

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 3



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family or any male over 18 years of age, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, interested parties who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but no Sub-Agent). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. OBEY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.
PHONE 111
C. LYONS & Co.
April 26, 1916—f

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
DELOIS BROS.
Water Street, Phone 521.
June 30, 1915—3m

Mail Contract

SALED TENDERS, addressed to the master General, will be received at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 11th day, 1918, for the conveyance of Jersey's Mail, on a proposed route for four years, six times per week, Royal Mail Route No. 4 from St. John's East P. E. Island, 1st April next.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 31st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.						Trains Inward Read Up.					
Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.	Daily Ex.
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
7.45	8.40	9.25	7.45	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown
8.15	9.00	9.45	8.15	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside
9.00	9.30	10.00	9.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown
				Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside
				Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside
				Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside	Dep. Summerside	Arr. Charlottetown	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. Summerside

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines), Moncton, N. B.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown, that he has opened his New Dry Goods store at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

I Must Sincerely Thank all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past, and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers Good Service, Splendid Values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in Profit.

We offer many Snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry Goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

Come In and See Me. You will receive a Cordial Welcome, even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.

SPECIAL Commencing Wednesday, November 28th, and until further notice, the Train for Murray Harbor will go back to the old time and leave Charlottetown at 3 p. m., as advertised in newspapers and shown in folders. District Passenger Charlottetown, November 27, 1917.	JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office Charlottetown P. E. Island Check Books Dodgers Receipt Books Bill Heads	J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. D. 13, 1916—7lv.
--	--	---

Bruges Possesses Treasures

Bruges, the city of bridges, the city of bells, possesses a treasure dear to the hearts of Belgium, a treasure which centers not small part of the religious life of the nation. It is the relic of the miraculous Blood. It is often asked what is this miraculous Blood, what homage should be paid to it, whence has it come?

The Miraculous Blood is not the Precious Blood of Our Divine Saviour to which appointed worship is due. Neither is it the Unassumed Blood which through separated from the Sacred Humanity during the triduo of the Passion, as it lay in dark stains along the Way of Sorrows, was yet united to the Godhead of the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity and was therefore worthy of the deepest adoration. Was it for the consolation of His Blessed Mother who was to remain on earth for yet 14 years, or was it for the enriching of His Church (that at the moment of the Resurrection Our Lord suffered some of the Precious Blood to remain unassumed? Such was the Blood upon the veil of Veronica, on the Holy Winding Sheet, on the Cross on the Scala Santa and on the Thorns and Nails; but this Blood which was not assumed lost immediately its union with the Divinity, ceased to be what is called the Precious Blood, forfeited its rights to absolute worship or latria, and became henceforth only an intensely holy relic to be venerated with a very high worship, but not to be worshipped as Divine, and it should be called hereafter Miraculous Blood. Some of this Miraculous Blood was treasured in the Holy City by faithful Christians throughout the long centuries when the Roman eagle and later the crescent of Islam dominated the ancient city of Jerusalem, writes a correspondent in the Providence Visitor.

The 11th century saw the rise of the great crusading movement whose purpose was to restore to Christendom the places hallowed by the Life of the God-Man during His three and thirty years upon earth. To the cleric call "God wills it!" the faith and chivalry of medieval Europe made response in eight great Crusades and King and Prince and Knight and Peasant pledged themselves by vow to draw the sword in defence of the Holy Sepulchre. In the first crusade Jerusalem was taken and the brave knight, Godfrey de Bouillon, was chosen the first Christian King of the City of David, but he refused to wear a crown of gold in the city where his God had worn a Crown of Thorns, was content to style himself Defender of the Holy Sepulchre.

When the encroachments of Islam again threatened the Holy City a second crusade, preached by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, was organized and was headed by King Louis VII. of France. Among the princes who took the Cross of the Crusaders was Thierry of Alsace and with him went his brave wife. During the days of failure and disappointment that followed, the banner of Thierry of Alsace was borne over in the front rank. When the defeated armies of France returned to Europe, he pressed on to the Holy City, where he rendered a glorious service to the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem, ruled then by the successor of Godfrey, his brother, Baldwin the First. There the wife of Thierry of Alsace, the gentle and valiant Countess, spent her days in loving service, tenderly caring for the sick, the wounded and the dying. When it became necessary for Thierry of Alsace to return to Europe the people of Jerusalem would not suffer her who had gone "about doing good" to depart from their midst. They offered to the great Count the priceless relic of the Holy Blood, in exchange for it, he would leave them his noble wife. The strange commerce was effected, and the Countess of Alsace, rejoicing as she said, to have been twice bought by the Blood of Christ, remained in the city where

that blood had been shed, and sought henceforth to fashion her life after the Divine Model of Him who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." Nobly she wore her Red Cross, unflinchingly she trod the self-sacrificing path of charity, for the Cross on her arm was but the outward symbol of the love of the Crucified within her own soul. And in our days of sorrow and strife so too "may the outward shows be least themselves," so, too, may the devoted and heroic women who go forth into the thick of the fight bear beyond the cry of a common humanity the call of Him who has said: "So long as you did it to one of these, my least brother, you did it to Me." Thus may their work be raised from out the lower level of mere philanthropy to the fair heights of the supernatural wherein the sick and wounded are tended not only because of their need but because of the "traces of God" that are found in them. And when the weight of weariness is felt—and who shall say how often and how long that may be—let the women who wear the Red Cross today remember the Countess of Alsace and seek new courage where she sought it, and find new strength where she found it, in the inexhaustible stream of love and of grace that flows from the Cross of Christ.

To Bruges, Thierry of Alsace brought his precious treasure, here was the heart of the Belgian the Chypel of the Holy Blood which was itself encased in a rich reliquary of silver gilt. From the day April 7, 1150, when the valiant Crusader returned to his capital with the precious relic, it has played an important part in the religious life of the people of Flanders.

