

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1915.

VOL. XLIV, NO. 5.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 21ST, 1914.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Mon.	Dly.	Dly.		Dly.	Tues.	Mon.	Mon.
Wed.	Ex.	Ex.		Ex.	Thurs.	Wed.	Wed.
Fri.	Sun.	Sun.		Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Fri.
2.45	2.00	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	5.15	11.30	12.10
4.07	2.54	8.13	" Hunter River	"	4.07	10.31	11.03
4.50	3.23	9.00	" Emerald Jct.	"	3.23	10.03	10.19
3.47	9.45		" Kensington	"	2.46	9.38	9.45
4.10	10.20		Ar. Summerside	Dep.	2.15	9.15	9.15
Tues. Thurs. Sat.				Dly. Ex. Sun.			
4.25	11.30		Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.55	12.15	
5.23	1.14		" Port Hill	"	7.54	10.42	
6.16	2.44		" O'Leary	"	7.01	9.25	
7.35	5.00		Ar. Tignish	Dep.	5.45	7.30	
P.M.				A.M.			
4.55	3.25		Dep. Emerald Jct.	Ar.	8.50	7.50	
5.45	4.15		Ar. Cape Traverse	Dep.	8.00	7.00	
Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.				Tues. Mon. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.			
3.00	3.00		Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	10.30	11.05	
4.55	4.20		" Mt. Stewart	"	9.15	9.35	
5.39	5.54		" Morill	"	8.40	8.50	
6.12	5.19		" St. Peter's	"	8.17	8.25	
7.45	6.30		Ar. Souris	Dep.	7.00	7.00	
8.55	7.35		Ar. Elmira	Dep.	5.40	5.40	
4.40	4.15		Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	9.20	9.40	
5.53	5.27		" Cavilgan	"	8.04	8.15	
6.20	5.56		" Montague	"	7.33	7.40	
7.05	6.40		Ar. Georgetown	Dep.	6.50	6.50	
Dly. Ex. Sat. Sun. Only				Dly. Ex. Sat. Sun. Only			
3.10	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	10.00	9.45	
4.57	4.25		" Vernon River	"	8.23	8.31	
7.00	5.55		Ar. Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.30	7.00	
P.M.				A.M.			

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The Watchword of the New Pontificate

"To renew all things in Christ" was the purpose with which Pope Pius X ascended the pontifical throne. It remained to the end the constant and supreme motive of his actions. It determined all his reforms within the Church, and ever inflamed anew his desire to kindle in the hearts of the faithful that zeal for the cause of Christ which had wrought such wonders in the Church of old. Once more a pagan world was to be won over to the love of Christ. Many there were who had rejected all religion. To others it meant no more than the vaguest pantheism, less definite and not more emulating than the ancient worship of Baal or Jove. The divinity of Christ had again become a scandal to men, even to countless numbers of those who still bore His name as "Christians." Truly there was need of a renovation.

We remember the enthusiasm with which that watchword was first caught up by the Catholic world: "To renew all things in Christ." It was a trumpet call which urged men to action and roused in their hearts the highest and noblest aspirations. With that appeal was given likewise the most potent means of carrying it into effect, the renewal of the practice of daily Communion, beginning with the use of reason in the child and its first understanding of the essential doctrines of our Holy Faith, and ending only with life itself. Such was to be the way, more important even than human eloquence and learning, for the spiritual conquest of the world. How much has already been achieved we all know, and the future will see a continuation of the work which has been begun so auspiciously.

What, we may at times have asked ourselves, is to be the watchword of the new pontificate? Certainly we knew that there could be no departure from the purpose set himself by Pope Pius X to renew the world in Christ. But what definite form was it to take? We were not kept long in expectation. With the first encyclical came likewise the announcement of the special object and unalterable aim of the present pontificate. It is briefly and clearly summed up for us in the words: "That the charity of Christ may prevail among men." The text which the Pope tells us he will never weary of repeating, is taken from the Apostle of love and expresses the intimate desire of the Heart of Christ: "Love one another." Here, in his own words, is the aim and object of his pontificate.

You see, venerable brethren, how necessary it is to make every effort so that the charity of Christ may prevail among men. This will certainly be our aim always as the special object of our Pontificate. Let this also, we exhort you, be your work. We shall not be weary of urging upon men to give effect to the teaching of the Apostle St. John, "Love one another."

What is this purpose but the continuation of the sublime mission of Pope Pius X. Only by the renewal of all things in Christ can we ever hope that the charity itself of Christ shall prevail among men. Only by a return to the fervor of apostolic days can we bring about that reign of love which distinguished the early Christians: "Behold how these Christians love one another." Only by the most fervent, frequent and, if possible, the daily reception of the Holy Eucharist can we attain to that highest perfection of love which Christ desires for us. It was notably at the institution itself of the Holy Eucharist that Our Lord gave us those commandments of His love which Pope Benedict XV gathered together in his first encyclical: "This is my commandment that you love one another." "These things I command you that you love one another." By the constant reception of the Sacrament of His Body and Blood was to be made perfect in the early Church that most complete of all bonds of love: "That they may all be one

as thou Father in me, and I in thee."

It is this zeal for the perfection of charity which permits of no discord or dissensions. The solemn condemnation of modernism has hardly died from the lips of Pope Pius X, when it is taken up anew and repeated with the utmost strength by his successor. Nor will he tolerate any addition to the glorious titles that are ours by right of Holy Baptism: "Christian is my name and Catholic my surname." That same charity is the bond which in the social relations of men should unite the lowest to the highest, as in the Church it should attach the faithful and priests ever more closely to the bishops and to the Holy See. Perfect obedience to all constituted authority must be rooted in the love of God, in that charity of Christ which should prevail among men. Possessed of the fullness of this charity, we shall likewise be able to accomplish to the utmost of our power the renewal of the world in Christ.

