

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1916

VOL. XLV., No. 39



## Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 23rd of September 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Royal Mail route No. 1 from Wellington Station, P. E. Island, from 1st January next.



### 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 in any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of incoming homesteader.

Under six months residence upon cultivation of the land in year of three years. A homesteader may live within six miles of his homestead a farm of at least 30 acres may be acquired 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.

### 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

### JOB WORK!

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

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

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 2nd, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.45	11.50	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.15	10.20	
5.00	1.15	8.30	" Hunter River "	10.36	9.20	9.03	
5.45	2.06	9.02	" Emerald Jct. "	9.59	8.48	6.15	8.00
6.22	2.49	9.27	" Kensington "	9.27	8.23	5.90	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep.	9.00	8.00	4.50	
8.10	4.15	10.15	Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	7.55		
8.57	4.57	10.57	" O'Leary "	7.03	6.07		
9.34	5.34	11.34	" Alberton "	6.19	5.23		
10.15	6.15	12.15	Ar. Fishwick Dep.	5.45	4.50		
8.55	8.55	6.30	Dep. Emerald Jct. Ar.	8.55	7.50		
9.30	9.50	7.25	Ar. Cape Travers Dep.	8.00	7.00		
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	8.50		
			" Mt. Stewart "	8.35	7.40		
			" Morell "	8.07	7.12		
			" St. Peter's "	7.44	6.49		
			Ar. Souris Dep.	6.40	5.45		
			Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.30			
			Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	8.35	7.40		
			" Carleton "	7.40	6.45		
			" Montague "	7.16	6.21		
			Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.40	5.45		
			Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.45	8.50		
			" Vernon River "	8.31	7.36		
			Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	7.00	6.05		

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

## Morning and Night Prayer.

Prayer is the means ordained by Almighty God by which the creature may communicate to his Maker, an acknowledgment of the honor due to the One who made him; praise and thanksgiving for favors and blessings of the past, and petitions for graces and benefits in the future, says the Brooklyn "Tablet." We might call prayer man's conversation with God. In prayer the creature talks with his Creator, humbly beseeching Him for a continuance and increase of His favors.

Prayer is not only an obligation, it is a privilege as well. In the first days of human existence God walked with His creature; today the Almighty is no longer directly visible to man, but He permits His creatures to talk to Him and answers their prayers and petitions. As God is the source of everything man has or can hope for it is evident that the privilege of prayer is man's most precious prerogative. It is the great channel through which Divine beneficence flows into the life of the human creature. It is the supreme exercise of human intelligence, for did man lift not his heart in prayer to the God who made him he would be no better than the dumb beasts of animal creation.

We are obliged, then, and permitted to pray to God. Many times during life, at the moment of death and especially when temptations beset us, we should have recourse to Him who alone can serve and save us in our direct needs and necessities. It is impossible to define just how often we are compelled to pray under pain of sin. It is unnecessary for us to determine the minimum of compulsory prayer. Men do not waste their time in deciding how little of a creature's privilege they may enjoy; but rather take advantage of every opportunity of exercising it. It is with prayer, our whole lives, every year, every month, every day should be filled to overflowing with prayers often repeated.

No day of human life should be begun without prayerful dedication of it to God, Author of life and the Master of time. Morning prayer is the creature's greeting to his Creator. It is a hymn of thanksgiving for protection and conservation during the preceding night. It is man's offering to Heaven of the thoughts, words and actions of the day just beginning. And as we would not think of failing in courtesy by neglecting or refusing to greet our relatives, friends and acquaintances whom we meet at home, on the street or at business, with a cordial morning salutation, so we should not be remiss in lifting our hearts and souls for a few minutes to the God who made us and to whom we shall be indebted for all the good that the day has in store for us. It is surprising that the blessing of what is commonly called good luck falls upon those who are thoughtless or careless about wishing the Divine benediction upon their day's work. How many a misfortune, how many an accident might have been avoided by prevention if they who suffer them had given their God a few moments of their first waking thoughts! What an embarrassment for one of these to be hurried into eternity and be forced to admit to his Divine Judge that the morning of that day had not been halloved by as much as a whisper of prayer to his Maker. The habitual neglect of morning prayer is depriving himself of countless graces, helps and blessings which are not granted him because he is either too lazy or too indifferent to ask for them.

If morning prayer is necessary and of vital importance night prayer is equally so. The night is a time of darkness and terror, haleness of his sight than that of man never feels so completely dependent upon a Being higher, Sadder, more worthy to a disciple, and greater than himself as at I will give you advice which might when darkness clouds the will prevent you from doing sun and leaves the world in blind helplessness. There is not a man, woman or child who is not dependent upon God for his life, health, and happiness. We should therefore be especially thankful for the graces and blessings which He bestows upon us, and should be especially diligent in prayer to Him who is our Father, our Creator, our Redeemer, and our Lord.

## September: Month of Angels.

Abbe Faillon in "Instructions d'un quart d'heure" speaks of the care of angels for the humans they have been appointed to watch over and the response humans ought to make in gratitude to them.

"Busy as we are in the routine of life, our guardian angel follows us, accompanies us everywhere, strengthens and sustains us. He trembles when we run the least dangers of body or soul. He warns us in those mysterious presentiments that turn us from danger. What happiness is his when we return to friendship with God! The angels in heaven, says the gospel, feel greater joy at the conversion of a sinner than at the perseverance of ninety-nine just. Are we afflicted? Then he stays by us as that other angel who came to our Lord in the Garden of Olives in the midst of His weariness and sorrow. But it is above all at the hour of our death that he multiplies his cares so that he may consummate the work of our salvation. And if our soul is not worthy of immediate entrance into heaven, he accompanies it to purgatory, visits it frequently, and solicits the prayers of the living for it. Wasn't at last the hour of deliverance come, it is he who brings the soul to God's throne. In a word, the faithful guardian does not cease to devote himself to us until we are restored to the arms of God. So great love exacts return from us," said St. Bernard, "our guardian angel ought to inspire us with three feelings: respect, gratitude and confidence. We ought to respect his holy presence. It is true we do not see him, with the eyes of the body, since he is a spirit which cannot be perceived by the senses, but we ought to see him with the eyes of faith, persuade him is always near us. God has given him to us as a faithful witness whose integrity we cannot suspect, and whose presence we cannot elude. With therefore, we feel carried away by desire to do a sinful thing we cannot say, 'I am alone. No one sees me!' For there beside us stands our guardian, sad and confused. We ought to be more fearful of wounding the Man never feels so completely dependent upon a Being higher, Sadder, more worthy to a disciple, and greater than himself as at I will give you advice which might when darkness clouds the will prevent you from doing sun and leaves the world in blind helplessness. There is not a man, woman or child who is not dependent upon God for his life, health, and happiness. We should therefore be especially thankful for the graces and blessings which He bestows upon us, and should be especially diligent in prayer to Him who is our Father, our Creator, our Redeemer, and our Lord.

