

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 35

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

CLYONS & 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.

ACT NOW - CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521

June 30, 1915-3m



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Dwellings—Must reside upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within six miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 40 acres, or on a smaller farm if he is the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of the homesteader.

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

Dwellings—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of homestead or pre-emption. Cultivation required on homestead and cultivated land must be maintained.

A homesteader who has established a homestead may enter for a purchase of homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Dwellings—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate five acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Receipt Books

Note of Hand Books

Posters

Bill Heads

Head Letters

Tickets

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.							
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.
4.00	12.15	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	11.55	11.10	10.20	8.50
5.20	1.48	7.40	" Hunter River	10.46	10.10	8.50	7.45
6.05	2.50	8.13	" Emerald Jct.	10.09	9.40	7.40	6.50
6.50	3.30	8.40	" Kensington	9.37	9.10	6.50	5.45
7.35	4.10	9.05	Arr. Summerside	8.70	8.45	6.10	5.00
P. M.							
8.50	12.20	Dep. Summerside	Arr.	8.50	5.35		
9.48	2.10	" Port Hill	"	7.54	3.56		
10.37	3.57	" O'Leary	"	7.05	3.36		
11.18	5.07	" Alberton	"	6.19	1.17		
11.55	6.05	Arr. Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.15		
Tues. and Sat. P. M.							
7.50	9.45	9.45	Dep. Emerald Jct.	Arr.	9.35	7.35	
8.40	10.35	10.20	Arr. Cape Traverse	Dep.	9.00	6.45	
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.							
3.20	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	10.00	6.10		
4.30	8.50	" Mount Stewart	"	9.50	4.30		
4.57	9.27	" Morrell	"	8.22	3.35		
5.17	9.57	" St. Peter's	"	8.00	3.00		
6.20	11.30	Arr. Souris	Dep.	7.00	1.35		
P. M.							
7.35		Arr. Elmira	Dep.	5.40			
Tues. and Sat. P. M.							
4.30	9.05	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr.	8.50	4.10		
5.19	10.15	" Cardigan	"	7.52	2.54		
5.40	10.55	" Montague	"	7.28	2.35		
6.15	11.35	Arr. Georgetown	Dep.	6.50	1.40		
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.							
3.10	8.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10	9.45		
4.25	4.55	" Vernon River	"	8.27	8.31		
5.55	7.05	Arr. Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.30	7.00		

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

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.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE:

NEWSON BLOCK
Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown.

Money to Loan on Real Estate.

Dec 13, 1916-17.

Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 14th September, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Over Royal Mail Route No. 3, from Souris East, P. E. Island.

from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Howland, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, August 1st, 1917.

August 6, 1917-18

Catholics in Society

The Catholics moving in secular society should be as a breath of pine or balsam in a windy air, pervasive, tonic, effectual, yet suggestive of its source rather than of itself. Just as one is conscious at Bar Harbor or in the Adirondacks of a sense of physical refreshment which must be referred to the great trees and the mountains, so one experiences, or should experience in the presence of a clear Catholic personality, a social and spiritual influence, which when traced to its source is found to spring from Catholic belief and practice. No other man conducts himself as does the genuine Catholic, because no other man is in possession of the full context of Christian Revelation or the complete code of Christian deportment. Others enjoy at most only some of the beautiful remnants of these treasures.

There is not one dogma of the Catholic Church that does not reflect perfectly to the test of Teresa of the Child Jesus, "to make love more loved." She prayed it, she advised it, she went about singing it. Above all, she flooded every act of her will and body with its supernatural sweetness. She discovered, and would have others discover in all her dogmas of the faith the source of that air of pine and balsam which every truly representative Catholic gives forth. One may not be able to define this air perhaps, but it pervades the true Catholic life like a social perfume. A simple example will illustrate how true this is.

PRACTICE OF GENTLENESS

Tourists frequently declare that they have found the department of a peasant nun or a lay brother to surpass in actual correctness that of experienced attendants on courts. This is not surprising. What Catholic child is not instructed in court etiquette? He has been a scholar in the court of the Blessed Sacrament. To be anything but reverent in the Royal Presence with which he is so familiar would be difficult to the point of embarrassment.

The habitual practice of gentleness in their places of worship becomes a social asset in the lives of even very lowly Catholics, and we often see what is called a well-born child at a distinct disadvantage in this respect with the orphan pupil of a Sister's school. Even modesty and humility cannot hide themselves under a bushel; for modesty and humility so earnestly taught by Catholic discipline are shining virtues which the most obtuse worldly recognizes.

It was Father Thurston, I think who wrote the little manual on religious deportment which is used in many schools; and in it he insists upon the motives of Christian deportment rather than deportment itself. It is suggested to young people, for example, that loud and disorderly behavior is not so much vulgar as a sin against charity. It is an infringement of the law binding us to do all things with a view to our neighbor's comfort and convenience.

So it is, or so it should be, with all Catholic conduct. Its motive is the very highest. When the garments of cloth and gold were removed from royal suits it was discovered that the tunic of hair cloth was nearer their hearts. Similarly, were the trappings of convention stripped from true Catholic conduct, one might see enwrapped beneath it the aspiration of Benedict XV: "That the charity of Jesus Christ must prevail."

—E. A. Chester, in America.

high character, men of kindness

and consideration, men of endearing love. You carry their memory wherever you go. Now is your home as it ought to be?

It is not enough for the head of a family to supply a shelter and food and furniture. Material things do not make a home. The word means vastly more, as this preacher proceeded to show:

Home means the union of man and woman where the holiest of natural affections dwell. What the priest is in the Church of God so the father is in the home. The home is what? We all say home is either. I say the home is as the father. He is the head of the home. He is the authority within the home. Jesus Christ will demand of him that home. How about your home? I know that men are battered about and are sad and worried when coming home from their work, but you want to leave all that dust and grime and harshness as soon as you come to your doorstep.

The children must learn, observes the Sacred Heart Review, to run gladly to the door to meet their father, confident of his love for them; the mother, too, will welcome the home-coming of the devoted provider at the close of the day. United, happy and well content, such a family is modelled after that of Nazareth, the Holy Family. The home may be poor, but it is rich in the things worth while. Peace and order reign, and young lives expand in the atmosphere of love and faith, gaining strength every day for the work in the world that awaits them when childhood is past.

