly to the doctrine that one should carry one's political animosities into private life, nor would I regard life as being tolerable if I had to do it. I want to say this further in regard to this matter with which we are dealing, that I would rather go out of public life forever, and go out now, and keep such regard as I have been fortunate enough to get from any of my friends as a public man than I would remain in public life at the price of descending to the depths to which Mr. Carvell has descended." So said Hon. Martin Burrell in the course of a speech today in the Commons when he laid bare a portion of the record of the member for Carleton. A few days ago Mr. Carvell made the statement in the House that Mr. Burrell had come to him and asked him "for God's sake" not to bring up the question of New Brunswick hay in the house. Mr. Burrell declared that Mr. Carvell gave a distorted version of the interview to the House and this incident as well as another to which reference will be made later caused the Minister of Agriculture to describe Mr. Carvell in the above terms. "It may be said," he continued, "that it is not a matter of very great interest but this is the sort of thing that touches the finer side of life, and makes life tolerable." Mr. Burrell did go to Mr. Carvell and pointed out to him that as this was a matter of Imperial business in this country during a time of war that it should not be referred to in parliament.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 28—Archibald McCoig, the Liberal member for East Kent, had the courage to get up in the commons today and express his regret that Liberals from other constituencies—meaning Mr. Carvell in particular—should assert that militia appointments in their ridings had been political in character. In Kent, he said, the appointments had been the result of merit and not of political influence. Today the debate on the address was quieter than it had been for a week. The house has been sobered by the outbreaks of Messrs. Pugsley and Carvell and falsity of the charges when they came to be analysed by the Ministers responsible. These members have been shown to be political opportunists hunting for political game without holding it, and ready to sacrifice the interests of their country and its allies for miserable party gain. Appeals to them as patriotic Canadians to let war office interests in Canada alone until the war is over were unheeded. Instead false statements were given the house and the country.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Madigan.

Progress of The War

London, Jan. 25—Four thousand Turks, including fifty officers, were captured by the Russians in the recent battle in the neighborhood of Erzerum, according to a despatch from Petrograd to Reuters. The Russians are also said to have captured scores of machine guns and enormous quantities of ammunition. The despatch says: "The rout of the Turks in the battle which resulted in them being driven into Erzerum appears from later accounts to have been even more decisive than shown in the first reports. Apart from the Ottoman losses in actual battle, the Russians captured during the pursuit fifty officers and 4,000 men. They also took scores of machine guns and enormous quantities of munitions. The influx of 120,000 Turks in Erzerum is considered to reduce the defensive power of the fortress. In the Prapat, a small region of Volhynia the Russian positions are stated to be only four versts (2 3/4 miles) from Pinsk, so successful have been the Russians in recent actions."

London, Jan. 26—That the authorities expect a speedy resumption of Zeppelin raids on London, and that the danger to which the populace will be exposed on such occasions is greater than ever, is indicated by the publication of a police warning tonight, which reads: "The increase in offensive protection against hostile aircraft recently provided in the Metropolitan district makes it more necessary that the public, on the occasion of air raids take cover, so as to be sheltered from falling fragments of shells."

Hand-to-hand fighting between the French and Germans near Neuville took place when the French tried to re-take trenches captured from them by the Germans. Berlin reports that all the attacks were repulsed. The French, however, have taken from the Germans mine craters they had occupied several days ago, and in mining operations in the Argonne Forest have destroyed German trenches. On the Austro-Italian front Italian positions near Slavica have been captured by the Austrians, who made prisoners of forty-five officers and 1,197 men, according to Vienna. The Turks claim that another attack by the British near Menlarie, east of Kut-el-Amara, was discontinued after the British had suffered "appalling losses."

Petrograd, via London, Jan. 27, 11.25 p.m.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters today: "On the western (Russia) front German aeroplanes continued to make frequent flights over the Riga and Dvinsk regions, where they dropped bombs. Southwest of Lake Narotche our scouting parties encountered the enemy successfully. They made a surprise bayonet attack on a German detachment and put it to flight, inflicting heavy losses and taking prisoners. "Southeast of Koiiki our scouts got through the enemy entanglement and destroyed it with grenades. "In Galicia, on the Middle Strip, the enemy continued his artillery fire. On the Dniester, in the region of Uscierko, near the bridgehead, we attacked the enemy with grenades. North of the Boyana, river the enemy, after exploding three mines in front of our lines, made several attempts to attack, but were repulsed by our fire. Caucasus front: In the region of Erzerum we stopped attempts by the Turks to assume the offensive, capturing prisoners. In the region of Melagzhert we successfully encountered Turkish detachments."