It will be encouraging, as it is interesting, to trace the workings of Divine Providence which have wonderfully guided the Church, within the recent decades of years. The proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, always believed within the Church, but now declared to be an article of Faith, won for us the particular protection of the Queen of Heaven. The proclamation of the dogma of Papal Infallibility, equally believed at all times by the faithful, soon followed as a most signal favor, confirming in the most solemn manner the unity of all Catholics with the Chair of St. Peter, to whom alone Christ committed the keys of His spiritual kingdom to be possessed by Peter and by his successors, to the end of time. Among the great events which deserve especially to be called to mind as leading up to the mighty impulses of the Holy Spirit experienced within the Church today we must not forget the devotion to St. Joseph as Patron of the Universal Church, nor, above all, the divinely desired consecration of all mankind to the Sacred Heart, under the pontificate of Leo XIII; an act which could not fail to be productive of the most wonderful graces. Immediately upon the personal dedication of each individual Catholic to the Heart of Christ, there was made likewise, in every part of the entire world the universal consecration of all mankind, Christian and infidel, to that Heart of boundless love.

Be thou King, O Lord, not only of the faithful who have never forsaken Thee, but also of the prodigal children who have abandoned Thee: grant that they may quickly return to their Father's house, lest they die of wretchedness and hunger. Be Thou King of those who are deceived by erroneous opinions, or whom discord keeps aloof, and call them back to the harbor of truth and unity of Faith, so that Mr. C. may be but one flock and one Shepherd. Be Thou King also of those who sit in the ancient superstition of the Gentiles, and refuse not Thou to deliver them out of darkness into the light and kingdom of God.

It is by this reign of the Heart of Christ that the desire of the Supreme Pontiff and the object of his pontificate can be fulfilled—the prevalence of divine charity among men. Close after this signal consecration, so solemnly made, there descended upon the earth the fire of Eucharistic fervor, like a new Pentecostal gift. With this flame enkindled within us we can set the world ablaze. So at last can be realized, as fully as possible, the wish of the Holy Father, the special object of his pontificate: "That the Charity of Christ may prevail among men."

JOSEPH HUSSLEIN, S. J., in America.

"Don't worry about me," said the disappointed son. "I'll make my mark in the world yet."

"Yes, with red paint," grumbled the stern parent. Philadelphia Record.

Cardinal Newman's Kindness.

Many anecdotes told about Cardinal Newman illustrate his greatness of soul, and prove how deeply rooted was the veneration in which he was held by people of all classes. No man of our time has been more highly honored, and to few has honor been more justly due. The following incident, which occurred during the last months of his life, will doubtless be new to many readers. We give it in the words of the friend who sent it to the Ave Maria soon after Newman's death. There is in Birmingham a large and highly respectable firm of Quakers—C. & Brothers—who employ a large number of workmen, among whom are more than a hundred Catholics. The priest in charge of the parish to which these men belong discovered that they were accustomed to attend prayers at the establishment every morning before business began. He remonstrated with his people, assuring them that such a proceeding was against the law of the Church; and they, in turn, assured him that they must either attend the prayers or lose their employment. This was a sine qua non with the employers.

Father H. went thereupon to the head of the establishment himself, to request that the Catholic workmen might be excused attendance. He was politely but firmly refused. Mr. C., said that he could not conceive that any large-minded ecclesiastic, such as Cardinal Newman, for instance, would object to a workman saying a prayer to God before he began his day. He was sure Father H. took an exaggerated view of the matter—anyhow, it was the law of the establishment; he could not relax it.

Father H. then went to the bishop of the diocese and laid the case before him, but only to get the answer he expected—'This must not be done. See Mr. C. again.' With a heavy heart, the good priest determined to go to Cardinal Newman, and tell him how he had been referred to Mr. C.; that it was a serious matter to get a hundred men thrown out of employment when work was scarce. Perhaps his Eminence might suggest something. The Cardinal had no suggestion to make—the case was clear. The men could not continue doing what was plainly against the law of the Church. If Mr. C. would not relent, they must seek employment elsewhere. The great-hearted Cardinal was much moved.

Nothing remained to be done now but to make another attempt to move the manufacturer. Father H. felt certain it would be a failure. Next day, however, when he paid his visit. He was received with the greatest affability, and on repeating his request it was immediately granted. "To be frank with you," said Mr. C., "his Eminence Cardinal Newman was here last evening on this very business. He was so condescending and so persuasive I couldn't resist him, and he put the matter in quite a different light. He said: 'Will you, Mr. C. force these men to do what they think wrong because it is against the law of their Church, or give up their employment, which is the bread of their wives and families?' And I answered: 'No, your Eminence, I will not. The Catholics shall be excused from attendance.'"

So the dear old man of ninety without saying a word to any one, had got into his carriage and driven straight to C.'s, where, by his kindness, gentleness, and tact, he won the employer's heart, and by his skill put the question in the only light in which a conscientious Protestant could possibly view it. It was so like Cardinal Newman—Ave Maria.

A young theologian named Fiddle Refused to accept his degree. "For," said he, "'tis enough to be Fiddle. Without being Fiddle D. D."

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1915
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

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Canadians to the Front.

According to reports from London a portion of the first Canadian expeditionary force has already left for the fighting lines in France and Flanders and the moving of the whole body will be speedily preceded with next week. The order to go forward will be very welcome to the men who for the past three months, have been wallowing in the mud of Salisbury, and it is not believed they will suffer from the experience they have gained. Already they have learned that the venture upon which they are faring is not a pleasure excursion but grim serious business where hard blows must be given and received, and in which personal ambitions and desires must be subordinated to the iron disciplinary system which has contributed so much to make the British army the greatest fighting force of its size in the world.

Canadians to a degree learned this lesson in South Africa but it will be impressed upon them now with even greater earnestness. The South African struggle was little more than a punitive expedition but in the present case the men from Canada, with their brothers from every portion of the red mapped lands, have the privilege of striking a blow for the very existence of the Empire and the freedom of the world. They are fighting for their own homes just as surely as if the scene of battle had been laid in Canada for it requires no gift of prophecy to predict that if Britain should not succeed in the struggle she is waging, if the British troops should be shattered and the British navy defeated it would not be long before the Home Guards and similar organizations in our own land might be called upon to fulfill the mission indicated by their title and meet the foe at their own doors. That this has not been necessary is due entirely to the success of the British army and navy; in fact the men fighting today under Sir John French in France and Admiral Jellicoe in the North Sea constitute Canada's first line of defence and to strengthen that line is the purpose, not only of the Canadians which have already left Canada, but of every contingent still to go.

