

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915

VOL. XLIV, NO. 29

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 with, and cultivate, the homesteaded land for a term of at least 90 consecutive days 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 homesteaded entry (including the time required a homesteaded patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a pre-empted homestead in certain districts. Price \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. V. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
P.M.	Noon	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	11.40	10.50	10.20
5.00	1.20	8.30	10.36	9.52	9.03
5.45	2.10	9.02	9.59	9.21	8.45
6.22	2.55	9.27	9.27	8.55	8.10
7.00	3.30	9.50	9.00	8.30	7.30
P.M.					
6.30	12.10		8.45	5.30	
9.38	1.42		7.48	4.00	
10.27	3.10		7.04	2.40	
11.08	4.22		6.19	1.35	
11.45	5.20		5.45	12.30	
A.M.					
9.25	6.00		9.15	8.00	
10.00	7.00		8.40	7.00	
P.M.					
3.00	6.50		8.05	5.45	
4.10	8.40		7.02	4.10	
4.36	9.17		6.33	3.27	
4.57	9.46		6.11	2.55	
6.00	11.15		5.10	1.30	
7.10			4.00		
A.M.					
4.20	8.45		7.00	3.55	
5.09	9.55		6.11	2.48	
5.30	10.25		5.49	2.20	
6.05	11.05		5.15	1.30	
Sat. ex. Sat. & Sun.					
3.10	3.10		10.00	9.45	
4.25	4.57		8.23	8.31	
5.55	7.00		6.30	7.00	

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

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

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

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135 Queen Street.

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- Name
- Regimental number
- Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
- Battalion
- Brigade
- First (or second) Canadian Contingent
- British Expeditionary

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Charlottetown.

Corporal Works of Mercy

The chief corporal works of mercy are seven: To feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to ransom the captive, to harbor the harborless, to visit the sick, and to bury the dead.

As there are other spiritual works not mentioned in the above question, so also not all corporal works of mercy are here given by the Catechism, but only the chief ones.

1. To feed the hungry. God shows corporal needs to exist so that their alleviation may be a source of merit to His followers. He suffers in the needy; the assistance given them is given to Him. "I was hungry," He says, "and you gave Me to eat." St. Paul says: "If thy enemy be hungry, give him to eat."

Whether he is brought to that needy condition by his own fault, or through circumstances over which he had no control, he is an object of charity for us; the act of mercy practiced toward him calls for a reward from the Master, in Whose name not even a glass of cold water shall be given in vain. By providing for the corporal wants of others, the practice of mercy will generally effect also some spiritual good in them.

2. To give drink to the thirsty. Thirst is one of the most excruciating sufferings of the body; the greater the need, the greater the merit in relieving it. As a work of mercy, this, however, applies to the kind of drink which the body naturally requires. Hence it would be no act of charity or mercy to one who is addicted to intemperance to help him to gratify his vice.

3. To clothe the naked. Any one in need of necessary clothing is an object of this work of mercy. This is one of the works of mercy recommended by Tobias to his son and afterward again by Isaiah. Our Lord considers as done to Himself what we do to others. "I was naked," He says, "and you covered me."

4. To ransom the captive. A religious Order in the Church, the Trinitarians, sufficiently shows how pleasing it must be to God. The members of this Order pledge themselves to ransom their brethren, were it even necessary to take their place in captivity. The practice of this work of mercy may not be as common now as in days gone by, when the hordes of Mahomet's followers were wont to devastate civilized countries and make captives of those whom their sword had spared. Yet there are still millions of people in pagan countries treated as badly as the captives of old. Under the benign influence of Christianity liberty would soon dawn for them; contributing therefore to societies whose object is the conversion of nations buried in heathenism and slavery, would at the same time be both a corporal and a spiritual work of mercy.

5. To harbor the harborless. St. Paul warns us not to forget hospitality. The Saviour promises on the judgment day to pass a favorable sentence on those, who, when He was a stranger, took Him in. Refusing to be hospitable, like the citizens of Bethlehem, who would not harbor the God made man, may in some instances be equivalent to murder, and in many cases it betokens the absence of the true Christian spirit. Hospitality is one of the charming virtues of Christianity; unfortunately it is not practiced as it should be, since too often caste or society draws the line.

6. To visit the sick. The numerous Orders approved by the Church whose object is the care of the sick, is a sufficient guarantee of its noble character. "I was sick," says Our Lord, "and you visited Me." Sickness naturally depresses the spirit, and makes us dependent upon the aid of others. The interest we take in the sickness of the body will enable us to work more efficaciously for the good of the soul, which is then also sorely in

Apocalypse of The Holy Ghost.

Jesus our Saviour has prayed for us to the Father, that He might send us the Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, that He might abide with us forever—the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Love Divine, to enable us to love God, in a worthy manner, both here and hereafter in Heaven; the Holy Ghost, the Sanctifier, to impart to us the graces purchased for us at the price of His Most Precious Blood, that we might become holy, pleasing, and acceptable of God in time and in eternity; yet how many are there amongst men who think seriously of these truths, and long to welcome this "Gift of God Most High?"