In the month of May, 1302, the citizens of Bruges, under the leadership of their two brave captains Bataille and De Coninck, victoriously drove the French from their city. To commemorate this deliverance, the solemn procession of the Holy Blood was instituted in 1303, and a promise was made that the procession should take place every year on the Monday following the first Sunday of May and it has become one of the great national and religious celebrations of Flanders. To assist at it thousands of Belgians come from all parts of the country. The quiet city is crowded. On the day appointed the Blessed Relic is carried in triumphant procession surrounded by multitudes in reverent prayer. From the belfry of Grand Tower the famous bells of the city ring out, those chimes of which Longfellow wrote:

"Low and loud and sweetly blended,
Low at times and loud at times,
And changing like a poet's rhythm."

These chimes are silent today for the iron hand of war encircles the land of the Belgians, the land of the Miraculous Blood. At the outbreak of the great war the people of Bruges sent to a place of safety the beautiful reliquary, a work of art, but they would not be parted from their treasured Relic, feeling that its presence in their midst was their surest pledge of blessing and victory. May it be so to them?

But this Miraculous Blood is in one place only. There is a divine Sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ offered daily, "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof" in all parts of the earth. May the Precious Blood shed in the chalice of each morning's Mass and worthy of our supreme worship, cry to heaven for pardon for the world and obtain peace for the warring nations of the earth and the return of all men to Christ and King.

For Mothers

To Think About

The Chicago Herald quotes a Frenchman thus:

"I regret to say it, but you Americans are succumbing to a sinister and seductive influence in your lives. I regret to be critical of a great and generous people, but the truth of your danger comes to me so clearly upon seeing you now after seven years of absence that I cannot withhold my opinion.

"Rag-time is degrading you. It is profaning your ideas of love, it is filling your discords courts, it is making your young women vulgar and your young men purposeless.

"You have laws now which control the sale of your alcohol, but I say that rag-time, because it is becoming a national ideal, is more dangerous than liquor, and that in time you will have laws to restrict this wholesome cultivation of low passions.

"Why have you so many pained faces on your streets? Why do young girls, who should be innocent and sweet, whiten their skin and crimson their lips as do actresses, of whom such beautification is demanded?

"Why do they stamp out tender refinement in themselves? It is because they have absorbed something of the vulgar rag-time into their characters.

"If I had a son who danced in your cabaret halls every afternoon I would shut him up in a monastery. Your young men by idolatry of this illusionary pseudo art are losing whatever of graciousness and generous impulses they had. They are becoming a nervous, flighty, fidgety race.

"It has been said and truly that the best and worst in a nation's life comes from its women. When a nation of women surrenders themselves to the irresponsible philosophy of rag-time they become sensation hungry, they want excitement and change of amusement. They make love vulgar thing. They lose the spirituality that admiration of the beautiful truly artistic brings.

"So I insist that if women were to rise sternly and militantly against this constant malforming of love, this illegitimizing of sentiment, your music and your morals would rise above the rag-time level.

"What has your enlightenment and cultivated America done with this amplified and adapted rhythm? It has made it the director of a new form of dancing in which the utmost of familiarity is sanctioned between partners of opposite sex. It purposely exaggerates human frailties; it sends into the tender that the amorous dance positions have already ready. It plays upon the weaknesses of the dancing man and women at a time when they especially need a cooling of emotion and a sternness of code. It aids and abets infidelity, because it makes those who dance to it recklessly gay and because it loosens mental control."

CAUGHT COLD NEGLECTED IT WAS SICK FOR MONTHS.

You should never neglect a cold, however slight. If you do not treat it in time it will, in all probability, develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

On the first sign of a cold or cough it is advisable to cure it at once, and not let it run on for an indefinite period.

For this purpose there is nothing so equal Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a remedy that has been universally used by thousands for over twenty-five years.

You do not experiment when you buy it.

Mrs. W. G. Paquet, Smith's Falls, Ont., writes:—"I was tired with a gripe. I caught cold, and neglected it, and was sick for several months. I took three bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and before I finished the last one I was entirely cured. I would not have any other cough medicine in the house.

It also cured my baby, who was very sick with bronchitis. She had the doctor three times, and he recommended 'Dr. Wood's.' I highly recommend it to those who need a quick cure."

See that you get Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup when you ask for it. Do not accept a substitute. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c.; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Do not pull it with the left hand, date for what and for whom, pull and wear as a charm." And for scrofulous sores the following treatment was resorted to: "Bite off a knot from a fig tree without seen by any one, then wear it in a leather bag suspended on a string about the neck." A treatment supposed to prevent malaria of the eyes for a year consisted of plucking off the calyx of blossoms of pomegranate with the thumb and fourth finger, rubbing it on the eyes and swallowing it without touching the teeth. Crocodile hearts wrapped in black wool and worn on the person were supposed to ward off attacks of quartan fever, and two bugs wrapped in a piece of stolen wool were recommended as a charm against night fever. Tongue grass I beaten with axle grease and rubbed on by the three persons of three nations, was supposed to cure tumors. Epilepsy was treated by giving the patient meat from a wild beast killed with a weapon that had slain a man.

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.

"What on earth did that fellow mean when he said he was a 'perigrinating pedestrian, extolling his itinerary from the classic Athens of America?'"

"He meant he was a tramp beating his way from Boston."

Doctors in Early Days

The Greek physicians in Rome practiced one kind of "medicine" and the Romans themselves—that is the majority of them—practiced their own folk medicine which according to a writer in the Drug-Gists Circular, was a combination of some specific applied or taken with a little magic—what George Elliot called "the medicine given with a blessing." For instance the roasted liver of a goat was supposed to be good for failing sight, the patient holding his head in such a position that the steam flowed around his eyes. And when mixed with honey the same organ was supposed to be a fine remedy for dropsy; mixed with bran it was supposed to cure dysentery. The sufferer from gout was advised to follow an elaborate treatment. First he was supposed to kill a field mouse according to a prescribed method and to extract from it a tooth. The tooth was then stretched to the skin of a freshly slain lion, and if the gout was in the left hand, the skin and tooth were bound to the left leg, and the pain was supposed to cease. Another cure for the gout was to bind to the afflicted member the first hair cut from an infant's head.

