

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1915

VOL. XLIV, NO. 38

SHOES

The home of good shoes is a shoe store for everybody today. We believe we can meet and satisfy the special requirements of every foot that comes to us. The right shoe for different purposes and the best shoe for the most important prices. That's the endeavor and the achievement of the shoe store. Make us prove it. We can and will.

Alley & Co.

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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 the 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. DORR, Deputy Minister of the Interior

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 22nd, Oct. 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 1 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

JOHN F. WHELAN, Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office.

Sept. 15th 1915—21.

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Fire Insurance

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

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June 30, 1915—3m.

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Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	Noon.	A.M.	ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.50	10.20	
5.00	1.20	8.30	" Hunter River "	10.36	9.52	9.03	
5.45	2.10	9.02	" Emerald Jet "	9.59	9.21	5.45	8.10
6.22	2.55	9.27	" Kensington "	9.27	8.55	5.02	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep.	9.00	8.30	4.30	
			Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	5.30		
			" Port Hill "	7.45	5.00		
			" O'Leary "	7.04	2.40		
			" Alberton "	6.19	1.35		
			Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	12.30		
			Dep. Emerald Jet Ar.	9.15	8.00		
			Ar. Cape Traverse Dep.	8.40	7.00		
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	8.05	5.45		
			" Mt. Stewart "	7.02	4.10		
			" Morell "	6.33	3.27		
			" St. Peter's "	6.11	2.55		
			Ar. Souris Dep.	5.10	1.30		
			Ar. Elmira Dep.	4.00			
			Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	7.00	3.55		
			" Cardigan "	6.11	2.48		
			" Montague "	5.40	2.20		
			Ar. Georgetown Dep.	5.15	1.30		
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.00	9.45		
			" Vernon River "	8.23	8.81		
			Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	6.30	7.00		

Net of St. Peter

From the earliest times the Vatican basilica showed to visitors on the feast of St. Peter a souvenir of the Fisherman of Galilee in a large net before the principal portal of the temple. The net was part of a chandelier in a circle of bronze from which hung lamps called silver "canistræ." This precious curiosity was carried off by the Saracens in 846 with other valuables of the basilica. But as the "Liber Pontificalis" attests, Pope Leo IV ordered another to be constructed in 853. The history of the net is told by the "Liber Pontificalis" under Pope Alexander III, the chandelier called the "great net," was held in veneration. This venerable souvenir savants and artisans have recently put their heads together to reproduce according to its traditional form. The result of their labors is the net of silver wire which is hanging in St. Peter's today. The new net covers a space of twelve square yards, and the wire of which it is composed runs into a length of 4,200 feet. Around the circle of bronze hang eighteen lamps—Corona Lunarium—showing the perpetuity of the tradition which the Church preserves at a distance of so many centuries.

The Power of Kindness

"What a dull dreary day!" How many times these words had been spoken, and how plainly were they expressed on the faces of the dozen passengers that afternoon. We were to change cars at this place, but on our arrival found that the train was two hours late, so there was no alternative but to wait.

It was a cold, rainy early spring day; the streets were filled with mud, and a chilliness and gloom seemed reigning everywhere, even in the hearts and actions of the waiting passengers. No one seemed inclined to talk; so there we sat with long, sober faces, thinking what a dull, dreary day it was.

While we sat thus waiting, an old man entered the room, carrying in one hand a cane to support his feeble body, and in the other a basket filled with sundry articles for sale.

He approached the passengers, one by one commending the usefulness, durability and cheapness of his goods, but no sale did he make. One said that he had no use for such things; another said that she was well supplied already; another that he did not care to bother with such articles while travelling, and so on, until the entire circle was made, and the manner of each one seemed to say to the old man that such an intrusion on his part was very unwelcome.

He had turned away and was leaving the room, when a lady almost unnoticed before, approached him from a remote corner where she had been reading, and desired to look at his goods. She first invited him to a comfortable seat; and then selected one after another of the useful little articles, until five or six had been stored away in the satchel.

In paying for her purchases the exact change could not be made, and several cents were due to her, but she told him not to trouble himself to get so small an amount; that the goods were cheap and well worth the money she had paid him. The old man's face had brightened up during the transaction, and he expressed his gratitude by saying:

"I thank you, ma'am with all my heart, for this little trade. Business don't amount to much such a day as this; but I have to keep working all the harder for you see, we get hungry this kind of weather as well as when the sun-shines.

"'Twas so wet and muddy that I didn't go home to dinner today; and trade was so dull I couldn't find to buy any; but I'll be all right now, for I'll go home an hour earlier tonight."

He was again about to start off, when a lady asked him if he would remain seated by the stove

for a few minutes until her return. She then repaired to a lunch room connected with the depot, and soon came back with a nice lunch and a steaming cup of coffee, and asked the old man if he would like a little refreshment before starting out in the cold rain.

What a look of honest surprise and gratitude beamed on that face! He thanked her quietly, for he seemed too deeply touched by her kindness to say much more, and ate the luncheon with a hearty relish. When he had finished he approached where the lady was sitting and said:

"You may be sure I won't forget your kindness, for I often think anybody takes any notice of a poor old man like me, and your kindness has warmed up the feelings of my heart as the coffee did my body. Good-bye. And may God bless you all the days of your life!"

The little group of passengers had been silent witnesses of the scene; and, as the old man turned to go, a gentleman stopped him, saying he would like one of his picture books for his little boy. But this purchase extended to several articles, and some of the others, who had before refused to purchase, now bought quite liberally.

After thanking his customers, the old man went on his way, much gratified at his liberality.

What a change had come over that dark room! If a sunbeam had burst through the dark lowering clouds the effect would not have been greater.