Zachaeus rightly esteemed himself blessed because he was honored in having for guest, though for a short time, the Son of God in human form; but have we not also good reason to call ourselves blessed, when we reflect and call to mind that we have been allowed to receive within the very depths of our being the Holy Spirit in His Divinity?

Not only does He, the Spirit of the Lord, come to dwell within us, but He brings with Him riches, which are priceless, for the sanctification of our soul, nay more, He Himself is a treasure unto us so great that, in Sacred Scripture, it is written—"He is the pledge of our inheritance" to life everlasting!

Unfortunately men in their preference of the darkness rather of the light, fail to see or understand the great favours and graces God places at their disposal, and above all they fail to understand and recognize this most precious of all gifts—the Holy Ghost, Who is called the Gift of God!

The Holy Ghost can only be perceived and enjoyed in the measure in which we receive His love. Yet, what is the measure of our love, our devotion, to this Divine Guest? We invoke Him at times, yet, when He deigns to come, we have already turned our mind and heart to things of earth, and we notice Him not.

We call upon Him to fill our hearts, already full of earthly desires and selfishness? We beseech Him to enlighten our minds, and then turn our attention and thoughts to creatures! If at times He fills us with spiritual joy and sensible delight in prayer, at Mass, Benediction, or, especially, in Holy Communion, we imagine ourselves to be something, and become vain, and consider ourselves "not like the rest of men," not like the rest of men, not like this poor publican, a sinner! Should the Holy Spirit fail to bestow upon us His spiritual delights, then we give way to thoughts of discouragement bordering on despair. What a want of confidence in God Who is Almighty!

We wish Him to abide with us—yet all day long, perhaps far into the night, we run after the pleasures and amusements of the world, or spend precious time in reading dangerous books and lose all taste for prayer and hearing the Word of God and reading the works and lives of the Saints. When about to speak with God in prayer, oftener than not we neglect "to prepare our soul"—we fail to call upon Him

in the spirit of holy prayer and devotion, and then we wonder, perhaps, why God has not granted our request!

Alas, too often, these things are experienced by those who are heard to exclaim: "Devotion to the Holy Ghost? Oh, no, there are too many devotions," or "I do not go in for new devotions." Let these persons know that Jesus Himself, together with Mary and all the Saints, had when on earth true devotion to the Holy Ghost, and that if they would be with them hereafter it is only possible through the grace and aid of the Holy Ghost.

Vows

A vow is a promise freely made to God to do something pleasing to Him. It is more than a resolution or intention of doing a thing. It is a solemn or at least a deliberate promise to do it. And it differs from taking an oath to do something, for this may be about something bad. When Nathan the prophet spoke to King David of the man who had taken away a poor man's ewe lamb, David said, "As the Lord liveth, the man that hath done this thing shall die." This was an oath, but not a vow; for a vow is promising to do something for God to please Him. And taking vows is one way of adoring God. Jacob made a vow, saying, "If God shall be with me, and I return prosperously to my father's house, of all things that Thou shalt give me I will offer tithes to Thee. And Anna, the mother of Samuel, made a vow, saying, "O Lord of Hosts, if Thou wilt be mindful of me, and wilt give to Thy servant a man-child, I will give him to the Lord all the days of his life."

A vow, when knowingly taken in any unlawful way, could not be pleasing to God. As, for instance, if a person were to make a vow to dedicate to God some money that was not his own, or some time that belonged by right to his employer, such a vow would be unlawful. Children or others living under obedience must not, without leave, vow things that their parents or superiors might disapprove, nor must we make vows that would be disagreeable or injurious to others. Our Lord reproved the Scribes and the Pharisees because they allowed men to dedicate their property to God, and so neglect the duty of helping their parents in their necessities, which they were commanded to do by the Word of God. And besides unlawful vows there are vows that might be beyond our strength. For fear, therefore, of our taking a vow which we might not be able to keep, it is better, before taking a vow about any important matter, to ask advice of others, and especially of our Director. And when people enter into religious houses, the Church will not allow them to take difficult vows without great consideration. They are obliged to wait at least for a year, and in the meantime they are tried in different ways; at the end their superiors consider whether they are fit and able to take the vows. They have to go into retreat, and think very seriously what they are going to do; because if they take the vows they must keep them. It is the same with those in the world, if they take vows they cannot break them without sin. There is, however, no danger about making vows as regards little things, which we know we can do or give up, or about anything there is to be done for a short time, or for once or twice. Moreover the Church gives to Bishops, and sometimes to priests, the power of changing vows, or of dispensing from them if they are concerning small matters, in cases where there is any sufficient cause. But there are some vows, and especially those which are called solemn, from which no one but the Pope can dispense, and he can not do so lawfully without a good cause. For a vow is not a promise made to man, but to God, and the second Commandment forbids us to break it.