London, Jan. 28, 11.05 p.m.—"I think that for us the war is only beginning," said David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, in an interview today with the London correspondent of the Militia Scoolo, "but absolutely confident of victory, because although we all have made mistakes in the past, England and her Allies are now taking council together and will be stronger because they are united. By next spring they shall have for the first time more munitions than

the enemy, and our superiority is unquestioned. Besides this, Germany's financial position is growing worse daily."

London, Jan. 28, 9.56 p.m.—The foreign office tonight issued an additional statement concerning the cargo found on the Swedish steamer Stockholm, which has been detained at Kirkwall and Liverpool since January 14, and part of the cargo of which has been ordered into the prize court. The statement says: "A search of the cargo of the Swedish steamer Stockholm has revealed the fact that it comprises a consignment of meat amounting to 142 tons which although originally entered on the ship's manifest had been subsequently cut out, and for which there was no bill of lading among the ship's papers. Since the loading of the Stockholm at New York, which had been superintended by His Majesty's consul, who sealed the hatches and gave a certificate to that effect, alteration of the manifest cannot but give rise to the suspicion that some fraud was intended."

DIED.

OWEN—At Malpeque, Jan. 24th, 1916, Sophia, daughter of the late John Owen, aged 71 years. MACDONALD—At Clyde River, Jan. 31st, Susan the beloved wife of Mr. Archibald MacDonald, in the 54th year of her age. MACARTHUR—At Northam, Jan. 27, 1916, Alexander C. MacArthur aged 67 years. McCABE—At Cove Head on Wednesday Jan. the 29th, Mr. John McCabe, who had reached the remarkable age of 102 years. He was born in Ireland, but came to this Island many years ago located first at Souris and then removing to Cove Head. He was a veteran of the Crimean war and of sturdy physique, practically a stranger to illness. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He kept himself abreast of the times by judicious reading, was a bright conversationalist, and remembered many of the stirring events of long ago. His narration of his experiences in the Crimean war were especially interesting. His wife, died eight years ago at the age of eighty. He leaves one daughter, Miss Sarah, also five sons; James, William John and Frank at Cove Head and Bernard in the Registry office, Charlottetown; sixteen grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.—R. I. P. McLEAN—At North River, Jan. 28, 1916, Mary McLean, widow of the late James McLean, aged 86.

McMILLAN—In this city Jan. 30, Alexander McMillan aged 64 years. Funeral took place from the residence of his brother Hilary McMillan, Dorchester St. yesterday morning to St. Catharine's, thence to the Catholic cemetery. R. I. P. McINTYRE—At Corraville Lot 54 on Tuesday Jan. 18th ult., Margaret McDonald, relict of the late John McIntyre, aged 94 years, leaving one son and four daughters to mourn. May her soul rest in peace.

The seismograph in the government observatory, located twenty miles south west of Petrograd, registered an earth shock on Jan. 26th. The intensity of the oscillations was estimated at double those experienced in the great Messina earthquake. The center of the disturbance was fixed at a point fifteen miles distant.

The Market Prices.

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

MOORE & McLEOD!



Overcoats Worth to \$14.50 \$8.99 Clearing at

The Man who wants a smart warm well made Overcoat for a very little price, should see this week end special. There's a limited quantity—a dozen in all. There are tweeds, mostly in fancy browns and greys. There are double breasted and single breasted models. There are sizes from 35 to 40 chest measure. The coats are all belted and each have the "convertible collar. The values run to \$14.50. BUY ONE FOR EIGHT NINETY-NINE. THESE OFFERED FOR CASH ONLY.

Here is a Mighty Interesting Sale of Womens' New Coats in Full Swing Here today.

THIS SALE OF COATS FOR WOMEN OFFERS YOU A CHANCE TO GET HOLD OF A HANDSOME WINTER COAT—right now before the real cold weather commences—at prices lower than the factory would charge you for the garments. There are three classes into which this great offer, in colored coats is divided. And here they are—

\$8.50 \$12.00 Fifteen Dollars for Coats that are Worth to \$22.00! For Coats Worth up to \$12.50 For Coats Worth up to \$16

Curl Cloths and Tweeds in all styles, all good coloring, all sizes. This is simply a Tweeds. They are new this season. They wonderful bargain in handsome, low priced are all handsome, smart garments. They coats. This lot includes garments worth to \$16.00. TODAY and \$12.50. TODAY and TOMORROW \$8.50. TOMORROW.....\$12.00

\$15 These coats are all new. They are made of handsome all wool cloths. Chinchillas, Zibelines and Tweeds. The styles are right, and the range of sizes will suit everybody. Get yourself a \$22.00 Coat for \$15.00. \$15

Business Men FOR 1916 Office Supplies Will Be Needed

We carry a big stock of everything for the office. Blank Books, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Bill Books, Letter Books, Files, Binding Cases, Bill Files, Letter Files, Account Paper, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper, Typewriter Ribbons, Account Pads, Letter & Note Pads, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Blotting Paper, Erasers, Note Paper, &c. &c.