The father is the guardian of his flock; even more than the mother; he is the protector, the one who stands between the threshold of home, and the danger that would menace it if he were headless of his trust. No evil thing is allowed to enter this sacred spot—home, no corrupting influence can blight the souls committed to the Christian father's keeping. He is not unmindful of his duty to give his boys and girls the recreation that is their due, wholesome pleasures and simple joys that will help to bind them to their home and to strengthen in their hearts the bond of family love. The little accomplishments and school triumphs of his children mean much to such a father, and he finds in the home circle the highest and purest social entertainment.

We have in mind a home, where the practice of family reading was established as soon as the children were old enough to read and, indeed, even earlier, for both father and mother cultivated a taste for Catholic literature by reading to the little ones stories and poems. Later the children were proud and glad to read to their father and mother, and in this way a delightful family pastime made the evenings very happy for all.

It is needless to say that the Catholic parent had his place in this home from the beginning. It was an indispensable part of the furnishings.

—The Echo.

Exaggeration Mistaken For Vivacity

Many people mistake exaggeration for vivacity. They overstate everything in a fashion trying to the nerves. One who habitually exaggerates must not expect to be believed. The only question in the mind of the listener is what allowance to make for the speaker's weakness.

Then there are the people who are always quoting what they have heard as if it were law and gospel. One such woman mentioned casually in a public place that a well known firm in town was at the point of failure. She was startled and embarrassed when a man near her demanded her authority for the statement. She exclaimed that she did not care to continue the subject, but he insisted. It finally came out that an uncle of hers who was in the same line of business, had said that he did not see how the firm's weakness, but withal, they were sterling men. They were it did and make any profit. Many men of honor, they were men of a reputation is assailed in just

such an irresponsible fashion. People repeat something they have heard, or their own deductions from what they have heard, and somebody's good name suffers.

And that habit is especially serious when, as often happens, the speaker has listened so carelessly as to be able to give only a garbled account of the original statement. If you have fallen into the way of repeating some half-understood remarks you have overheard, as settling a vexed question, you must not wonder if your friends remain unconvinced by your statement.

Some people's words are so colored by their wishes that they are absolutely unreliable. They do not mean to tell falsehoods, but their desire to have a thing so, overmasters their common sense. Marian, who has been sick several days, recovers on the day of the party, and assures her mother that she feels perfectly well. Her tongue is still coated, her eyes heavy, and the clinical thermometer shows a slight temperature. Yet Marian declares almost tearfully, that she never felt better in her life. She is so anxious to feel well enough to attend the party, that it really seems to her she does.

If people have difficulty in believing you, that does not prove that they think you are given to telling falsehoods. But it does indicate that telling the truth is not quite so simple and easy as some of you have thought it.

Every one knows that a prejudice is the hardest thing in the world to get the better of. It is like certain weeds which you can cut off or pull up, but they have a way of starting up again at the next shower. A prejudice is much more difficult to conquer than a conviction, for the latter is grounded on reason, and the former is based on emotion.

What helps to make a prejudice invulnerable is the fact that we are all rather proud of our prejudices. To surrender them is like giving up part of ourselves. Instead of realizing that a prejudice betrays weakness, we regard it as a proof of special insight, and flaunt it on all occasions. If only we could realize that a prejudice is something to be ashamed of, rather than proud of, if we could grasp the fact that our prejudices are just as silly as those of our neighbors, we should be in a fair way to conquer them.

Conscience in Work

The policy of right doing cannot be doubted. Every intelligent man and woman must see that in nearly every instance it pays richly and fully for whatever labor or self-sacrifice it may involve, and in the few cases where they cannot see this result most of them have sufficient faith in the law to trust it. Yet, if this be the only motive in action, it cannot be called right doing in the best sense; that which is done solely from the hope of gain or advantage cannot be of the highest type.

The habit of doing what we have to do as well, as thoroughly, and as speedily as possible, without immediate reference to its probable or possible effects upon ourselves, is one which would of itself secure at once the best success for ourselves and the greatest good of the community. It would settle many vexed questions and solve many knotty problems. Instead of this, the common course is to consider closely the comparative benefit that is likely to accrue to us in return. There are all degrees of this calculation, from the strictly just to the grossly selfish. One man tries to estimate the true worth of his labor and performs it accordingly; another gives as little work as possible, and between these there is every shade. But in all such reckoning there is one important element left out. No one can count up the value of the labor which is both generous and conscientious. Even its money value can never be calculated.

The youth who enters business determined to do all that comes to his hands as well and as quickly as he can, who is anxious to

YOU CAN CURE CONSTIPATION BY THE USE OF

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills.

A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule of everyone, for if they do not move regularly constipation is sure to follow, and bring in its train many other troubles when the bowels become clogged up.

Miss Emma E. Melanson, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I am now 20 years of age, and since I was 16 I have been greatly troubled with constipation, so much so that at times I would be in bed 3 or 4 days a month. I tried all the old-fashioned remedies, castor oil, cascara, etc., with only temporary relief until my sister-in-law gave me some of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. From the first they seemed beneficial and gave me a fair trial. This was two weeks ago, and with an occasional dose I have kept entirely free from constipation for the period mentioned."

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.

learn and anxious to please, who never measures his labor by his wages, but freely gives all the best work in his power, is vastly more valuable than the one who is always bearing in mind the small pay he is receiving, and fearing that he should give too much in return. So the mechanic or the clerk who, beyond his stated salary, beyond even his obligations to his employer or the demands which public opinion could make upon him, exerts himself to make his work as perfect as he can, and delights in its thoroughness and excellence, apart from any private benefit it can render him, has a value which can never be computed. It matters not what the work be, whether it be done with the spade of the laborer, the pen of the clerk, the brush of the artist, or the voice of the statesman. Such people are sought far and wide; there are places always open to them.

—My Message.

I bought a horse with a supposedly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for \$85.00. Profit on Liniment \$54. MOISE DEROSCHÉ, Hotel Keeper, St. Philippe, Que.

Bald-headed Gentleman (having his boots polished)—Confound it, you take an abominably long time about it!

Shoeblick—Yes, sir; it ain't done so quick as when you 'as your 'air cut.

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

How dreadfully stout the general is getting!

Yes! Isn't it fortunate? Otherwise he wouldn't be able to wear all his medals.

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

How I only know that I love you.

She—Oh, dear! I thought you knew how to make money, too.

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."

So Bad With Kidneys Would Faint Away.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER.

Mrs. Albert Williams, Edam, Sask., writes: "I have the greatest pleasure in telling you what Doan's Kidney Pills did for me."

Ten years ago I was so bad with my kidneys that I would faint away and could not stand to do anything. I had been that way for two years, and had done all I could, but did not get any better until one day some one put a little book in my hand, and I saw how another young girl had suffered like I was then, so I thought I would try them, and I am glad to say that after taking four boxes I have never had the same thing again, thanks to Doan's.