The men from Salisbury enter the battle this against the foe with a reputation already made for them. Canadians in South Africa showed the world that they possessed the finest qualities of the true British subject and in the present war the splendid regiment equipped through the generosity of a public-spirited Montrealer has done signal service. The Canadian contingents will maintain and enhance that reputation and when the last vestige of Prussian power has been forever crushed it is not too much to expect that the name of Canada will be written large on the roll of the sister nations of the Empire which contributed so nobly to that much to be desired result. Our own boys are at the front; the earnest prayers of the people will follow them. Those who return will be heartily welcomed to the vocations and walks of life they so willingly forsook at the call of the Imperial Mother. For those who fall there will be earnest and reverential remembrance. They will have made the supreme sacrifice and Canada will not prove ungrateful.—St. John Standard.

Dastardly German Deed.

The war in Europe was brought still more closely home to the people of St. John yesterday when news reached that city telling of an attempt to destroy the C. P. R. bridge across the St. Croix River at Vanceboro, and the admissions of Vernel Horn who claims to be a German officer, that he was responsible. The German under arrest was held at Vanceboro by United States Officials. In a statement which he made, he is reported to have said that he came from New York on Saturday last with the purpose of "blowing up the bridge in mind." He was captured yesterday morning and was held for extradition. The damage to the bridge was not so great as to hinder passage of freight and passenger cars yesterday although no engine was taken across it.

London advices of the 1st inst. say: Again, unknown to the British public, Sir John French paid another flying visit to London and conferred with the king and War Council. He returned to the front without a word about his trip appearing in the newspapers. To guard against mine or sudden attacks, a destroyer proceeded the cruiser on which he was, and on each side of her steamed a battleship.

A London Times editorial, entitled Dominion Partnership, says: "It is inconceivable that Canada, which may by the end of the war, send 200,000 soldiers to fight with our armies, and about to undertake financial obligations amounting to £40,000,000 sterling should have absolutely no voice in the dual settlement. Australia has exactly the same feeling. We would invite the Dominions' consideration in the diplomatic and international demands of the war every bit as much as in the provisions of men and munitions. How can this be done, unless there is the closest touch between our Ministers and theirs."

In the discussion of the enormous financial outlay by the nations engaged in the dreadful war going on in Europe exchanges have called attention to some facts of unusual importance. Among other things it is pointed out that a German Finance Minister resigned in consequence of conditions attached to or consequent upon the raising of \$2,500,000,000 for war purposes. Still more suggestive it is pointed out, is the new ruling of the British Treasury forbidding capital issues to any part of the globe not including within the limits of the Empire. It is hardly too much to say of this order that it started the financial world. A Boston banker describes it as the most momentous announcement made in living memory. He interprets it as a tacit admission that the richest of the combatants is beginning to feel the strain and needs all her money to help bear the burden. It will be remembered that a few days ago she lent Roumania \$25,000,000 and that apparently there is no limit to her resources. Yet she has taken this precaution. Little or nothing would have been thought of it, had such a precaution been taken by France, the government of which country has always had a great deal to say about foreign investments of French funds. Great Britain on the contrary, has given absolute liberty of action to her capitalists, a policy which has made London the center of the financial "universe." The banker referred to says: It is her readiness to raise quickly vast sums of money for foreign countries more than anything else which has given England her international commercial superiority, and no phrase was ever truer than that trade follows the loan." So long as this condition of financial supremacy prevailed no other country could compete with England in the

Progress of the War.

London, Jan. 26.—The Germans, who are reported from Holland to be making preparations for a big military venture to celebrate the Emperor's birthday tomorrow, have already made a somewhat more determined effort than usual against the French and British lines in Flanders and Northern France. They have delivered an attack on the French to the east of Ypres, and no less than five attacks on the first division of the British force on either side of La Bassée Canal. Both British and French official reports assert that all these attacks failed of their object, and that the Germans suffered heavy losses. The Germans, on the other hand, while admitting that their attack on the British north of the Canal was unsuccessful, say that on the south side of the waterway their efforts resulted in complete success, and that the British attempt to re-conquer these trenches was repulsed with heavy losses. These attacks followed a heavy bombardment by the British artillery of the German positions beyond La Bassée, in which, according to reports from Boulogne, one big German gun was completely destroyed, while the Germans were prevented from getting a second heavy gun into position. This was on Saturday. On Monday the Germans made their attacks, and some of the hardest fighting of the campaign took place. The hospital at Bethune was shelled by the Germans, and the wounded had to be removed to Boulogne. There has also been heavy fighting to the east and west of Craonne, in the Argonne, and in Alsace. The Russians are making another effort to advance in East Prussia, while in Poland there has been a slackening in the fighting on both sides for the moment. The Russians appear to be concentrating themselves on their offensive north of the lower Vistula, while the Austro-Germans are busy making preparations to meet the Russian advance through the passes of the Carpathians and in Southern Bukovina. Russian submarines have made their appearance in the western portion of the Baltic Sea and have succeeded in torpedoing the German cruiser Gazelle, which, however, reached port with the assistance of a Swedish steamer. Their activity has stopped the trade carried on by German steamers between Germany and Sweden. Amsterdam, Jan. 26.—(Via London)—Reports reached Amsterdam today to the effect that the Germans in Belgium are preparing a big military venture for tomorrow, Emperor William's birthday. Details of the expected coup have not been revealed, but all the railroads of Belgium are being used exclusively for military purposes. Great quantities of war materials are being sent to the front.

Harwich, via London, Jan. 27.—A witness of the naval battle on Sunday in the North Sea, who has returned here, describes the sinking of the German cruiser Bluecher as a terrible sight. The sea was covered with debris and men struggling for their lives. When the British launched a boat to rescue the survivors a monoplane flew overhead and dropped bombs, which, though they did not fall nearer than a hundred yards, prevented many of the drowning men from being taken out of the water. One British destroyer was struck by a German shell, which pierced her boilers and put her out of action. She was towed to the east coast base for repairs. Throughout the progress of the action the British vessels were constantly attacked by German submarines, but British torpedo boat destroyers kept circling around and successfully warded off this danger. All the men engaged in the battle describe it as thrilling and the results from the British standpoint are reported to have been even better than announced by the Admiralty, because in addition to the destruction of the Bluecher, it is claimed, that some German destroyers were sunk. It is believed that one of the two German cruisers damaged was the Derflinger. One of them was in flames. A German survivor

foreign markets of the world. All these comments are only the expression of individual opinion. Who can tell what it all means.

admits that the objective of the German squadron was a port on the east coast of England. Among the reports circulating here, but not confirmed, is that a British destroyer sank a German submarine which was attempting to torpedo another of the destroyers.