## Be Tender to the Old.

How few in the hurly-burly of the world's affairs pause to reflect upon the sadness, the sorrows, the loneliness and heart-hunger of those who have been swept aside by the current of the years into the neglected eddies of old age? Surely, though Cicero has discouraged so eloquently on the beauties of the evening of our human life, there is more of melancholy reminiscence than of philosophical joy in the period of physical decrepitude. Divorced from the active pursuits of the teeming vital, enthusiastic tumult of existence about them, the old are left with their helpless hands and dream upon the years ago with all the vanished hopes, loves and glories of their youth. Happy they who have such pleasant retrospect! Too often it occurs that some old couple have toiled and slaved and sacrificed during the years that make up the three score and ten, only to have the shadows of loneliness and desolation make night of life before the night of death. How frequently it happens, too, that the children of such old people seem to forget that their parents have any enjoyment or interest in the ordinary pleasures which appeal to the young! Ah, saddest of all thoughts, how true it is that the heart and the spirit may yet be young, when everything else is old. The thought that the aged have little value in the practical affairs of other causes many a time the slow tears of recollection to course down the withered cheek.

## KEEP THE BOWELS REGULAR AND AVOID CONSTIPATION.

When the bowels are kept regular they become cleared up with waste and poisonous matter, causing constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, piles, and all kinds of liver troubles.

Milburn's Laxative Pills will regulate the bowels so that you may have a free and easy movement every day. One pill every night for thirty days will cure the worst cases of constipation.

Mr. John J. Smith, Elmira, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled for a great while with constipation, and tried many different remedies which did me no good. I happened to try Milburn's Laxative Pills and I have found them most beneficial."

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# Carter's Tested Seeds FOR 1916

**Number 1 Mammoth Clover**  
**Number 1 Alsike Clover**  
**Number 1 Early Red Clover**  
**White Clover and Alfalfa**  
**The highest grades in Timothy Seed**  
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**Oats, Barley, Peas, Vetches, Corn**  
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**Mangel, Beet, Carrot, etc.**  
**Vegetable and Flower Seeds**  
**Our Seeds are New and Fresh, Tested as to Purity and Germination**  
**Buy Carter's Guaranteed No. 1 Seeds and you are safe**  
**Write us for samples and prices**

**CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd**  
Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island  
P. O. Drawer 38 Phone 70

## South American Women.

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO THEM BY HON. JOHN BARRETT

The plan advanced by Hon. John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union for the gathering of women from each of the American republics at a Pan-American congress to be held in Washington of New York in 1920, has aroused keen interest among the women of the national capital.

Mr. Barrett who is not a Catholic, in speaking of his plan, paid a high tribute to the more character and intellectual attainments of the women of Latin America, declaring the upper classes were highly educated and that the divorce evil was practically unknown.

There are more divorces in Chicago in eighteen minutes than in Argentina in eighteen years," he asserted.

## Had Weak Back and Kidneys.

COULD HARDLY MOVE IN DEBILITY

When the back becomes weak and starts to ache and pain it is a sure sign that the kidneys are not performing their functions properly. On the first sign of backache Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken and serious kidney troubles prevented.

Mr. Francis McInnes, Woodbine, N.S., writes: "I don't see my duty to let you know the wonderful results I have realized from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. For a long time I had been suffering from weak back and kidneys. I used to suffer the most at night, and many times could hardly move in bed with the pain. I could do no hard labor on account of my back. A friend advised me to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial, and I see that I did for the pain is now entirely gone, my back is strong, and I can perform any hard labor and get my regular sleep. I only used three boxes of the pills."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25; at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The J. C. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

## Mediaeval Workers.

THREE EIGHTS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

When the workmen of the European Continent demand the three eights—eight hours of rest,

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Though he could find only ten watches and clocks in Buckley township, Ill., the assessor reported taking eighty-two automobiles and seventy-eight pianos.

## A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powder gives instant relief from headache, neuralgia, and toothache. No bad after effects. Price 25 and 50 c'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.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPERS.

Any cheerful thought or feeling we can inspire in others comes back to ourselves with joy a hundredfold. How many times have I tried this and never failed to receive a beautiful reward.—S. M. Watson.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPERS.

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



The Herald

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1916
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Large Conservative Majorities.

In the bye-elections, for the New Brunswick Legislature, held in Carleton County on Thursday last, 21st inst., the Conservative candidates, Hon. E. F. Smith and Mr. W. S. Sutton, won with majorities reaching nearly six hundred each. Hon. Mr. Smith was already one of the county's representatives in the Legislature, but had been taken into the Cabinet and sworn in Commissioner of Public Works; so he had to come back for the endorsement of the electors. The second seat for the county was rendered vacant by the appointment of the sitting member to an office. To fill his place Mr. W. S. Sutton, Mayor of Woodstock, was chosen as the Conservative candidate. The contest was one of more than usual importance, from the fact that Mr. F. B. Carvell, Federal Liberal member for the County, made the fight his own, and openly staked his political fortunes on the result. Hon. J. K. Fleming, ex-Premier of New Brunswick, is the Federal Conservative candidate for Carleton County, and he accepted the gauge of battle thrown down by Carvell and plunged into the fight on behalf of Smith and Sutton. It will thus be seen the victory of the Conservative candidates in this election has more than a local significance. Referring to this election, the St. John Standard, among other things, had this to say: Frank B. Carvell made the fight in Carleton county his own and openly boasted that the result would show he had not lost his influence. Two Conservatives were elected by majorities fifty times as large as that accorded to the Dark Lantern Brigade, and both of these candidates polled a greater number of votes in a bye-election than Carvell did in the general election of 1911, when the Liberal government was in power in Ottawa and Carvell had the active support and backing of that government and its patronage list. George W. Kyte, M. P. for Richmond, N. S., and Carvell's partner and associate in the Kyte-Carvell charges against the Minister of Militia in connection with munition contracts, went into his home county at the time of the general election in Nova Scotia in May last and announced that the fight there was his own. The county had previously gone Liberal by large majorities. Yet in the last general election two Conservatives were elected in Richmond by majorities greater than that accorded to Kyte in the general election of 1911, and by a total vote much in excess of what the federal member received. It is not a mere coincidence that Richmond and Carleton repudiated Kyte and Carvell at the first opportunity after their scandalous charges. Those charges were established as groundless by a Royal Commission, the fairness of which no one will question. With their allegations officially shown to be without foundation and their campaign of slander and mis-statement unwarranted it is but natural that the devoted voters of the counties named should avail themselves of the opportunity to turn down the scandal-mongers. The results in Carleton and Richmond are official and stand in the records. They should prove most disquieting to Messrs. Carvell and Kyte, as well as to those members of the Liberal

party who had felt that the people of Canada endorsed the miserable campaign against Sir Sam Hughes and his administration of the militia department. For the authors of the fuse charges Carleton and Richmond have displayed the handwriting on the wall.

A Splendid Showing.

The splendid showing made by the Canadian Post Office Department for the past year is a matter upon which the people of Canada have every reason to congratulate themselves. Figures to hand show that there is a surplus for the last current year in the Post Office Department of \$2,849,271.16, the figures being as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1916, 1915. Rows include Net Revenue, Expenditure, and (Deficit) (Surplus).

It will be noticed that for the last year the increase in revenue of the post office is \$5,811,760.36. The increase in the expenditure was only \$47,947.30. The increase in expenditure for the seven years preceding was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915. Rows include revenue and expenditure figures.