The lady who was plain in her dress and retiring in her manner, resumed her seat in the remote corner.

The gentleman who bought the picture-book approached her and said:

"We are strangers, but I want to thank you for the good which the little sermon has done me."

She looked at him in surprise as she asked:

"My little sermon, did you say?"

"Yes, I have been very regardless of the law of charity, but your action just now has brought me, I hope, a lasting lesson. Your kindness has done more than benefit its object, I am sure."

The lady modestly replied that she had done no more than obey a simple impulse.

But what a ray of sunshine it proved to those around! The mental clouds disappeared and a friendly conversation sprang up among the passengers.

The time of waiting, that had commenced so gloomily, passed away in the most pleasant and cheerful manner, and we felt this was due to the power of one little act of kindness.

Practical Wisdom of the Holy See

By Cardinal Newman

He is no recluse, no solitary student, no dreamer about the past, no doter upon the dead and gone, no projector of the visionary. He for eighteen hundred years has lived in the world, he has seen all fortunes, he has encountered all adversities, he has shaped himself for all emergencies. If ever there was a power on earth who had an eye for the times, who has confined himself to the practicable, and has been happy in his anticipations, whose words have been facts, and whose commands prophecies, such is he in the history of ages, who sits from generation to generation in the Chair of the Apostles, as the Vicar of Christ, and the Doctor of his Church. These are not the words of rhetoric, but of history. All who take part with the Apostle, are on the winning side. He has long since given warrants for the confidence which he claimed. From the first he has looked through the wide world of which he has the burden; and, according to the need of the day and the inspirations of his Lord, he has set himself now to one thing now to another but to all in season, and to nothing in vain. He came first upon an age of refinement and luxury like our own, and in spite of the persecutor, fertile in the resources

of his cruelty, he soon gathered, out of all classes of society, the slave, the soldier, the high-born lady, and the sophist, materials enough to form a people to his Master's honor. The savage hordes came down in torrents from the north, and Peter went out to meet them, and by his very eye he sobered them, and backed them in their full career. They turned aside and flooded the whole earth, but only to be more surely civilized by him, and to be made ten times more his children, even than the older populations, which they had overwhelmed.

Lawless kings arose, sanguinary as the Romans, passionate as the Hun, yet in him they found their match, and were shattered, and he lived on. The gates of the earth were opened to the east and west, and men poured out to take possession; but he went with them by his missionaries, to China, to Mexico, carried along by zeal and charity, as far as those children of men were led by enterprise, covetousness, or ambition. Has he failed in his successes up to this hour? Did he, in our fathers' day fail in his struggle with Joseph of Germany and his confederates, with Napoleon, a greater name, and his dependent kings, that, though in another kind of fight, he should fail in ours? What grey hairs are on the head of Judah, whose youth is renewed like the eagle's whose feet are like the feet of harts, and underneath the everlasting arms? ("Idea of a University," p. 13.)

City of Lima

Lima is one of the strongholds of the Church. It is said that Toledo, Spain, is the only other city in the Catholic world which has more houses of worship, per capita, than the capital of Peru.

From a high place their towers and spires are almost as numerous as trees standing in the forest. And they represent a great wealth. Time was when the church property constituted a seventh of the total valuation of the city and it must be nearly as much now. The Cathedral is a most stately edifice. It is old and gray, for the foundation was laid by the mighty Pizarro himself. It took ninety years to build in fact, the records show that it was more than a century before the imposing towers were completed upon the great foundations the iron-hearted conqueror laid down for them. The present Archbishop is the twenty-sixth in the line. The principal portal is the Door of Pardon. The large pedestal which crowns it bears the statue of St. John the Evangelist, the patron of the Cathedral. There is an eagle at his foot and a book and pen in his hand.

The second door of the transept opens on the Court of the Orange Trees, which is precisely like that of the same name in Seville in faraway Spain. On the pantheon are the remains of the conqueror and his daughter, Francisca, who left a fortune to defray the expense of celebrating a daily Mass at the high altar. The visitor may see the tombs of the Archbishops and the very body of Pizarro, which is well preserved. One can see what a big strong man he really was, and that he had only one eye, the other having been put out by a javelin thrust.

A Unique Chapel

High up on the Watchung Mountains in New Jersey, in a magnificent setting of picturesque scenery, at a spot known as Mount Bethel, is a little chapel that arrests the attention of many automobile tourists in that region.

The chapel is built entirely of mountain stones. Father Ditch, formerly of Bound Brook and now pastor of the Church of the Holy Spirit at Atlantic City, started the chapel. For a long while the little chapel found it hard, financially, to get along. The Catholics there are few in number, and they are poor, but they kept the chapel going. Lately, some people from other sections have invested in Mount

CONSTIPATION CAN BE CURED.

There is Nothing to Equal Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills For This Purpose.

Mrs. A. Cunningham, Manchester, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with constipation for over five years, and feel it my duty to let you know that your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have cured me. I only used three vials, and I can faithfully say that they have saved me from a large doctor bill."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the flow of bile to act properly on the bowels, and thus keep them regular. Irregular bowels are the main cause of constipation.

Bethel property, and Miss Catherine Van Worth, has taken the initiative in bringing the parishioners in closer contact for social intercourse and also for the purpose of assisting the chapel. She has started a club known as the Club of the Lady of the Mount. The members will organize a choir and will actively look after the welfare of the little chapel.

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.

Small Tommy was interested in a caller's gold-filled tooth. Finally he said: "Mamma, I know what makes Mrs. Blain's tooth so shiny; she talks so fast her tongue keeps it polished."

MILBURN'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

"I wonder," said the bald boarder, "why a fight is called a scrap?"