One Million Envelopes In Stock, all sizes, all prices. Come to us for your office Needs. Lowest Prices. Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

Local and Other Items

This is nomination day for civic elections.

French bluejackets have occupied the small town of Aphilu, on the coast of Asia Minor.

The London Daily Mail correspondent says he is informed that German uniforms have been stored in immense quantities in Bulgaria for the use of Nish for Bulgarian troops in the event of fighting on Greek territory.

The Labor conference of Bristol England on Jan. 28th, by a great majority confirmed the action of the labor executive in parliament in allowing labor M. P.'s to take office in the Coalition Government.

The Allan liner Pomerania arrived at Queenstown on Jan. 27th, in tow. She has been disabled in a terrible gale on voyage from Glasgow to Canada and packed back. All on board were reported safe.

Pasteurization of all milk to be used as food or drink by cities and towns and the forbidding of the sale of unpasteurized milk provided for in a bill filed with the Massachusetts legislature by Representative Rowley of Brookline health department.

The storm that had raged over the Pacific Coast from Thursday Jan. 27th claimed not fewer than 60 lives and caused property damage of millions. The loss may prove even greater in the Otah Valley, lower California. A dam burst; 50 people lost their lives and others are missing.

Fifty English women, who have been employed in various occupations in Berlin have been ordered to leave the country not later than February 6th. The authorities say that this action is taken in reprisal for the expulsion of German women who have been employed in England.

The controversy between Great Britain and Sweden over the holding up of mails by Great Britain and retaliation by the stopping of British and Russian mail and the placing of an embargo on wood pulp by Sweden is still unsettled, but negotiations are under way for mutual concessions. Although nothing official has yet transpired, it is believed that licenses for the exportation of wood pulp from Sweden will be granted in exchange for permission to import coal from England.

Sudden death—On Saturday last Mr. W. A. Brennan, proprietor of the Sunnyside Journal, died very suddenly of heart failure. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time and on his way to his office called at a shop to make some purchases, while there in conversation with the proprietor heart action ceased and he dropped dead. He had been connected with the Journal for over forty years. He was in his 68th year and leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn.

A statement given on Jan. 25th by the British official press bureau says: Among the cargo found aboard the Swedish steamer Urania, from New York to Gotenburg and Copenhagen are good described on the bill of lading fifteen cases of hammer sent from the United States to a Danish forwarding agent. They were found on examination to consist of fifteen cases of copper, brass and apparently aluminum filing and turnings. The consignee does not know for whom the alleged hammers are intended and the goods have been placed in the prize court."

The Defence of Egypt

Egypt has two frontiers, a eastern, which is much the most important, towards Turkey, and a western frontier facing toward Tripoli and the still independent tribes of the back country. On both sides there is desert, and the problem of Egyptian defence the same on both east and west—namely, the right treatment of the marches of the desert. It does not follow, however, that because the problem is the same its solution must be the same. Much depends on the resources

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of the enemy on either front; the danger to Egypt in the past has always come from the east, because only on that side has there been a strong organized State capable of making head against the civilisation of the Nile. That is still the case now. Turkey is the modern Assyria, and our difficulty in Egypt as regards Turkey is the same as that of the old Pharaohs as regards the great military Empire of Assyria. On the west there is not now, any more than in the past, an organized State sufficiently powerful to invade Egypt to any purpose. The southern frontier of Egypt, from which danger and invasion have also come in her past history, are now negligible, except in so far as a German East Africa that was in a position to dominate our possessions in Uganda might be held to be a menace to the safety of the Upper Nile Valley. The appointment, however, of General Smith-Dorrien to command in East Africa shows that the danger to Egypt from the South side is so far as it exists, has been provided against. There remain the problems of defence on the east and west.

Ancient Egypt defended herself by securing the allegiance of the cities of Philistia, on the coast to Syria, and of Judaea, overlooking the Philistine plain from the hills on the east. That is still the only rational principle of defence on this Egyptian frontier. The desert is more easily crossed now than at any time in past history; railways can overcome the problem of transport and a pipeline can be laid to carry water. It is said that the Turkish attack on Egypt has been postponed for lack of railway material, but a system of defence which depended on the absence of railway material in Palestine is self-defeating. The strategic frontiers of Egypt are in Palestine, now as always.