The bite of a dog was supposed to be cured by application of a mixture of stale axle grease and horsehoof. Scrofula was treated by the following method: "Trace a circle around a quince

HAD TO GO TO BED KIDNEYS SO BAD COULD NOT STAND STRAIGHT.

Women should not despair even if they are troubled with severe pains in the side or back, and not able to attend to their household duties.

The kidneys of course, are to blame nine times out of ten, but they can be promptly and permanently made healthy by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. H. M. James, Pathlow, Pa., writes:—"I feel it my duty to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone having weak kidneys, as they have been a great help to me. A month ago my kidneys were so bad that I had severe pains in my sides and back, and it was impossible for me to stand straight. I then got so bad I had to go to bed, and was that way for a week. We sent for some Doan's Kidney Pills, and I have taken just about one box, and now I am able to be up and do my own work. I am extremely grateful for the good they have done me."

To ensure getting Doan's Kidney Pills when you ask for them, see that they are put up in an oblong grey box without trade mark of a "Muppy Lead" on the label.

Price 25c. per box at all druggists or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16 1918
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE "HERALD PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED"
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

Japan in The War.

For months the place of Japan in the war which has been shaking Europe to its very foundations, has been a subject of not a little comment. Every one knows that that nation is the firm and fast ally of our Empire, and that the early stages of hostilities rendered to the cause of ourselves and our allies the most valuable assistance. By a most vigorous and brilliant campaign she succeeded upon November 7th, 1914, in the capture of the center of German influence in the Far East, and it was also largely due to her valuable assistance that the waters of the Pacific were swept clear of the enemy's ships and those colonial possessions of the Empire freed from the constant nightmare of the practical Hun. Thereafter so far as the average man on the street was aware the activities of the Eastern ally practically rested and time and again the question was mooted in various circles among the less well informed as to why Japan was no longer apparently taking a more impressive part in the work that still remained to be done before the world could be freed from the nefarious designs and brutal assaults of the Central Powers. In the last issue of the Outlook, New York, there is an illuminating article dealing with this subject by one of the most eminent and cosmopolitan of the publicists of Japan, Dr. Iyemaga. This man who is a director of the Eastland West News Bureau, an organization of Japanese citizens for promoting a better understanding between America and Japan, is also associated with the University of Chicago as a professorial lecturer. He points out that until a peace is agreed upon by the Entente Powers Japan is in the war and will by the terms of her alliance remain in the war as an active and not a passive participant. "What is not generally known," Dr. Iyemaga goes on to state, "is the fact since the reduction of Kiaochow, and the capture of the German naval bases in the South Seas, the Japanese navy has been keeping a vigilant watch over the wide expanse of waters from the Red Sea to the Yellow Sea, and a large portion of the Pacific, involving in the operations an enormous extent of cruises made by the fleets and a corresponding heavy expenditure. Furthermore Japan has subscribed to the loans of her allies to the full extent of her financial capacity, and supplied them with much needed munitions and other war materials. And especially to Russia has Japan assured an uninterrupted flow of ammunition, guns and rifles, foodstuffs and clothing."

As to the matter of despatching a large fighting force to the western front, Dr. Iyemaga points out the difficulties involved in such a course. To transport a million men—and he insists that a less number than this would prove ineffective—from Japan to the western front in Europe would require an ocean tonnage of at least four millions, and where is that tonnage at the present time to be secured without utterly dislocating all shipping in the Far East? Of course the Trans-Siberian Railway is there, but at best it would give but a sorry account of itself if called

upon to answer for the requirements of so vast a transportation problem. Moreover the cost of sending such an expeditionary force from the Far East would entail something like \$2,000,000,000 per year upon Japan, and this is a sum that she can scarcely afford owing to her indebtedness contracted during the Russo-Japanese war.

Food Will Win The War.

The United States has adopted a cancellation stamp for letters bearing the words "Food Will Win the War" and the American people are urged by their government to eat less in order that they by a reasonable degree of abstention may release more food for the Allies over in Europe. No one in Canada has as yet felt the pinch of hunger, for here and there some undoubtedly there are who have not been dining any too sumptuously. During the early stages of the war considerable criticism was heard of the food controller and it was charged frequently if not officially that he did not control. Then prices have kept on soaring and while most people seemed to get about the same articles of diet as formerly they certainly paid more to the man in the trade. Against all the complaints and grumblings of the consumers was urged the high cost of living and for this rejoinder there certainly was much to be said. Every one also knows or might know if he would take the trouble to look into the matter for himself that the amount of good wholesome food wasted annually in Canada was enormous and those practical men who catered to the public taste while themselves frequently disgusted with the conditions that induced this state of things, yet felt powerless by themselves to alter these conditions. Probably nothing less drastic than a great world war and all that such a war involved would ever have sufficed to effect that reformation in the habits of appetite and the table which had made this whole continent to be talked about abroad as a land preeminently given over to wastefulness.

National Mobilization.

Report from Ottawa, has it that ere long the Canadian people may expect to find the Government taking further positive steps for the mobilization of all the forces of the nation for the prosecution of the war to a successful issue. This indeed, was the reason why the electors of the Dominion with such an overwhelming majority sent the present members of the Union Government to Parliament. War is a business that can

only be successfully managed by the application of careful, exact and all inclusive business methods. Individual preference must give way to national need. Some men must fight whether they just like the life of a soldier or not. From the time that the race began to aggregate itself into tribes and clans and communities it has been the law that the defence of the women and of the children must fall upon the men. This is the law of nature. In other days in Canada when great herds of buffalo roamed the western plains hunters tell us that the cows and the calves were always found grazing in the center of the herd while the outer circle was made up of the bulls. Such was the universal instinct of the herd. The bull with his thicker neck and stronger set of horns was endowed by nature to defend his cow and her calf and the brute was never found false to this appointment of nature. So it must be with us today. The male must fight for the female. The men must fight for the women and children. But having agreed to this necessity it is also to be expected that those who are not fitted for the battlefield whether man or woman must each and all contribute their part towards the desired consummation. Men, women and material resources all must be under order to the Government and answer to its mandate promptly when called. And as day by day and month by month our people understand more fully the needs of the time, their response will become still more accelerated and far from criticizing vigorous government action towards the desired goal they would be more ready to criticize any seeming lack of vigor in the premises.