Doan's Kidney Pills are the original pill for all kidney troubles. They are put up in an oblong grey box, and bear the trade mark of a "Maple Leaf". See that you get "Doan's" when you ask for them.

Price 50c per box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1917
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

The Premier and Hon. Mr. Rogers

The length to which Sir Robert Borden is prepared to go in the formation of a union government, specially consecrated to the winning of the war, is evidenced by his prompt acceptance of Hon. Robert Rogers' resignation.

Hon. Mr. Rogers has been the head of one of the most important departments of the Borden administration. The public works of Canada have been under his direct control, and it can be said, without fear of contradiction, that during his whole term of office not one breath of suspicion has been directed to his handling of that important service.

It has been known that the Minister of Public Works was cordially hated by the Western Liberals, by men who may be expected to co-operate with the Prime Minister in the formation of a union government. This hatred and jealousy of Mr. Rogers on the part of many Liberals was one of the obstacles in the way of a union, and that Sir Robert Borden has so promptly decided to part with his Minister of Public Works may be taken as evidence of his intention that nothing shall stand in the way of uniting all Canadians, no matter what their previous political affiliations, who believe with him that Canada's first duty is the winning of the war.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Rogers should see fit to complain of inaction on the part of the premier. That complaint is not borne out by the splendid legislative record of the Government or the premier's personal and untiring efforts for the well-being of the country and the Empire. The Government has faced a task of a magnitude such as confronted no other Canadian administration, and has worked all the while against heavy odds and bitter opposition on the part of the Laurier party. Such conditions do not naturally make for facility in the dispatch of public business, but with a union government in power the situation should be improved.

But Mr. Rogers' real complaint was not due to alleged inaction. He was unalterably opposed to any union with men who from the start of hostilities had bent every effort in the direction of thwarting the Government's measures for winning the war. He held to the belief that the situation does not call so much for an obliteration of party lines as for the endorsement of the party in power by a general election. He would not compromise with the opposition; he would destroy it. Sir Robert Borden, however, has a higher conception of the duty of a Canadian premier in a time such as the present. That duty is to maintain harmony rather than to create a condition of strife, although there is something to be said for the Rogers' contention that an election six months or a year ago would have so sweepingly endorsed the Government that effective political opposition would have been eliminated.

In war time, however, it is necessary for public men to make individual sacrifices in the interest of the whole country. The retirement of Mr. Rogers is a case in point. If it clears the way for the formation of a union government and the maintenance of harmony among those Canadians who believe the winning of the war is the paramount duty of the hour, it is a step in the right direction.

At the same time there is much reason to doubt whether any man in Canada can be found who will more acceptably or faithfully administer the affairs of the great spending department of the Canadian Government than the man who today leaves it—and who leaves it as did few of his predecessors—without a stain or suspicion attaching to his administration.

Canadians in every rank and station are commencing to realize what it means to make sacrifices for the war. Our brave men at the front are sacrificing their lives, and doing it cheerfully for the cause of Empire. Canadians at home are beginning to see what is necessary in the way of sacrificing articles of food and ordinary enjoyments to which they had been accustomed. The facilities and luxury of travel are being sacrificed to the necessities of war. In almost every walk of life men and women are working harder than before in order that positions vacated by those who have gone overseas may be held for them until their return. These minor sacrifices of civilian life, insignificant though they are in comparison with the major sacrifices of the men in uniform, are being made, and made cheerfully, and all for the cause.

Several thousand Liberal electors of South Winnipeg on the night of the 21st enthusiastically cheered declarations by various speakers, including Premier Norris, Attorney-General Hindson, and Isaac Pitblado, K. C., condemning the work of the recent western Liberal convention, deploring the continued leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and advocating a union government on win-the-war lines.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, Aug. 20.—The Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, this morning tendered his resignation as Minister of Public Works. The reason which he gave for his action was that there had been too much delay in the carrying out of the conscription bill.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—The correspondence which passed between Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Robert Rogers, in regard to the retirement of the latter as Minister of Public Works, was read in the house by the Premier today and created keen interest. The correspondence reveals the intense earnestness and sincerity of Sir Robert to form a national win-the-war government, for the chief difference of opinion is in regard to the negotiations on this score. Mr. Rogers' resignation refers to "inaction and indecision" although without going into particulars other than objections to the continuance of negotiations with any Liberals for union government.

Sir Robert on the question of inaction points out that the government had this session introduced six of the most important bills ever introduced into the Canadian parliament, and reviews recent legislative action of the government. It has been well known for some time that Mr. Rogers has objected to the union government project, and has been dissatisfied with the continued negotiations. That it was this difference which brought about his resignation is undoubted.

The correspondence confirms it. Sir Robert in reply to the objections of Mr. Rogers replies firmly that he arrived in May at the decision that "a union of both political parties was necessary in order that Canada might obtain

Progress of the War

Paris, Aug. 20.—A smashing victory on the Verdun front is recorded in the official report issued by the war office tonight. The French have captured the enemy defences on both sides of the Meuse, over a front of more than eleven miles, penetrating the German line at Divers points to a depth of a mile and a quarter. More than 4,000 unwounded German prisoners have been taken.

London, Aug. 21.—Two thousand yards of German positions west and northwest of Lens have been captured by the Canadian forces in a drive started early today, says the British official communication issued this evening. Heavy fighting is still going on in the region of the coal city with the Canadians having the upper hand. Three counterattacks by the Germans met with repulses.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The battle of Verdun has not yet ceased, and on the left bank of the Meuse the French troops have captured several important points, including the village of Regneville. On the right bank the French have occupied Samogneux and carried a system of fortified trenches which links this place up with Hill 344.

London, Aug. 22.—(British Official) The British troops, attacking here again today, have captured important strategic positions for a mile along the Ypres-Menin road, to a depth of nearly a third of a mile, and further to the north carried forward their front about a half a mile over an extent of two and one-half miles. The fighting according to the official report from British headquarters tonight, was of the most desperate nature. The prisoners taken bearing a small ratio to the losses inflicted on the Germans.