These frontiers are not in our possession, and the actual line of defence is along the Suez Canal, which though capable of being made impregnable, is none the less a very bad frontier for Egypt. The main value of Egypt to us is that it commands the shortest passage to the East. The Canal, in fact, is to India and our Eastern Empire what the Dardanelles are to Turkey and Constantinople, and a system of defence which carries our communications with India between the opposing battle-fronts is obviously bad. Supposing the Turks were able to keep up the attack on the Suez Canal line without actually carrying it, they would still have accomplished everything that the Germans could desire, because this would be sufficient to stop the Canal for the purposes of trade. We must continue to hold Egypt, but we should be virtually in the position of Turkey holding the Dardanelles straits against the operations of a Power commanding the sea. Egypt as things are—and the fact cannot be too often emphasised—is the weak spot in our system of Imperial defence by sea-power. Not until Palestine is in our possession can Egypt be regarded as safe. The chief consolation of the present situation is that one line of railway, which is the sole connection that Turkey has with Europe, cannot support more than one campaign. The "corridor" which Germany has won by the suppression of Serbia cannot at one and the same time support a blockade of Salonika from the land, a campaign against our troops in the Dardanelles, and a campaign against the British in Egypt.

From the west there can be no decisive campaign against Egypt. The chief danger on this side is from the Senussi, a sect of orthodox quasi-Calvinistic Mahomedans, which is very powerful in the interior, though less so in the east than in the western Sudan. The Senussi have no natural sympathy with the Young Turks, whose orthodoxy is more than suspect, but the Italian occupation of the coast-line of Tripoli has antagonised them. The real danger from the Senussi is not along the coast-line but in Kordofan and Darfur, two Sudan provinces, which, however, are well held. The Germans are believed to have landed some 200 men with artillery on the African coast near Sollum at the beginning of November, and the fighting reported recently was doubtless between Bedouin tribesmen armed by this means and perhaps officers by Turks. The reports are conflicting, but there seems to be no doubt that a very considerable success was won over the Bedouins on Christmas Day. The old headquarters of the Senussi Mahdi were at Siwa, which is just within the Egyptian frontier, and this place is said to have been recently re-occupied by him. Fortunately the Senussi Mahdi was an enemy of the Egyptian Sudan, and never had much following in Darfur.

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To the Electors of Ward One

Ladies and Gentlemen: Having decided to nominate for re-election I take this opportunity of asking your support. If elected I shall endeavor to give the Mayor and Council all the assistance in my power towards advancing the interests of the city, advocating necessary improvements in all departments consistent with our present rate of taxation. I believe the time has arrived when the financial relations between the Provincial Government and the city require re-adjustment. In this regard the income tax collected from the citizens should be used for the medical inspection of schools and the improvements of parks, squares and buildings. The incoming Mayor and Council should arrange with the Electric Light & Power Co. to make a substantial reduction of their rates. In the event of no satisfactory arrangement being made the city should proceed to erect and have ready for operation at the expiration of the present contract a modern plant for the production of electricity for power and lighting purposes. If I have the honor to be re-elected as your representative I will continue to devote as much of my time and attention as possible to the cause of good civic government. I remain, Yours very respectfully, JOHN McKENNA.

Civic Election.

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Prince Edward Island, made and passed in the third year of the reign of His Majesty, King Edward VII, Chapter 17, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts incorporating the City of Charlottetown," and of all Acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto. I do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that an Election of a Mayor for the said city, and of one person to serve as a Common Councillor in the City Council for each of the Wards, Numbers 1, 2, and 3, of the said city, and of two persons to serve as Common Councillors in the said Council for Ward Number 4 of the said city, and of three persons to serve as Common Councillors in the said Council for Ward Number 5, in the said city, being in all a Mayor and Eight Common Councillors, representing the city as follows: For Ward No 1—One Councillor. For Ward No 2—One Councillor. For Ward No 3—One Councillor. For Ward No 4—Two Councillors. For Ward No 5—Three Councillors.

On Wednesday, THE 9th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1916

AT THE SEVERAL PLACES, THAT IS TO SAY: In Ward 1 West, at or near the shop of Patrick Murray, on the East side of Queen Street, being number 40 Queen Street. Ward 2 West, at the dwelling house of John Quinn, being number 131 King Street. Ward 3 West, at the dwelling house of James Rush on the South side of Sydney Street, being numbers 92, 94, Sydney Street. Ward 2 East, at the corner of Great George Street and Sydney Street, being O'Shea's Corner. Ward 3 in the Market House Building. In Ward 4 West, at the City Building. Ward 4 Central, at or near Aubrey White's shop, on the north side of Kent Street. Ward 4 East, at or near Mrs Patterson's dwelling house on Kent Street near the corner of Hillsborough and Kent Streets. Ward 5 West, at or near Ewen Cameron's Bakery, Lower Spring Park Road.