Sacrifice Or Disaster

The Food Controller has issued a statement to the effect that Canada is the only nation with a surplus of wheat practically accessible to the Allies and in the same statement he says that the Canadian surplus is equal to but one-fifth of the actual needs of the Allies until the 1918 harvest can be gathered.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Not for over twenty-five years has there been such universal prosperity in Newfoundland. This is chiefly due to the high price and the strong demand for codfish, and to the unusually large catch, which is estimated at 1,750,000 quintals. In its annual survey of trade conditions the Commercial Bank of Canada states that the Labrador fishery alone gives employment to about 15,000 fishermen. It is also interesting to note the destination of the exports. In 1918 Brazil was the Newfoundland's best customer, followed by Portugal, Spain and Italy in the order named. Last year Portugal took first place, while the United Kingdom imported twice as much as in 1916.

Progress of the War

London, Jan. 9th.—Bad weather continues to prevail on most of the major battlefronts, but nevertheless the heavy artillery duels are proceeding and at several points infantry attacks of small proportions have been carried out. The Germans in one of these manoeuvres, which apparently was more of the nature of a raid than an attack by large forces, entered British advanced posts north of the Ypres-Staden Railway but later were forced out by a counter-attack. On the famous St. Mihiel salient, southwest of Verdun, which has described a sharp wedge in the battle line since the early days of the war, French troops have raided German positions on a mile front, destroyed the positions and returned to their own line with 178 prisoners and some machine guns. The German war office admits the French success in invading the German positions, but says the French were ejected from them in a counter-attack.

On the Italian front heavy snow is falling and aside from intensive artillery duels from the Asiago Plateau to the Piave river and small patrol encounters there has been no fighting worthy of mention. Both the British and French newspapers enthusiastically endorse President Wilson's statement of war aims. Likewise it has met with the entire approval of the representatives of labor in Great Britain. In a manifesto the Laborites say that in the present statement the labor party can find no portion upon which the allied democracies are likely to disagree and that if it reaches the peoples of the Central Powers it will reinvigorate the popular movement toward peace in those countries and give their demands for peace a weight and authority that cannot be denied.

The British hospital ship Rona with wounded aboard, was sunk by a submarine in the British Channel last Friday night. The wounded were saved but there were three casualties among the crew. The attack was made at eleven o'clock at night. Although the ship was carrying all the lights and markings of a ship of mercy, the torpedo passed through the Red Cross painted on the side of the steamer. Germany has extended her submarine zone to include the waters around the Cape Verde Islands, Madeira and a portion of those of French Senegal, all off the northwest coast of Africa. Through these waters lay important trade routes from the Pacific and Indian oceans, South Africa and South America to Europe.

According to an Amsterdam despatch, which probably emanated in Berlin, the Brest-Litovsk peace conference is again in session with Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, and the German and Austro-Hungarian foreign minister and the Turkish grand vizier in attendance. In addition to their endeavor to straighten out differences with the Bolsheviks, the Teutonic allied representatives are declared to be negotiating with the Ukrainians in an endeavor to earn their good will.

The American army, which is to be sent into battle to make the world safe for democracy, is rapidly being formed. In the nine months since the United States declared that a state of war existed with Germany, the army has risen from 212,034 officers and men to 1,539,596 officers and men. This statement has been made by Secretary of War Baker, who declared that no army in the history of the world had ever been raised, equipped or trained so quickly. The secretary added, that a "substantial" force of Americans "already was" in France and fit for active service and that full equipment is on hand for every man who will be sent to Europe 1918. On the fighting front, the infantry is inactive, except for small raiding operations but the artillery duels continue intense on various sectors. In northern Italy snow has fallen to a depth of from three to five feet, bringing the operations to a halt. The movement of supplies to the enemy armies in the hills is being greatly impeded and the indications at present are that fighting of great intensity will be impossible as the snow lies on the

ground. The official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters in France says: "Early this morning we successfully raided at three different points the enemy's trenches southeast of Ypres inflicting many casualties and capturing a few prisoners and machine guns." The hostile artillery was active during the day south of Bullecourt, west of Lens and east of Ypres."

Unofficial despatches dealing with the deliberation between the Bolsheviks and the Teutonic allies at Brest Litovsk indicate that for the present peace is not being discussed, but that the proposition to the Bolsheviks to change the scene of the negotiations to Stockholm is the paramount issue. Trotsky, the Bolshevik foreign minister, is said to have threatened the delegates of the Central Powers that if they do not accede to his request for a transfer of the four parties to Sweden, the voice of their people and the strong arm of the Russian democracy will be felt by them. The German delegates in Petrograd have requested Sweden to act as go-between with the Allies.

A despatch emanating from Switzerland asserts that Bulgaria and Russia have signed a separate peace compact, but that the Russians have rejected separate peace terms on the proposals offered by Turkey. Meanwhile fighting continues in central and southwestern Russia between the Bolshevik forces and the Cossacks of General Kaledines and General Dutoff. The latest accounts of these operations indicate that the Bolsheviks for the time being have the upper hand, both Kaledines and Dutoff having been compelled to flee after defeats in battle. Germany has announced her intention to send six hundred French prisoners into Russia and four hundred French women into the Duchy of Brunswick as a reprisal for the alleged retention of inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine by the French.

London, Jan. 11.—A despatch to the Central news from Amsterdam says that Admiral Von Tripitz former German minister of marine, and the foremost advocate of Germany's submarine warfare declared that while the Germans must keep the Flanders coast, the annexation of Belgium to Germany was not necessary and that a solution of this problem could be found. Regarding the political situation, Admiral Von Tripitz is reported as having said that all sorts of things might be possible, but that he did not think they would go so far as an agreement on an armistice by which the operations of submarines could be paralyzed. He would not make a statement dealing with the reported resignation of General Von Ludendorff, the German first quartermaster general, but he said he refused to believe, that things would be allowed to go so far as to make it impossible for Von Ludendorff and Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to gain a definite victory for Germany.