Paris, Aug. 22.—The second day of the new battle of Verdun was taken up, as was to be expected by the desperate efforts of the Germans to recover their lost positions. The long artillery preparation of the French interrupted as it was by bad weather had given the Germans time to mass reserves for counter-attacks. They had withdrawn forces from their advanced lines, which were too greatly exposed to the French artillery, massing these men, together with reserves, around extremities of the sector attacked, between Avocourt and Bezonvaux in readiness for counter-attacks.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Aug. 22.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—On the southern and western front of Lens we hold today all the ground won in yesterday's advance, and have made another forward move along the line of the Lens-Bethune railway embankment. By this advance our infantry have secured possession of the southern end of a trench for which hard fighting has been going on at intervals since Sunday. On the north of Lens in the St. Laurent sector, our men were unable to establish themselves at the furthest point of yesterday's fighting. The enemy concentrated very heavy fire from guns of all calibres on them and prevented our men from consolidating a line able to withstand the continual assaults by fresh troops.

During yesterday the men who attempted the greater part of the advance here, after extremely hard hand-to-hand fighting, were called to repel eight well organized counter-attacks, several of which disclosed the presence of new enemy formations. They beat off every one of them, and in the end, having inflicted casualties far greater than they suffered, went back unharmed to their own front line. During the night and this (Wednesday) forenoon this part of the battle line was very quiet. The prisoners yesterday totalled about 110 and the fact that two-thirds of them are wounded indicates that it was not the enemy's day for surrendering unless forced to do.

Terrific stories are told of the fighting yesterday in the tangle of houses and trenches on the west front. Here a group of sixty men belonging to a British Columbia battalion, after fighting all day with bombs and bayonets and machine guns, counted 120 German dead, all of the First Guards reserve division, in front of them. A Russian belonging to an Ontario battalion climbed to a point of vantage in a house overlooking a bit of trench held by the enemy which lay around the house. From this place of concealment he threw bombs on the enemy beneath at intervals during the day and when night fell twenty-eight bodies lay in the trench. The rescue of two privates of this battalion from a cellar near that from which the Quebec officer and man were removed yesterday discloses the shocking neglect of the enemy in treating our wounded. Both suffered bad shell wounds in the legs during the attack on the fifteenth, and were captured and placed in a dressing station located in a cellar together with thirty wounded Germans. The latter were removed next day, when the cellar was evacuated. The wounded Canadians were left in cellars without food, or surgical dressings, and remained there for almost a week, until found today. The wounds had maggots in them but the men were still conscious, and it is believed they will survive their terrible experience.

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Paris, Aug. 22.—The second day of the new battle of Verdun was taken up, as was to be expected by the desperate efforts of the Germans to recover their lost positions. The long artillery preparation of the French interrupted as it was by bad weather had given the Germans time to mass reserves for counter-attacks. They had withdrawn forces from their advanced lines, which were too greatly exposed to the French artillery, massing these men, together with reserves, around extremities of the sector attacked, between Avocourt and Bezonvaux in readiness for counter-attacks.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Aug. 22.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—On the southern and western front of Lens we hold today all the ground won in yesterday's advance, and have made another forward move along the line of the Lens-Bethune railway embankment. By this advance our infantry have secured possession of the southern end of a trench for which hard fighting has been going on at intervals since Sunday. On the north of Lens in the St. Laurent sector, our men were unable to establish themselves at the furthest point of yesterday's fighting. The enemy concentrated very heavy fire from guns of all calibres on them and prevented our men from consolidating a line able to withstand the continual assaults by fresh troops.

During yesterday the men who attempted the greater part of the advance here, after extremely hard hand-to-hand fighting, were called to repel eight well organized counter-attacks, several of which disclosed the presence of new enemy formations. They beat off every one of them, and in the end, having inflicted casualties far greater than they suffered, went back unharmed to their own front line. During the night and this (Wednesday) forenoon this part of the battle line was very quiet. The prisoners yesterday totalled about 110 and the fact that two-thirds of them are wounded indicates that it was not the enemy's day for surrendering unless forced to do.

Terrific stories are told of the fighting yesterday in the tangle of houses and trenches on the west front. Here a group of sixty men belonging to a British Columbia battalion, after fighting all day with bombs and bayonets and machine guns, counted 120 German dead, all of the First Guards reserve division, in front of them. A Russian belonging to an Ontario battalion climbed to a point of vantage in a house overlooking a bit of trench held by the enemy which lay around the house. From this place of concealment he threw bombs on the enemy beneath at intervals during the day and when night fell twenty-eight bodies lay in the trench. The rescue of two privates of this battalion from a cellar near that from which the Quebec officer and man were removed yesterday discloses the shocking neglect of the enemy in treating our wounded. Both suffered bad shell wounds in the legs during the attack on the fifteenth, and were captured and placed in a dressing station located in a cellar together with thirty wounded Germans. The latter were removed next day, when the cellar was evacuated. The wounded Canadians were left in cellars without food, or surgical dressings, and remained there for almost a week, until found today. The wounds had maggots in them but the men were still conscious, and it is believed they will survive their terrible experience.

Progress of the War

Paris, Aug. 20.—A smashing victory on the Verdun front is recorded in the official report issued by the war office tonight. The French have captured the enemy defences on both sides of the Meuse, over a front of more than eleven miles, penetrating the German line at Divers points to a depth of a mile and a quarter. More than 4,000 unwounded German prisoners have been taken.

London, Aug. 21.—Two thousand yards of German positions west and northwest of Lens have been captured by the Canadian forces in a drive started early today, says the British official communication issued this evening. Heavy fighting is still going on in the region of the coal city with the Canadians having the upper hand. Three counterattacks by the Germans met with repulses.

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.. A FINAL CLEARANCE OF.. Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses

Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made
August ushers in our final clearance sale of Summer Ready-to-wear Goods of all sorts. Throughout the department—the greatest of its sort in P. E. Island—all lines of Summer Goods have met the price-cutter's blue pencil.

- 16 Ladies' Suits, copen, lawn, navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$35.00, for.....\$10.00
8 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes. Worth to \$10.50, for.....\$6.75
9 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and tweeds. Worth \$18.00, for.....\$11.00
Ladies' Linen Suits, worth \$6.75, for.....\$4.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$11.50, for.....\$8.00
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$19.00, for.....\$13.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$12.75, for.....\$8.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$6.00, for.....\$4.00
Odd lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....\$3.00
4 Ladies' Silk Suits, copen and black worth \$22.00, for.....\$15.00
22 Ladies' Suits, mustard, apple, green, dark green, navy, black and fawn, worth to \$37.50, clearing at.....\$19.00
12 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes, worth to \$16.00, for.....\$8.50
10 Ladies' White Blanket Coats, worth to \$15.00, for.....\$8.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....\$6.00
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$15.00, for.....\$10.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....\$6.00
Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....\$3.50
Odd lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....\$5.00

ODD LOT LADIES' WHITE AND COLORED BLOUSES 50c Last Year's 80c each.....