Ward 5 West Central, at Mr Gray Murphy's shop, Dominion House, on the west side of Great George Street.

Ward 5 East Central, at or near Silas Whitlock's dwelling house, No 12, 14 School Street near the corner of Euston and School Streets.

Ward 5 East, at or near Patrick Quinn's house, No 8 Longworth Avenue.

DESCRIPTION OF POLLING DISTRICTS Ward One. East of Great George Street—The First Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number one, in the City of Charlottetown, situate East of Great George Street, and the portion of the said street at or near the dwelling house of John Quinn, No 131 King Street.

West of Great George Street—The Second Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number One, in the City of Charlottetown, situate West of Great George Street, and the poll shall be held at or near Patrick Murray's shop, 40 Queen Street.

East of Great George Street—The Third Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Two in the City of Charlottetown, situate East of Great George Street, and the poll shall be held at O'Shea's corner of Great George and Sydney Streets.

West of Great George Street—The Fourth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Two in the City of Charlottetown situate West of Great George Street, and the poll shall be held at Patrick Murray's shop, 40 Queen Street.

Ward Three. The Fifth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Three in the City of Charlottetown, and the poll shall be held at the Market House.

East of Hillsborough Street—The Sixth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Four, in the City of Charlottetown, situate east of Hillsborough Street, and the poll shall be held at Mrs Patterson's dwelling house, near the corner of Hillsborough and Kent Streets and adjoining Wright's undertaking Office.

The Seventh Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Four, situate West of Hillsborough Street and East of Great George Street, and the poll shall be held at the store of Aubrey White's on the north side of Kent Street, being No 167 Kent Street.

West of Great George Street—The Eighth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Four in the said City, situate West of Great George Street, and the poll shall be held at the Engine House Room of the City Building.

East of Hillsborough Street—The Ninth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Five in Charlottetown, east of Hillsborough Street and of a line in continuation thereof to the division line between Charlottetown Common and Royalty, and the poll shall be held at or near the dwelling house of Patrick Quinn, Tanner, No 8 Longworth Avenue.

The Tenth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Five in Charlottetown, east of Great George Street and the Malpeque Road and west of Hillsborough Street, and of a line in continuation thereof to the division line between Charlottetown Common and Royalty, and the poll shall be held at or near the dwelling house of Silas J Whitlock, 12-14 School Street, near the corner of School and Euston Streets.

West of Great George Street and East of Queen Street—The Eleventh Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Five in Charlottetown, west of Great George Street, and the Malpeque Road and east of Queen Street, and the poll shall be held at the shop of Mr Gray Murphy, Dominion House, situate on the west side of Great George Street. The Twelfth Polling District

shall comprise all that portion of Ward Five in Charlottetown, situate west of Queen Street, including Government House and Victoria Park, and the poll shall be held at or near the shop of Ewen Cameron, 13 Lower Spring Park Road.

NOMINATION DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, A. D. 1916.

At the office of the City Clerk, City Hall, from the hour of Twelve o'clock noon; until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

For Qualification of Electors see Act 3rd Edward VII, Chap. 17, Sec. 24 to 29; also Act 1st George V, Chap. 13 and 14.

W. W. CLARKE, City Clerk. REGINALD H. STERNS, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. City Clerk's Office, Jan. 14th, 1916

Election of Commissioners of Sewers and Water Supply

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Prince Edward Island made and passed in the third year of the reign of His Majesty, King Edward VII, Chapter 17 intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Acts Incorporating the City of Charlottetown," and of all Acts in amendment thereof or in addition thereto. I do hereby give PUBLIC NOTICE that an election for THREE COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS & WATER SUPPLY for the City of Charlottetown.

WILL BE HELD On Wednesday, THE 9th Day of February, A. D. 1916.

At the several places that is to say: In Ward 1 West at or near the shop of Patrick Murray, on the East side of Queen Street, being number 40 Queen Street. Ward 1 East, at or near the dwelling house of John Quinn, being number 131 King Street. Ward 2 West, at the dwelling house of James Rush, on the South side of Sydney Street, being number 92, 94, Sydney Street.

Ward 2 East, all the corner of Great George and Sydney Streets, being O'Shea's Corner. Ward 3 in the Market House Building. In Ward 4 West, at the City Building. Ward 4 Central, at or near Aubrey White's shop, on the north of Kent Street. Ward 4 East, at or near Mrs Patterson's dwelling house on Kent Street, near the corner of Hillsborough and Kent Streets. Ward 5 West, at or near Ewen Cameron's Bakery, Lower Spring Park Road.

Ward 5 West Central, at Mr Gray Murphy's shop, Dominion House, on the west side of Great George Street.