Germany is depending on her U-boats to defeat the American menace and bring about peace, declares the Berlin Tagblatt, a copy of which has been received here. "The entire entente hopes," says this newspaper "are not based on the expected help from the United States. Whether the Americans will be able to provide a fighting army in number sufficient to bring about a decision, whether they will be able to furnish sufficient ships for the transport of the army and whether they will then be able to provide the necessary supplies of food and war materials are questions upon which opinion is divided. But there is no doubt that the efforts the Americans are making must be taken seriously. The hope of an early peace depends almost entirely on the efficacy of our submarine weapon."

Reviewing the first year of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign which ends February 1, the Tagblatt asserts that the Central Powers have succeeded in completely upsetting the economic life of the Entente and adds that the submarine campaign which has now become the principal factor in naval warfare, is being expanded and developed still further. Summarizing the results of the under-water campaign (Continued on page 8.)

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown

We want to show you \$15 the Best Overcoat

You Want a New Overcoat

You have been planning to get one for weeks now, and if course you want to get the Best Overcoat that your money will buy.

You will be helped to the best \$15.00 Overcoat—in his big men's store of ours.

Here are the specifications:
FUR COLLAR OVERCOAT.....\$15.00
Men's Black Beaver Cloth Overcoat, made in a 50 inch Double Breast. Style, with barrel buttons and loops. The fur collar is of 1-piece Black Persian Lamb, warm quilted lining, 2 outside pockets, and a feature about this coat is the heavy knitted wristlets. All sizes. Price.....\$15.00
Have you seen our range of \$15.00 Winter Overcoats? You will say they are the best you ever saw. As many have said they are big values for little money. They are made from a good heavy English Tweed, full lined, double breast style, can verterible collar that will button up closely round the neck. These coats have a good appearance and will supply the very best in winter comfort. They come in fancy browns grey and mixed tweeds. Length 50 inches. Breast 36-44. Price.....\$15.00



It Would Please You As well as Ourselves

For you to call in and see our assortment of

Wrist and Other Watches

(For Ladies and Gents)
From Six Dollars up

SOLID GOLD RINGS

From \$1.50 up to any price you wish to pay

Diamond Rings \$15 up.

It would also pay you to look over our Combinations, in Diamond and Ruby, Sapphire and Emerald Rings

BROOCHES, in gold, silver and nickled plate, including Maple Leaf and other fancy designs. Necklets, Locketts, Pendants, Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

WEDDING RINGS always in stock.

In our Optical Department we can test your eyes and fit the right lenses in any style of mounting you may desire.

E. W. TAYLOR
JEWELER.....OPTICIAN
142 Richmond Street.

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 10th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN.

Legislative Assembly

Prince Edward Island

Rules Relating to Private Bills

- 36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session, exclusive of adjournment.
- 37. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said parties.
- 38. A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every session (consisting of five members, of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee," to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.
- 39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill, together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who present for such Bill, and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.
- 40. No Bill for the particular interests of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people, shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.
- 41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks' notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly
November 28, 1917.—11

Notice to Debtors

All old Accounts, of which payment has already been demanded by newspaper advertisement, will now be collected without further notice.

D. E. MORRIS, M.
Dundas, Dec. 26, 1917.

A. A. McLean, K. C. 1898 & 1907
McLean & M
Barristers, At
Charlottetown.

(Continued from page 2.)

paign since February 1, the Tageblatt claims the U-boats have sunk on an average 821,000 tons of shipping monthly from February to December and for the whole year the toll may be expected to show nearly ten million tons, and that the building of new ships by the Entente and neutrals during the year will replace only 2,500,000 and 4,000,000 tons of these losses.

leaders. Relations with Russia will probably be the most important subject discussed. Prince Alexander Von Hohenzollern, who has long held liberal views and was among the German representatives at the pacifist congress in Switzerland, expresses the belief that should the Germans as a people rid themselves of the fixed idea that America entered the war only for selfish and material interests, President Wilson's new message "can become a way toward peace."

DIED.

MacQUARRIE—At Bonshaw on December 31st, 1917 John McQuarrie, Elder, aged 79 years.

WARREN—At the P. E. I. Hospital on Jan. 5, 1918 John William Warren of North River, aged 55 years.

McKINNON—Suddenly at Forest Hill, P. E. I. Alex. Peter McKinnon. Death due to heart trouble.

KENNEDY—Entered into rest at East Boston Mass., January 8th, 1918, Martha P., aged 85 years, widow of the late William Kennedy, formerly of this city.

ACORN—At the home of her daughter Mrs. John Callaghan 230 Sydney Street, Mrs. Mary Acorn, aged 86 years. R. I. P.

McLEOD—At Aberdeen, Idaho, U. S. A. on Dec. 18th ult. Mrs. Flora McLeod, widow of the late Roderick McLeod, of Melville, Lot 60 in the 80th year of her age.

HIGGINS—In this city on Jan. 4th, 1918, Catherine Higgins, 81 years. R. I. P.

Important Changes In Train Schedules

General Time Changes on the Canadian Government Railways on January 6th.

Maritime Express will be the Daily Through Train.

Important changes in the train schedules of the Canadian Government Railways will go into effect on January 6th, 1918.

The Ocean Limited now running daily between Montreal and Halifax will after that date leave Montreal daily except Saturday at 6:40 p. m., instead of 7:00 p. m., and arrive at Halifax daily except Sunday at 11:40 p. m.

The Westbound Ocean Limited will leave Halifax daily except Sunday at 7:45 a. m. and arrive in Montreal at 9:45 a. m., daily except Monday.

The Maritime Express will be the daily through train, leaving Montreal at 9:25 a. m. and arriving at Halifax at 4:00 p. m., and leaving Halifax westbound at 3:00 p. m. and arriving in Montreal at 7:40 p. m.

The schedules of both trains have been lengthened slightly so as to give a little more running time during the period of difficult operating conditions.

The new time table will not greatly affect the local train service, and but few changes are predicted in the branch lines, excepting to alter the schedules of the connecting trains with the through expresses.