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown August 8, 1917.

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale Mortgage Sale.

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

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 14th September, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 3, from Souris East, P. E. Island.

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McLEOD & BENTLEY

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

There will be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Court House, Souris, in King's County, on Friday, the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1917, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon: ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Souris, in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the North by a vacant lot formerly in possession of Joseph or Ronald McAnlay, now in possession of Alexander R. McDonald; on the West by Chapel Street; on the South by land formerly in possession of Ronald McDonald, and on the East by land owned by Alexander R. McDonald, Blacksmith, having a frontage on Chapel Street of thirty-nine feet, a depth of one hundred feet, and a width at the rear of thirty-one and one-half feet. ALSO all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Souris River, Lot or Township Number Forty-five, in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Bounded on the Northern side by the Park Roadway, on the Eastern side by land formerly owned by Henry Chiverie, now Fidelle or Harry Chiverie; on the South by Souris Creek; and on the Western side by land formerly owned by Simon Chiverie, now John Ryan, containing Thirty acres of land, a little more or less. The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Thirty-first day of March, A. D. 1910, and made between Cecil Townsend of Portorus Bridge, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Lottie J. Townshend, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned of the other part, and because of default having been made in the principal and interest secured thereby. For further particulars apply to A.F. McQuaid, Solicitor, Souris. Dated this Second day of August, A. D. 1917. CALEB C. CARLTON, Mortgagee Aug 8, 1917-41

Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

Local and Other Items

Pensions to Canadian soldiers and their dependents are to be increased to date back from April 1. The amount of the increase is not yet declared.

The Berlin papers say that the Berlin municipal authorities intend to prohibit persons from bathing in their own homes. This is to save water and fuel.

It is reported from Washington that a loan of \$50,000,000 was made on Tuesday 21st by the United States Government to Great Britain. This brings the total advances to the allies up to \$1,966,400,000.

Boston advices of the 27th says—More than one hundred vessels from the Great Lakes will be brought to the Atlantic Coast in the next few months to relieve the shortage here. Some will be cut in two to get through the Welland Canal.

Active steps have been taken for the enlistment of an unofficial women's battalion in Vancouver, B. C. The organization will be designed primarily as a national service unit for the purpose of fitting its members to take the place of men, who will be freed to go into the fighting lines, but they will receive military drill.

While their mother was away to a neighbor's house fire caught from the lighted stove in the room of R. Mathou, at Chaudiere on the Intercolonial, in Lewis County, P. Q., shortly before five last Wednesday afternoon and three children of Mrs. Mathou perished in the flames. Mr. Mathou is fireman on the I. C. R. and was away in Montreal on duty when the triple tragedy occurred.

The Cheese Board met in the city, last Friday. President McMillan in the chair. The message read: "Twenty-six hundred cheese sold on Board at 21 1/2c." The following factories boarded cheese: Vernon River, 260 flats, Cornwall, 80, East River, 90, New Perth, 80, Park Corner, 125, Alberton, 100, Murray Harbor North, 50, Hazlebrook, 50 and 200 flats. Mr. Biffin bid 20.7-8 and secured some of the cheese at this figure.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has placed at the disposal of the Government his official residence and the grounds attached to Government House, to be used as a convalescent home for returned soldiers. The generous offer was made in a letter to Premier Arsenault, and accepted by the latter with grateful thanks. This, we feel sure, will be appreciated by the public generally. In the meantime, it is understood his Honour will take up his residence in the home of the late H. J. Cundall.

In an address at the Union League Club, New York, on the 20th, where members of the Root mission were given an informal dinner, Hon. Elihu Root declared there are "still some Americans who do not quite understand why we are fighting." "If they did," he said, "the pro-German traitors who are selling out our country, who are endeavouring by opposition and obstruction in Congress and out of Congress to make out preparation for the war ineffective, would be suppressed. There are men walking about in this city tonight who ought to be taken out and shot at sunrise. Understand, it is only a question of time until they will meet their fate."

The funeral of the late J. D. M. Lewis, M. L. A., took place at the Parish Church, St. Peter's, on Wednesday last and was very largely attended, about 825 carriages being in the procession. The Holy Name Society, of which deceased was a member, marched ahead of the hearse. A Solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. A. McAnlay, F. P., assisted by Rev. Dr. McLellan, a Deacon, Rev. K. C. McPherson, Sub-deacon and Rev. Dr. W. V. McDonald, Master of Ceremonies. Rev. A. P. McLellan, occupied a seat in the Sanctuary and Rev. Dr. Gillis led the choir. An appropriate and eloquent funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McLellan. After the Libera and Absolution interment took place in the adjoining cemetery. R. I. F.

Local and Other Items

Live hogs have reached the record price of 20 cents per pound in Toronto which is equivalent to over 26 cents per pound dressed.

Hon. Arthur Meighan, has been promoted from Solicitor General to Cabinet rank and was sworn in Secretary of State and Minister of Mines.

In the House of Commons Ottawa, on Monday, during discussion in Committee of the C. N. R. bill, the opposition continued to obstruct, and the closure was applied by a vote of 42 to 24.

A large British freight steamer bound from a British port for a St. Lawrence port went ashore on one of the Magdalen Islands. She was floated by the Steamers Stella Maria and Stephano. She will be repaired at Halifax.

The British Parliament on the 21st took recess until October 16. The time which has elapsed since the war statement of Premier Lloyd George has been occupied in clearing up several small measures of domestic legislation.

CLERICAL CHANGES—His Lordship, Bishop O'Leary, has made the following changes in the clergy of the Diocese: Rev. Bernard Gillis, D. D., from St. Columba, East Point, to All Saints, Cardigan; Rev. R. J. McDonald from Brae and Lot 11 to St. Columba; Rev. Leo Herrell from the Cathedral, Charlottetown, to Brae and Lot 11; Rev. William V. McDonald, recently ordained, to the Cathedral.

Prince Albert, second son of the King, has been obliged to leave his ship owing to gastric trouble, according to an announcement in the court circular. A consultation of physicians has been held, as a result of which it was decided that the Prince must submit to a course of treatment. This will prevent him from undertaking any duty afloat for several months. Prince Albert has been stricken with gastric disorder for several years. He was operated on for appendicitis in 1914, and on several occasions has been obliged to go on sick leave.

BIED.

McBRIDE—At Donnelly's Road, near Peake's station, on Tuesday, August 21, Daniel McBride, aged seventy years. R. I. P.

SHAW—At West River Bridge on Aug. 23rd, 1917, Alex. C. Shaw, aged 78 years.