Ward 5 East Central, at or near Silas Whitlock's dwelling house, No. 12, 14, School Street, near the corner of Euston and School Streets.

Ward 5 East, at or near Patrick Quinn's house, No. 8 Longworth Avenue.

And the said election the poll will be opened at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Description Polling Districts: Ward One.

East of Great George Street—The first Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number One, in the City of Charlottetown, situate East of Great George Street, and the poll shall be held at or near the dwelling of John Quinn, No. 131 King Street.

West of Great George Street—The Second Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number One, in the City of Charlottetown, situate West of Great George Street, and the poll shall be held at or near Patrick Murray's shop, 40 Queen Street.

Ward Two. East of Great George Street—The Third Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Two in the City of Charlottetown, situate West of Great George Street, and the poll shall

be held at O'Shea's, corner of Great George and Sydney Streets.

West of Great George Street—The Fourth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Two in the City of Charlottetown situate west of Great George Street and the poll shall be held at James Rush's residence, 92-94 Sydney Street.

Ward Three. The Fifth Polling District shall comprise Ward Number Three, in the City of Charlottetown, and the poll shall be held at the Market House.

Ward Four. East of Hillsborough Street—The Sixth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Four, in the City of Charlottetown, situate east of Hillsborough Street, and the poll shall be held at Mrs Patterson's dwelling house, near the corner of Hillsborough and Kent Streets and adjoining Wright's Undertaking Office.

The Seventh Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Four, situate West of Hillsborough Street and east of Great George Street, and the poll shall be held at the store of Aubrey White's on the north side of Kent Street, being number 167 Kent Street.

West of Great George Street—The Eighth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Four in the said City, situate West of Great George Street, and the poll shall be held at the Engine House Room of the City Building.

Ward Five. East of Hillsborough Street—The Ninth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Number Five in Charlottetown, east of Hillsborough Street and of a line in continuation thereof to the division line between Charlottetown Common and Royalty, and the poll shall be held at or near the dwelling house of Patrick Quinn Tanner, No. 8 Longworth Avenue.

The Tenth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Five in Charlottetown, east of Great George Street and the Malpeque Road and west of Hillsborough Street and of a line in continuation thereof to the division line between Charlottetown Common and Royalty, and the poll shall be held at or near the dwelling house of Silas Whitlock, 12-14 School Street, near the corner of School and Euston Streets.

West of Great George Street and East of Queen Street—The Eleventh Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Five in Charlottetown, west of Great George Street and the Malpeque Road and East of Queen Street, and the poll shall be held at the shop of Mr Gray Murphy, Dominion House, situate on the West side of Great George Street.

The Twelfth Polling District shall comprise all that portion of Ward Five in Charlottetown, situate West of Queen Street, including Government House and land and Victoria Park and the poll shall be held at or near the shop of Ewen Cameron, 13 Lower Spring Park Road.

NOMINATION DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd, A. D. 1916.

At the Office of the City Clerk, City Hall, from the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, until the hour of Four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

For Qualification of Electors see Act 3rd, Edward VII, Chap. 17, Sec. 24 to 29; also Act 1st George V, Chap. 13 and 14.

W. W. CLARKE, City Clerk. REGINALD H. STERNS, Mayor of the City of Charlottetown. City Clerk's Office, Jan 14th, 1916, Feb. 2, 1915 11.

JOB WORK!

Executed with neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office Charlottetown P. E. Island Letter Heads Receipt Books Posters Tickets



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

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

By order, R. C. DEB OCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Jan. 21, 1916.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department—9,569, Jan. 20, 1916.—21.

MUST-SELL-SALE!

AT L. J. REDDIN'S.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

About 40 in all to be cleared at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Furs

A lot of sample Neck-Furs, half price. 1 only Rat Coat, \$55 for \$44. Fur Sets in Fox, Wolf, Sable, Coon, Persian Lamb, Opossum, etc.

Also

Separate Muffs in above Furs. Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50; " " " \$85 " \$70.

Overalls.

A special line of Overalls at 90c. and \$1.00.

Dress Goods.

All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

L. J. REDDIN

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. Newson's Block, Charlottetown

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

MONEY TO LOAN. Money to loan at 10% per annum. Apply 20th 1912.—11

The Children and the Angels

When little children wake at morn To greet once more the day new-born...

Double Ten

There's something that vexes you, laddie, I know by the flush of your cheek...

Jeanne, The Maid

Nothing else that Richard Barclay ever did during his active, startling life surprised me so much as his joining the Catholic Church...

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism...

I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla...

I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism...

Hood's Sarsaparilla Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can take it.

conveys very forcibly an impression of supreme cleanliness and health, both mental and physical.