"Because it is a broken peace," the cheerful idiot explained, with his usual promptitude.

MILBURN'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

What caused the coolness between you and Jones?

"A heated argument."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Shining 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.

Little Fred—I'm awfully hungry. I didn't get half enough dinner.

Little Willie—What did you have for dinner?

Little Fred—Why we had company.

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

"Why did you leave your last place?"

"Well, I couldn't get along wid de boss, and he wouldn't get out!"

Was Constantly Troubled With Boils.

Had Nine on His Arms at Once.

Burdock Blood Purifier CURED HIM.

Boils are caused by bad blood, and unless the blood is made pure you cannot expect to get rid of them.

Constipation and indigestion will do you no good. You must get at the seat of the trouble by using a good internal blood purifying medicine such as that found only in Burdock Blood Purifier.

Mr. Samuel Buckler, Tintamarco, N.S. writes: "Last summer I was constantly troubled with boils. I had nine on my arms at once. I thought it was caused from bad blood so I got five bottles of Burdock Blood Purifier, and before the first bottle was done I began to feel a great deal better, and before the second one was finished I did not have a boil, and have not had one since. I cannot recommend it too highly."

Burdock Blood Purifier is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Battle of the Ballots.

The Mathieson Conservative Government has been sustained and returned to power for another legislative term. The Government's majority, while quite substantial, is reduced from what it was after the election of 1912; but the majority then was abnormally large.

The campaign waged against the Government was most virulent, misleading and unscrupulous. The most glaring and preposterous political falsehoods were indulged in by the Opposition press and the Opposition candidates.

The ballot, instead of the open vote, was something new in a Provincial election for the greater number of those cast their votes on the 16th. This is a reform brought about by the Mathieson Government. It threw an element of mystery and uncertainty into the election, as compared with the open vote.

The figures given in the election returns from the different districts, while substantially correct, are possibly subject to some slight changes on declaration day. We will not publish the figures from the different polls now; but will do so after declaration day.

According to intelligence coming from Cleveland, Ohio, under date of the 17th inst., it is believed the Onoko Lake freighter which foundered in Lake Superior on the 14th, was deliberately sunk, to prevent her cargo of 110,000 bushels of wheat from reaching the Allies.

First district of King's County, Hon. John McLean and Dr. A. A. McDonald, Conservatives, Majority for McLean 202; majority for McDonald 146. Second district, McEwen, Conservative, majority 59; McInnis, Liberal, majority 69. Third district, Dewar, Conservative, majority 81; Johnston, Liberal, 34. Fourth district, Hon. M. McKinnon, Conservative, majority 7; A. P. Prowse, Conservative, majority 69. Fifth district, Hon. Premier Mathieson, majority 218; McLellan, Conservative, majority 155. Prince County, First district, Dalton, Conservative, 41; B. Gallant, Liberal, 12. Second district, Saunders, Liberal, 248; Dennis, Liberal, 353; Third district, Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Conservative, 118; E. A. McLean, Liberal, 31. Fourth district, Bell, Liberal, 112; Lea, Liberal, 162. Fifth district, Hon. J. A. McNeill, Conservative, 7; Howatt, Liberal, 60. Queen's County, First district, M. Kennedy, Conservative, 124; McNevin, Conservative, 34. Second district, Hughes, Liberal, 118; McMillan, Liberal, 148. Third district, Wood, Conservative, 17; McDonald, Liberal, 46. Fourth district, Martin, Conservative, 14; Forbes, Liberal, 68. Fifth district, Charlottetown, Jenkins, Conserva-

tive 37; Paton, Conservative, 94. These figures show the election of seventeen Conservatives and thirteen Liberals. King's remains the banner county and sends eight Conservatives; Queen's elects six Conservatives, and Prince sends three.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition for 1915 was formally opened by his Honour Lieut. Governor McDonald, at noon yesterday. All the members of the heavy battery, now drilling in camp at Brighton, marched to the Exhibition grounds preceded by the band and were drawn up in front of the building forming a guard of honor for the Lieutenant Governor. The girl pupils of Prince St. School also marched to the north and south of Arras, as well as in the region of Roye, artillery actions continue with intensity. On the plateau of Queen-neviers there has been fighting with bombs and grenades. On the canal, from the Aisne to the Marne, the activity of both artillery forces has been concentrated on the Berry Au Bac Neuville front, where the enemy has been exerting himself for several days with the object of dislodging us from our bridgehead at Sapienoul. In Champagne an artillery duel has been in progress, but it moderated toward the end of the day. On the heights of the Mameo our observers have been able to establish the destruction of one enemy battery. In the forest of Apremont, in Le Pretre forest, and in the region of St. Die, artillery actions are also reported, the advantage being in our favor.

A sub-committee of the Dominion cabinet has been chosen to handle the big problem of ocean transportation of Canadian grain. It consists of Sir Geo. Foster, Hon. Messrs Burrell, Rogers, Reid and Meighen. The sub-committee is making good progress with the matter it has in hand. In accordance with the request made by a delegation of grain shippers from Montreal and other points a few days ago, an effort will be made to secure a reduction from the present rate of 26 cents. In this connection it may be stated that as result of communications with the British government, arrangements have been completed to allow the export of Canadian wheat flour, wheat, barley and other grains except oats to Holland and Scandinavian countries. Certain conditions have been fixed for such export, the main purpose of which is to provide that the destination of the goods be indicated in every case. As regards the shipment of wheat flour, wheat, barley and other grains, except oats, to ports outside of Europe the embargo has been removed and trade will take its usual course.