McLEOD—At West River on Aug. 26th Murdoch McLeod, aged 40 years.

BAGNALL—At Hazelgrove on Aug. 25, 1917, Richard Elmer Bagnall, aged 35 years, son of Mr. Joseph S. Bagnall.

CALIN—At New Perth, Monday, Aug. 27, William, third son of Wm. Calin, in his twelfth year. R. I. P.

BLANCHARD—in this city on Aug. 27th, Joseph Blanchard, interment at Rustico. R. I. P.

SCRIMGEOUR—At Cardigan August 21st John G. Scrimgeour, in the 75th year of his age.

AYERS—At her residence, 240 Queen St. August 28th, Mrs. Thomas Ayers in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

The Market Prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes butter, eggs, chickens, flour, beef, mutton, pork, potatoes, hay, oats, hides, sheep pelts, mutton, turkeys, straw, ducks, lamb pelts.

Drowning Accident

Captain Abram Daley, of the schooner Raeburn, which arrived in port on Saturday with a cargo of coal from Pictou for the P. E. I. Railway met with a tragic death early Monday morning. In company with another seaman named McPherson they attempted to bring two shackles of chain in a motor boat from the schooner Minnie, lying at the east side of the Railway Wharf to the Raeburn which was moored at the west side. This chain, which would weigh probably more than five hundred pounds, was piled up in the bow of the boat and put her down considerably by the head. Capt. Trenholm of the Minnie advised Capt. Daley to row the boat around the end of the wharf, but the latter thought he could get along all right with the engine. There was a considerable sea running, and as the boat was off the western end of the wharf she got between a cross sea, and her bow being so low in the water with the weight of chain she immediately filled and sank when the wave struck her. The two men were left struggling in the water neither being able to swim. Fortunately for McPherson he managed to get hold of a piece of board belonging to the engine box of the motor boat, which kept him afloat until a boat reached him from the schooner Hector McGregor, which was lying at anchor a short distance from the wharf. When the boat reached the spot Captain Daley, sad to relate, had disappeared from view. McPherson was exhausted when pulled into the boat, being unable to speak. He says that when the boat sank he also went down, and upon coming to the surface caught one momentary glimpse of Captain Daley struggling in the water, and this was the last he saw of him alive. The accident occurred about 8.30 in the morning and about nine o'clock a boat with Wallie, Joe and Kenneth McDonald and John Lund started grappling, and after two hours got the body about 25 feet from the wharf. Captain Daley was 32 years of age and belonged to Iris, near Murray Harbor.

They Fear the Result

That the anti-conscriptionist Liberals would vigorously oppose the soldier's vote measure was to be expected. The men who follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier are opposed to compulsory military service and they know that the Canadian troops almost to a man, will favor it as a matter of simple justice to themselves. Consequently it is quite on a par with the previous attitude of those anti-conscription Laurierites that they should exert every means in their power to prevent the soldiers from giving full expression to their sentiments and feelings. With the Canadian boys at the front it is not a matter of politics. Racial political differences have no place with the men who are actually on the firing lines, or who have been there. Those men know from experience what it means to exchange safety and pleasure in civil life for the hard work and danger of the front line trenches. Some of them have been on the battle front practically continuously, for two years, without even a furlough to relieve the grind. They know that every engagement in which they participate means that their numbers are lessened and they also know the young men of Canada are not coming forward in sufficient numbers to provide the required assistance. Why more men have not offered under the voluntary system the soldiers neither know nor care. The fact that enlistment has fallen off is all they see or want to see, and if the men now in Canada were to change places with the heroes at the front they too would hold precisely the same viewpoint. Then it naturally follows that the soldiers favor compulsion as the means of securing reinforcements when other methods have failed. When the opportunities come to vote for the candidates of a Government which has introduced compulsion, as opposed to the candidates of an opposition which has opposed compulsion, it does not require a very exhaustive knowledge of human nature to form a fairly accurate idea of how they will cast their ballots. Liberals who have opposed compulsion, and thus voted against reinforcements and assisting our men at the front know well how the soldiers will regard that action. Many Laurierites do not hesitate to say that "Canada has done enough," which means nothing more or less than that they are prepared to leave our soldiers to their fate. The soldiers will express their opinion of such cowardice when the time comes and that opinion cannot be favorable to the Laurierites. Therefore, it is not surprising that the party of Laurier should regard with a feeling akin to dread the polling of the soldiers. In Canada it might be possible for that party to muster sufficient slackers, anti-conscriptionists and racialists to give Laurier a majority in Parliament. With 400,000 soldiers votes in opposition to him it cannot be done. Questions of tariff reform, aid to railways and similar domestic problems will not weigh with the man in khaki. He will see but one issue in the forthcoming election—to win the war or stand forth to the world as a nation of quitters, an everlasting libel on the splendid work of the soldiers themselves. It must be admitted that the Borden Government has gone to exceptional lengths to assure an honest recording of the soldier vote; unusual concessions have already been made to the Laurierites in the matter of selecting officials for the registering of that vote, and yet the Laurierites are not satisfied with these very pronounced evidences of a desire to play fair. Hon. William Pugsley, who opposed conscription, who has done nothing to help win the war, who is not represented in khaki and who has no interest in the Empire struggle save as the problems it has created may help to gain votes for the Liberal party, is busily engaged in manufacturing trumped up objections to the measure now before the House and for the sole purpose of wasting time in consuming hour after hour with sterile speeches. Other small politicians on the Laurier side are following his lead, and while this farce is being played out at Ottawa the men most interested, the men whose franchise the Laurierites are attempting to limit and nullify, are locked in what war reviewers term one of the most