Had A Lame Back FOR A LONG TIME.

Sometimes Could Hardly Turn In Bed.

When the back gets so bad and aches like a "toothache" you may rest assured that the kidneys are affected in some way.

On the first sign of a backache, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and if this is done immediately you will save yourself many years of suffering from serious kidney trouble.

Mr. J. W. Fraser, Truro, N.S., writes: "I have had a lame back for a long time. Sometimes I could hardly turn over in bed, but after taking six boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I find that my back is as good as new."

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

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.

Mr. Brown and his family were standing in front of the lion's cage.

"John," said Mrs. Brown, "if those animals were to escape, whom would you save first, me or the children?"

"Me," answered John, without hesitation.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's, price 25 and 50 cts.

Benevolent Old Gentleman "Johnny, my boy, I am sorry to see that you have a black eye." Johnny (ungraciously): "You go home and be sorry for your own little boy. He's got two."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS ETC.

To write well, to think well, to feel well, and to render well, it is to possess at once intellect, soul and taste.—Buffon.

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 do you insist on having the biggest share of the pudding, Sammy?" asked a nurse of one of her little charges. "Isn't your older brother entitled to it?"

"No, he ain't," replied the little fellow. "Cos he was eating pudding two years before I was born!"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

To be a man in a true sense is, above all else, to have a wife—Michelet.

SUFFERED FROM Catarrh Of The Stomach FOR 8 YEARS.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. Agnes Gallant, Reserve Mines, N.S., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you. I have been a great sufferer, for eight years, from catarrh of the stomach and tried several, so called, catarrh remedies without relief until a friend of mine advised me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, which I did, and four vials completely cured me."

Be sure and get Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills when you ask for them as there are a number of imitations on the market. The price is 25c. per vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY JULY 21, 1915.
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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Hon. Arthur Meighen.

The immense audience gathered in the Market Hall on Saturday evening to hear the Address of Hon. Arthur Meighen, Solicitor General of Canada, bore ample testimony to the earnestness of patriotic sentiment among our people. The address of the distinguished visitor, on Canada and the war, was admirable. It was a comprehensive, earnest exposition of the momentous task in which Great Britain, her overseas Dominions and her allies are engaged. The Hon. gentleman delivered his message in eloquent, impressive clear cut language. No one who listened to Mr. Meighen's exposition of the great war problem could fail to be impressed.

Hon. Premier Matheson presided, and he was supported on the platform by the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Government and Legislature and others. A musical programme by the band and several vocalists preceded the lecture.

Hon. Mr. Meighen did not pretend to bring us anything new regarding the gigantic conflict now waging on the plains of France and Flanders; but he presented in inimitable fashion the different phases of the war and the steps that led up to it. The deception, cruelty and the finish of a skilled intellectual athlete, and the obligation resting on all loyal and patriotic British subjects to rally to the standard of Empire, was enunciated with unmistakable force and logic.

Referring to the voluntary system of enlistment prevailing in the British Empire, and the possibility of introducing a compulsory system, the speaker said the system that would bring the maximum to the service of the State is the one we have a right to follow. Up to the present the voluntary system had sufficed, and he hoped it would so continue to the end of the war.

Alluding to Britain's lamentable unpreparedness for this war, Mr. Meighen pointed out that this was a consequence of the state of public opinion in the Mother Country. For many years there has existed in Great Britain a school of political thought, whose adherents have opposed any extraordinary expenditure for purposes of defence; they would seem to be for peace at any price. Only a few weeks before war was declared a couple of hundred members of Parliament, who usually voted with the Government, wailed on the Prime Minister and declared that if any more appropriations for war were made they would oppose the administration. It will thus be seen how far Britain's readiness for war was limited by public opinion. However these things may have been, it was now declared by Earl Kitchener that the war office was at present ready to take care of, train and equip all who joined the colors.

At the conclusion of Mr. Meighen's lecture a vote of thanks was moved by Rev. Mr. Fullerton and seconded by Sir Louis Davies. The vote being tended the speaker by the Premier was suitably acknowledged. Col. Paské then briefly addressed the audience on behalf of the Island Unit in course of formation, and the National Anthem brought the great meeting to a close.

The Court of Inquiry into the Lusitania disaster conducted by Lord Mersey finds that "Torpedoes fired by a submarine of German nationality caused the disaster. The Court held no blame attached to Captain Turner or the Cunard line. The Court expresses the belief that the act was done not merely with the intent of sinking the ship but of destroying the lives of the people on board."