The following intelligence was received in New York on the 21st, from Rome: Despatches received today from Saloniki state that the German military attacks at Athens organized a conspiracy to assassinate former Premier Venizelos, and that the attempt to end the pro-ally statesman was actually made. Friends of the former premier succeeded in frustrating the plot. This is another instance of the unscrupulousness of the Germans in the prosecution of their hellish designs. Murder, assassination or anything else must not stand in the way when there is question of removing any obstacle in their part of death and destruction.

Provincial Exhibition.

The Provincial Exhibition is now in full swing in the Exhibition buildings and on the surrounding grounds. The formal opening took place yesterday at noon with the usual ceremonies. P. H. Heartz, Esq., President of the Exhibition Association presided. The school children were massed on rising seats, above the grand stand on the north gallery, and presented a very beautiful and inspiring picture. President Heartz, in his opening remarks, pointed out that this was the twenty-fourth annual exhibition under the auspices of the present association. After referring to the extent and merits of the

exhibits and other pertinent matters, he called upon his Honour Lieutenant Governor McDonald. His Honour in the course of his remarks referred to the wonderful progress that had been made in exhibitions during his time. He considered the present by far the best exhibition of which he had any knowledge. Appropriate speeches followed, delivered by Hon. Mr. Pierce, American Consul, Hon. M. McKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, Rev. Dr. Gauthier and his Worship Mayor Brown. The speeches were interspersed with patriotic songs by the school children and selections by the Band. The proceedings concluded with the National Anthem.

The Truro Sun received the following note from Sir Hibbert Tupper in response to a request for information as to the effect of the British Columbia election on the Borden Government. Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 15, 1916. C. W. Lunn, Editor Sun, Truro. Your telegram received. The defeat of the Bowers Government will result in great benefit for the Borden Government. Many Conservatives, like myself, who support the Borden Government, worked hard against the Bowers Government.

Revolution Threatens.

London, Sept. 21.—The people of Crete are reported by the Athens correspondent of the Central News to have overthrown the authorities and disowned King Constantine. They are said to have decided to send a committee of the revolutionists to Saloniki.

Athens, Sept. 20, via London.—Eliphtherios Venizelos the former premier and Cretan statesman, was asked today as to the truth underlying the repeated reports that he is going to Saloniki to put himself at the head of a temporary revolutionary government, and in reply he declared to the Associated Press. I cannot answer now. I must wait a brief time yet, and see what the government proposes to do before deciding on the course it will be best to adopt in the event that Greece does not enter the war. As I said on August 27, if the King will not hear the voice of the people, we must ourselves devise what is best to do. I do not know what that will be, but a long continuation of the present situation would be intolerable. Already we have suffered all the agonies of a disastrous war, while remaining neutral. Athens, via London, Sept. 21.—Premier Kalogoropoulos, speaking to the correspondent of the Associated Press with reference to the statements made by King Constantine recently to the Associated Press, in which the king outlined the reasons for his attitude in the war, said: Nothing could be more unjust to King Constantine than the persistent assertions that he is a pro-German. He is pro-Greek and only pro-Greece to be influenced in his motive by any prejudice or ready-made opinion whatsoever. Of the delicate situation created by the Entente Powers' failure to recognize the present cabinet, the premier said: I am no politician, I gave up politics ten years ago, but when the king called upon me to assist in taking stock of the new responsibilities arising from recent alterations in the situation in the Balkans, patriotism forbade refusal. The cabinet is political only in the sense that we do not seek to escape responsibility for our acts. In every other sense we take office precisely under the conditions under which the previous ministry operated—the most benevolent possible neutrality toward the Entente as a foundation for whatever action an unprejudiced examination of conditions as they are today may dictate. Are you on the side of the Entente, Mr. Premier, or not? the correspondent asked. The Premier smiled, pushed across his desk a leather case containing fresh tobacco and French cigarette paper, with which he constantly rolled his own cigarettes. Tell the people of the United States and Canada that I have smoked French tobacco for 45 years," he replied.

New British Destroyer.

By C. G. Grey, Editor of "The Aeroplane."

Lord Montague's statement that one type of British aeroplane has recently destroyed 27 Fokkers in France, and General Haig's despatch chronicling the destruction of a number of German machines in the last few days without casualties to the Flying Corps, prove publicly the vast improvements, which are taking place in the equipment of our aviators on active service. There is no denying, even by the Germans, that the Royal Flying Corps has now definitely obtained the mastery of the enemy on the west front. An officer of my acquaintance who recently returned from France told me only a few days ago that although on the German side there are more numerous than our own, and although their machines are of undeniably good quality, they can never be induced to put up fights against the R.F.C. on anything like equal terms. The R.F.C. pilots cheerfully take on practically any odds, and we have already heard officially of one British officer tackling eleven German machines.

This cheerful state of affairs is due primarily to the high quality of the British pilots. This is nothing new, because even in the earliest days of war any R.F.C. officer was prepared to attack German aviators in superior numbers or even on superior machines. The quality of the British pilot arises from the very simple fact that the British aviator comes from a race of sportsmen, whereas the Germans have not shown any aptitude for sport of any kind which involved personal risk. It is not that the Germans are cowards, for any British soldier who has fought them bears witness to their staying power. It is just that the German has never been able to see the sense in taking risks for fun. Here and there an Immelmann arises, but the average German is not of the Immelmann class by a long way. Even in the early days of flying the German excelled in long-distance flying and in feats of endurance, and not in the more sporting forms of fancy flying. It is natural therefore that as soon as the Flying Corps found itself equipped with the small, high-speed, fast-climbing, easily maneuvered types of aeroplanes now used as "destroyers" the British pilots should begin to give a good account of themselves. These small fighting machines are a distinctly British product, first introduced by the Sopwith firm a year or so before the war, and from that first experiment they have been developed and fitted with more and more powerful engines, till today the British scout biplane is the fastest thing in the world except a projectile from a gun. It is worth noting that the fastest and most successful of these machines have been designed by men who are, or have been themselves first class flyers, which only show the wisdom of depending on the man who knows from his own experience, and of not relying too much on pure theory. The German Fokker monoplane was a clumsy attempt to produce a fast destroyer, and its success, to some limited extent, later in 1915, was due partly to a few picked German pilots and partly to the fact that the British destroyers had not then been produced in quantities. The French on the other hand, with their usual acuteness, have been highly successful in producing small fast machines, and, of course, they always have been ahead of this country in the matter of engines. Consequently many of the R.F.C. successes have been achieved on French machines which we have been able to obtain, thanks to the loyalty of our allies. The natural result of combining the high quality of the British pilots with the fastest and handiest machines in the world is that the German aviators simply have not a chance when it comes to fighting in anything like equal numbers.

DIED.