That Winnipeg Convention

Determined to show Canadians that the machine made resolutions passed at the recent convention of Liberals held at Winnipeg, did not represent the true spirit of Western Liberalism, the Liberals of south Winnipeg held a meeting of their own on Tuesday, which is said to have been attended by several thousand voters. At that meeting they passed a series of resolutions strongly condemning the machine product of the larger convention. One of these resolutions will suffice to show what South Winnipeg Liberals think of the principle of compulsory military service. It is as follows: "We therefore resolve that we will not support at the present crisis any leader who is not prepared to declare his acceptance of the principle of compulsory military service as well as the compulsory conscription of wealth." At the Winnipeg convention an amendment to the alleged war resolution, pledging support to conscription, was offered by J. O. Turritt, M. P., for Assiniboia, and voted down by the machine delegates. A few days ago, the Win the War League, in a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking for his support of compulsory military service providing that the necessary number of men for the Canadian armies could not be obtained by the voluntarily system. Laurier refused to give the required assurances and therefore stands again revealed as an opponent of compulsion. After the Winnipeg convention it was announced that the delegates in attendance were unanimously in favor of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the one man who could solve the problem of the day. Following that announcement came another to the effect that the approval of Sir Wilfrid was by no means unanimous, and from the attitude of the South Winnipeg Liberals who are inclined to believe that the second statement told the truth. The Manitoba Free Press, the largest and most influential Liberal newspaper west of the Great Lakes, boldly declares that the Winnipeg convention was captured by the Laurier machine, that the resolution passed secured a majority only as the result of unceasing lobbying and that the convention was shamefully manipulated by the Laurier, Oliver and anti-conscription leaders. What the Free Press calls a "Tammany Junta" from Edmonton and Vancouver captured the convention with a cut and dried programme which had the direct approval of Sir Wilfrid and which was intended to turn the gathering into one great Laurier jollification. Temporarily, the junta succeeded in its task, but the attitude of South Winnipeg Liberals indicates the real feeling of the West in regard to what was plainly a machine made gathering. As a matter of fact Western Liberals are farther from Laurier today than at any time since the conscription issue was first raised. All the machine made resolutions that can be drawn cannot hide the real feeling in the face of a verdict such as that delivered in South Winnipeg, which verdict has been endorsed by Hon. T. C. Norris, premier of Manitoba, and Hon. A. E. Hudson, his attorney-

desperate battles of the whole war.

The drama of the trenches and the Laurier farce at Ottawa are being played concurrently. It is a sickening spectacle but it should serve to open the eyes of the Canadian people to the true character of the opposition at Ottawa—an opposition that will fight the Borden Government that will fight a union Government, that will in fact fight any government patriotic enough to make the winning of the war and the reinforcement of the Canadian soldiers the first and most prominent plank in its platform. Such an opposition is afraid to meet the soldiers, is afraid of the effect of the votes of the men it has refused to support. That is the real explanation of the prolonged opposition to the passage of the measure which will give the soldiers the right to strike back at the partisan politicians who, having voted to desert them would now rob them of the opportunity of showing their disapproval of their betrayers.—St. John Standard.

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general. And it is particularly worthy of note that Hon. Mr. Hudson was chairman of the committee on resolutions at the machine gathering.

The more light is thrown on the Winnipeg gathering the more evidence there is to prove that it was a shamefully manipulated affair, unworthy of the best traditions of the Liberal party and certainly not representative of the real spirit of Western Liberalism.

Air Raids on Belgium

Another bombing expedition was made over Belgium on Saturday night by British aviators. A bombing raid was carried out at midnight on Saturday by the naval air service at St. Denis. The western air force official report says: "A large number of bombs were dropped; one of our machines is missing. Bombs were again dropped on Dutch territory Saturday evening by airmen of unknown nationality. The missiles fell just inside the frontier, but no damage done."

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate Dec 13, 1916-31y.

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 DOBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915-3m

DoBLOIS BROS.,

Cherlottetown Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915-3m A. McLean, K. C. & Donald McKinnon Clean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

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 arable, non-irrigated land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intestate homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate 50 acres extra. A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$200.00. W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. MINARDS LINIMENT CURES RHEUMATISM

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Just Received into Warehouse 1000 bags 3ran, 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.

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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 adopting 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 mass 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.

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

(Written for the Catholic Bulletin by Helen Hughes Hiescher.)

Rise, sons of liberty, the bugle calls; Freedom lies fainting on a bloody field, Downward her fair white standard droops and falls, And law and justice can no longer shield. The cry of little children lifts to God, The prayers, the tears of old and palsied men, The young red blood pleads upward from the sod, And mothers suffering all the throes again. That gave men birth, now give them unto death. Oh, you, that never count your foes! Arise, Flame forth as did your sires on Bunker's heath, And lift up Freedom's form, that trampled lies. Oh! Souls of men with unclipt wings burst forth, Oh! children cradled in young freedom's arms— You of these larger times, a noble growth, Shame not the blood that your young bosom warms. Whose hearts have throbbled at Washington's proud name, Whose tears were shed for Lincoln's piteous fate, Who generous yield to Lee his well-earned fame, And Grant's escutcheon hang among the great. Whose hearts to Barry turn, the navy's boast, Who built his monument upon the tide, And brave Paul Jones whose name was as a host, When death upon the winds and waves did ride. Sons of strong heroes, much on you depends, God did not call your fathers to this land, Nor drill them in stern duty but for ends, That show the guidance of His loving hands. Far from the tyrant's smile or frown were you Upraised with honest pride in honest toil, While all around you was the sweet and new Lord of your soul and of the fruitful soil. Men, free to turn your faces to your God, To call the land you tilled your own; to weave High dreams unborn within the stupid clod Who calls man master, and bends to receive As gift what he has won in toil and strain— Mow, chosen people, God's clear call is blown, Return once more across the ocean main To burst the chain that shackles to a throne. Lift up the fallen, and let every soul That sits in shadow of a brother's might, Know only God their freedom can control, And justice waits on Him with truth and right.

The Return of Slugger Dillon.

(Elizabeth Brady, in The Queen's Work.) (Continued.)

The singer concluded her performance with one of those low moaning noises considered proper for the end of a lyric on love and parting, and the audience stopped its conversation about cars, golf, dressmakers, and the sins of their neighbors, and sank into still more easy attitudes to listen to the speaker just mounting the platform.

This lady was above fashionable attire. She wore a velvet robe cut on Greek lines, a girle heavily embroidered in tarnished gilt, and the style of slippers known to the trade as "Julietta"—only hers were velvet, to match the gown, and had gilt embroidery on the fronts. Her hair was twisted loosely into a knot at the back of her neck, and she wore a gold band across her brow. Her eyes were large and grey, and she had cultivated a far-away expression. A person of a nervous disposition would be extremely restless seeing that glance go over her head and back to the unknown reaches. Someone must

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is her foe, as ugly as ever since time immemorial. It causes bunches 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 for recovery, and develops into consumption.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

will rid you of it, radically and permanently, as it has rid thousands. I have told the lady that her profile was rather good for her line of conversation, for she turned it to the expectant multitude and kept it half in the shadow of the light from above as she spoke. Her theme was—well, she seemed to know a good deal about the slavery of woman, and to be anxious to have them all arise and throw off the shackles of conventionality. She grew quite tearful about the women who had no outlook but the raising of a large family on insufficient means, who could not realize themselves, nor be a power, since they were, unfortunately, bound to a home. The souls of women were starved, she said, and one could see the hunger for life in the eyes of even rich women, the bars of whose cages hurt none the less because they are fashioned of gold.