London, Jan. 26.—The Admiralty has received the following preliminary telegraphic report from Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty regarding the naval action between the British and German squadrons in the North Sea on Sunday: "A flotilla of destroyers patrolling about 7.30 o'clock in the morning sighted and attacked the enemy, whose force, according to the reports received consisted of four battle cruisers, six light cruisers and some destroyers. Their position, when sighted, was approximately fourteen miles east southeast of our battle cruiser squadron. Orders were given by signal to the destroyer flotilla to chase the enemy, and to report their movements. As it appeared that they had at once commenced to retire to the east southeast, the battle cruisers were directed to steer southeast, with a view to securing the lee position and to cutting the enemy off if possible. The situation developed by degrees into a stern chase. "Speed was worked up to 28 or 29 knots, and the enemy were gradually being overhauled. At about 18,000 yards a ship and deliberate fire was opened, and we began to hit at a range of 17,000 yards. Our fire was returned by the enemy. "The Lion and the Tiger, having drawn ahead of the remainder of the squadron, were in action alone for some time and consequently were subjected to the enemy's concentrated fire, more particularly the Lion, which ship suffered more as a result.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight: The enemy attempted a sudden attack last night in the St. Marwood, in the region of Tracy-Leval (northeast of Soissons). After a violent fusillade the Germans exploded mines which destroyed our trenches for a distance of about fifty metres, but they were not able to establish themselves, by reason of the dominating fire of our artillery. These trenches have been re-occupied and put in order. To the west of Craonne the night was calm. The fighting on January 25 and 26 in this region presented the following character: After a prolonged and intense bombardment with projectiles of large calibre and bombs, the German infantry delivered an attack on the Heurtebise-Bois De Foulon front, but were repulsed everywhere, with heavy losses, except at La Creute. A landslide, caused by the storm of immense projectiles, obstructed the entrance of an old quarry, which served as a storehouse and shelter for the garrison of our trenches at La Creute. Two companies of these troops were taken prisoners there. The enemy having thus gained a foothold at La Creute, penetrated the Foulon wood, and rendered untenable the neighboring trenches, which we have evacuated. The counter-attacks which we delivered over a good part of the ground lost were brilliant. The ardor of our troops was beyond all praise. The enemy suffered very great losses, and left on the field a thousand dead. The prisoners taken belonged to five different regiments, which is an indication of the importance of the attack. In the Argonne, near St. Hubert, a German attack has failed. During the day three new attacks were executed with two hours, every one of them being vigorously repelled. The night of January 26-27 was calm in Alsace and the Vosges. There is nothing of importance to communicate on the rest of the front.

London, Jan. 28.—Although no big battles, as battles go in this war, have been fought of late, there have been engagements in all areas from Asiatic Turkey to the English Channel, in which the losses in men and material have probably been greater in the aggregate than in many of the battles of history. According to the French reports, the attacks which the Germans delivered against the Allied lines in Flanders, France and Alsace on the first three days of the week

cost them 20,000 men, to which must be added the losses sustained in their repeated attacks on the Russian entrenchments in Central Poland. All the German attacks in the west, the announcements of the Allies say, met with failure, except near Craonne, where, it is admitted, the French 800 men, due largely to the subsidence of an old quarry. The Germans, on the other hand, assert that they inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Craonne, and that they repulsed all the French attacks in the Vosges and Upper Alsace, with heavy losses. While it is evident that these attacks and counter-attacks cost both sides dear, they made no great difference in the relative positions of the opposing armies. They convey the intimation, however, that the Germans have by no means given up the idea of delivering a smashing blow at the Allied armies.

London, Jan. 29.—With the armies in France and Flanders recuperating after the strenuous fighting of the earlier days of the week, and only local actions being recorded, interest in the war situation has been transferred to the Russian offensive in East Prussia, and the attempt of a strong Austro-German army to dislodge the troops of Emperor Nicholas from their positions in the Carpathians. In East Prussia a Russian offensive has developed in the extreme north, where the renewed fighting seems to confirm the belief that a definite effort to advance north of the Mazurian Lakes district, where previously the Russians were defeated, has been decided upon by the Russian general staff. More vital to both sides, however, apparently, is the campaign in the Carpathians where, to the southwest of the Dukla Pass, the Russians have delivered an energetic attack, and, according to their account of the combat, compelled the Austro-Germans to retreat, leaving behind ammunition and stores. This attack, according to military observers, indicates an attempt by the Russians to turn the flank of the Teuton Allies; and if it should prove successful, the observers say, it would have serious consequences for the large Austro-German army in and about the Carpathians. The Russian military experts anticipate that the Austrians will deliver their main attack with their extreme right in Western Bukovina, in the hope of achieving a signal victory and thus give Roumania cause to pause. The only thing holding Roumania in check at present, it is stated, is the uncertainty as to the action Bulgaria would be likely to take. Bulgaria, it is asserted, is still demanding that part of Macedonia now under Serbian rule as the price of her neutrality, and this Serbia is reported to be not willing to part with. Greece, it is asserted, also objects to Bulgaria extending her boundaries westward, taking the ground that this would place a wedge between her and her ally, Serbia. Thus, seemingly, the whole Balkan situation remains involved, and it is stated that it is not likely to be cleared up until the demands of Bulgaria are satisfied. Another skirmish with the Turkish forces in Egypt, not far from Suez is reported from the British forces in Egypt. On the other hand, British marines are said to have landed at Alexandria, Asiatic Turkey, and to have cut the telegraph wires.