FRASER—At Hopefield, P. E. I., Sept. 18th, 1916, Catherine, beloved wife of Mr. Alexander Fraser, Postmaster, aged sixty-nine years. McRAE—In this city, Sept. 13rd, Angus McRae aged 73 years. R. I. P. STEWART—In this city on the 24th inst., Euphemia McGregor Stewart, relic of the late Alexander Stewart. FIGOT—In this city, Sept. 24th, James Alonzo Pigot, aged 38 years, leaving a widow and three children to mourn. May his soul rest in peace. JACK—In South Boston, Sept. 20, David Jack aged 83 years and eleven months. DOYLE—Suddenly at Lot 7 on the 25th inst., Peter Doyle aged 88 years. He leaves to mourn a widow, one son and two daughters. Deceased was a brother of the late Rev. Dr. Doyle of Vernon River. May his soul rest in peace.

The members of the Fifth Siege Battery left here Monday morning for Halifax on their way overseas. They marched from their quarters to the Car Ferry at the Marine wharf to the music of the Band. They presented a fine soldiery appearance and the parade was viewed by an immense crowd of people. Good-bye and good luck.

Sir Robert Borden, on receipt of definite news of what the Canadians had done at Courcellette cabled General Sir Julien Byng commanding the Canadian army corps, as follows: My colleagues and I received with deepest appreciation tidings of the splendid gallantry and resourcefulness of the Canadian army corps under your command in recent fighting. We send you and your officers and men warmest congratulations.

Reuters reports to London that fully armed Cretan insurgents, numbering 30,000 are in complete control of the island.

The latest war intelligence says the "Taking of Comblis" is regarded as the greatest triumph since offensive began on Somme Front. Our store has gained the reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1915 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service. R. F. Maddigan.

Identity of Man who Invented British "Tanks."

London, Sept. 19.—While friends are claiming for Winston Spencer Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, and Colonel Swinton the credit for the discovery of the "tanks," which played such an important part in the recent advance on the Somme front, the original inventor remains undisclosed, but the Associated Press is informed by a reliable authority that the new war machine is an adaptation of the caterpillar tractor. According to this authority the invention was brought to the attention of the war office early in the war. Great Britain declined to finance the project, unless the machines were manufactured in England. The armored ships on land are mounted on four caterpillar tractors, which not only make the machine incapable of being capsize, but enable it to cross ditches. The idea of using a caterpillar tractor has been worked on for the last ten years, and the problem was solved finally by equipping the machine with engines of such tremendous horsepower that they are able to pull the heaviest harvesting machines and gang plows over extremely rough ground. The man who brought the plans to England declines to permit the use of his name, declaring that for business reasons he does not desire to dim the glory of those claiming the credit. He says he has plans for a tractor which will probably be more effective than the tanks.

There's a Really Wonderful Array on Newest Linen Ready in the Daylight Linen Dep't Here

We specially invite all visitors to Charlottetown, and to Prince Edward Island, to inspect the lovely things that are shown in such splendid assortment in the "daylight linen store." We have just been fortunate in getting an enormous shipment of new things that we thought would be out of the market if I after the war. We're so pleased over these that we want you to see them—needn't buy unless you feel like it—see them anyway.

Shamrock Linens--Sold Here Exclusively

Hemstitched Bed Spreads \$3.25

72 x 72 inch Table Cloths \$2.00

Shamrock Pillow Cases

72 x 90 inch Table Cloths \$2.50

Lunch Napkins 65c. to 75c.

Shamrock Linen Table Damask

"Everyday" Linen Napkins \$2.00

Damask Border Towels

22 1/2 x 22 1/2 inch Linen Napkins \$2.25

Guest Towels 60c. Initialled

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 23rd Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Tignish, P. E. Island, from the 1st of January 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 of Tignish and at the office of the Post Office Inspectors. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector Office, Charlottetown, Aug 7th 1916. Aug. 9th 1916-3f.



Stylish Shoes for Stout Women

Why wear shoes not built for your feet, which are bound to stretch and lose their shape? Here is one of the "AUNT POLLY'S OUT SIZE" boots which has made a host of friends. By a clever idea in shoe-making these shoes give extra room at the ankle, top, and the broadest part of the foot, and still appear smaller than the shoes which you have previously found it necessary to content yourself with. No trouble at all give you a perfect fit. to Size 2 1/2 to 11. \$4.50 to \$5.50.

ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street, Sole Agents.

Local and Other Items

The fishery protection crew Canada which had been in port 30 1/2 days, left here yesterday morning.

A bill providing for a referendum on conscription passed House of Representatives Melbourne on the third reading by 47 to 11.

Alfred Ward chief inspector Scotland Yard, died in London Monday. He was famous connection with the investigation of many sensational crimes.

The Car Ferry Steamer, Prince Edward Island, reached here Saturday afternoon from Pictou and will ply daily between here and Pictou during Exhibition week.

Rev. Messrs Hughes and Dougan, recently ordained deacons, will be elevated to the priesthood in St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Sunday next, by his Lordship Bishop O'Leary.

Nearly a million people have been made homeless in China in one of the greatest floods in fifty years. Advances totaling the disaster said appeals for foreign aid would be made.

The crew of the Nova Scotia bark "Minola" who arrived at Newport News Virginia on the 23rd report the total loss of their ship in a recent storm on the Jamaica coast.

The auxiliary steamer "Panama" was destroyed by fire in the Gulf of California, last Thursday night with all on board—the captain and his wife and four men comprising the crew.

Major General Sir (Sam) Hughes, accompanied by Sir Max Aiken, who has been the minister's chief confidential agent in England since the outbreak of the war, are expected to arrive in Ottawa about the end of next week.

Fire early on Sunday wiped out the entire business district and more than half the industrial section of the village of Phoenix, near Syracuse New York, causing a loss of more than \$1,000,000. One person is known to have perished. Eighty-two buildings were destroyed.

Lieut. Col. The Hon. Guy Victor Baring has been killed in action. He was Unionist member of Parliament for Winchester since 1905. He was the son of Lord Ashburton, and was born in 1873. He had travelled extensively in the United States and Canada.

A Havana Cuba, despatch to The Times New York says: Millions of tons of potash have been discovered near Motombo on the border line between Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces. Engineers declare that the deposit averages 25 per cent in pure potash.

The Wireless Press gave out in London on the 21st a despatch from Zurich to the effect that 1,500 Socialists were arrested in Berlin on the ground that they were concerned in an agitation against the war. Although over military age, they are said to have been sent to the front.

Fully armed Cretan insurgents numbering 30,000, are in complete control of the island, according to Reuters Athens despatch to London. Greece, Heracleion and the other coastal towns are in their possession. The Greek authorities have turned over all government buildings to the leaders of the separatist movement. Only eleven members of King Constantine's Cretan guard remain loyal, the others being disbanded.

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Progress of the War.

Athena, Sept. 19, via London.—It is stated, in most reliable diplomatic sources here that the Austrians are preparing for the evacuation of Trieste.

London, Sept. 19.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Saloniki, dated Monday says: "The Serbian successes in the Florina region continue. They have captured Krushegrad, eight kilometres, and Neokazi, ten kilometres northwest of Gornichevo, while the Serbian cavalry has reached Rosna, and is still advancing."

London, Sept. 19.—Serbian troops in Macedonia, after a night of desperate fighting, developed a success yesterday on the Kaimak Calani range, to the north of Lake Ostrovo, says a Reuter despatch from Saloniki today. At ten o'clock at night they occupied the highest summit of the range, 2,500 metres in height, which the Bulgarians had been ordered to defend to the last man. Bulgarian counter-attacks were completely repulsed, the despatch adds, and the Serbian offensive is continuing successfully.