You are not merely fighting for dominion, nor even for the British Empire but in a very true sense for civilization, therefore it is not too much to say, for the future whole civilized world itself. You may be assured popular Government, based on democratic ideas such as all the British dominions have been accustomed to, would be profoundly modified should Germany win. But we have no doubt of that. I know you will emulate the prowess and exploits of the first contingent, which caused a thrill of pride from one end of the Dominion to the other, which has not ceased to vibrate yet, I am sure that you will render an equally good account of ourselves. His Royal highness, Governor-General, before I left told me to wish you from him God-speed. I wish you the same myself on behalf of all Canadians. Premier Borden spoke these words to the regimental officers after reviewing the troops at Shorncliffe camp Saturday. At the conclusion of his address the contingent gave three hearty cheers for the King, the Governor-General and the Premier of Canada. Sir Robert afterwards visited the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital near Shorncliffe. The hospital has only a few inmates at present, as the whole institution will be re-arranged when new wings giving accommodation for 500 more patients, is opened in a few weeks. The Premier, who was taken through by Lady Markham, expressed his admiration for the surroundings and equipment, and chatted with many of the patients.

A test run of the new car ferry, Prince Edward Island, which for over a week had been at the north terminals, ever since her arrival at Halifax July 4th, was made on the 14th, in connection with the examination being made by the railway authorities to find out if the steamer comes up to specifications. The tests were completed on the 15th, and were all found satisfactory. The runs were made in the harbor, up Bedford Basin and out to sea to a distance of about twenty miles. The speed of the car ferry on this test was 15 knots, but it is thought that a higher speed even than that can be attained. All tests being satisfactory the steamer is taken over by the Canadian Government Railway Department. Referring to this steamer "Obscure citizen" in the Boston Post writes: "The ferry boats to which Bostonians are accustomed would look almost like toys compared with a ferry boat whose pictures I have just been examining. This boat is named the Prince Edward Island, and she was built to run between Cape Tormentine, N. B. and Carleton Point, P. E. I. She cost the Canadian government \$690,000, has four big smoke stacks, carries a whole train of cars at a time and can break her way through four solid feet of ice—the idea being to keep open communication through the winter in spite of the freezing and the ice floes that frequently close the ports up that way in mid-winter."

His Excellency, Most Reverend Archbishop Stagni, Apostolic Delegate, accompanied by his Secretary, Very Rev. Mgr. Sinnott and Rev. Dr. Morris of Toronto, arrived here on Tuesday of last week, and on the following day proceeded to the home of Mgr. Simons, St. Peter's Harbor. Here the distinguished visitor enjoyed several days of rest and quiet recreation, leaving for the mainland on Monday morning of this week.

Progress of the War.

London, July 14—The dispute with the coal miners which jeopardizes the work of the navy, occupies the public mind in England above all other matters and the official reports of the fighting in the east and west take second place. In fact, except for a sharp conflict in the Argonne, where the German official communication claims an attack by the Crown Prince's army "crowned with complete success," but which the French report says was repulsed, there has been little doing beyond the usual artillery actions and the bombardment of points of concentration. This is the second success claimed for the Crown Prince in the Argonne during the last few weeks, but as in the previous case, there is a complete conflict of testimony between the two headquarters. The Germans state that they took nearly 3,000 prisoners, while the French, although admitting that their line momentarily gave way, declare that their counter-attack arrested the progress of the Germans and drove them back. There is no change reported on either the eastern or Italian fronts, while reports that Turkey is seeking a separate peace; that some change in the Balkan situation is imminent, and that the Allies have made further progress on the Gallipoli peninsula still lack official confirmation.

London, July 15—The official British press representative with the allied forces in the Dardanelles, in a despatch dated July 7, and reaching London, by way of Alexandria, Egypt, July 14, says: "A successful allied advance on the left wing June 28, alarmed the enemy seriously, causing him to bring up heavy reinforcements, including new troops, and he has been launching vigorous counter-attacks ever since in a vain effort to recover his lost ground. Enver Pasha, the Turkish Minister of war, hurried down from Constantinople to stimulate his troops, a great banner being hoisted on Achi Baha to signalize his arrival. There had been some dissension among the Turkish leaders, especially regarding the advisability of counter-attacks, but Enver Pasha insisted upon general attacks, which were undertaken repeatedly with great bravery and tremendous losses, masses of Turkish troops fading away before the allied artillery. Meanwhile the Turkish Asiatic batteries were active, causing some annoyance at our landing places, but there were few casualties since all the troops were too well entrenched to be harried, except by direct hits. The allied men all pay tribute to the extreme gallantry and indifference to death shown by the Turkish infantry but their methods of attack are crude and wasteful. They are lacking in knowledge of how to carry out an assault scientifically. The Turks generally mass for an attack behind some natural barriers. Generally our artillery is informed of their massing before the attack is launched, whereupon, knowing all the ranges to a foot, we break up the mass with a torrent of shell."