The appearance of the German submarine raider U21, in the Irish Sea where she sank three small steamers, has caused a momentary flutter in shipping circles. All the faster steamers, however, have been able to elude her, and as it is thought she has returned to her base, traffic between Ireland and England has been resumed.

Paris advices of the 2nd, inst. say that, on the 1st, the allies inflicted a severe defeat on the Germans. At one place a whole German battalion was practically wiped out.

Fraser & McQuaid Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island



GREAT SALE OF OVERCOATS!

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

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

MOORE & McLEOD

The Market Prices.

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

Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys

250-251, Block, Charlottetown, P.E. MONEY TO LOAN. JAMES 1910-11



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 \$2.00 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 homestead patent) and cultivate 50 acres extra.

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

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

Men's Suits

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

Men's Overcoats

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

Also Men's Blk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$15. for \$12.—and a lot of boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear

10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrunkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.75.

Men's Waterproof Coats

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

Men's Duck Coats

Men's Oilskin Coats

Sweaters

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

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

Local And Other

Several Belgian newspapers have been sentenced or two months imprisonment the German military command.

Baron Wessels a member of the South African parliament being tried for high treason. Evidence that he induced hundreds of burghers to join the rebels.

A German proclamation in Brussels declares that any man between 16 and 40 years of age the dutch frontier to join the army will do so at the army shot at the frontier.

The steamer Lirringa, of the United States, has 2,500 tons of wheat at Barboursville. The wharves are already covered with vast quantities of cereals from other steamers which no purchasers can be found.

A Vienna despatch to the press says that the City Council is demanding that the Austrian Government immediately follow Germany's example and confiscate all stocks of flour and meat. The paper claims that a great catastrophe threatens, unless this is done.

The revenue cutter Itasca reported at Norfolk Va. by less on Jan. 27th that it believed the Italian steamer Angelo Parodi had sunk 300 miles off Cape Henry, all on board. Marine men saw vessel carried a crew of twenty-seven men.

Amherst, N. S., has visited a \$40,000 fire last Saturday which destroyed four bus houses. The fire started at Saturday night and was not quered till Sunday afternoon. Fireman and two others slightly hurt by falling timber and glass.

Sir Richard Crawford took his duties in Washington on 27th as commercial attaché of the British embassy. One of the developments of the plan of a special representative of the British government there to deal with commercial aspects of war will be the conclusion of arrangements between Amherst and the Foreign Office for bringing into the country.

With a cargo of food valued at \$450,000, contributed by the people of Canada, for starving Belgians, the steamer Tregalos sailed for London on Tuesday last week for Liverpool. As the ship steamed down harbor on her mission of shipping in port and people the pears gave her an enthusiastic send off. The steamer after receiving orders at London will proceed to Rotterdam to discharge cargo. This is the fourth Belgian relief ship to sail from Halifax.

"My poor children, if only sacrifice may be of service to country," exclaimed Senator Chautemps the former Minister of Marine, on learning in the Chamber of Deputies had killed in Alsace. Felix Chaut had recently been promoted tenant from the ranks and decorated with the Legion of Honor for distinguished service. An son, Maurice, was killed in December, and a third was previously wounded. eldest son, Henri, was murdered in West Africa while on a mission.

The annual statement of Rhodes' Scholarship Trust 1913-14 shows that the number of scholars in residence at Oxford in the course of the academy was 177, of whom seven were from the colonies, eight from the United States, thirteen from Germany.

The outbreak of war a large percentage of the colonial soldiers have joined the forces, twenty of the American soldiers were granted leave to assist Belgian Relief Fund. Canadian Americans alike will be loath to resume their school at the end of the war. The election of scholars for the missions and the colonies held towards the end of the year.

Local And Other Items

Several Belgian newspaper editors have been sentenced to one or two months imprisonment by the German military court in Antwerp.

Baron Wessels, a member of the South African parliament, is being tried for high treason. There is evidence that he induced five hundred burghers to join the rebels.

A German proclamation in Brussels declares that any Belgian between 16 and 40 years crossing the Dutch frontier to join the allies army will do so at the risk of being shot at the frontier.

The steamer Larringa, from the United States, has landed 2,500 tons of wheat at Barcelona. The wharves are already encumbered with vast quantities of cereals from other steamers for which no purchasers can be found.

A Vienna despatch to Venice says that the City Council and Press are demanding that the Austrian Government immediately follow Germany's example and confiscate all stocks of grain, flour and meat. The papers declare that a great catastrophe threatens, unless this is done.

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Sir Richard Crawford took up his duties in Washington on Jan. 27th as commercial attaché of the British embassy. One of the first developments of the plan of placing a special representative of the British government there to deal with commercial aspects of the war will be the conclusion of final arrangements between American wool interests and the London Foreign Office for bringing wool into the country.

With a cargo of foodstuffs valued at \$450,000, contributed by the people of Canada, for the starving Belgians, the steamer Tregalos sailed from Halifax on Tuesday of last week for London. As the ship steamed down the harbor on her mission of mercy, shipping in port and people on the piers gave her an enthusiastic send off. The steamer after receiving orders at London will proceed to Rotterdam to discharge her cargo. This is the fourth Belgian relief ship to sail from Halifax.

"My poor children, if only their sacrifice may be of service to their country," exclaimed Senator Emile Chateaux the former Minister of Marine, on learning in the lobby of the Senate Paris that his son Felix, former member of the Chamber of Deputies had been killed in Alsace. Felix Chateaux had recently been promoted lieutenant in the ranks and decorated with the Legion of Honor for distinguished service. Another son, Maurice, was killed in battle in December, and a third Pierre was grievously wounded. The eldest son, Henri, was murdered in West Africa while on a military mission.

The annual statement of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust for 1913-14 shows that the number of scholars in residence at Oxford in the course of the academic year was 177, of whom seventy-six were from the colonies, eighty-eight from the United States, and thirteen from Germany. Since the outbreak of war a large percentage of the colonial scholars have joined the forces, while twenty of the American students were granted leave to assist the Belgian Relief Fund. Colonials and Americans alike will be allowed to resume their scholarships at the end of the war. The next election of scholars for the Dominion and the colonies will be held towards the end of the present year.

The British Parliament opened yesterday.

The Dominion Parliament opens tomorrow.