Athena, Sept. 20, via London.—The Greek military officers regard the capture of the Kaimakcalan plateau by the Russo-Serbian troops as the most important military event in the Balkan campaign, up to the present. The height, which is 7,800 feet above sea level, lies in Serbian territory and constitutes the western door post to Serbian Macedonia. The local Serbs are jubilant over the capture, which they consider rivals the mountain feats of the Italians.

London, Sept. 22.—The latest official communication from Bucharest confirms the Entente reports that the great battle in Dobruja has ended in the defeat of the Central Powers after six days' fighting. The battle began last Friday, gradually increased in scope and intensity until Tuesday evening, with the result that on Wednesday, the Germans, Bulgars and Turks, crushed, were forced to withdraw, burning villages in their line of retreat, in an effort to retard their pursuers. The same communication, referring to the Transylvania theatre, announces that a Rumanian force has entered Oradea, better known as Szekely Udvarhely, fifty miles northeast of Kronstadt. One fourth of Transylvania is now in Rumanian hands.

Rome, Sept. 21, via London.—Italian troops have occupied a new position east of Gorizia, on the Isonzo front, and repulsed an Austrian attack in the Carso sector, says the official statement issued here today by the war office. The Italian offensive in the mountain region northeast of Trent continues.

London, Sept. 21.—Turkish troops have appeared on the Riga front, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd. They are led by German and Austrian officers, and their whole equipment is German. This is the first time that the presence of Turkish troops so far north has been reported. Several weeks ago Turkish troops appeared in Galicia with the Germans and Austro-Hungarians, and since that time have taken part in much heavier fighting. Turkish troops also are aiding the Germans and Bulgarians in their advance into the Rumanian province of Dobruja.

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the Stokhod river the German assumed the offensive against the Russians, but everywhere were repulsed, according to Petrograd. On the other hand attacks by the Russians in the Narayuvka river region, in Galicia, were put down by the defenders of the road to Lemberg. In the Carpathians both Berlin and Vienna concede that the Teutonic line east of the Panther Ridge and near Briaza has been pushed back by the Russians. Although both Berlin and Vienna record the re-occupation of heights on both sides of the Vulcan Pass, Bucharest says that to the south of Petroseny the Romanians have stopped their retirement and are fortifying their positions. Stubborn fighting continues in Dobruja, where the Rumanians and Russians are holding their strongly fortified against the armies of the Central Powers.

In Macedonia, on the extreme western wing, the Entente forces have pushed their way three miles northwest of Ploederi, according to Paris. Harsh fighting for the Kaimakcalan plateau, on the Greek-Serbo border, northwest of Vodena, is in progress, but with neither side having been able to secure an advantage. Sofia says that near Florina counter-attacks by the Entente have been repulsed with heavy casualties and the capture of prisoners, among them Russians and also machine guns. The Germans, Bulgarian and Turkish troops, under Field Marshal Von Mackensen, have been defeated in the Rumanian province of Dobruja, according to the official announcement from Bucharest. It is declared that the invaders have retired to the south, and burning villages in their retreat. The great battle, which was the climax of Von Mackensen's swift campaign in the Dobruja district, immediately after the declaration of war by Rumania, began on September 15, and ended, says Rumanian headquarters, on the 20th. Rumanians, Russians and Serbians were pitted against the invaders, strong reinforcements having been hurried to Dobruja when the operations under the noted German Field Marshal threatened to overwhelm a section of Rumania.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The Canadian general representative at the front sends the following account of recent operations participated in by the troops from the Dominion, including the capture of Courcellette and adjacent positions: Canadian Corps Headquarters in France, Sept. 22, via London.—The Canadian troops have been actively participating in the great battle of the Somme. Already in a series of brilliant attacks, they have forced the Germans back for over a mile beyond their original line. They have captured Moquet Farm, having finally overcome a desperate resistance; they have attacked and carried the Sugar Refinery and its lines of connecting trenches, and then, following up this success with a boldness of plan and action of execution not excelled in this war, they have, on the same day, organized and delivered fresh attacks which made them masters of the whole village of Courcellette.

The Canadians have taken over 1,200 prisoners, including thirty-two officers, together with two guns, a large number of machine guns and several heavy mine wipers of trench mortars, and in the course of the heavy and sustained fighting they have inflicted very serious losses upon the enemy. A Montreal battalion was the first to enter the battle, coming up through a heavy hostile barrage to the assistance of hard pressed troops, practically in the middle of an attack. They were closely followed by the Canadian Scottish from Vancouver, and by a Toronto battalion. These battalions, although they delivered no assault, were given a very difficult and trying task to perform. They were heavily shelled in trenches newly dug or recently captured from the enemy, and the exact location of which it was almost impossible to determine. Yet, despite very adverse conditions, they consolidated their trenches and repelled several hostile bombardings atacks.

At one time there was considerable movement remarked near Monquet Farm. Men were seen jumping from shallow hole to shallow hole, and finally a large party in full marching order attempted to approach the farm. Our men opened fire and dispersed them.

In this locality at 6.10 the next morning about 200 Germans attacked a trench held by Lieut. G. B. Murray and Lieut. B. L. Cook, with twenty-four men of another Montreal battalion. The enemy used their bayonets freely at the first rush and succeeded in entering the trench. A counter-attack was, however, promptly organized, and succeeded in expelling the Germans from the greater part of the captured positions. But these activities, important and commendable though they were, were only preparatory to the great offensive that was to follow.

The first assault was undertaken by an eastern Ontario battalion against a salient in the German line some 500 yards in length. This battalion carried out its task in a manner little short of perfection. Sharp at 4.45 one afternoon in broad daylight, and under an almost cloudless sky, three companies under command of Major Vanderwater sprang from their trenches and advanced steadily towards the German lines. In front of them our artillery laid down an intense barrage, and our men followed so closely that they were almost in the midst of their own shells. One German machine gun was still in operation, but it did not succeed in stopping the advance. Some of the enemy continued to shoot until the last moment. Thus several of our men including two officers, were killed on the very parapet of the German trenches. But their death was avenged, for with an irresistible onrush our men poured into the enemy lines. Those of the enemy who did not immediately surrender were shot or bayoneted. Those who attempted to escape back to their support positions were shot down as they ran from hole to hole, either by a Lewis machine gun which Lieut. Duse had promptly brought into action or by our snipers. Altogether about eighty prisoners were taken, and the trench was filled with German dead.

This successful enterprise, depriving the enemy of a valuable observation post, straightened out our line and carried our positions forward some 200 yards, thus preparing the ground for the more general assault of September 15.

London, Sept. 23.—German trenches on a front of about a half mile east of Courcellette, in the Somme region, were captured by the British last night, the war office announced today. "South of the Ancre," says the official statement, "a further advance was made last night by our troops east of Courcellette. A strongly fortified system of enemy trenches was captured here, and our line was advanced on a front of about a half a mile. West of Moquet Farm the enemy counter-attacked at night-fall yesterday with great violence, but was driven back by our fire with heavy losses. There was considerable artillery activity during the night on many parts of the battle front. East of Bethune an enemy ammunition dump was exploded by our artillery fire."