London, Sept. 16.—Stern battles are being fought all along the eastern front, from Riga to the Rumanian border, and while the Germans continue to advance slowly in the north and center, the Russians in the south are repeating their successes against the Austro-German armies, which are now being driven back across the River Stripa, in Galicia, and have been forced to retire westward, north of the Galician frontier. While these Russian victories naturally are welcomed in Russia and the Allied countries as an evidence that the Russian armies are still able to take the offensive, when well supplied with ammunition, there is no inclination to exaggerate their importance. The engagements however, keep the Austro-Germans busy, and make it imperative to send reinforcements southward, which could be used to better advantage in the north where operations of much greater movement are being directed by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

Progress of the War.

London, Sept. 15.—The Press Bureau issues a report from the Field Marshal Sir John French, in which the British commander says: "Since my last communication, September 9, there has been no change in the situation on our front. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides, more particularly on the east of Armentieres and in

the neighborhood of Ypres. Three hostile aeroplanes were brought down within the past four days. Of these two were hit by our anti-aircraft guns and fell inside the German lines. The third was shot down by our air pilots and fell in our lines. The hostile machine was only slightly damaged, but both pilot and observer were killed. During the past week there have been twenty-on-air fights over the German line and in eleven cases the hostile aeroplanes were driven to the ground. On September 10 our artillery, assisted by aeroplane direction, bombarded two German observation balloons located east of Ypres. One balloon burst while the second was deflated and removed. Mining activity has continued, but without important results on either side."

Paris, Sept. 15.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "To the north and south of Arras, as well as in the region of Roye, artillery actions continue with intensity. On the plateau of Queen-neviers there has been fighting with bombs and grenades. On the canal, from the Aisne to the Marne, the activity of both artillery forces has been concentrated on the Berry Au Bac Neuville front, where the enemy has been exerting himself for several days with the object of dislodging us from our bridgehead at Sapienoul. In Champagne an artillery duel has been in progress, but it moderated toward the end of the day. On the heights of the Mameo our observers have been able to establish the destruction of one enemy battery. In the forest of Apremont, in Le Pretre forest, and in the region of St. Die, artillery actions are also reported, the advantage being in our favor."

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Paris, Sept. 16.—Minister of Finance Ribot's memoranda accompanying the bill introduced in the Chamber of Deputies today appropriating 6,200,000,000 francs (\$1,240,000,000) for the expenses of the last quarter of the year say that France already has advanced 650,000,000 francs (130,000,000) to her allies. According to the most recent financial reports, M. Ribot said, the average monthly war expenses of Russia were 1,800,000,000 francs (\$360,000,000). Germany's monthly war expenses approached 2,500,000,000 francs (\$500,000,000) while Great Britain's exceeded this amount. Minister Ribot concluded by alluding to the early issue of a national loan.

Constantinople, Sept. 16, via London, 7.05 p. m.—The following statement on operations in the Dardanelles was issued today by the Turkish War Office. "Near Anafarta, on the night of the 14th our troops, by a bold surprise succeeded in dispersing enemy forces. Near Sedid Bahr we prevented the enemy from throwing up zig-zag trenches by bombarding the troops engaged in the work. On the same wing our artillery silenced enemy batteries. On the 18th our straits batteries successfully bombarded enemy troops near Cape Helles, the landing place at Teke Burno, and hostile batteries at hissarlik were silenced. On the 14th our straits batteries dispersed an enemy battery near the landing place at Sedid Bahr."

London, Sept. 17.—Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's army now is well astride the Dvinsk-Vilna railway, his advance guards having reached and occupied the town of Vidzy, which is a good twenty miles east of the line. This wedge which the German commander has driven into Russia's defence seriously endangers both Dvinsk and Vilna. The latter town, which the Russians once before evacuated again has been left to an army which will attempt only to delay the German advance. All government institutions and the most of the factories already have been removed to places of safety, and the civil population left long ago. Probably a more determined effort will be made to hold Dvinsk which, situated as it is on the broad and fast flowing river Dvina can offer a stronger resistance.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The following official communication was issued tonight: "Between Angora and Sochez, and in the sector of Neuville, struggles by means of bombs and grenades have taken place near the saps. Our batteries shelled efficaciously the German works. To the south of Arras, on the front of Crinching, the artillery is still very active on both sides. In the region of Roye grenade fighting is reported. There also has been a well sustained fusillade between the opposite trenches. From the influence of the Rivers Vesle and Aisne as far as the Aisne-Marne canal, a very violent cannonade was kept up during most of the day. Between the Aisne and the Argonne, in the ravine of Lafontaine-Charmes and at Courtes-Chausses, our cannon of various calibre and our trench pieces have replied to the enemy's fire and damaged, at several points, his positions. In the Northern Woevre and on the Lorraine front our batteries executed firing of the efficacy of which was ascertained. In the Vosges the Germans bombarded Hilsenfirst and Hill No. 425, to the south of Steinbach. Our artillery poured a destroying fire on the electric works at Turekheim."

Petrograd, Sept. 17.—The following statement was made public today concerning the operations in the Caucasus: "In the coastal region there has been rifle firing and cannonading. In the direction of Olti there was an engagement between patrols near Tovatchmechan. In the direction of Van there was an engagement near the village of Van. On the remainder of the front there is no change."