The service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland is now via Cape Tormentine, and on and after December 31st the car ferry "Prince Edward Island" will leave Port Borden, P. E. I. after the arrival of the morning express train from Charlottetown and Summerside, and arrive at Cape Tormentine to connect with a train leaving there at 10:30 a. m. and arriving at Sackville at 12:05 noon, connecting there with the Ocean Limited westbound, and with No. 18 express for Truro.

The afternoon passenger train to connect with the steamer will leave Sackville at 1:00 p. m., arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2:30 p. m., affording a connecting for passengers for the Island on trains No. 199, 4, and 18.

The changes of January 6th will also bring about the start of a direct passenger service between Quebec and Montreal via the new Quebec bridge. The local express train No. 45 and 46 will perform this service for the present No. 45 leaving for Montreal at 10:25 p. m. daily except Sunday, No. 46 will leave Montreal at 7:15 a. m. and arrive in Quebec at 1:55 p. m. These trains will run in and out of the Palais Station. The daily express trains between Edmondston and Lewis will henceforth run in and out of Quebec via Diamond Junction and the Bridge and will not touch at Lewis. The Ocean Limited and the Maritime Express will continue to make their regular stops at Lewis and the Quebec connection with these trains will be by the ferry as usual.

Jan. 2, 1918-11

Local and Other Items

The French Government has recognized in right, as in fact, the independence of the Republic of Finland.

Plans for the establishment of an aerial postal service between England and France are rapidly approaching realization, and it is now believed that such a service on a limited scale will be put in to effect without waiting for the end of the war.

The Car ferry arrived at Pictou at 9 o'clock last Sunday night with the steamer Caspian in tow. It will be remembered that the steamer Caspian was adrift off St. Peter's Island some days ago and that two of her crew walked ashore at Canoe Cove.

President Wilson's action in taking over the railroads was endorsed by James Kruetzschaidt, of the Southern Pacific, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The railroads, he said, were going to be "good soldiers" and continue to work loyally.

This was flashed over the wires on the 10th: Vancouver is white with snow this afternoon for the first time in the present winter. With the temperature well above freezing, snow began falling early this morning, and at noon was coming down in increased volume.

The D. G. S. Stanley docked in Georgetown last Friday night at 6:30, having made the return trip to Magdalen Islands in quick time. She brought back passengers, mail and freight from the Magdalens and on the way picked up the automatic buoy near the Magdalen Islands and left next day to pick up the East Point automatic buoy.

More than sixty men who have failed to obey orders to report for service under the Military Service Act, have been arrested. As most of the men have declined their disobedience arose from their misunderstanding instructions, no drastic measures have been taken. About nine hundred men have been drafted there in the depot unit so far.

At 9 p. m. on Wednesday last, the body of James Fisk, of Tracadie Cross was found about a mile and a half from home, in a creek. The deceased, who was 90 years of age, was subject to spells of mental weakness and used to wander away from home at times. He left his son's house, Tuesday afternoon, and after he was missed search was made, with the result that his lifeless remains were found. The unfortunate man had perished from exposure, the body being in a sitting position in the creek.

The lobster fisheries of the Maritime Provinces turned out very well, last year the pack of canned lobsters being valued at \$3,500,000 and those sold in the shell at \$1,500,000, a total of \$5,000,000. Although the embargo imposed by the British Government permitted the importation of only one half the usual amount of these canned goods the whole pack was readily disposed of, part going to France, and more than the usual quantity to the United States. So says the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

New York intelligence of the 13th, has this to say: Almost complete disruption of industrial activity within 24 hours because of the fuel shortage threatened New York tonight with the return of zero weather. Once more the harbor is choked with ice and the task of bringing coal from the New Jersey terminals, which already had taxed the resources of railroad officials to the utmost, presented a still more desperate menace. Strenuous efforts are being made. A. H. Wiggin, state fuel administrator, declared, to keep hospitals, public utilities and all other necessary buildings and industries supplied. Recourse to a card system of the apportioning did not appear probable, he added, reliance being placed upon coal dealers to equalize distribution.

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 appreciated by a good dresser.

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

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

158 Queen Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and apting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the gas and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co Agents for P. E. Island.

McLeod & Bentley Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Foot Wear FOR THE Family



Buy now and save. Our stock of Winter Footwear is complete and the prices are right. See our lines in Felt Boots, Lumber and Rubber Overshoes, Knitted and Felt Socks, Amherst Boots, Rubbers, Gaiters and Leggings.

The time to buy your summer shoes is now. Everything points to higher-priced footwear—so buy now.

ALLEY & CO.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock for sale including Dan. G. McCormack, Dan. A. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Feed! Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse 1000 bags Bran, best quality 300 bags Middlings 400 bags Cracked Corn 250 bags Cornmeal 600 bags Oilcake

Meal (old process). Several cars Good Hay 500 bushels Feed Oats Cracked Grain, &c. &c. Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail

Carter & Co. Ltd. Queen Street Warehouse.

Annual Meeting CENTRAL FARMERS INSTITUTE In Prince of Wales College Hall, Charlottetown January 16 and 17. Commencing at 11 a. m.

Public Meeting on the evening of the 16th, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. Delegates names to be in Secretary's hands as soon as possible. Those attending are requested to buy tickets on the Standard Certificate plan—good from Tuesday till Friday. THEO. ROSS, Pres. J. H. GILL, Secy.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 11th January, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week Over Royal Mail Route No. 4, from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st April to 31st. 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 of Charlottetown and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, N. W. 1917.



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any man over 18 years of age, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency or District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Entry is on a 6-month residence upon a 4-acre cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homestead may be made on an adjoining quarter section by pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Entry—Reside six months in each of three years after entering homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions. A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption in certain districts, may pre-empt \$5.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. No date of entries may count time of employment of settler's labor in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers, who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at Local Agency Office (but not Sub-Agency). Debitage papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916-17

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.