Barclay had been in France when the war broke out; that much I knew; but where in France or why in France I knew not...

I stammered out my astonishment, while he sat unmoved, his chair pushed back from the table, sipping his coffee.

"That is true," I agree "but they lived in the days" when Christ walked the earth.

"I think that he perceived my trouble, for he said, 'Oh, no—I'm not mad. And I'm thoroughly sincere. I know, I know—here in hard, matter-of fact New York it sounds preposterous, but wait until I've told you about it and then judge for yourself.'"

"I suppose it was about seven o'clock—it was deep twilight—when I saw ahead of me a handful of houses, clustered snugly about a church spire that pointed like a long, slim finger to heaven.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is the only emulsion indicated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—It's the world's standard food and strength-builder.

labored plodding, and life is too short to plod in—or, perhaps better, to those that plod life seems often too long."

I acquiesced rather bitterly. I am afraid that I am a plodder.

"Well at any rate," he continued, "towards the end of June I found myself not far from a village—a village so small that you can find it on few maps, and yet a village whose name once rang round the world. Perhaps the name, even now, will mean something to you—Domremy.

What does it bring to your mind, that name—Domremy. Do you see a girl kneeling in a garden beside the church-yard? Do you hear the rushing of white wings as St. Michael stands before her? Do you see her, clad in armor, a straight, slender figure astride a huge white horse? Do you hear the trampling of hoofs and the shouts of men as she leads an army into battle, ever triumphant under the lilies of France? Do you see her raise a siege at Orleans and crown a king at Reims? And finally, do you see her kissing the cross as the flames reached up to her, where she stands a martyr at the stake?"

His eyes glowed, feverishly, fanatically, and he rose from his chair and commenced to pace the room.

"Jeanne d'Arc," I murmured. "Yes," he repeated, "Jeanne d'Arc—Jeanne, the Maid."

It was a full minute before he could control himself sufficiently to continue.

"I went to Domremy," he said at length, "I saw the house in which she was born and the garden in which she heard the Voices. Even when I was interested in her only as you, yourself, are interested in her, I considered her the heroine of a charming legend—a legend based perhaps on a slim foundation of fact. Since then I have learned better. In my eyes she stands today second only to our Lord as a witness of God manifest on earth. She is an irrefutable argument for Christianity, and since none believed more devoutly than she in the Pope of Rome—it follows that if you believe her Christianity you believe also her Catholicism."

"All the great prophets have been misunderstood during their lifetimes—it is only when they are dead that they receive their rewards. It was that way always and it shall be that way always. It was that way—it was that way last August, when another name was added to the noble army of martyrs."

"Tell me about him," I urged. "It wasn't a man," said Barclay—"it was a girl—a young girl, I scarcely know how to begin, and it is hard to find words with which to tell about it. It is very sacred to me, you see. I feel that I need the words of a Matthew or a Mark, and I haven't them. I am, at best only a war correspondent."

"She was called Jeanne—there is a coincidence there—Jeanne LeBlanc. I saw her first the night I arrived in Domremy—a wet, windy night in late June. I saw her last—well, never mind that yet."

"I told you I had been walking, didn't I? I had done about fifty kilometers that day since breakfast—the last dozen of them through a gusty rain, shot with white lightning and laden with complaints of thunder. My road followed the course of the Meuse, usually a lazy, pleasant stream, but now flecked with foam and murmuring uneasily at its thargins. Road and river wound through vineyards and pasture-land, sweet with the fragrance of moist soil and wet leaves—a cool fragrance that you never get when the sun is high."

"I suppose it was about seven o'clock—it was deep twilight—when I saw ahead of me a handful of houses, clustered snugly about a church spire that pointed like a long, slim finger to heaven. Smoke, white against the sky, and yellow squares of light marked the windows. Domremy was peaceful even in the stormy night."

"A man in a blue blouse, driving a covered two-wheeled cart, replied to my inquiry regarding lodgings by directing me to the house of Armand LeBlanc. "Across the bridge, the last house on the left. It is not far, m'sieu, and he makes every one welcome—he and his poor girl."

COUGHED SO HARD Would Turn Black In The Face.

SHE WAS CURED BY USING DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. Ernest Adams, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., writes: "My little girl, six years old, had a dreadful hard cough. At night she would cough so hard she would get black in the face, and would cough for several hours before she could stop."

"I tried different kinds of medicines and had several doctors, but failed to do her any good. She could not sleep nor eat her cough was so bad, and she was simply wasting away. A friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I got a bottle and saw an improvement, and got another. Now I am only too glad to recommend it to all mothers."