London, Sept. 19.—A description of the fighting in the Anzac region on the Gallipoli peninsula during the last week in August, and the result achieved during this period, is given by the Dardanelles correspondent of Reuters Telegraph Company. The capture of Hill No. 90 was important, says the correspondent, as it is the last crest of the last ridge separating the Anzac zone from the plains to the north, and thus constitutes a point of union between the British forces in the Anzac position and the line across the Suvia Plain, besides giving access to a ravine leading to a high ground beyond it. The Turks, he says, clung to the hill with the utmost determination and when they were thrown out of their trenches would fight their way back again, accepting terrible losses unflinchingly to regain the lost ground with the result that the trenches finally were captured they were filled with Turkish dead. It took three days to oust the Turks, and the ground around, he says, is still thickly strewed with their bodies and those of British soldiers who fell in the assault. It is computed, declares the correspondent, that the Turks lost 4,000 men before they surrendered the position. The Indian Brigade and the Connaught Rangers took part in the fighting with Australians and New Zealanders. The correspondent expresses the opinion that the Turks will not attack the Anzac positions again, after the terrible losses they sustained in previous attacks. They did succeed, he adds, in sweeping two British battalions off a ridge that previously had been won by the New Zealanders, but when they got across the crest into the ravine below they came under the fire of British machine guns. "They came down in thousands," said

a staff officer of the New Zealanders; "they went back in hundreds," the correspondent's story continues. Machine-guns, he says, claim that 5,000 were killed. Danger to this part of the line, the correspondent thinks, could only come through physical overstrain of the troops, as they have made the position virtually impregnable.

Paris, Sept. 19.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight: "The British fleet having bombarded the German organizations on the Belgian Littoral, our heavy artillery in the region of Nieport has operated in conjunction with it in shelling the batteries on the coast which had replied to the fire of the British warships. On the Artois front the fire of the enemy has diminished in intensity. Our artillery has continued the bombardment of the German works and batteries. There has been cannonading and a struggle with bombs in the region of Roye. On the canal from the Aisne to the Marne we have maintained our bridge-head at Sapienoul, notwithstanding three German attacks. In Champagne the enemy has replied only feebly to the fire of our batteries, but violently bombarded the region between the Aisne and the Argonne."

Newfoundland's Soldiers.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—All the Newfoundland volunteers for overseas service enlisted as privates. They were all sent to England and it was left to the War Office to appoint field officers from the imperial army and to promote to the ranks. These were two of the interesting statements made today by S. P. T. McGrath, the well known Newfoundland newspaperman and politician who is in Ottawa. He stated that all the work of enlisting was done for nothing. The doctors examined the men free, and the railway carried them free. The principal outfitters looked after the equipment and they worked for nothing. The only paid officials were the paymasters. The Newfoundlanders were the first non-Scottish regiment ever allowed to garrison Edinburgh Castle. The first battalion will go from Egypt to the Dardanelles. Of the 3,000 enlisted 1,200 are sailors, and there is a training ship at St. John's. Two were with Sturdee's squadron, one was with Beatty when the Bleucher was sunk; others are with the Queen Elizabeth in the Dardanelles. Sixty per cent in three naval districts last winter. Many are being used on trawlers and minesweepers. They are found to be very effective lookouts and for handling small boats. The Admiralty is highly pleased with them and has asked for all Newfoundland can give. There were 102 on the Canadian ship Niobe and they are going on to England.

Air Warfare.

London, Sept. 17.—Writing from British General Headquarters under date of Sept. 13, a correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Two German aeroplanes were brought down in our lines today. The fate of one of them was preceded by an act of desperate bravery which won the admiration of our men in spite of their own peril. This Taube was sighted over our lines early this morning. It was one of the latest types armed with two machine guns—one fore and one aft—and flew at great speed. Nevertheless one of our own aeroplanes, with smaller wingspread and of lighter make, immediately mounted and gave chase. The enemy accepted the challenge and a thrilling duel took place the two machines circling about each other, manœuvring for position and firing at each other repeatedly. The pilot of our aeroplane showed the finest skill in banking about his adversary, and a remarkable shot hit the German machine in the petrol tank. It began to fall, and it was then clear to the two unhappy men in the biplane that they were dashing down to certain death; yet without losing their nerve or pluck, they maintained their rapid fire. The men crashed to earth, and both were killed, but the machine was not much damaged and may be flown

by our own aviators. "The second Taube, which appeared later in the day, was also hit in a vital part, and burst into flames."

Canadian Big Guns.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The Imperial government has intimated that it will place orders here for two thousand to three thousand heavy guns to be delivered within a two year period if the Canadian manufacturers are able to make them. General Mohen, who is here from the War Office, conveyed this information to a conference of leading manufacturers and bankers whom General Sir Sam Hughes had invited to Ottawa to consider the question. This conference was one of the most representative gatherings of business men ever held in Canada. Compared with the making of big guns, the manufacture of shells is simple, but so successful has Canada been in playing her part in the furnishing of shells and other munitions of war which have been entrusted to her that the War Office has decided to invite Canada to produce also the heavier war material. The big guns asked for include field guns, and twelve-inch howitzers, and the Canadian workshops turning out at present the smaller arms and ammunitions would require much new and costly equipment.

The Great Loan.

New York, Sept. 19.—The proposed mammoth credit loan to Great Britain and France, it was reported tonight, is to be underwritten by a large syndicate of American financiers and bankers, who are to receive a commission for their services. The securities offered, it was said, will be British and French five per cent government bonds, and the price to the investor is to be par. The amount of the loan, it was reported, is as yet undetermined, but will be between \$800,000,000 and \$900,000,000. Whether munitions of war will be included within the scope of the proposed credit, so far as could be learned tonight, has not been decided. The underwriting syndicate, it was reported, would be the largest of its kind ever established in the United States, and probably will be open to nearly all national banks, trust companies and state banks that may care to participate. While the amount of the commission to be paid these banks was not expressed in percentages, it is understood that the profit will be a small one, possibly one-half of one per cent. Elimination of the reported difference in opinion between American financiers and members of the Anglo-French commission's views were that the loan should be placed by subscriptions, and that there should be no underwriting syndicate. The American conferees were reported to favor adoption of a plan whereby a syndicate would underwrite the big issue and would receive at least one-half of one per cent for its services. This, it is reported, has been the plan tentatively agreed to. Efforts to elicit an expression of the commission's views on this point tonight were futile.