Chicago, Feb.—Wheat jumped to a new record price today. The May delivery sold at \$154.

A decree prohibiting the export of potash salts and the manufacture thereof is published in the Reichs Anzeiger Berlin.

Wellington, Feb. 1.—It is announced that New Zealand has arranged to purchase a million bushels of Canadian wheat for July delivery.

It was officially announced from Rome that the casualties in the city of Avezzano, resulting from the recent earthquake, were 9,238 dead and 2,040 of whom the majority were injured.

A. A. McLean and D. Nicholson, M. P.s. left here Sunday night for Georgetown and crossed to the mainland on Monday, en route to Ottawa to attend the Parliamentary session.

Fire emanating from an overheated stove gutted the Lindsay block, a three-story brick structure and Parkhill's Out, best business block, last Friday night entailing an estimated loss of \$50,000.

Lt. General Sir George Bryan Milburn for many years in the fifth fusiliers is dead in London aged 93. He served with distinction in the Indian mutiny. From 1870 to 1890 he was in charge of the tower of London.

A Reuter despatch from Northeastern France to London reports that the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry, the first Canadian troops to reach the front, took part in the defence of the British trenches near La Bassee, which were attacked by Germans on Jan. 25th, and lost four men killed and a number wounded. The next day, Light Brigade of the Canadians, was killed, while leading his company into a trench. Another officer named Pearson is also reported killed. The Canadians took a number of German prisoners and inflicted severe damage on the Landstrum Regiment which attacked their trenches.

The steamer Morwenna, under charter by the Red Cross line to take a general cargo of merchandise to Newfoundland was in collision with the Dartmouth Ferry boat in Halifax Harbor Saturday evening, while pulling out from the railway terminals to start on her voyage to St. John's. A hole was stove in the bow of the Morwenna above the water line. It will probably take ten days to complete repairs.

A recital of recent developments in the war by the official observer attached to British Military Headquarters, given out in London the other day includes a description of new projectiles employed by the Germans. In some parts of our front the Germans are firing a new type of high explosive shell, detonating with a cloud of thick, white smoke, the report says. The mine thrower also occasionally throws a very large grey bomb or aerial torpedo, three feet, nine inches long and nearly ten inches wide. It weighs more than 200 pounds.

Owing to the fact that Europe purchases nearly 50 per cent. of the Canadian lobster pack yearly there were rumors that, on account of the war, next season's pack would be very cheap, says the Commercial. On interviewing a number of lobster packers, they report that there will be very few packed this year, as they have no money. Nearly every packer had from ten to fifty thousand dollars worth of lobsters in Europe, sold and delivered just before the war started, which has not yet been paid for, and they are not sure if they will ever get a settlement. One packer has \$30,000 worth in Hamburg, Germany, and he needs the money, or he cannot open his plant. All kind of quotations are flying about, but what few first class lobsters there are on the market are being held. Several lobster plants are for sale. Halifax Chronicle.

The weather for the last few days has been extremely wintry. The mercury slipped down to the vicinity of thirteen below Saturday night and on Monday night was down to twelve below. These figures refer to the city. In other sections of the Province several more degrees of cold were registered.

Deadly British Fire.

London, Jan. 27.—The Scotchman today publishes a narrative of a German bluejacket, one of the survivors of the German armored cruiser Bluecher, who once lived in the United States. The bluejacket said the German fleet was advancing at full speed, to attack the English coast when the British warships were sighted. Thereupon the Germans turned and made for port. The Bluecher, which was comparatively slow, made desperate efforts to keep up her maximum speed, but the British overhauled and opened fire on her at a range of about ten miles. "We were under fire from first to last," the bluejacket continued. "The British centered their fire on us. Their fire was awful. Our guns were put out of action, our decks were swept and our crews wiped out."

"One shell burst in the heart of the ship, where many men who had collected were killed. I saw five killed with one shell next to me. "I do not know what finished the Bluecher, as she was full of holes but I head she was struck a torpedo. If so we can thank the torpedo for saving hundreds of lives from the murderous gun fire. When the ship was sinking I jumped clear of her into the terribly cold water, which was full of dead men and men with shattered limbs who were crying for assistance. After being rescued by the British we were wounded and clothed."

The sailor is credited with saying that during the raid on Scarborough the men believed they were taking part in a great naval action which was extending all over the North Sea.

The Scotchman, which is published in Edinburgh, also prints other accounts of the battle as gathered from men engaged in it. They described it as one of the greatest struggles in naval history and thrilling in every respect.

From the position of the German fleet when it was first encountered, these men assumed that it is virtually certain that its objective was Newcastle. The strength of the raiding squadron was quickly ascertained and as the entire raiding force sheered off immediately after it was discovered the chase was a long one before the guns began their work.

For forty miles the two fleets raced along over the shortest route for Halifax before the guns did any real damage. Then the Lion, which was leading overhauled the slow Bluecher, and in passing, gave her a broadside, causing frightful damage. The Lion did not wait however, but continued in pursuit of the fleeing Derflinger, Seydlitz and Moltke.

The Tiger which came next, also poured a broadcast into the Bluecher, as did also the Princess Royal, both of which were speeding on to join in the chase of the others. It was already evident at this time, according to the newspaper's informants, that the Bluecher, abandoned by her swift consorts, was a doomed ship.

Fishermen Adrift.

Buffalo, Jan. 28.—Three hundred fishermen were in grave danger of being carried down the Niagara River on an ice floe tonight. They were rescued by fire tugs. At midnight it was believed all had been brought ashore, but several had not been definitely accounted for. A fire tug will cruise through the broken ice until daylight. The fishermen had been working off Windmill Point, about twelve miles up the north shore of Lake Erie. They were returning at nightfall when they were held up by a channel of open water. Men with dog teams were sent south and it was found that the break had been caused by the shifting of a big float during the afternoon and extended to the steel plant the money, or he cannot open his plant. All kind of quotations are flying about, but what few first class lobsters there are on the market are being held. Several lobster plants are for sale. About nine o'clock it was dis-

covered that a huge section of the ice on which they had gathered, had broken free, and was drifting toward the head of the river. Word of the fisherman's plight had in the meantime reached the police and two fire tugs were sent out. It took the boats until midnight to pick up the men and land them at the harbor entrance. There were reports of men missing, but it is believed many of these started for the south shore of the lake before the break occurred, and will return in the morning.