Paris, Sept. 23.—No infantry action occurred today on the section of the Somme front held by the French. There was violent artillery duels in the Bouchavesnes and Bely-Berry regions. The official text reads: "On the Somme front a fierce artillery duel occurred in the Bouchavesnes region and in the Bely-Berry sector; there was no infantry action. The enemy in the Voges attempted to attack our positions south of the Marie Pass. After a lively bombardment the enemy was driven back to his trenches. There was nothing important elsewhere."

London, Sept. 24.—Two Zepelins met their fate at the hands of the British anti-aircraft gun on the eastern coast of England in Essex, after a fleet of 12 or 15 of them had visited London and other points Saturday night, dropping bombs. One of the machines, with its entire crew, was burned in mid-air. The other was brought down damaged, and its crew, made prisoners. In the Metropolitan district of London 28 men, women and children were killed and 99 wounded. Outside of London 2 persons met death and 11 were injured. Considerable material damage was done in London and the outlying districts by bombs.

Paris, Sept. 24.—North of the Somme last night German troops attacked the French positions on the Farm of L'Abbe Wood, and in the region of Verdun they attacked the French trenches on Pepper Hill, says the official statement issued this afternoon by the French war office. In both instances, the statement adds, the Germans were repulsed leaving many dead on the field. The official text reads: "North of the Somme our artillery showed activity during the night. The enemy replied feebly. This morning a German attack was launched on the Farm of L'Abbe Wood, and the positions to the south came under a violent fire of our artillery and machine guns. The enemy was dispersed by our troops before he could approach our lines, leaving numerous dead on the ground. On the right bank of the Meuse we easily repulsed several German attacks upon Poivre Hill and southeast of Thiaumont."

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Contrary to expectation there was no meeting of the cabinet this afternoon. It was thought, the Quebec Bridge would be discussed. Sir Robert Borden intimated, however, that the matter had not yet been taken up by the government. It is quite probable that the government will make no move in the affair as it seems to be considered generally that the contractors are wholly responsible and that it is their business to finish the contract. The contract as arranged between Hon. Geo. Graham, as Minister of Railways and Canals, in the late government, and the contractors, is acknowledged to cover the question of responsibility adequately. There is also a heavy cash deposit in the hands of the government which is understood to be one million dollars. The contractors will hold an investigation of their own.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Evening Sun publishes the following from Paris, under current date: "Former Queen Nathalie of Serbia, whose disappearance at the beginning of the war was one of the mysteries of the world conflict, has been found working as a common serving woman in one of the big hospitals in Bordeaux. The identity of the royal scrubwoman was made known by Jean De Bonnefont, a well known journalist, while he was making an investigation of the hospital service in Bordeaux. De Bonnefont, who used to attend court ceremonies at Belgrade, found the widow of King Milan cleaning the hospital floor. "At the opening of the war the Queen, a figure in the most tragic of Europe's court histories, placed her Biarritz palace in the hands of the Princess Ghika for use as a military hospital. "As for me," she added, "I am going to efface myself. The times are so tragic that those who were once rulers of men must aid them in all humility." On the same evening Queen Nathalie unattended, entrained for an unknown destination and her suite had not heard a word of her since. In the hospital where De Bonnefont found her she volunteered her services under the name of Eathalie Kechoko, her maiden name, and for the last two years has performed the meanest and most exhausting duties. "When I last saw her at the Belgrade court," writes De Bonnefont, "King Milan's widow wore a blazing diadem and looked a haughty and queenly beauty. She was attired in a purple velvet

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Schreiber advised the appointment of a bridge expert, Mr. Nichols, to supervise the plans and construction. He was appointed by the bridge company clerk and Mr. Nichols never acted. Then in 1907 the bridge fell down. The net loss to the Dominion treasury which resulted was nearly eight million dollars. At this stage what did the Laurier government do? 1—Took over the whole undertaking as a government work—as it should have been from the beginning. Why lavish millions on a bogus company which had not even an indirect railway interest on either side of the river? 2—Assumed all the liabilities of the Quebec Bridge Company—bonds, debts, etc. 3—Paid back to shareholders of the Quebec Bridge Company the par value of their stock which by various processes had been increased to \$265,000 together with interest at 5 per cent. to December 1908, and a bonus of 10 per cent. Total \$555,279. 4—Paid to the Bank of Montreal interest on company's loans, \$889,578 and interest on interest in arrears, \$75,673. The exact total loss to the Dominion treasury was \$7,784,275 besides \$31,765 which it had to pay in investigating the mess.

Then the Laurier administration launched into its next effort. Plans were made by a government commission of engineers for a new bridge. Tenders were invited from all comers. But in the stipulations calling for tenders was inserted a clause that any company desiring to tender might not only do so upon the basis of the government plans, but might send in an alternative plan of its own with a tender for the work. This peculiar and unusual proviso resulted in a contract for the St. Lawrence Bridge Company which sent in an alternative plan. For this naturally there was no competition—other companies of excellent standing had sent in tenders for the work under the government plans, but knowing nothing about the St. Lawrence Bridge Company's alternative plan, they of course did not tender for that. And the Laurier government disregarding the designs of expert engineers, appointed by itself, accepted the St. Lawrence Bridge Company's alternative plan and accepted the company's figures for that work without further competition. The Laurier government, that famous "business administration," is entitled for all the credit for the bridge which is not yet built. And the total cost to Canada from first to last has been \$20,043,578.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—Contrary to expectation there was no meeting of the cabinet this afternoon. It was thought, the Quebec Bridge would be discussed. Sir Robert Borden intimated, however, that the matter had not yet been taken up by the government. It is quite probable that the government will make no move in the affair as it seems to be considered generally that the contractors are wholly responsible and that it is their business to finish the contract. The contract as arranged between Hon. Geo. Graham, as Minister of Railways and Canals, in the late government, and the contractors, is acknowledged to cover the question of responsibility adequately. There is also a heavy cash deposit in the hands of the government which is understood to be one million dollars. The contractors will hold an investigation of their own.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Evening Sun publishes the following from Paris, under current date: "Former Queen Nathalie of Serbia, whose disappearance at the beginning of the war was one of the mysteries of the world conflict, has been found working as a common serving woman in one of the big hospitals in Bordeaux. The identity of the royal scrubwoman was made known by Jean De Bonnefont, a well known journalist, while he was making an investigation of the hospital service in Bordeaux. De Bonnefont, who used to attend court ceremonies at Belgrade, found the widow of King Milan cleaning the hospital floor. "At the opening of the war the Queen, a figure in the most tragic of Europe's court histories, placed her Biarritz palace in the hands of the Princess Ghika for use as a military hospital. "As for me," she added, "I am going to efface myself. The times are so tragic that those who were once rulers of men must aid them in all humility." On the same evening Queen Nathalie unattended, entrained for an unknown destination and her suite had not heard a word of her since. In the hospital where De Bonnefont found her she volunteered her services under the name of Eathalie Kechoko, her maiden name, and for the last two years has performed the meanest and most exhausting duties. "When I last saw her at the Belgrade court," writes De Bonnefont, "King Milan's widow wore a blazing diadem and looked a haughty and queenly beauty. She was attired in a purple velvet

Queen Nathalie Scrubwoman.