London, July 15—Two strongly held Turkish lines defending the Dardanelles have been captured by the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli peninsula, according to an announcement given out this evening by the British official press bureau. The announcement is as follows: General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the Allied forces at the Dardanelles, reports that on the 12th instant the forces under him made an attack at daybreak with their right and centre. After heavy and confused fighting, lasting all day, the troops engaged including a French corps, succeeded in carrying two strongly held and strongly fortified lines of Turkish trenches opposed to them, the ground covered by the advance varying in depth from two hundred to four hundred yards. The second phase of the operations was then undertaken, and the right section of the enemy's lines was attacked. As in the former phase the first line of trenches was easily carried, a preliminary bombardment having been very successful. Following up this success, our troops took the second line of trenches, capturing some eighty prisoners, and by nightfall the line was consolidated.

London, July 16—The following official statement was issued by the French war office tonight: "In Artois, spirited artillery operations have taken place. The enemy bombarded the village of Gully. Two civilians were killed. Our shells set fire to the buildings of La Folia farm, on the Vimy ridge. On the right bank of the Aisne to the west of Soisson, the Germans, after having dropped four thousand shells in the Fontenay section, attempted a surprise attack against one of our fortified works, which failed. In the Argonne, comparative calm prevailed except in one section of the forest, where cannonading continued without interference by the infantry. On the heights of the Meuse, there was a violent bombardment, as there was also at Les Eparges, in the region of the Sonvaux ravine, and in the forest of Apremont. A squadron of ten aeroplanes this morning dropped forty-six shells of 75-millimetre calibre, and six large bombs, on the military station at Chauny, where there are important depots of war material. Fire broke out in two places. A large was blown up on the Cise Canal."

London, July 18—The following official communication was given out here this evening: "Since the last communication of the 9th, there has been no change on our front. Although there has been no engagement calling for a special report, there has been considerable activity in front of our line, several mines having been sprung both by the enemy and ourselves, and various positions on our front have been subjected at times to heavy bombardment."

London, July 19—Can War-saw be held, with the German Field Marshals Von Hindenburg on the north, and Von Mackensen on the south, whipping forward the two ends of a great arc around the city?

London, July 20—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent reports that the gradual evacuation of Warsaw has been ordered by the Russians.

The Campaign in the East.

The Russian official report of the fighting of the past week makes claim to successes which Germany has not yet admitted, but which may be taken as actually gained. When the Austro-German armies started on their drive across Poland and Galicia, and told of success after success, the reports naturally aroused much concern as to the fate of the Russian forces. But now, as these boasted gains are examined and analysed they appeared to have lost their bulk. While the Austro-German forces were able to regain territory that had first been taken by Russia they utterly failed to destroy the Russian main army as a fighting force to be reckoned with and with this unaccomplished, gains of territory were of very little importance.

The German effort slackened far short of its goal, and with this fact in view it can even be regarded as a failure, for the loss to Germany in that series of engagements with an elusive enemy must have been so heavy as to make the price of positions gained a terribly costly one. In fact the campaign in the east may be compared with the events in France last autumn. There was an initial defeat of the Russians and then a retirement, a series of rear-guard actions carried through with losses not as heavy as the Russians were able to inflict on their foes. In the face of spirited attacks the Czar's army retired from Przemysl, and later from Lemberg, but the resistance gradually stiffened until now there has been a rally and even an advance. Petrograd announces that the campaign is going well, while from Venna comes word that the advance has been abandoned and the Austro-German forces are preparing to resist attacks General Mackensen, Von Hindenburg in supreme command of the Austro-German armies in the east, is believed to be contemplating a counter-attack, but it may be presumed that by this time the Grand Duke has his forces well reinforced and freshly supplied and is in a position to dispute every foot of ground.

Summing up then it can be fairly contended that the German offensive in the east has failed. The Russians today occupy the same lines they did some months ago, and are more effective than before. All Germany has succeeded in doing is to recapture territory which was first taken from her. She has gone no further. Not one unit in Russia's system of defences has fallen, and the Muscovite forces are in good fighting trim. The campaign in the east is not turning out at all as Germany expected it would.

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

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 A. Horne & Co., Charlottetown & St. John's
 J. H. Campbell, Alliston
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 H. H. R. Ekham, Fredericton
 Ira D. Mann, Hopefield
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 R. J. Gillis, St. Peter's
 R. J. McLellan, St. George's
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 S. R. Burke, Alberton
 Russell Clark, Cape Traverso
 D. Reid, Campbellton
 J. Campbell, Fort-Phillips
 Elmerslie, Fred Yeo, Harmony
 D. S. Gorill, O'Leary
 John Champion, Lt. Louis
 A. D. McKinnon, Southwest, Lot 16
 G. W. Profit, Kensington
 James H. Casey, Tignish

International Harvester Co. of Canada, Ltd.
St. JOHN, N. B.
 June 30, 1915—1f

THIS STORE PAYS Island's Topmost Cash Price for WOOL

Wool commands a good price this summer. See that you get the best price that is going by bringing your wool here.

We handle it all washed or unwashed just as you like, and we pay a price that will not be exceeded by anyone.

We offer you the best possible price in **SPOT CASH**

Or if you prefer it, we offer the best opportunity for advantageous trade.

Ship from any point on P. E. I., we will send check the minute that the wool is weighed.

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 June 3, 1915.

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders Association.

FOR SALE:

- 1 Clydesdale Stallion, 3 yrs. old.
- 2 Clydesdale fillies.
- 4 Shorthorn, Cows and Heifers.
- 1 Ayrshire Bull and Heifer.
- 3 Holstein Bulls.
- 10 Yorkshire Pigs.
- 2 Berkshire Boars.

For further information address, **THEODORE ROSS, Secretary.**
 Live Stock Breeders Association,
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mail Contract

SEALD TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 13th August 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for over six times per week.

Over Rural Mail Route No. 1, from Fort Augusta P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Fort Augusta, Labrador, Charlottetown and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
 Post Office Inspector's Office,
 Ottawa, July 2nd, 1915.
 July 7th, 1915—2f

Local And Other Items

Provincial general election Manitoba will be held on August 6th, nominations on July 30th.

A Grand Tea Party at the Market Hall on August 9th. A special train leaves the city at 1.15 p.m. on August 9th. July 21.

The famous old bronze cannon which stood on the field of Waterloo has been put down and is being converted into German shells, according to Holland advices of the 14th.

A New York Tribune from London says the great advance will begin on August 1st. Kitchener's army of 2,000,000 men is at the way.

Caledonian Club—The annual Scottish Gathering, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club, will be held at Georgetown on Wednesday August 18th. Particulars are published in due time.

The Norwegian steamer was held up on the 17th, by submarine and the crew made damp overboard her cargo salmon, butter and sardines, was bound from Bergen to Newcastle, England.

The retreat for the nuns of the Congregation de Notre Dame in this Province, was confined last week in Notre Dame Convent in this city, and was preached by Rev. Father Besnard, Sulpician Baltimore.

Forty aged men and women many of them paralysed arrived in Paris on the 15th from Calais. They had hidden in cell for a week to escape the German bombardment. They were attacked by nuns.

Two alleged spies were arrested in London on the 14th and were tried by court martial on charge of attempting to communicate information about a British fleet, according to an announcement by the British official Press Bureau.

Panama Canal was used, Friday for the first time by battleships of the United States navy, when the Missouri and Omaha, carrying naval cadets from Annapolis to San Francisco made the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The latest estimate compiled places the value of war orders in Canada at \$394,000,000. Nearly two-thirds of this sum is accounted for by sharpshoot and other similar material, orders which have been placed through the Canadian Shell Committee.

A tornado, followed by heavy hail swept over Canton district south of Calgary, on the 14th wrecking farm buildings, tearing down the schoolhouse. Nobody was injured. The damage was extensive.

An official denial to the statement that Sir Robert Borden would arrange with the Imperial authorities to take over the Canadian wheat crop is given from Ottawa. The marketing of crop this year will take place through the ordinary commercial channels.

The Colonial Patriotic Association of St. John's Nfld., decided on the appeal of Overseas Club, to undertake provide two twelve thousand dollar aeroplanes from Newfoundland, and a vigorous campaign for this object was launched the 15th. It is hoped to see enough funds to present one August 4th, the anniversary of the war.

Mayor Chester Walters of Hamilton Ont., announced Wednesday morning that the world discharge all its unemployed laborers and fill their pockets with married men to make single men realize that country needed them. The has about nine hundred thousand laborers on its pay and the two hundred unemployed men among them will have the crutiating campaign now on leave little excuse for any man to apply for charity winter.

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Local and Other Items

Rev. J. M. Reardon, of St. Paul, Minn., Editor of the Catholic Bulletin, is at present on a brief visit to friends in this native city. On Sunday last in the Cathedral, at the eleven o'clock Mass, he preached an eloquent and admirable sermon.

A couple of large porpoises, probably driven in by recent heavy gales, were seen in Charlottetown harbor last week. They went up the East River some distance and remained in the same place for some days, sending immense sprays of water into the air every few minutes.

Lost gold to the value of approximately \$100,000, which lay in the wreck of the sunken steamship Islander, in the depths of the inside passage, southeastern Alaska for fifteen years, has been recovered by a Los Angeles expedition, according to word brought to Seattle, Wash.

A Dutch vessel, Saturday, landed at Aberdeen, Scotland, with the crew of the Russian steamer Balwa of Riga which was sunk by a German submarine sixty miles east of the Shetland Islands, Friday. The Balwa was bound from Blyth, England, for Archangel, Russia, with 1,000 tons of coal.

In the big gale which swept the maritime provinces coast on Friday last, the schooner Wapiti, Captain E. S. Giffin, went ashore on the sandy beach off Egmont Bay. The Wapiti is registered at Yarmouth, N. S., but is owned in Halifax, by Captain T. H. Giffin. The Wapiti was on a voyage to Miramichi from Hawkesbury in ballast to load laths for New York.