"Too much stress should be laid on the fact that a cough or cold should be cured immediately. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure the cough or cold and prove a preventative from all throat and lung troubles such as bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption."

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c and 50c, per bottle. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

a sparrow. She is well loved here, m'sieu, and I should not be surprised if she were nearer to le bon Dieu than most of us who can see only the ground we walk on. Yes, m'sieu, across the bridge, the last house on the left. Not at all, m'sieu. Pas de quoi. Good night, m'sieu."

(To be continued.)

The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states: "I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT, it has been an un-failing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."

"Enui," said the club cynic, "is the polite society name for laziness. It means doing nothing and feeling too tired to stop."

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

The affection of old age is one of the greatest consolations of humanity.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Teacher—Tommy, what do you understand by the word defect? Tommy—It's what you've got when you haven't as much as if you just hadn't nothin'."

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."

Customer—When I bought the motor-cycle didn't you say you'd supply me with any new part if I wrote anything? Dealer—Yes. What do you wish me to let you have? Customer—I want a pair of new ankles, a rib, three feet of cuticle, a box of assorted fingernails, four molars and a funny bone.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Some women are so interested in fashion plates that they would like to have their meals served on them.

Heart Was So Weak Could Not Go Up Stairs Without Help.

When the heart becomes weak and does not do its work properly the nerves become unstrung and the whole system seems to go "all to pieces."

Mrs. Ernest Adams, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., writes: "Last summer my heart and nerves were so bad I could not sleep at night, and my heart was so weak I could not go up stairs without help. My doctor said he could do no more for me as my heart was completely done. A cousin of mine came in one day and told me that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured her completely. I immediately gave her 50 cents to let her see a box, and since that day there is a box always on my sideboard. I am now well, and my heart and nerves are stronger than when I was a little school girl. I advise anyone with heart trouble to try them. No doctor can beat them."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; for sale at all dealers; mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

MUST-SELL-SALE!

AT L. J. REDDIN'S.

Ladies' Cloth Coats

About 40 in all to be cleared at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Furs

A row of sample Neck-Furs, half price. 1 only Rat Coat, \$55 for \$44. Fur Sets in Fox, Wolf, Sable, Coon, Persian Lamb, Opossum, etc.

Also Separate Muffs in above Furs Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50.

Overalls. A special line of Overalls at 90c and \$1.00.

Dress Goods.

All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

L. J. REDDIN

117 Queen Street.

The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

FOOT WEAR FOR WINTER!

Our Stock of Winter Foot Wear is complete. We have everything you require to keep you dry and comfortable.

AGENTS FOR Amherst Shoes Invictus Shoes Queen Quality Shoes

ALLEY & CO.

The Family Shoe Store.

D. C. McLEOD K. C. - W. E. BENTLEY W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.

McLEOD & BENTLEY BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

153 Queen Street.

ISLAND SOLDIERS

At the Front Are Asking For Hickey's Black Twist CHEWING TOBACCO

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

Hickey & Nicholson

Tobacco Co., Ltd.

PHONE 345

1916

For the New Year

We have quite a lot of NEW GOODS

Include plain and fancy Rings, Wrist Watches—some with illuminating dials.

Ladies' Watches in handsome designs. Young Men's Watches in the popular sizes. Watches for the MEN and boys; also some very fine and close timekeeping ones among them.

Solid Gold and Roll-plate Pendants, Necklets, Bracelets, Fobs, Cuff Links, Studs, Brooches, fancy and useful Clocks. The latest and best in Eyeglasses, Silverware, etc., etc.

E. W. TAYLOR

142 Richmond Street.

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.

NEW SERIES

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.

Applications 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, or daughter, brother or sister of intended homesteader.

Duties—Six month residence upon each cultivation of the land in each three years. A homesteader may be withdrawn from the "homestead" a farm of at least 50 acres, fully owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

Is certain districts a homesteader, 2000 standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$8.00 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 to homestead patent) and cultivate five acres extra.

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

W. W. CORRY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

A. L. McLean, K. C. & W. E. Bentley, Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

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

VOL-PRICE

VOL-PIEK mends boilers and all other kitchen cost of less than one per cent. Tinware, Copper, Brass, Alu

Easy to use, requires no special tools. Every housewife knows what pan, kettle or boiler just when few things are more convenient, a little leak in a often spoil a whole morning's

The housewife has, for something with which she can mend such leaks quickly, can never found it.

What has been needed is that will repair the article in same time be always at hand.

A package of "VOL-PIEK" air sized holes.

"VOL-PIEK" is in the off a small piece enough to mend over the flame of a lamp minutes, then the article will

Sent Post Paid to any Silver or Stamps

R. F. Madd

Charlo

Agents for

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

July 23rd 1912, -11