Sydney Man Drowned.

Sydney, N. S., Sept. 17.—Rodrick Steele, an I. C. R., brakeman residing at North Sydney, was drowned today from the ferry steamer Electronic. Steele had been on a visit to Sydney and the accident occurred when the boat was about half way between Point Edward and North Sydney. Nobody saw the man fall but a splash was heard, and a moment later he was seen to rise to the surface about 150 yards in the wake of the steamer. A lifeboat was immediately launched but Steele was not seen afterwards. The tug Seiges was put out shortly after the Electronic reached port and the ferry steamer Peerless was sent out to assist in the search of the body but up to a late hour the body had not been recovered. How the accident happened cannot be learned. Those who saw him on board stated that he was sitting on the railing of the boat and it is thought that he must have been dozing and lost his balance. Steele leaves a wife and four children. He was a son of Alex. Steele.

KING'S COUNTY Industrial Exhibition AT GEORGETOWN Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1915

Grand Display of Exhibits. Liberal Prizes in all Departments. Lowest Excursion Railway Rates. The Ladies of the Red Cross Society will serve Hot Lunch on the Grounds for 25 cents. 25 Cents Admits to all Departments.

Articles for Exhibition will be received at the Drill Shed, from Monday, September 27th, at 10 o'clock a. m., until Tuesday, September 28th at 10 a. m. Entries for Horses will be received until Saturday, September 25th, and for other Live Stock until 10 a. m. on Wednesday, September 29th.

Excursion Return Tickets will be issued from Charlottetown, Elmira, Souris, Mount Stewart and intermediate stations to Georgetown, at one way first-class fare by afternoon trains on September 28th, and by forenoon trains on September 29th, good to return up to and on September 30th, 1915. Tickets at special reduced rates will be issued from Elmira, Souris, Cardigan, and intermediate stations, also from Charlottetown, Mount Stewart and intermediate stations to Georgetown by special trains on morning of September 29th, good to return by special trains on same date, also from stations on Montague Branch by regular morning train on September 29th, good to return by special train on same date.

Table with columns: STATION, FARE, TRAIN DEPARTS. Rows include Elmira, Souris, New Zealand, Bear River, St. Charles, Selkirk, Morcel, Lot 40, St. Andrew's, Mount Stewart, Charlottetown, Royalty Junction, York, Suffolk, Bedford, Tracadie, Piquid, Peak's, St. Teresa, Perth, Cardigan, Montague, Brudenell, Emmerson, Georgetown, Arrive.

Returning the Special Train will leave Georgetown for Elmira and Charlottetown at 5.45 p. m. Passengers from the Montague Branch will go to Georgetown by the regular morning train, and will be returned to Montague by special train in the afternoon. Live Stock from Elmira and Souris Branches coming to Mount Stewart by afternoon train on September 28th, will be forwarded to Georgetown by Express Train same afternoon. For information and Prize List apply to the Secretary. W. W. JENKINS, President. ANDREW LAVERS, Secretary. Sept. 15, 1915—21 Georgetown.

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders' Association.

STOCK FOR SALE: 10 Shropshire Bulls and Heifers, 6 Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers, 5 Holstein Bulls and Heifers, 1 Jersey Bull, 4 Yorkshire Boars, 10 Shropshire Rams and Boats. For further information write THEODORE ROSS, Secretary, Charlottetown.

The Best in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance IS SOLD BY G. J. MCCORMAC REVERE HOTEL BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN He represents the world's largest, oldest, and best Companies—Strong to pay and fair to settle. Agents wanted—write for particulars.

Local and Other Items

Multiple eruptions of the volcanoes are now occurring, a despatch from Rome, Vesuvius, Aetna and Stromboli are active. Such singular phenomena has never before been in record. None of the eruptions, however, are of such character as to alarm.

Official announcement was made at Constantinople on the 18th that Russian torpedo boats sunk near Sinope, a seaport Asia Minor on the Black Sea, entire fleet of Turkish sailing vessels laden with munition war. The crews of these vessels were taken prisoners.

A French cruiser has arrived at Alexandria with several hundred Armenian refugees from the region of Alexandretta, Minor, according to despatch received in Paris Friday. Armenians declared that the rival of the cruiser saved them from massacre at the hands of the Turks.

Lloyd's agent at St. Michael's, telegraphed to London the 18th that the captain of the Fabre Mine steamer, Sant An attributed the fire on his vessel to the work of propagandists an enemy country. The report says there were many explosions on September 13, on the St. Anna, which put in at the Azores Thursday after the fire had been extinguished. Subsequent a number of unexploded fuses were found. It is said that the ship surely would have been blown to pieces, if there had been munitions of war on board.

The Allan liner Corsican from Glasgow arrived at Quebec shortly after five o'clock Monday morning carrying officers and men come from the front. Some of the were on board the ill-fated Hesperian when she went down in British waters. Among the returning was Captain Giegie, Quebec city, who is on leave following an operation. He is Major Barre, Montreal, was on Corsican, but his name does not appear on the passenger list. The Corsican had an uneventful voyage and left for Montreal eight o'clock the same morning.