She spoke of a lady named Ellen Key and a man named Gorky; she quoted from several Russian authors. She advocated suffrage and socialistic doctrines about bringing up children. At striking points the audience applauded daintily. It seemed to Elinor that if they were as impressed as they appeared to be there would be several husbands worried over the sudden disappearance of their wives, a few broken engagements, and a remarkable increase in the registration of some fashionable boarding schools. She begged for a revelation of beauty to the benighted people in the district. She said (not in these exact words) that a pot of flowers was as filling as a pot of soup, and that the perfect lines of a brown earthen jar were restful and soothing to the jagged nerves of a weary woman. All this in a perfectly modulated voice. It had the same effect on Elinor's ear as an organ playing ragtime. Amid a burst of applause she sat down. There was a classic dance by a patroness for whom lessons could do no more—because feet are feet. Also the Greeks had something in them that the Dutch have not. There was more music, and everybody drifted out towards the refreshments, after which the patroness went home and the business meeting was in order. "I've induced my friend, Miss Brooks, to help us," said Mary Monica. The trained workers surveyed Miss Brooks, took an inventory of her charms and capabilities, and smiled a doubtful welcome. "Can you do things?" inquired one of them, pointing her pencil over her note-book. "What sort of things?" "I rather think I can do anything you do," Elinor replied, calmly. The head worker intervened; for which Elinor adjudged her an observant woman. Not everybody would have known that she was deliberately angering the woman. "Can you do things?" Indeed! "I think," said the head worker, "that Miss Moore might take you to see old Mrs. Dillon. Would you care to go?" After the names of the afternoon, "Mrs. Dillon" had an attractive sound. "By all means," said Elinor. "A most difficult case. Obstinate, dirty, ignorant, superstitious, impudent." "My goodness! Could one old woman be all that?" "Miss Moore will go with you. Or, any time you want to go, one of us would go. It's in a bad neighborhood. The woman are

very coarse, and many of them drink. Perhaps you've never had the experience. She is so low." "Well," replied Elinor, "I had a little today. The workers listened. "I sat beside a woman who refused the sherbet because she had three highballs before she came. And Miss Haskins introduced me to a woman who's divorced two husbands, and had the third prospect with her. And I call the woman who lectured a pagan. I don't think I'll mind Mrs. Dillon."

The workers looked embarrassed. Mary Monica turned a fiery red. "We were going to have her sent to the City Home, but if you feel you'd like to try her case I shall have the action of the Charities Department deferred." This settled, they took leave of the ladies and went home in Mary Monica's car. "I'll call early tomorrow—say at one o'clock—and we'll make our visit together. She's an old termagant, and, do you know, there's some mystery about her!" "You've been going to the movies, Mary Monica! What mystery could there be?" "Mark my words, Elinor: there will be something happening there yet. I feel queer every time I go—like if someone was hiding under the bed." "Nice, no doubt. Well, here's my house. Maybe I'll get Sarah to go with us."

Mary Monica received this coldly, and Elinor did not press it. Next afternoon and Mary Monica arrived bright and beautiful. She had on a tailored suit, very short; low-heeled shoes, a stylish small hat, heavy kid gloves, a wrist-watch; and her prettiness was more in evidence than usual because of her brisk air of business. She had a little leather book with notes on her "cases," and loose leaves to record her fleeting impressions. "We'll have Mrs. Dillon to the last," she suggested. "By going to a few of these places with me you will learn how to go about your later work scientifically. By the way, do you know the institutions for charitable work, and how one obtains entrance?" Elinor recited a few, and Mary Monica was quite pleased. She gave points to Elinor, who never in all her life formulated a plan of action one second before it was necessary to carry it into effect. After they had left the car at the settlement (where some children immediately swarmed into it, over it, and under it) they started on their rounds of calls.

After the first Elinor began to see why the workers didn't take with Mrs. Dillon. Mary Monica she knew of old. A waxy copy of whoever she took a fancy to emulate, as a diluted sample of the offensive efficiency of the trained staff at the settlement she was provoking enough to be hurled out of a window and just too trifling to be worth the trouble. Elinor could see that if she entered the abode of anyone named Dillon, after a course of settlement visits she would do it at her own risk. For Mary Monica inquired into intimate personal affairs, she pointed out dirt, she criticized the remnants of food she saw on the tables, she threatened the Board of Health on a janitor, she sent a girl to school who was minding a baby while her mother worked out, and was going to leave the infant alone, until Elinor reminded her. "How will that girl be educated?" demanded Mary Monica. "I don't know," said Elinor. "She looks as if she couldn't be unless by surgery. But I'd rather hear of an illiterate girl than a dead infant; so you'd better leave this with a neighbour. The big one will be back soon. You surely don't think she has gone for the day?" In the next place the husband was at home. To Mary Monica's "We're only doing you good," he replied, "And we're doin' ye good! What would ye do to amuse yourselves if it wasn't fer us, I dunno?" "Really, Mary Monica," said Elinor, "don't you think it's ill-bred to ask them so many things they'd rather no one know? I writhed in that last place. Why don't you give them something or get work? What's all this questioning for?" "The card system," said Mary Monica, truthfully, and finally. "We have wonderful records of investigations," "But actual help—real giving

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Dr. Fowler's is an old and reliable remedy, having been on the market for the past 72 years. You do not experiment when you buy it. Refuse substitutes. They may be dangerous. Price, 35c. Manufactured only by The T. M. M. Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

—results?" persisted Elinor. "The head worker and the Board of Patronesses see to that. When they find there's nothing they can do we drop the case. The city takes most of them. But you learn a lot about causes of poverty, and sanitation, and congestion, and economics. People write books about these things, you know. And now, here's Mrs. Dillon's house."

It was a tenement house of the old style—pitch dark hallways, dirty, noisy; stairs that were death-traps for even the young and agile. Odours of old tobacco and cooking and refuse hung in the air. Children and cats and a dog or two rose up in unexpected dark corners. A drunken man passed them as they climbed upward. "Here it is," whispered Mary Monica, at the top of the fifth flight. She knocked at a door and, without waiting for an invitation, entered. It was a middle apartment. Mrs. Dillon occupied, and it was almost dark. The only light entered through a slit of a window upon an air-shaft at the end of the room. This was all the light and ventilation her two rooms received, as Elinor later learned. (To be continued.)

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.

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Gives relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 and 50 cts.

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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 adopting 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 mass 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.

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