DIED.

MOONEY—At Iona on Feb. 1st, Margaret Mooney, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Mooney, aged 21 years. R. I. P.

HOGAN—Jan. 27th Elizabeth Hogan, aged 69 years. R. I. P.

MULLINS—At her home on Pownall St. Charlottetown, Sunday, Jan. 31st, Mrs. Patrick Mullins. R. I. P.

MATTHEWS—On Jan. 30th, George A. Matthews, aged 67 years.

FENNESSEY—Sunday Jan. 31st, at 3.30 at the home of his sister, Miss Catherine Fennessey, John Fennessey, aged 52, after years of patient and uncomplaining suffering. He never made any enemy and ever avoided giving trouble to others. May his soul rest in peace.

McDONALD—At East Boston Stephen Aeneas McDonald of West St. Peter's P. E. I. Death was due to pneumonia, following a very brief illness. Deceased leaves to mourn besides his father and mother, four brothers and two sisters, Mrs. John F. McAdam, Savage Harbor, Miss Bessie McDonald, Roxbury, Mass., John A. and Alexander in East Boston, Allan Joseph on D.G.S. Tyrian, and Norman F. on the old homestead. One brother Daniel Alexander died seven years ago. A High Mass of Requiem was celebrated at the Sacred Heart Church. May his soul rest in peace.

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. McDonald, Jas. D. Stewart.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newsou's Block, Charlottetown Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26, 1911—1f

D. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. R. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public auction in front of the Court House in Charlottetown on Thursday the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon and by virtue of power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the twenty-first day of December, A. D. 1910, made between John McKig of New Haven, Lot St. James, and his wife of the first part, and James P. McLean of the second part, and which mortgage was by indenture of assignment, dated November 13, 1914, duly assigned by the said James P. McLean to the undersigned, all that tract piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Township number thirty-one in Queens County aforesaid, described and bounded in a certain indenture of release from William Cuckell, Robert Longworth and Henry Jones agreeably to a plan thereof on the margin of an indenture of release from Esther Doane to John McKig dated the 26th day of March, 1877, containing seventy-one acres according to said deed, but according to a recent survey and plan of P. D. Cox L. S., eighty-eight acres a little more or less.

For further particulars apply to McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown. Dated this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1915.

DUNCAN C. McLEOD, JOHN A. MESSERVY, Trustees of Estate of William McKig, Jan. 13, 1915—4f

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

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

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

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

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

MacLellan Bros.
TAILORS AND FURNISHERS,
153 Queen Street.

VOL-PEEK

MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS—Graniteware, Tin—Copper—Brass, Aluminium 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 1/4¢ 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 fair 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.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. A. A. McLean, K. C., E. A. McDonald, McKig
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

McLean & McKinnon
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,
148 PRINCE STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

THE NEW YEAR Offers Another Opportunity

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

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

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

Make it Glasses for the Old Folks.

You're Welcome

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

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

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

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

Smoke and Chew
Hickey's Twist Tobacco

Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best.

Hickey & Nicholson
Co. Ltd. Manufactures
Phone 345.

For Reliable Fire Insurance
Call, Write or Phone
G. J. McCORMAC
AGENT FOR
The Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada,
And The National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Co. of London, England.

Office—Revere Hotel Building,
119 Kent St. Charlottetown.
P. O. Box 74
Dec. 9, 1914—1f

The Dying Soldiers Rosary.

By Hannah T. M. Henry. Don't take away my Rosary. This dark and lonely night; It has kept me from all evil, It has been my guide and light...

God dese not Forget.

The world will strip your failings, And hide the good you do, And with its sharpest thorns...

If I knew.

If I knew the box where the smiles were kept, No matter how large the key, Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard...

Miss Dimples.

By Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, in Ave Maria. (Concluded.) As to Miss Burton, however, even the young Doctor confessed to himself a certain curiosity...

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't get the most out of your food unless you eat it right. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it...

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

A certain point of friendly courtesy. At the slightest hint of anything approaching familiarity from any of the frequenters of the office, the dimples would vanish and a perfect polite young person, with a wall of ice raised up around her, would appear in place of the affable one who had so swiftly attended to the patients.

She bade them good-bye as placidly as she had bidden them good morning the day she arrived, and every day since, and said prettily.

"I want to thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness to me all the time I have been here. You have made everything so easy, and it might have been ever so hard!" Then, with a bewitching show of dimples she was gone.

Von Hellern, without a word, went into his office and banged the door. The other men looked at each other, and Crocker raised his eyebrows.

"What does it mean?" queried the doctors, and Le Roux answered. "It's a reception into a convent. Somebody is going to become a nun. You fellows had better go. The Archbishop will be there and he's a wonderful speaker."

"There's some mistake," said Crocker. "I don't know any nuns. I don't either," mused Emmett. "And my wife has something on hand for tomorrow."

"Come with me, Von Hellern," asked Le Roux. "I am going, and you must come home to dinner with me."

"Oh, I'll come thanks," said Dr. Von Hellern. "I've never seen anything of the kind. I'll look you up in the morning."

light such as he had never seen. —the ecstasy of one who saw already the joys of heaven itself. Benediction closed the simple service.

"Yes," said Von Hellern to his friend as they strolled homeward. "I knew. I asked her to marry me, and she refused ever so gently. When I pressed her as to what her reason was, if she cared for any one else, she said she was sorry—she could never marry anybody. She had always wanted to be a nun. But her aunt would not give her the little money needed to enter the Order—just enough to get a simple outfit—though quite willing to buy her all the extravagant clothes she could wear in the world. So she took the place at our office to earn the money. That was all."

Le Roux laid a hand on his friend's shoulder, with wordless sympathy. "At least you can please her by trying to believe as she does," he said. "I mean to," was the response. "There must be something in a religion which can produce such characters. Good-bye, old man! You'll excuse me from dinner to-day?" And the two parted with a warm handclasp.

The Sacred Heart and the Negro Child.