Lieut. W. A. Cooper, a famous British foot-ball star, has been decorated at the front with the British Military Cross for coolness in uncovering and moving a ton and a half of explosive from a German mine which threatened to destroy important salient on the British front. Cooper, who had so much experience as a miner, joined Royal Engineers at the beginning of the war. His station for the past three months has been the trenches at the foot of the 60. He was driving a mine 2 yards long under the German position when he broke into German mine crammed with explosives. For a moment thought his party was doomed but acting quickly he cut wires leading to the German trenches, and then proceeded carry away the explosive mass piecemeal. As the tunnel very low, he and his men's head to feet and passed the sack back from hand to hand. Explosives handled showed a weight of over 3,000 pounds. Five of the men were rendered unconscious by fumes.

Friday night fire broke out on the schooner Vera B. Robe near Victoria, Crapaud. She loaded with hard coal and anchored about five miles from Victoria Harbour, about a west from Tryon shoal. The vessel had sprung a leak and shipped a good deal of water which had to be pumped out; the crew were preparing to start the gasoline engine which operates the pump when the gas exploded. The captain and crew fought desperately to extinguish the blaze, but all their efforts were unavailing and the vessel quickly aft along the side sweeping up the masts and spars which soon came crashing down. The captain and crew last at 11 o'clock Friday and captain left for Summerside Sunday morning. The vessel bound for Chaleur Bay. She a schooner of 124 tons register and was built in 1898. Her owner is Magnus Benjamin Pattersboro, N. S.

The call of the Missionary.

In my youth I dreamed of the Sacred Heart,
I recall it today full well;
It was not as we in the picture see,
Whose beauty no tongue can tell.
The setting was that of a thousand dark hands,
Outstretched toward that Heart Divine;
"Help! Help!" they cried, "we perish, Lord,
In our darkness, and we are Thine."
The voice of the Saviour went straight to my soul,
And I knew 'twas the call Divine,
Till now but a whisper faint in my heart:
"These, too, would I bring, they are Mine."
This morn' down the aisle of a humble church;
As I bore that Heart Divine,
Black Mammy's hand from her pew touched my cope,
And the faith in her face was sublime.
She was aged and bent and her snowy hair,
Formed a crown for her dusky face;
"In that casket of jet is a pearl without price,"
I said as I left the place for the cot.
For the lowly cot of a dying child!
Tis her First Communion day:
"O Lord, I am not worthy this,"
I hear the pale lips say.
And the dark-hued mates of this tender lamb
Sing out the sweet refrain,
"O Lord, I am not worthy thou shouldst come unto me," again.
Fair roses are wreathing that sable brow,
The eyes are glistening bright,
And the radiant face of the Ethiopian maid,
Reveals her heart's delight.
Bright drops roll down those ebony cheeks,
Tears of joy—for her face doth beam;
Dark hands round her mother's neck are clasped—
Are these the hand of my dream?
—SISTER MARY CHRISTINA,
in the Missionary.

The Lost Treasure.

The dream was over, but with its going Susan's life had hung in the balance. Skill, the wonderful skill which science has attained saved her. She came back out of the shadowland to life, but not to its joy; to the habit of existence without its hope. No one among her own, save her husband, had dreamed that Susan could feel so intensely. Her sisters, Mrs. Meade and Mrs. Carter, were astonished. It was too bad about the child; but then, they had kept Susan. For when Susan turned from the room, searching for that which she had lost, and nearly—oh, very nearly—finding it, only then had they realized what Susan meant to them all.
"As for the baby, she will not miss it; she has never had it," they said.
Susan would have laughed in pure mockery if she heard these words. But seated in her low wicker chair on the sunny porch, a thick shawl about her and the glory of her garden stretching before her eyes, she heard nothing, said nothing; she lived her own inner life and kept all others shut out from her.
John Harrison was heart-broken.
"Talk to her, make her talk to you," said Father Perry, of St. Anne's—Father Perry who had offered his daily Mass for her during that troubled week in which her life hung by a single thread. "Let her rid herself of this brooding spirit by putting words to her thoughts."
They tried hard enough, Father Perry himself and her husband. But in the middle of a sentence Susan would pause and her eyelids droop wearily. After that she would say nothing.
When he could stand it no longer, John Harrison went to Dr. Phelps.
"She's not getting well," he said abruptly. "She must get well," he added, with clenched hands.
"Well—," Dr. Phelps looked thoughtful. "I'll see."
"When?" asked John Harrison.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They scab.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and in not long before I was cured. My arms never had any skin disease since." Mrs. E. W. Wain, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions.

"Today," he answered, "I'll go out today."
He kept his word. Reaching the gate he had grown to know so well during the past few months, he opened it quietly. Susan sat up with sudden interest on her face. He was pleased, wondering. Then he saw that she was not aware of his presence—her eyes were fastened on the cool green beauty stretching beside her. He went up the steps and stood beside her. Even then she did not see him.

"Mrs. Harrison," he said.

"Oh, Dr. Phelps! Good afternoon."

She was not surprised in any way.

"Feeling better?"

"Ever so much. A little tired but that is nothing."

He took the empty chair beside her and picked up her hand, holding a practiced finger on her pulse. He did not speak. At last he put her hand back on her knee, and swung about, looking down the garden path.

"Mrs. Harrison," he said sharply, "what do you see down there?"

She started. A pink flush touched her cheeks. Listen: There never was any hope—never, unless God chose to work a miracle, and for some wise purpose of His own He didn't."

"You mean my baby?" Her fingers met suddenly and clung together.

He nodded.

"You see, He did work one miracle. You were able to have it baptized. That was a wonderful thing. Had it lived—by any possible chance had it lived—a cripple on earth an angel in heaven. Which would you choose, if the choice was yours."

"Oh, I know!" she breathed.

"And I try so hard! But—"

Her eyes drifted back to the garden. He felt that he had lost the thread. But he persisted.