The British steamer Victoria arrived at Newport News, Virginia, a few days ago, with four survivors of the British mule ship Armenian sunk by a German submarine June 28 with the loss of more than a score of lives. The men landed here were negro muleteers. They asserted that when they attempted to scramble aboard the submarine they were kicked off by the German sailors, who laughed at them.

Halifax advices of the 15th, have this to say: Resplendent in a new coat of paint all over and with all her trimmings shining, the government steamer Stanley, Captain Murchison, is at pier 2, putting the finishing touches on her repairs and overhauling. The old steamer has been on the slip at Dartmouth for some time and is now in first class condition, her appearance being that of a steam yacht. She will leave shortly to engage in the light-house service in conjunction with the Annapolis and others in the government work.

Another German spy has been put to death in England, after having been condemned by court martial. He was Robert Rosenthal, who was arrested in London early in June and confessed, it is alleged, to the officials of Scotland Yard, London, that he had been sent to England by the German Admiralty to obtain information concerning British naval matters. The official announcement given out in London says: Robert Rosenthal was on the sixth of July was tried by a general court martial on charges of espionage, was found guilty and sentenced to death. The sentence was duly confirmed and was carried out on the 15th.

The Cunard Liner Orduna, bound from Liverpool to New York, with 227 passengers, including 22 Americans was attacked without warning by a German submarine on Friday 9th. The location was twenty miles from the scene of the Lusitania tragedy, off Old Head of Kinsale. The steamer escaped the torpedo by only about ten feet. The steamer went forward at full speed and was chased by the submarine which fired six shells at her; but they all fell clear of the ship, although some of them very close. The steamer was able to show the submarine a clean pair of heels, when the chase was given up. It was only by the utmost vigilance of the officers of the Orduna she made her escape.

Four Children Lost Lives in fire.

Quebec, July 14—Four children were burned to death, three houses were destroyed and nine families were rendered homeless by a fire which broke out in an extension in the rear of the tenement house on Victoria street, which was occupied by the families of Jacques Dion, Xavier Dion and Dominic Renaud, late this afternoon.

The names of the victims are: Giselle Renaud, aged 7 years. Paul Emile Renaud, aged 6. Annie Marie Renaud, aged 4. Marie Ange Renaud, aged 2. When the fire broke out the children together with another little girl, Marie Bussieres were playing on a gallery on the third story in the rear of the house. The mother of the children was absent at the time, and the only means to escape was down a stairway leading to the extension where the fire had originated.

With the flames bursting from the extension, the only means of escaping was to jump on to an adjoining shed. This the Bussieres child did, and the eldest Renaud girl might have saved herself the same way, but instead she bravely remained with her brother and sisters. Taking up the two-year-old child in her arms, she waited to be rescued.

Wild excitement prevailed, and there was considerable delay in summoning the fire brigades. In the meantime the women folk from the surroundings gathered in the yard and frantically urged the children to jump. Trapped as they were, they retreated before the flames into a corner of the gallery, and there huddled together, they were burned to death in the sight of those below, who were powerless to help them.

Registration Extraordinary

Ottawa, Ont., July 15—The war has stimulated the registration of naturalized citizens of this country. During the past year there have been 35,069 throughout the country and there will be more this year than last. In fact in Winnipeg alone during the past six months there have been over one thousand registrations. Usually before general elections there is a rush to the registration offices by immigrants, who have become naturalized, but since the war began the registration has been greater than ever before. Incomes from the United States, headed the list last year. There were over eight thousand. Next came Austrians with over seven thousand. There were nearly six thousand Russian registrations, over three thousand Italians, over sixteen hundred Swedes eleven hundred Norwegians, seven hundred Japanese, one thousand Galicians, one thousand Germans, eight hundred Poles, 940 Roumanians 480 Belgians, 280 Danes and 140 Swiss. Nearly every nationality under the sun was represented, in some cases by one or two. For instance, there were two Portuguese, a people who seldom emigrate to this country.

Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1914 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

A proposal to confer the freedom of the City of London upon Sir Robert Borden was enthusiastically agreed to at a meeting of the Common Council on Monday.

DIED.

KELLY—At her residence "The Priory," Summerside, on the evening of July 16th, Mrs. Kelly, widow of the late Judge Kelly. R. I. P.

HARRINGTON—At Clinton, Lot 20, on the 9th of July inst., after an illness of two weeks, Vernon Harrington, in the 18th, year of his age, son of Mr. Peter Harrington.

FLYNN—On Saturday morning 17th inst. at his late residence, corner of Bayfield and Pownall streets, Charlottetown, Jerome Flynn, aged 72 years. R. I. P.