The Sacred Heart of Jesus, writes Sheila Mahon, is the special patron of the Catholic Mission Board established by the hierarchy for the conversion of the colored people in America. In many parts of the United States, particularly in the South, the home land of Negro, there are no churches and schools and progress is not being made just for this simple reason. But if there are few Catholic churches, there are many Protestant buildings which are eager to receive the negroes and embrace in them a dislike for everything Catholic. Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists, Shakers and all other sects are spending money generously for this purpose. Despite these advantages, it is well known that the Negro inclines to the Catholic Church and if there is a Catholic school near will send his children in preference to the latter.

Although there is much to be done in this particular field, it must be remembered that much has been done. Schools and churches have been built and whole families converted and a thirst for "The Truth" has been planted. The Catholic Negro is the pride of the Church. His spiritual aims are high. Wherever you find a colony of Catholic Negroes, there no one exists in striking contrast to the poor Negroes who have joined the various sects. This is not mere hearsay but proven fact.

In the office of the Board of Missions, there is a picture of Christ among the children. His Divine Eyes are fixed lovingly on one little colored child who is standing in the group around Him. The innocent dark eyes of the little Negro child are smiling back and reflects the love in the Divine ones bent on him. Our Lord's glance seems to single out this child above all the rest. Our Lord is always looking for souls and it is the neglected one which claims His attention most.

The picture always excites attention and is profound sympathy for the little colored child. That is why the Mission Board has chosen it as its coat of arms. It wants our Catholic people to become interested in this divine work of charity—to help to give spiritual comfort to the Negroes of the South and all over the United States. Any person wishing to help the conversion of the Negro in America—the greatest work of the century—call or write to Right Rev. Monsignor John E. Burk, Director General of the Mission, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The aviator's wife was taking her first trip with her husband in his airship. "Wait a minute, George," she said. "I'm afraid we will have to go down again." "What's wrong?" asked her husband. "I believe I have dropt one of the pearl buttons off my jacket. I think I can see it glistening on the ground." "Keep your seat, my dear," said the aviator, "that's Lake Erie."

DON'T GIVE CONSUMPTION A CHANCE

To Get a Foothold on Your System.

Check the First Sign of a Cold By Using DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

A cold, if neglected, will sooner or later develop into some sort of lung trouble, so we would advise you that on the first sign of a cold or cough you get rid of it immediately. For this purpose we know of nothing better than Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This preparation has been on the market for the past twenty-five years, and those who have used it have nothing but words of praise for its efficacy.

Mrs. H. N. Gill, Truro, N.S., writes: "Last January, 1913, I developed an awful cold, and it hung on to me for so long I was afraid it would turn into consumption. I would go to bed nights, and could not get any sleep at all for the choking feeling in my throat and lungs, and sometimes I would cough till I would turn black in the face. A friend came to see me, and told me of your remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I got a bottle of it, and after I had taken it I could see a great change for the better, so I got another, and when I had taken the two bottles my cough was all gone, and I have never had another attack of it since, and that is now a year ago."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, and price, 25c and 50c. It is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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."

"Harry," said the teacher, "you may give us a sentence in which the word notwithstanding is correctly used." And Harry nothing daunted by the size of the word, answered: "The man wore his pants out, but notwithstanding."

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."

If a tough beefsteak could speak what words would it pronounce?—Chaucer.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Deaf examiner—Now speak up, boy. Do you know what nasal organ means? Bay—No, sir. Examiner—Correct!—London Opinion.

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

Seth Woodbury was a tight-fisted, hard-hearted old farmer. His brother William dying, the neighbors said from lack of proper treatment. Seth hitched up and drove into town to have a notice about his death inserted in the weekly newspaper. "There ain't no charge be there?" he asked anxiously. "Oh, yes, indeed," answered the editor, "our price is two dollars an inch."

"Cracky?" muttered the old man, "and Bill six foot two."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Why is the letter S like a sewing machine?—Because it makes needles needless.

NERVES WERE BAD

Hands Would Tremble So She Could Not Hold Paper to Read.

When the nerves become shaky the whole system seems to become unstrung and a general feeling of collapse occurs, as the heart works in sympathy with the nerves.

Mrs. Wm. Weaver, Shallow Lake, Ont., writes: "I doctored for years for my heart and nerves, with three different doctors, but they did not seem to know what was the matter with me. My nerves got so bad at last that I could not hold a paper in my hands to read, the way they trembled. I gave up doctoring thinking I could not get better. A lady living a few doors from me advised me to try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, so to please her I did, and I am thankful to-day for doing so, for I am stronger, and doing my own work without help."

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

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

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

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

Also Men's Blk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$15, for \$12.—and a lot of boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

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

Men's Waterproof Coats The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular downpour—Regular price \$9.35 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

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

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

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

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

VOL-PEEK MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN 10 MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. PRICE 15c PER PACKAGE.

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 4c. 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 fair 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.

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.

For Reliable Fire Insurance Call, Write or Phone G. J. McCORMAC AGENT FOR

The Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada, And The National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Co. of London, England. Office—Revere Hotel Building, 119 Kent St. Charlottetown. P. O. Box 74. Phone 351. Dec. 9, 1914—1f.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeder's Association

- The following Stock are offered for Sale: 1 Clydesdale Stallion. 2 Clydesdale Fillies. 6 Ayrshire Bulls, Aged, Yearling and Calves. 2 Ayrshire, Cow and Heifer. 1 Guernsey Bull. 9 Shorthorn Bulls, Aged, Yearling, and Calves. 3 Shorthorn, Cow and Heifers. 3 Holstein Bulls, Aged, Yearling, and Calves. 3 Berkshire Sows. 3 Berkshire Boars. 3 Yorkshire Boars.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. Chester, Berkshire and Yorkshire Boars. For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dec. 27th, 1914

A. A. McLean, K. C. & W. Donald McKinnon Morson & Duffy Barristers & Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E. MONEY TO LOAN. June 15 1910—1f

Table with columns: NEW SERIES, Canada, PRINCE, Trains Outward, P.M., P.M., Mon. 10, Wed. 10, Fri. 10, Sat. 10, Sun. 10, Dly. Ex. 10, Sat. & Sun. 10, P.M. 10.

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