"Come!" His voice was stern. "You have not told me what you see."

She did not answer.

"Tell me!" he urged.

A frown of annoyance curved her brows. That stern voice hurt, but it compelled an answer.

"I see a little child," she said.

"He is playing in my garden. He builds houses of stones and pebbles." Her voice died off dreamily, and now she spoke as if all this were but a dream.

"Once in a while he tires of his play and lies down—beside the road. And his hair—his hair is a patch of light on the ground. He sits up, rubbing his eyes. Oh, they are so blue, so bright! They are like stars!"

She was trembling.

"You are satisfied to sit here watching him?" His tones were gentle now—very, very gentle.

"Yes—I think so. Some day, when my feet can bear my weight, I am going down to him. I cannot do so yet."

Dr. Phelps said nothing. He waited, his brows met.

"Why—why don't you laugh at me?" asked Susan with a catch in her throat.

She knew, then! A quick thrill of hope shot through the listener's heart. Beneath this dreaming fantasy her sane and sensible self held sway. But how would it be later? How would it be as the days went by and the vision seemed more and more the reality? What then?

He reached his office late in the afternoon! John Harrison had been waiting an hour, pacing the floor for the last twenty minutes of it. Now he faced the doctor, almost flinging himself upon him.

The children laughed good-naturedly and opened a line to Father Perry's knee. The crippled boy reached him, panting with excitement, and was perched up as if on a throne, laughing a joyous laugh and set all the others giggling. He was not a pretty boy. His hair was a bright red and his skin was drawn and transparent. But his eyes were surely the biggest and brightest and bluest that ever shone in mortal face.

Flying Machines

A few years ago flying machines were hardly thought of, now was Scott's Emulsion. Now Scott's Emulsion is as much a summer as a winter remedy. Science did it. All through the world.

HAD CHOLERA MORBUS.

SO BAD COULD NOT SIT UP.

Attacks of cholera morbus are caused mostly by indigestion in diet, the use of unripe fruit and new vegetables, and usually occur during the hot summer months.

On the first sign of this very weakening trouble Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry should be taken.

Mrs. George Lee, Ruthven, Ont., writes: "I was taken with cholera morbus, and I was so bad I could not sit up any more than five minutes at a time. My husband said I looked as if I had been sick a month; he got me a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and I took the whole of it in one day, and it completely cured me. We are never without it in the house for I don't think it can be beat."

When you ask for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry see that you get "Dr. Fowler's," as imitations have gone so far as to imitate our wrapper both in color and style, and have adopted similar names, such as Strawberry Compound, Wild Strawberry Compound, Extract of Strawberry, etc.

"Dr. Fowler's" has been on the market for the past 70 years, and is acknowledged by all who have used it to be a sure cure for all bowel complaints.

Price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"John," said Susan, "I want that boy—that one."

She was trembling but not Dr. Phelps said that her baby would have been a cripple? And here was one crippled and motherless and with eyes—oh, those blue, blue eyes that had laughed up at her from her vision child in the garden!

"I want that boy," she said.

"Whatever you please, Susan."

He turned to Father Perry, who stared at him without comprehension. An odd look crept across Mother Agnes' face. Her eyes rested on the cripple child with such meaning that the priest at once understood why a sudden hush had fallen on the entire group.

(Concluded next week.)

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(Concluded next week.)

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs. BUY ANY KIND!

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

Get a Regina Watch

You can depend on it for timekeeping.

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

Get one of our Alarm Clocks

They are reliable.

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

Get an Imperial Self-filling Pen.

Ashamed of our table tools
When particular company comes

Get Our Standard makes of Silverware.

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

Get your eyes tested by us

And have a pair of our fine eyeglasses fitted.

Watch nearly always
Slow, fast or stopping.

Get it repaired and timed by us.

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

Get one of our Reliable Barometers.

E. W. TAYLOR

Watchmaker . . . Optician

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St
Charlottetown.

VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS AND PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS Tin - Graniteware
Copper - Brass
Aluminium Enamelware
Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend

PRICE 15¢ PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than one cent per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, etc.

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly. Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole morning's work.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permanently, and she has never found it.

What has been needed is a mender like "VOL-PEEK," that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

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

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

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Charlottetown

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

Snaps!

Snaps!

AT

L. J. REDDIN'S

Umbrellas

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

Ladies's and Men's Rain Coats

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

Ladies's Dresses

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

Men's and Boys' Suits

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

Men's Pants

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

Men's Shirts, Braces, &c.

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

L. J. REDDIN

117 Queen Street.

The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

NEW SERIES SHOE

The home of shoes is a shoe for everybody to believe we can and satisfy the requirements of foot that comes to.

The right shoe different purposes the best shoe for different prices. That endeavor and achievement of the store. Make us your store. We can and

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

Synopsis of Canadian 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 land must appear in person at the million Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on conditions by father, mother, daughter, brother or a list of interested persons.

Duties—Six months' residence and cultivation of the land in the three years. A homesteader may within six miles of his homestead a farm of at least 80 acres, wholly or partly, and completed by him or his wife, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the land or pre-emption six months each of six years from date of his entry (including the time required for a homestead patent) and cultivate acre extra.

A homesteader who has obtained his homestead right and cannot of a pre-emption may enter for a portion of his homestead in certain districts. \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a building worth \$50.00.

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

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to Postmaster General, will be received Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 23rd Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Royal Mail Route No. 1 from Cornwall, P. E. Island.

From the Postmaster General's plan. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Office of Cornwall and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAT
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, Sept. 11th 1916.
Sept. 15th 1916—81.
52 A—5,000,22-4-14.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight you have not put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to a quality protect your goods against loss by fire.

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