JARDINE—In Vancouver, B. C., on July 6, 1915, Mary A. Jardine, third daughter of the late Dr. Jardine, of Morell, P. E. I.

The Market Prices.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sheep, Hides, Cal. Skins, Sheep pelts, Oxmeat, Turkeys, Dressed hay, Straw, Ducks, and Lamb Pelts.

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 the 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 one mile of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra. A homesteader who has obtained a homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Invictus--the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men. These are shown in gun metal, patent, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to upper, wearproof, lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

Addressing of Mail.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows: (a) Rank, (b) Name, (c) Regimental number, (d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit, (e) Battalion, (f) Brigade, (g) First (or second) Canadian Contingent, (h) British Expeditionary Force, Army Post Office, LONDON, ENGLAND. M & E I.

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office. Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets Dodgers Posters

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Kingston P. E. Island, from the first of October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Kensington and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Kingston July 12th 1915. July 15, 1915. 31.

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

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

Fraser & McQuaid

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

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors. MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Dissolution of Partnership

This is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm-name of "D. & W. McDONALD," of Vernon River Bridge, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, has this 29th day of June, A. D. 1915, been dissolved by mutual consent. Dated this 29th day of June, A. D. 1915. Signed in the presence of (Sgd.) LEWIS P. McDONALD, (Sgd.) DANIEL F. McDONALD, (Sgd.) WILLIAM G. McDONALD.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire. ACT NOW: CALL UP DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown. Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915-3m.

Morson & Duffy

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

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law Charlottetown, 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

CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED

Commencing MONDAY the 31st of MAY the Steamer Northumberland Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou, N. S., at 8.20 o'clock a. m., leaving Pictou on return about four o'clock p. m. Steamer Empress Leaves Summerside for Point du Chene, N. B., about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 5.10 o'clock p. m. G. W. WAKEFORD, Manager. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. June 2nd, 1915.—1f.

IPLANT LINE

Charlottetown to Boston S. S. Halifax Every TUESDAY 6 p. m.

S. S. Evangeline "Under the American flag" FRIDAY JUNE 25th and every Friday thereafter. Returning from Boston. S. S. Halifax every Saturday a noon. S. S. Evangeline every Tuesday at noon.

For folders or further information apply to JAS. CARRAGHER, Agent, Ch'town, P. E. I., June 23, 1915.—1f

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

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26th 1912.—1f

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.

VOL-PEEK advertisement featuring an illustration of a woman mending a hole in a pot. Text: 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 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 10c. 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 with 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.

McCORMAC advertisement: 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.

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.

Vertical text on the left margin: Agents P. E. Island, Stevenson, Glasgow, McDougall, Valley, non River, Gallant, Gallant, Burke, Clark, Traversu, Phillips, money, Dorily, Champion, McKinnon, Lot 16, H. Casey, fish, S, e for, this, rice, ere., ned, hat, rice, H, op-, will, l is, od, contract, addressed to the, Friday, the 18th, per week, E. Island, general's pleasure, blank forms, the Post, E. WHEAR, Office Inspector, July 2nd, 1915.

The Sacred Heart.

What wouldst thou, have, O soul, Thou weary soul? Lo! I have sought for rest On the Earth's heaving breast...

The Mother and her Boy.

"Sometimes I ask if something else will not do as well; and sometimes I endeavor to create a new interest in his mind. There are various ways in which it may be done...

All Stuffed Up

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—is soothing and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

When the father came home and laid his hand upon the hot cheek of his sleeping boy, he uttered an exclamation of alarm, and started off instantly for a physician.

The Caretaker.

There's a picture I like very much called "The Scapegoat." It depicts a poor, tired, hunting goat lying down in a drear and desert land...

THIN MILK How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well; increases and enriches the baby's food.

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.

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...

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs. BUY ANY KIND! Get a Regina Watch You can depend on it for timekeeping.

Get one of our Alarm Clocks They are reliable. Get an Imperial Self-filling Pen.

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 one of our Reliable Barometers. E.W. TAYLOR Watchmaker . . . Optician The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St Charlottetown.

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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.

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Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist TOBACCO

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

Snaps! Snaps! AT L. J. REDDIN'S

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

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

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

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

Men's Pants Heavy Working Pants, all wool, guaranteed to wear like iron at reasonable prices. Men's Shirts, Braces, &c. We offer a special line of Shirts and Braces—85 cent Shirts for 59c., 35c. Braces now 25c. L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street. The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

NEW SERIES

Invictus-- the Best Good Shoes for Men We are showing no nice line of Invictus-- best boots for men.

Alley & Co 135 Queen Street.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

Addressing of Mail. In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows: (a) Rank (b) Name (c) Regimental number (d) Company, Squadron, Battalion or other unit (e) Battalion (f) Brigade (g) First (or second) Canadian Contingent (h) British Expeditionary Force

JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets Dodgers Posters Check Books Letter Heads Note Books of Receipt Books