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cloak, lined with ermine. Now she wore brown Holland overalls, instead of the purple cloak. The wounded soldiers are totally ignorant of her identity. They speak gratefully of her "saintly goodness," and her untiring efforts to aid them. At the queen's urgent request the exact location of the hospital is kept secret, as she intends working incognito until the end of the war."

London, Sept. 22.—The continued depletion of the world's supply of tonnage as a result of the operations of the submarines of the Central Powers will be met by an increase in stringent measures by which the Entente Allies design to control shipping, so as to ensure it being used to the best advantage of the allies, and prevent it even indirectly aiding their opponents, according to a statement made to the Associated Press today by Lord Robert Cecil, minister of war trade. Lord Robert admitted that even the present rate of destruction, without considering the possibility of a resumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, meant a serious loss to the world's tonnage, and that consequently it could not be expected that British coal or other British facilities should be expended on ships carrying goods to blacklisted firms. The Entente Allies will increase their shipping measures, which already are proving valuable in making the best use of available tonnage in proportion as the Germans succeed in destroying merchant ships. The minister of war trade said that as a matter of course the Entente Allies would be favored as regards the use of tonnage, and that neutrals engaged in Entente Allied trade, or in unsuspected neutral trade would be given the next consideration. Neutrals suspected of unequal acts, he added, would not enjoy the usual facilities. Lord Robert said that the answer of Great Britain to American government's protest against the seizure of mails would be sent to Washington almost immediately, and that the reply to the American protest with regard to the blacklist imposed by the Entente Allies would follow shortly.

Latest Athens intelligence says Venizelos has gone to Crete whence he is expected to reach Salonica to head the revolutionary movement.

"New North" to Menace Germany's Prestige?

Toronto, Sept. 19.—Reports received from the Peace River district state that a new industry has developed, one that will determine whether this "new north" can replace Germany as the world's producer of potash. According to the representatives of Baron Rhonda, better known as D. A. Thomat, the man who is spending millions in the development of industries along the Peace River, there is every promise of the valuable mineral, and experiments by experts have proved the presence of fully saturated saline solution with solid salt underneath, containing potash. Active boring will commence next spring on Salt Prairie, and already machinery for drilling purposes is stored at Vermillion. Chute. Representatives of big American companies, who have been on the ground, have promised substantial assistance.

Take Control of Shipping

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King's County Industrial EXHIBITION

AT GEORGETOWN Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1916

Grand Display of Exhibits Refreshments on the grounds Liberal Prizes in all departments Lowest Excursion Railway Rates

J. R. Brehaut, Esq. of Montague, offers special prizes amounting to \$12.00 for foals sired by his Carriage Stallion "PARKLIGHT"—\$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00.

25 Cents Admits to All Departments Articles for Exhibition will be received at the Drill Shed from Monday, October 2nd at 10 o'clock a. m. until Tuesday, October 3rd, at 10 a. m.

Entries for horses will



The Two Heroes.

Forth went galloping swift and straight Soldier twain from the city gate; Bearing a message to their King Through the foemen beleaguering.

Dearie.

(Written for the Catholic Bulletin)

The rainbow shining over little Dearie's iris-bed was her superstition. It swung its blessing down through the pink and purple mists into the great dim blossoms every sun-lit rainy evening in spring.

An Ancient Foe

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

And so the little house on the hill to which Jan brought his young wife Jacoba, began to ramble when their first son and heir came and had gone on rambling at the comings of the ten sons and daughters born to Jan and Jacoba, until it had gone nearly through the rose-bushes and strawberry-patch and had just finished its rambles among the apple-trees.

And it was a dear, loving family that the old house sheltered, as indeed a family should be which has warm, red roses clinging to its house-walls and sweet, apple-blossom fragrance stealing through its rooms and robins singing on its window-sills.

Mother and father and each child of the ten had a love-name. For after the elders had taken the little babe to church and given it a suitable number of patron saints it was brought home only to be rechristened by the other children, which process, though it took a little longer time, was entirely effective. Hilda Petronille, became Peeteche, and Lievke, which means "Dearie," never knew till she was quite grown up that she had any other name. Her little sister, the youngest of the family, was called Merrybabe because the children had been charmed by the love-note in the mother's voice when she held her babe quite hidden away in her breast and murmured, "My baby Maria."

Now, when Merrybabe came into her own rights, a strange calamity fell over the fortunes of Dearie. From the time she was two years old she carried about a little broken heart, for then, one night, she had been taken from the little low nursery-room where white petunias and marigolds grew in through the windows, to a big lonely place upstairs overlooking the dangerous heights of the apple-trees. Big sister Peeteche had held a little sobbing child all night and had been very anxious, thinking it must have the colic, but it only had the broken heart. And the next morning they had a little sister Maria.

It seemed to be a plain case of childish jealousy. But Dearie was no more jealous than the dead man is when the people cry, "The king is dead; long live the king!" As they grew up Merrybabe claimed not only Dearie's playthings, but the rose-bushes and perennials which Jan had given to Dearie for her very own, and what was more the kisses of her mother. But Dearie said nothing at these relinquishments because her heart was broken, because she had suffered a loss of so much more consequence. She had lived for her place in the family. A few years is a long, long time to a child, and Dearie had spent her lifetime energy, not in learning to walk and read her primer and write her name and sail her boat on the Minnesota river, but in fitting herself to hold worthily her supreme position in the family. And so sweetly and efficiently did she plan that quite unconsciously the household had made her law-giver and strong comfort-support and very hearth-fire.

If Merrybabe had possessed the narrow, dark eyes and long, dark face and straight black hair, which were traits all the children had inherited from their Flemish mother, Jacoba, Dearie's fortune place would never have been disputed, but the Queen herself must yield to the Fairy. Merrybabe had soft, yellow curls, and eyes like little, tender bluebells and her face altogether like Jan's first pink tulip. In Jacoba's

country, only the fairies have golden hair and blue eyes, and their birthplace is in the pink tulip. And so the mother adored the child with a love that had grown ten times stronger than the proud ecstasy she had wrapped around her first son and heir, and many more times stronger because for the first time she held to her bosom the image of her loving Jan.

But Dearie spent long minutes thinking about the whole world without Merrybabe,—that tranquility of existence which had surrounded her awakening faculties before Merrybabe came, that tranquility which had his birth in her birth out of the deep peace of God. And the pains of growing from a phase of life where she should be the lowest and most ignorant adorer of another supreme, ruling joy, worked in her, as all growing-pains do, a dumb dread of the future, a foreboding of the treachery of all that changes. She wished that life might stop and go back, and that she might live the days in quiet succession backwards to her birth. Only the golden curls of Merrybabe put a light into her future world whose allurement even she could not resist.