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915-31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 11th January, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week Over Royal Mail Route No. 4, from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st April to 31st. 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 of Charlottetown and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, N. W. 1917.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation. Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

O Queen Of Peace

O Queen of Peace, I seem to see thee weeping. When night's black pall droops o'er the battle-sod, Where thousands lie in that last solemn sleeping, Which wakes only at the Voice of God. I seem to see thy Mother-Heart all bleeding, For Earth's poor mothers who have borne thee sons, To hear thy tender pleading interceding, Above the thundering menace of the guns. O Queen of Peace—first, Queen of bitter sorrow— Thy holy tears are o'er our dear ones shed, And are as stars that promise brighter mornow, When we shall know again, and meet, our dead. They left us in the pride of youth and beauty, Our fond eyes watched them go, with hope and pride; We trod with humble feet our path of duty— The Cross our Rock to cling to, if they died. Mother, who knows beyond all earthly telling, What depths hath anguish, and what heights hath pain, Plead for us, then, that in thy Heavenly dwelling, May rest the souls of those untimely slain! Not so long since within our arms we held them, As happy children, knowing naught of strife, And, as in Galile, to Him uphold them, Whose gift to man is everlasting life! O Queen of Peace, bring peace by thy pure praying, Thy son will grant thee measure-running o'er; Ask him to stretch His holy Right Arm, staying War's hideous holocaust from shore to shore! Sweet Queen of peace, and Queen of deepest sorrow, The mothers of the nations cling to thee; Thou art our hope, from thee our strength we borrow; The dove of Peace shall come from Calvary! —Marion Miller Knowles.

An Obstinate Man

(George Barton, in Extension Magazine.)

(Continued)

But at the critical stage of my career my obstinacy came to the surface again. When I was a boy I read a biography of General Grant that impressed me greatly. There was one incident in it that fastened itself upon my memory and has remained there ever since. It told how Grant, as a youth, once went to the circus. It was the old-fashioned, one-ring-kind of a circus, and among the attractions was a trick mule. The ring-master offered a dollar to anyone that could stay on that mule's back for one minute. Various persons tried it and all were promptly sent tumbling into the sawdust. Then the future President of the United States endeavoured to earn that dollar. He watched the other contestants closely and he studied the antics of the mule. Most of them had been upset before they got off the mule's back. He wasn't fooled by that sort of thing. He stood in a certain position and as the animal came near him he grabbed it by the mane and lightly vaulted on its back. There was a burst of applause, but the next moment young Grant was hurled against the side of the ring. He was covered with dirt and sawdust from head to foot, and his nose was bleeding. But did he quit? Not on your precious life. He tried it a second time, and once again he failed. Six times they failed, and seventh time he won the dollar. Grant won by keeping everlastingly at it. That was the secret of his success, that was how he became the one general with sufficient stamina to win the Civil War. Secretly I took Grant as my model. Twenty-four hours after my failure to pass the preliminary law examination, I buckled down to my studies again. I knew I should have to concentrate upon certain

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—so ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes blemishes in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity of recovery, and develops into consumption.

"Two of my children had scrofula sores which kept growing deeper and kept them on going to school for three months. Remedies and medicines did us good until I began giving them Hood's Sarsaparilla. The medicine caused the sores to heal, and the children have shown no signs of scrofula since." J. W. McGraw, Woodstock, Ont.

Food's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands.

subjects, and I concentrated. A lot of good-natured ridicule was heaped upon me, but I paid no attention to it. I worked harder than ever and took the examination again. When the figures were announced, I got a severe jolt.

I had failed a second time!

This time I experienced a sense of extreme depression. I was so confident that I should pass that the announcement of my failure came like a shock. I had a real case of the "blues," and for twenty-four hours I didn't care whether school kept or not. But at the end of that time I rallied, and before the morning of the second day I was more determined to succeed than ever. I thought of Grant and the mule, and my old sense of obstinacy began to revive. Almost unconsciously I adopted some of the words of the great soldier. I had mapped out my plan of campaign. I would not quit nor change my ambitions.

I determined to fight it out on that line if it took all summer!

So once more I plunged into my studies. Latin had been my weak spot, and I was fortunate enough to get into touch with a young fellow who was making a battle somewhat similar to my own. He had failed twice, too, and his great difficulty was with his mathematics. Now that was a branch in which I was particularly strong, so we agreed to meet three times a week and tutor each other in those two branches. As will be easily understood, complemented each other. I was amazed at his knowledge of Latin, and he could never cease admiring the ease with which I mastered the most difficult mathematical problems. I did not spend many nights at home, but Clara accepted it all with a patience which is beyond praise. She was my inspiration at every stage of the conflict. When I failed, she treated me as a mother might treat a child. She never complained, but on the other hand, she never spoiled me with senseless sympathy. That is the one thing I could not have stood. Finally I essayed the preliminary examination for the third time, and on this occasion I passed, and passed with flying colours.

It was a proud moment for me. I cannot tell in mere words the sense of exaltation I felt. It was not merely the fact of passing the examination. It was the knowledge that I had triumphed over what had appeared to be insurmountable difficulties. Clara felt this, too, and there were tears in her eyes when she kissed me and congratulated me on my success.

That was the first stage of the business. After that I was duly registered as a student-at-law in the office of a well-known attorney, and settled down to the study of Blackstone and all the other legal classics. I am not going into details of these four fruitful years. But I will say that I worked all day in the post-office and studied at home at night. Many a night I went to bed with burning eyes and aching head. It was hard, but I knew it was the price that had to be paid for success.

Eventually the day came when I took the final examination. I passed without difficulty, and that fact is the best proof I can offer regarding my industry during those four years. A few weeks later I was duly admitted to practice at the bar of my native city.

That sounds like the end, but in reality it was only the beginning. The question now was when I should start the practice of the law. My position in the postal service did not pay a princely salary, but it was a certainty. To hang out my shingle as a lawyer was a hazardous undertaking. I talked it over with Clara and she was for my resigning my postal job at once. By selling my shares in a building and loan association, I came into possession of \$450. I gave Clara \$400 of this and with the remainder I rented a modest office and prepared to meet clients.