The thought of the world without Merrybabe came over Dearie with more than usual insistence one warm afternoon in May when the babe lay sleeping in a hammock swung from the fragrant apple-trees. Dearie hung for a long time over the fairy-like beauty of the crown of curls rising and falling like little flames in the wind, and lying heavy with perspiration in a lacy pattern against her cheek. Deep sleep had drawn all the bright color from her face; only violet shadows came and went beneath the gold of her eye-lashes. Dearie took the baby hands in hers,—they were very white and felt heavy, damp and cold—and folded them across the scarcely moving breast. Then she bent the branches of the apple trees until the "sleeping beauty" was quite enfolded in pink perfumed gloom. After that she filled the hammock with white and coral clover until Merrybabe was covered with a garment of beauty. And Dearie said to herself this is Merrybabe's funeral." Then she sang a sad, little song and felt wistfully contented. They had had the funeral of her dead blackbird this way. Peeteche had put him into a box and covered him over with flowers and said, "This is Blacky's funeral." Afterwards she buried him under the big oak, but Dearie did not have to know about that.

And Dearie believed in her own heart's desires enough to be happy in her pretense until evening made the orchard heavy with dew, and Jacoba came for her baby. She found Dearie sitting in the long grass with great, sad mysteries shadowing her dark eyes, and singing, "Merrybabe is sleeping; Merrybabe is dead." For a moment the pretense seemed to bewitch Jacoba also. She uttered a little cry of startled mother-feeling, and Dearie saw in her face a look that turned her own little heart to stone. Jacoba took the little sleeping baby's hands warmly into her large, brown ones and called to her softly in the old, forgotten Flemish tongue. And Merrybabe opened her blue eyes and smiled, with delight seeing her mother's face so near her own. "Oh, Mamma," she lisped in soft, wandering tones, as if still asleep.

"A big, white angel came and folded baby's hands." And Jacoba was happy again." Surely it was the place of angels to attend her child. And Dearie, when she saw Merrybabe close in her mother's arms, carried through the narrow orchard-path, dripping clover blossoms as she was borne along, put her face into the long, wet grass and wept. That look in her mother's eyes had cast such a fear into the child that she was forced to tear the delusion of a world without Merrybabe from her heart. At all costs she must live for the beloved Fairy-child. And the rose-garden and strawberry-patch around the old oak must also live for Merrybabe. Every evening it had been Dearie's love-work to pick all the little rosebuds, ready to bloom, for her mother's bed-room, so that her mother should awaken with all the little blossoms around her,—roses so small that they never reached the size of the baby's tiny mouth. But one day Merrybabe stopped the rose-picking by declaring that they were doll-roses and belonged to her Truda

DIARRHOEA

Was Caused By Change of Diet, Etc.

Diarrhoea arises from many causes such as, change of diet, change of water, change of climate, catching cold, the eating of unripe fruits, or anything that will cause or induce an excess of bile.

On the first sign of any looseness of the bowels it should not be neglected, but should be looked after immediately, for if not diarrhoea, dysentery or some other serious bowel complaint may ensue.

Mr. Geo. Smith, Victoria, B.C. writes: "It is five years ago since I first tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I was then on a timber survey, and suffered greatly from diarrhoea, caused by change of diet, etc. A friend in the party gave me a few doses which gave me great relief. Since then I have been in survey work, and would as soon think of starting out on a trip without my compass and blankets as without my supply of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which I consider the woodsman's best friend."

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been on the market for the past seventy years, and is universally known as a positive cure for all complaints arising from any looseness of the bowels.

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's," be sure you receive what you ask for, as there are many rank imitations of this sterling remedy placed on the market to try and fool the unsuspecting public.

The genuine is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. Price, 35 cents.

The big rag-doll with her broad Dutch face looking as if she might prefer the cabbage-patch for her special domain, but Dearie knew in her heart of hearts that she could in no way please her mother by displeasing Merrybabe, and so she left the garden and went to the other side of the house to let her pen-ut angler flame itself out on the pale iris that grew on the very edge of the hill.

(To be continued.)

This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for years, and consider it the best liniment on the market. I have found it excellent for horse flesh.

(Signed) W. S. PINEO. "Woodlands," Middleton, N. S.

Edison says there will be no real poverty 100 years from now. Isn't it a pity so many of us have to buy tombstones before then?

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

Grateful Patient—Doctor I owe my life to you. Doctor—That's all right, sir, but I cannot take it in payment of my services.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

A Michigan editor received some verses with the following note of explanation: "These lines were written 50 years ago by one who has, for a long time, slept in his grave merely for a pastime.

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont. writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents."

Rankin—Have you ever stopped to consider how the other half lives? Phyle—I don't have to. Why not?" "Because half the time I have to live that way myself."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

A good point to remember, a kindly deed is worth being appreciated.

COULD NOT SLEEP Nerves Were So Bad.

To the thousands of people who are tossing on sleepless beds night after night, and to whose eyes sleep will not come, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills offer the blessing of sound, refreshing slumber, because they restore the equilibrium of the deranged nerve centres, thus restoring strength and vitality to the whole system.

Mr. Arthur McCutcheon, Mt. Pisgah, N. B., writes: "I have been much troubled with my nerves, and could not sleep or hours after I would go to bed, I would sleep and turn on one side and the other before I could go to sleep. I would then wake up in the night, and lie awake a long time before I would get to sleep again. I thought I would try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, as they were recommended so highly. I now get to sleep without any trouble; my nerves seem quieted, and when I lie down I go to sleep quickly. Anyone who is bothered with their nerves should keep a box on hand."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; at all leading mail order houses on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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.

If You Like Good Chewing Tobacco TRY HICKEY'S TWIST

Hickey's Famous Twist has every quality claimed or possessed by other chewing tobaccos, with a score of individual points of merit that has made it the best selling chewing tobacco sold on this Island.

HICKEY'S TWIST is the favorite of all experienced chewers. Try it and you will find the reason why.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 15th Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Albany, P. E. Island, from the 1st January 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 of Albany and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Aug. 5th 1916. Aug. 9th, 1916—31.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 205 KENT STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

Get your Printing Done at the Herald Office.

St. John LIME In Barrels and Casks. PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co. April 26, 1916—1f

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Be Careful OF YOUR EYES.

Don't let them become strained or overtaxed when the use of glasses will obviate any weakness or difficulty of vision.

If you need spectacles the sooner you will get them the greater service they will render you.

If you will let us examine your sight, we can determine the question of what you need, and supply the proper glasses.

By procuring from us you save the exorbitant charges too often made by agents and avoid the possibility of getting a wrong glass with no chance of changing.

If not convenient to come in, and you send us some particulars of your requirements we could mail a pair of eyeglasses or spectacles out for you to try, but a visit to us would be more satisfactory.

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

VOL-PEEK MENDS HOLES IN POTS, PANS BOILERS and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Suit P's Paid to my address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

NEW SERIES

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 8th Sept. 1916, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Wellington Station, P. E. Island from 1st January 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 of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, Ont.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Aug. 7th 1916. Aug. 9th, 1916—31.

Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Regulations

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

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

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

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months, each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to homestead patent) and cultivate 40 acres extra.

A homesteader who has exchanged his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a pre-empted section in certain districts. Fee \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a building worth \$30.00.

W. W. CORRY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

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—31

JOB WORK

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

Check Books, Dodgers, Note Books of Various Styles, Letter Heads, Receipt Books, Posters, Tickets