I had made the great plunge. It was like a man learning to swim. I was in the water. Would I sink or swim? In the beginning I resolved to be very particular about my clients, but I soon discovered that clients are not very particular about themselves. Yet, in my case, they kept away from me as though I had the plague. One, two and then three weeks went by without one of the pestiferous tribe crossing the threshold of my den. It may be true that the profession of the law is crowded, but I know that my office was not. I kept up a bold front. Each morning I went to my office carrying my green bag and pretending to be terribly busy. But, in reality, I was in desperate straits. Another month or two would soon be due, and I could not, in conscience, touch on the money I had given Clara for household expenses.

Just before the close of the month I managed to make a connection with a building association, and some small legal work I performed brought me in my first fee of twenty-five dollars. The rent was thirty-five dollars, so I was still ten dollars shy of the needed amount. At that critical moment the door of my office opened and an angel entered in the person of a coloured client. This gentleman said he had been unjustly accused of stealing a gold watch and a pair of trousers, and he wanted me to defend him.

I did not want to show any undue anxiety, and yet at the same time I was fearful that he might slip through my hands. My impulse was to shut and lock the door to prevent him from escaping. My fears were groundless. He wanted me more than I wanted him and that was saying a great deal. He laid two greasy five dollar bills on my desk.

"Dat's all I got, boss," he said, "but I'll give it gladly if you'll only defend my honour." I picked up the money and carefully placed it in my wallet—and agreed to defend his honour. The case came up an hour later in a magistrate's office. The time and the place gave me a great opportunity. I was not handicapped by court rules of any kind. I let all my pent-up eloquence loose on that poor magistrate, I pictured the mother of the prisoner. "Don't break the heart of his poor wife by branding him as a thief! Don't have his children jeered at by their companions!" It must have been an effective plea, for it brought the tears to the eyes of my client.

He was discharged—no blot was declared on his escutcheon. As we left the magistrate's office he told me it was the best speech he had ever heard, even if his mother was dead, and he had no wife and children. "But, boss," he said, "you sure did have me shakin' when you pointed to me an' asked the judge if he thought I looked like a man what would steal a pair of pants." "Why?" I asked. "Cause," he ejaculated, hurrying away, "I was wearin' dem pants."

I had bridged the difficulty of the rent only to face many more lean weeks. I picked up a little work with the building association, but it was mighty insignificant when compared with my needs. I felt sorry—not for myself, but for Clara. I could not help thinking of Watkins with his limousine. She had foregone that—for me. I ventured to hint at this one day and to wonder if she had been reduced. Her reply was characteristic. "Frank, keep your shoes shined, your trousers pressed, and your chin up in the air, and you'll wig out."

Her cheerfulness was a ray of

sunshine to me. At the end of the third month a woman came in with a damage suit against the city. She had stumbled in a hole in the street and injured her hip. I thought it was a good case and expended my best energies on its preparation. I asked two thousand dollars damages. Four weeks' dragged by and the case was not even in sight of court. One morning I received a letter from my client saying that she was sick of the whole business and wished to formally abandon the suit. Nay, more she positively directed me to discontinue the suit.

That was cheering news for a poor lawyer who thought he had a chance to make a few honest dollars. I sat there staring at that letter and wondering what I should do when the assistant district attorney was announced. (To be continued)

Severe Headaches

CAUSED BY SLOGGISH LIVER.

When the liver becomes sluggish and inactive the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the breath bad, the stomach foul and then ensue headaches, heartburn, floating specks before the eyes, water-brash, biliousness and all kinds of liver troubles.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the fouled-out tongue, sweeten the sour stomach, and banish the disagreeable headaches. Mrs. A. Shubbery, Halifax, N.S., writes:—"I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great value I have received by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a sluggish liver."

When my liver got bad I would have severe headaches, but after using a couple of vials of your pills, I have not been bothered any more."

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

That was cheering news for a poor lawyer who thought he had a chance to make a few honest dollars. I sat there staring at that letter and wondering what I should do when the assistant district attorney was announced.

(To be continued)

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

"If you want a comfort in the house, get one of those instantaneous heaters. It keeps the whole family in hot water all the time."

"Don't need it. My wife attends to that."

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

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.

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 25c. a box."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

HEART WAS BAD WOULD WAKEN UP IN DISTRESS. There is nothing that brings with it such fear of impending death as to wake up in the night with the heart pounding and thumping. This uncertain and irregular heart action causes the greatest distress of both mind and body.

Foot Wear FOR THE Family



Buy now and save. Our stock of Winter Footwear is complete and the prices are right. See our lines in Felt Boots, Lumber and Rubber Overshoes, Knitted and Felt Socks, Amherst Boots, Rubbers, Gaiters and Leggings. The time to buy your summer shoes is now. Everything points to higher-priced footwear—so buy now.

ALLEY & CO.

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.

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with a thing but HICKEY'S TWIST.

hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

It Would Please You

As well as Ourselves For you to call in and see our assortment of Wrist and Other Watches (For Ladies and Gents) From Six Dollars up

SOLID GOLD RINGS From \$1.50 up to any price you wish to pay

Diamond Rings \$15 up. It would also pay you to look over our Combinations, in Diamond and Ruby, Sapphire and Emerald Rings

BROOCHES, in gold, silver and nickled plate, including Maple Leaf and other fancy designs. Necklets, Locketts, Pendants, Bracelets and Scarf Pins.

WEDDING RINGS always in stock. In our Optical Department we can test your eyes and fit the right lenses in any style of mounting you may desire.

E. W. TAYLOR JEWELER.....OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse 1000 bags Bran, best quality 300 bags Middlings 400 bags Cracked Corn 250 bags Cornmeal 600 bags Oilcake

Meal (old process). Several cars Good Hay 500 bushels Feed Oats Cracked Grain, &c. &c.

Lowest Prices Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd. Queen Street Warehouse

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock including Dan. G. McCormack, Dan. G. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, Joseph Carmichael, Col. G. Crockett, G. W. Wood, A. P. Ings, J. L. Cameron, C. B. Clay, John Howlett, and A.A. Farquharson.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ALCOHOL is almost the worst thing for consumptives. Many of the 'just-as-good' preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol; Scott's Emulsion is not a drop. Insist on having Scott's Emulsion. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS