

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1917.

VOL. XLVI, No. 27

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916 - 17

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over sight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW! CALL UP

DeLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915 - 3m



Synopsis of Canadian North West Land Reclamation

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, 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 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 60 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader is given standing by pre-emption, quarter section along side the homestead. Price \$2.00 per acre.

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

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$2.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

W. W. COBY, Deputy Minister of the Interior

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.
Charlottetown P. E. Island
Check Books
Dodgers
Receipt Books
Note Books of Hand
Posters
Bill Heads

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.				ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Dep. Arr.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Dep. Arr.
4.00	12.15	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	11.55	11.10	10.20	Arr. Charlottetown
5.30	1.48	7.40	" Hunter River	10.45	10.10	8.50	" "
6.05	2.50	8.13	" Emerald Jet	10.09	9.40	7.40	" "
6.50	3.30	8.40	" Kensington	9.37	9.10	8.50	" "
7.20	4.10	9.05	Arr. Summerside	9.10	8.45	8.10	Dep. Summerside
P. M.							
8.50	12.30	Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8.50	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.35
9.48	2.10	" Port-Hill	" 7.54	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56
10.37	3.57	" O'Leary	" 7.05	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
11.18	5.07	" Alberton	" 6.19	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
11.55	6.05	Arr. Tignish	Dep. 5.45	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15
Tues. Mön. Wed. and Thurs. and Sat. P. M.							
7.50	9.45	9.45	Dep. Emerald Jet	Arr. 9.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
8.40	10.35	10.20	Arr. Cape Traverse	Dep. 9.00	6.45	6.45	6.45
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.							
3.20	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.00	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
4.30	8.50	" Mount Stewart	" 8.50	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.30
4.57	9.27	" Morell	" 8.32	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
5.17	9.57	" St. Peter's	" 8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
6.20	11.30	Arr. Souris	Dep. 7.00	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
P. M.							
7.35	Arr. Elmira	Dep. 5.40	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Tues. Mön. Wed. and Thurs. and Sat. P. M.							
4.30	9.05	Dep. Mt. Stewart	Arr. 8.50	4.10	4.10	4.10	4.10
5.19	10.15	" Cardigan	" 7.52	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54
5.40	10.55	" Montague	" 7.28	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
6.15	11.35	Arr. Georgetown	Dep. 6.50	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40
Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.							
3.10	3.10	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.10	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.45
4.25	4.55	" Vernon River	" 8.27	8.31	8.31	8.31	8.31
5.55	7.05	Arr. Murray Harbor	Dep. 6.30	7.00	7.00	7.00	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.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Canadian Government Railways

Commencing tomorrow Thursday, July 5th, a special passenger train will leave Charlottetown at 6.30 a. m. daily Sunday excepted for Tignish and return. The train will connect with Steamers at Summerside morning and evening, and will leave Summerside for Tignish 9.45 a. m. and returning leave Tignish at 3.00 p. m. This service will remain in force until Summer Time table comes into force on the 21st instant. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 9th, 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 - yly.

Got 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 27th July, 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. 2 from O'Leary Station, P. E. Island. 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 O'Leary Station, Glenwood, Lot 8, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHELAN, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 30, 1917 - 81

Christian Friendship

The Apostles had been close friends of Our Savior, and to them He imparted His intention and His sentiments. From them Jesus now took leave, and "because of the things he spoke to them sorrow had filled their hearts." They realized that the hour had at last come in which they must part with their divine friend. This parting of Our Lord with His Apostles offers occasion to speak on the subject of Christian friendship. Friendship is usually thought about by a companionship of one with another of equal age, rank and inclinations, each having some good qualities and virtues which the other recognizes and admires. There may be comradeship among wicked people, but true friendship is possible only among the righteous. It originates in the esteem of good traits found in a companion. No true friendship can prevail among spendthrifts, idlers and sensualists for they are not concerned about themselves, and less about others. The same can be said of the hypocritical ungodly and the jealous-minded. There can be no friendship among the wicked; they may be chums as far as their interest or selfishness finds advisable and profitable, but that is not friendship. Furthermore, friendship is not found among the scoffers and the godless; they lack faith, which is an indispensable quality in friendship. Friendship depends furthermore upon a harmony of views and inclinations. "Friendship is a loving union in temporal and spiritual things." The Apostles were pure and God-fearing in mind and heart, and therefore, they became the chosen friends of Our Lord. A youth will hardly select for his intimate friend a man much older than himself, a learned man will not make a close friend of an uneducated person, however much regard he may have for the other's virtue and noble character. While it is therefore to our credit if we possess friends, it is no disgrace to be without an intimate friend; it may be proof of our seeking virtues and characters of a high degree. To have many friends is not of profit. "Let one of a thousand be thy counsellor." Eccles. vi. 6. Charity is a duty; we must love everybody, even our enemies; friendship however, is not demanded, we can be real friends only to a few.

Friendship has also its duties and obligations, and sometimes demands even sacrifices. If we find evil traits and vicious inclinations in a friend we must terminate this friendship; for we are generally judged by the character of those with whom we associate, and we must avoid even the suspicion of evil behavior. If the character of our friend is good we must not be too exacting in little things. St. Francis de Sales: "We must patiently bear the imperfections of our friend." We are not perfect, and cannot demand this of others. A friend must stand by his friend in danger and need. Mutual assistance is useful in human life. Even Our Lord recognized this fact and commended His blessed mother to the care of St. John. We must try and sanctify one another. The tempter and the flatterer use sweet words, a true friend will not hesitate to tell you an unpleasant truth about yourself, though he will do it as gently as possible.

Good people long for friendship. It brings consolation in suffering. If we are persecuted if we are in great need, a friend is a great solace and help. "A faithful friend is a strong defense, and he that hath found him, hath found a treasure." Eccles. vi. 14. "A friend shall not be known in prosperity, and an enemy shall not be hidden in adversity. In the prosperity of a man his enemies are grieved, and a friend is known in his adversity." Eccles. xii. 8. "Friendship increases our joys. If we have been fortunate we long to tell some one, and if we have a friend who shares our joy our satisfaction is much greater." "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for

brethren to dwell together in unity." Psalm cxxxiii. 1. Friendship encourages us to do good. If we have a virtuous friend we do not dare to do wrong in his presence. It is an essential quality of friendship that one endeavors to emulate the noble sentiments and good traits of the other. —Rev. C. F. Morrissey.

Husband and Wife

The heart is not only the symbol of love, but also of fidelity. From the region of the heart woman first originated; for Eve was made from a rib of Adam. Hence a wife should be true to her husband unto death. Conjugal fidelity makes for happiness and blessing in marriage.

At the altar, the bride has pledged life-long fidelity. At that time, they put a blessed ring on her finger, indicating that as the circular band of gold had no end, so also conjugal fidelity was to have no restrictions.

The Roman catechism states by virtue of conjugal fidelity the husband binds himself to the wife and the wife to the husband, so that they have control over each other's bodies, and that they further promise never to violate this matrimonial pledge.

God himself has enjoined the observance of conjugal fidelity. The latter is even a postulate of natural morality, for also the pagans punished breaches of matrimonial faith. The Jews, the chosen people of God, were wont to drive an adulteress from the city and to stone her to death.

However, not merely extreme breaches of conjugal fidelity are forbidden, but also all conduct having a tendency to lead thereto. Most women are prone to dismiss misconduct of the graver kind as outside the range of probabilities. Nevertheless, the moral pitfalls which threaten the young wife are many.

A young wife should, therefore, meet other men with a certain degree of reserve. It is playing with fire to confide to male acquaintances the disappointments of our own married life in order to receive sympathy. Marriage is sacred.

The Christian law recognizes no double standard of morals; hence what has been said of wives concerning conjugal fidelity also applies to husbands.

In one of his sermons, St. Augustine says to the women of Rome: "A Christian woman should not be like those matrons who wish to receive credit in the eyes of the world because they bear the aberrations of their husbands with indifference; she should rather cling to her husband with all the ardor of her soul, sacrifice her possessions, her jewels, her pleasures, than witness with indifference the spectacle of one, whom she has chosen for her husband, wantonly staking the welfare of his soul."

"Accordingly a wife should have a keen eye for everything that tends to promote or retard her husband's welfare, fostering the one tendency and counteracting the other. She should seek no honors other than those which can be obtained at the side of her husband. It is, finally, the wife's duty to fortify the man in all Christian virtues. On the other hand, the wife should beware of the green-eyed monster of jealousy. "Nothing is more miserable and pitiable than a person haunted by jealousy," writes St. John Chrysostom, "for the one so afflicted is not infrequently like one oppressed, who with the lash of his sharp tongue rapidly destroys many a beautiful and charming marriage idyl."

A wife who is possessed by the devil of jealousy is a pitiful object. Even if she has well grounded reasons for jealousy, anger, exhibitions of violent temper, and like conduct, will not mend matters. A prudent wife will resort to prayer and to suitable natural means to win back her husband's exclusive affections. By no means should she, however, reason that her husband's misconduct gives her a right to take her own matrimonial obligations lightly.

Mission Notes

The Rt. Rev. A. Hermel, S. H. Pic, Vicar Apostolic of Tahiti, has come to San Francisco to supervise the printing of a prayer book in the Tahitian language. It will cost a considerable amount of money, but it is a necessary expense if the people of Tahiti are to become grounded in the Faith. Once printed the book will be a permanent aid to apostles of that district and will make their work much easier.

Bishop Hermel asks contributions to help defray printing expenses and all offerings will be immediately forwarded to him.

The Superior of the Belgian missionaries in the Philippine Islands, Very Rev. Joseph Schipman writes from Baguio: "I am pleased to say that our mission is continuously making progress. We have to be very grateful to the good Lord and to the instruments under Him, who permit us, notwithstanding the distressful times to keep up the good work among our poor Igorots. Mass intentions now mean a great deal to us."

Another to testify to the stress received by Armenian Catholics is the Bishop of Mangalore, Mgr. Perini S. J., who says: "Your favor has come just at a time when I was praying that some generous souls might be inspired to come to the aid of three of my priests who are carrying on their work of conversion in the midst of distressing financial difficulties. May God bless these benefactors."

It is announced from Rome that the process for the beatification of the Venerable Gerónimo, who has been resumed. This noble Arab, a native of Algiers, preferred to be walled alive in a fort then under construction, than to return to Islamism, the faith of which he was born. His death took place in 1569, and his body perfectly preserved in plaster, was found in 1853.

The society for the Propagation of the Faith reached its ninety-fifth year this May. Its usefulness to the mission cause was never more clearly evinced than at the present time, when the Faith, though no longer an alien in the far-distant places of the world, is in danger of expiring for want of nourishment. True, the contributions to the Society have steadily increased each year, but so have the needs of the missions and upon its help now depends their very life.

The mission of Vo Hot, in Maritime Tonkin, which has been assigned to my care," writes Rev. Antoine Chaise, P. F. M., has grown from a lonely little outpost to be quite an important station. At first it had only a floating population made up of people frequenting a large market near by.

"At the edge of the low-lying rice deltas of the rice fields and not far from the mountain region it formed a sort of connecting link between them, and gradually the shy mountain people, who would not have ventured into the plains, took heart and listened to the teaching at our station. The permanent dwellers of this half-way region are very poor, the rivers do not yield enough fish to supply the large families, and the mountain forests are too far away. Therefore, they and our missions recommended by our bishop, Mgr. Marcou, to the charity of the faithful."

From a Lonely Tonkin Mission

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."

Mistress—Are you married? Maid—No'm. I bumped into a door.

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 50c. a box."

Unsightly Pimples Covered His Face. B. B. B. Cured Him. All diseases and blemishes of the skin are caused by the blood being in an impure condition. The best blood cleaning medicine on the market to-day is Burdock Blood Bitters, a medicine that has been in use for over 40 years, so you do not experiment when you buy it. Mr. Lemox D. Cooke, Indian Path, N.S. writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. My face was covered with pimples. I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I was one day to a friend's house, and there they advised me to use B. B. B., so I purchased two bottles, and before I had them taken I found I was getting better. I got two more, and when they were finished I was completely cured. I find it is a great blood purifier, and I recommend it to all."

B. B. B. is manufactured only by T. T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WAS TROUBLED WITH HER LIVER FOR FIVE YEARS.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, etc. Keep your bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They will clear away all the effete matter which collects in the system and thus do away with constipation and all its allied troubles.

Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Britannia Bay, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled with my stomach and liver for the past five years, and have had constipation causing headache, backache and dizzy spells, and sometimes I would almost fall down. I tried all kinds of remedies without obtaining any relief. I commenced using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they have cured me. I have recommended them to many of my friends, and they are all very much pleased. Write to me if you have obtained from their use."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, 25c. a vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Kewatin, up near the Arctic circle, tells a story of a recent trip through the wilderness: "I have just got back to Lo Pas after an apostolic journey of three hundred miles made on snow shoes and by dog teams. Many nights I spent in a snow hut, or rather in a hole dug out of a snow bank with the stars over me. I am still rather weak, from fatigue, but this will soon pass and there will remain only the consolation of having accomplished my duty and of having comforted my dear Indians. Some of them had not seen a priest for a year and you can imagine their joy at receiving a visit from 'The Great Chief of Prayers.'"

From South Sea Islands

From Samoa, belonging to the Vicariate of the Navigator Islands comes a letter written by Bishop P. Broyer S. M. He announces some good news, namely, that last year he was able to send a catechist to the Manu Islands, sixty miles distant from Tutuila, which island, it seems, belongs to the United States and should therefore have a special interest for us. "The catechist at Manu was well received and already counts some important people among his converts. The son of the former king, his wife and children, the wife of the present native governor and their children, and several other 'personages,' have readily accepted the Faith.

The catechist deserves and needs some help planting our religion in this new soil. Associates of our society are asked to give prayers and salms to further the success of his work. There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25c. each.

Visitor—How does the land lie out this way? Native—It ain't the land that lies; it's the land agents.

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."

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 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

In his Dominion Day message to the people of Canada, Sir Robert Borden concludes: "Let us with resolute spirit so maintain our purpose and effort that in this last and greatest chapter of humanity's striving and triumph it shall be recorded of Canada that as at the first she never hesitated so in the end she never faltered."

Confederation Jubilee

On Sunday last, July 1st, inst., the Canadian Confederation completed a half-century of existence. Our wonderful country, which a certain poet rather harshly termed "Our Lady of the Snows," has had her name written large in the world hall of fame during these past fifty years, particularly in the latter years of the half-century. It would be impossible in a few columns of a newspaper to describe adequately the rapid progress and surprising development which have been made in the years that have gone since the "fathers" met in this beautiful city of Charlottetown, and there assisted in perfecting plans for the wedding together of inharmonious provinces and vast tracts of the unknown west. When Sir Charles Tupper died in England there entered into rest the last of these immortal fathers of Confederation.

By virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were confederated and became the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, 1867; the subsequent entrance of the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island and the acquisition by Canada of the Hudson Bay Territory, out of which the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were formed, the Canadian Confederation was extended from ocean to ocean, and the British Provinces of North America, now comprising the Dominion of Canada, were firmly united in the bonds of a common allegiance, common aspirations and common interest.

When Canada became a real country on July 1, 1867, the Dominion had 440,000 square miles of territory and a population of 8,600,000. At that time, as above stated, there were only four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Now there are nine provinces and a large unorganized territory, embracing half a continent, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the United States to the Pole. At the present time Canada's measured area is 3,729,685 miles, and the population 7,000,000. Fifty years ago there were no telephones, no automobiles, no electric lights, no motion pictures, no gramophone, no typewriters, no type-setting machines, no wireless telegraph, no flying machines, no Pullman cars, no adding machines, no dreadnoughts, no motor boats, no turbine steamers, no Mikado locomotives, and few railroads. True, the country knew what war was in those days, for it rested in the shadow of the terrible Civil conflict in the United States, which at that time was thought to be the most fearful war possibly. But now we know differently, and the aim of all in this highly favored land should be to aid in every way possible the colossal task of overthrowing the hideous juggernaut of blood-maddened Prussia.

Securing Reinforcements

In discussing the Conscription bill now before Parliament, a great many things are said that are very wide of the mark as to the securing of recruits to keep up Canada's forces at the front. It should be borne in mind that whether the system used in conscription or voluntarily enlistment the purpose and the desire is to get the men needed to fill the Canadian armies. The same number of men will be required in either case. If they cannot be spared under a compulsory method how can the advocates of the voluntary system hope for better results? As a matter of fact the men who will be taken under conscription are those who can most easily be spared from their occupations and from their homes. In the first place it is not proposed to take married men or men with dependents until the supply of single men have been exhausted.

Sir John McDonald (then Hon

John A. McDonald) was beyond doubt, the dominant figure in the consummating Confederation. His provision certainly bordered on the prophetic. When proposing a motion to approve the resolution of the Quebec Conference he, among other things, said: "When we had a population of eight or nine millions, our alliance would be sought, because it would be valuable. There was a party in England who urged the desirability of getting rid of the colonies, but they were a small party. He (Mr. Macdonald) did not believe any such opinion was entertained by the Government of England, the statesmen of England, or the people of England. The British North American Colonies were now in a transition state. We were rapidly approaching the position of a powerful friend and ally rather than a mere dependency. England would soon have nations subordinate to her, but ready and willing to aid her in peace and in war—to assist her, if necessary, in holding her own against the world, in arms, as she had often done before. It was true that, in the position in which we stood, there might be said to be some danger of war. But how would the feelings of the people of Canada rise at the very idea? We could realize the horrors of war, to which we knew, in such case, our country would be subjected; but we are, nevertheless, ready and determined to stand by the mother country. There was no difference of opinion expressed on that point at least."

July 1st falling on Sunday, the civil observance of the public holiday took place on Monday, 2nd. In consequence of the war, the observance of the day was very quiet.

On Friday last a Liberal Conservative Convention was held at Georgetown, for the purpose of choosing a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement from politics of Chief Justice Matheson, James D. Stewart, K.C. was unanimously elected. He was nominated by Mr. E. B. McLaren and seconded by Mr. Joseph McDonald. No other name was placed before the convention. Resolutions were passed approving of the Dominion and Provincial Governments. Brief and enthusiastic addresses were delivered by Mr. Stewart, the candidate, Mr. R. J. McLellan, M. L. A., James McIsaac, candidate for the House of Commons, and others. Mr. J. W. McPhee, nonvoter, presided.

Wrote for by-elections to fill the vacancies caused by the elevation of Hon. Mr. Matheson to the Chief Justiceship, and the assumption of office by Premier Arsenault, have been issued. The districts vacated are the third of Prince and the fifth of King's. Nominations will be on Wednesday, July 18th, and polling, if any, on Wednesday, 25th.

The Liberal Break-up

The breaking of the Liberal party by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his All For Quebec followers sets the New Glasgow Chronicle, an avowed Liberal newspaper, wondering whether if there will continue to be a Liberal party in Canada. The Chronicle says: "It is too soon to judge between the Liberals who forsake the Liberal leader to vote with the Tories for conscription and those who stood by their leader. It is true that Sir Wilfrid advised the former to vote as their conscience directed, but all the same the breach is one that never can be wholly bridged. We do not believe that the Dominion will ever do without a Liberal, or rather a radical party; but the Liberal party, as it has existed since 1911 up to a couple of weeks ago, has we presume, ceased to exist. Even though Tories in that party, such as Dr. Clark, Hon. Mr. Graham, Messrs. Guthrie, Fardee and McLean, of Halifax, with their associates seek to reunite with Sir Wilfrid's personal following it will be most difficult to establish that confidence and harmony between them as would permit them to work together as a party such as could carry on the public business if an opportunity were afforded them. With the Liberals of Ontario (Continued on page three.)"

Returns to the Patriotic Fund show that out of 400,000 men in the Canadian armies more than 75,000 married and with dependents joined the forces under the voluntary system. Under conscription there would not be one, as the classes of single men would have more than sufficient to make up that 75,000. This effectively answers the argument that conscription will rob Canadian women and children of their breadwinners.

Now as to the other claim that conscription will disrupt industry. Selective conscription will not only determine the men to go but the men to remain, and one of the most important provisions of that measure is drawn to make certain that men whose services are of greater value to the state at home than on the battle field shall be kept at home. It cannot successfully be said that conscription will take one man whose services are more urgently required in Canada. Under the voluntary system men enlisted because they felt it their duty to join the colors. In many cases business and industrial establishments were denied of their most useful employes, while men whose positions could be filled by women, by older men or returned soldiers, continued in civilian life. Under conscription these men would be taken and the others left.

During the debate in the House of Commons instances were cited of districts in Ontario where all the available young men had gone, and others where the enlistment was very small. As a consequence there was a great scarcity of labor in some districts and an ample supply in others. By the system the Government plans to put into effect this situation cannot obtain. There will be an equal division of service and all districts will contribute according to their resources in man-power.

Altogether the only argument that anti-conscriptionists can put is the sentimental one that Canada would be in a more glorious position if it could be said of her that all the men, for her armies enlisted of their own volition. Those favoring the bill admit the truth of that argument but, unfortunately, the men have not been secured and the need for them is as great as at any time since the outbreak of war. The only thing to do therefore is to get them by whatever method will best serve the great majority of public opinion in this country; that for such a problem there is but one solution—conscription by selective draft.

The Liberal Break-up (Continued on page three.)



The Spring Suit Question is Answered in The Styles We Show

If there has been a question in your mind as to the style suit you would like to wear for Spring, dispel any wearisome thoughts regarding it. Come to our suit section with an open mind—come with the sole thought in view of seeing a fashionable, well fitting garment and at a price that you want to pay. If you do this you need have no uneasiness as to the satisfaction and pleasure you are going to get out of your new Spring suit. We say again, the suit question is answered completely and fully in our Spring showing and from every viewpoint. Spring suits of woolen materials from \$22.75 to \$45.00. Spring suits of silk fabrics \$22.00 to \$32.00.

Very nice suit, made of good quality serge, made with convertible sailor collar, belted off at waistline, Black, Navy and Navy, splendid value, \$12.75. Better quality serge suit, made with sailor collar, half belted effect, trimmed black braided and buttoned, Black, Navy and Navy. Price \$15.00. Males' shepherd check suit, box style, with serge collar, all around belt of white serge, sizes 14 and 16, price \$15.00. Splendid suit, made of G. Vardine, large convertible collar, box back, with all around belt, patch pockets, marcel lined, Navy and green, only \$19.00. Very fine quality all wool serge suit, made in box pleated back, half belt, large fancy collar, trimmed braid and buttons, Brown, Navy and Black silk lined, plain flare skirt, shades, Black, Navy and Navy, \$23.00. Very smart New York design, developed in all wool, poplin, in mustard shade, lined with many stripes silk, belt effect, gathered back, embroidered flannel collar, trimming of silk stitching and fancy pearl buttons, \$47.50.

Wonderful Value in Taffeta Silk Suits, \$22 At \$22.00 At \$22.00

A Remarkable Range of Blouses

The new ideas are always here first—if you like new things when they ARE new—Visit us. Wonderful value in voile waists, plain white, black and white stripes, white with embroidered pattern of mauve, yellow or blue, all sizes, \$1.25. The new high neck model with convertible sport collar, material from cotton taffeta with self stripes, large pearl buttons, \$3.00. Dainty novelty in voile waist, with large collar, front finished with embroidery and insertion, tongue sleeve, flare cuff, \$2.25. A very new model in fancy voile, a combined stripe coin spot, fastened in front with two pearl buttons, size of 50c. piece, wide collar of red or blue, \$3.75. White Silk Waists, \$2.25. George's Crepe Waists, Males' Fish and White, \$6.00. Crepe de Chine Waists in black and white, lace trimmed, \$6.00. The very latest in marcel, in a yellow marcel, with large white collar, \$3.50.

When you Choose your New Hat Choose Millinery of Distinction

A woman is more careful about the hat she wears than any part of her attire. She wants a hat that is not only smart and conforms with the fashions of the season, but one also that is beautiful and improves her looks. And when you buy a hat to give you most pleasure and satisfaction in wearing, why not choose one that will make your friends ask you where you got it and say, "Why, what a pretty hat you have on." A becoming pretty hat brings more pleasure in wearing than the question of service. When you get a hat that you like, you are sure to wear it and wear it longer here, increasing its service to you. We have aimed to provide just such hats. Their cost is no more than you would pay for a hat of ordinary type.

Untrimmed Hats \$1.35 to \$7.50 Children's Hats 65c. to \$3.75 NEW SWEATERS TO-DAY. Express brought us another new line of smart, comfortable to wear. Some of them are: Brushed wool in green, gold, with white sailor collar, \$5.00. If any wool sweater in green, gold, black, open, shawl collar white with stripe, same color as body, \$8.50. Ewensons shown in all sizes, \$6 to \$4. Handsome brushed wool sweater in green, tan, rose, white collar and scarf, \$10.00. Silk and wool sweater in stripe, and white, and green and white, \$10.00.



Get the New Things When they ARE New

Moore & McLeod, Limited 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

HICKEY'S TWIST DOES NOT CRUMBLE Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean. Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

J. D. STUART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK, Charlottetown. Branch Office, Georgetown. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Dec 13, 1916—yly. Get your Printing done at the Herald Office

Mail Contract. R.E.D. THOMPSON, Chartered Accountant, will be present at Ottawa until Nov. 15, 1917. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from East Berlin, P. E. Island, from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of East Berlin, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Dispatch at the Herald Office. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Check Books, Ledgers, Receipt Books, Note Books of Hand, Porters, Bill Heads.



Fresh Arrivals in DRESS SILKS

WHITE SILKS ARE A LITTLE HIGHER than they used to be—they have not suffered the immense advances that have been the rule in some lines. Perhaps that's one reason why silks are more popular than ever. New arrivals today—SHATUNGS, natural undyed, widths, 34 and 36 inches. Prices 65, 75, 80, 90, 1.00, 1.15. Extra heavy shantung suiting, smooth corded finish, for suits or separate coats, 36 in., 2.00. Fancy sport shantung, large fancy colored, spot on natural ground, very new, 36 inch. Price 1.00 and 1.15. Black shantung, clean, bright, black, 34 inch, 1.25. WASHABLE HABUTAIS. This silk can be washed as easily as a piece of white cotton. In white 75c., 1.00, 1.15, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60. Black and navy, 36 inch, 1.25. Fancy striped wash silk, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60. Taffetas, Black, 36 inch, 1.25, 1.50, 1.60, 2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00. Navy, 36 inch, 1.50, 2.00. Old Moss, Green, Brown and Cream, 36 inches, 1.75. DUCHESS MOUSSELINE, a beautiful bright satin finished silk, very dressy, in dark navy, bright navy, Copenhagen, old rose, maize, ivory and black, 36 inch, 2.00. PALETTE DUCHESSE, Black, dark navy, light navy, Copenhagen, old rose, bottle green, gray checked, pink, sky, yellow, mauve, navy and brown, 36 inch, 1.50 per yard. FANCY SILKS, in shots and stripes, for waists, separate blouses or dresses, at 1.80, 2.00, 2.25. NARROW WIDTH SILKS, in nearly all plain colors, and quite a number of fancy, suitable for trimming, and milline, 19 inch, 75c. to 1.50 per yard. GEORGETTE CREPE, in the following colors: black, navy, Copenhagen, rose, maize, mauve, pink, sky, cream, 40 inches wide, 1.60 yard. NINONS, in the same colors, 1.40 yd. CREPE DE CHINE, navy, black and Copenhagen, 40 inch, 1.50 yd. yellow, mauve, cream, 1.80.

(Continued from page two) and nearly all the Liberals from the west behind the Government there is no reason to go to the country in a general election. Of course, we are disappointed that a general election did not come before the Liberal party was broken up, but the smallest of the Government should fail to ask a mandate from the people for the loss of responsible government in Canada, would be a very grave matter.

CONFEDERATION ANNIVERSARY

Premier Borden's Message.

"Amid the welter and horror of a war which devastates civilization, we pause for a moment to consider the Canada of half a century ago and the Canada of today. Much has been added to us; our boundaries have been greatly extended so as to embrace half a continent; our population has nearly trebled; there has been a measurable development of our resources; we have grown enormously in production, commerce and wealth; facilities of transportation have been provided beyond all anticipation; the general conditions of life, and the standards of living have, been conspicuously raised; educational facilities have been largely enlarged. In all these and other incidents of the world's progress, Canada has more than held her own. All this is impressive; but still more inspiring is the thought that during the half-century, which now draws to a close, Canada has come to a fuller knowledge of her heritage and of the responsibilities which it entails; to a clearer consciousness of national purpose; to a firmer conviction in her destiny. The greatness of any nation rests, in the last analysis, upon the character of its people, as exemplified in their ideals and by the capacity for service and devotion in fulfilling the national purpose. Judged by this unflinching standard, Canada stands unshaken before the world. In 1789, the year before our Confederation was born, Prussia, master of Austria, the hegemony of the German States, and took her first step along the awful path that has led her to the present hour. She forced upon humanity three reigns ago. Her challenge to civilization and human freedom is being answered beyond the seas by the free democracies of the world. Among them Canada has worthily borne her part. Thus would they have realized it who, in 1789, laid the foundation of our liberties. Let us with hearts full of pride and with eyes turned to our fathers, in this last and greatest chapter of humanity's striving and triumph, let us shall be proud of Canada, that, as at the end she never faltered.

R. L. BORDEN

PREMIER BORDEN'S MESSAGE

On the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Canada as a nation we are reminded that Prince Edward Island was virtually the cradle of Confederation. For it was at Charlottetown on September 1, 1864, that the delegates first met who were afterwards responsible for bringing into being the different provinces in Canada, and in September 1915, in the General Chamber of Commerce building a bronze tablet was erected in commemoration of the event. On this memorable day it is well that the people of the province should again be reminded of the tragic war which is being waged in France and Flanders in defence of liberty and civilization. Our thoughts should go out to the many Island boys who leaving behind all that was dearest to them, home, relatives, friends and contentment, went to a land of suffering, arduous labour, discomfort, misery, sufferings and even death, in order that we who remained at home might retain the freedom for our ancestors in centuries past. Let us at this solemn moment take counsel and ask ourselves whether we have done our full duty towards those brave boys and whether we have risen to

the level of the obligations imposed upon us by the needs of the moment. It is to be feared that many of us will realize how little we have really done. Can we measure in dollars and cents the value of our liberties? Were this war to cost us one half of our wealth, our children and our youth, would victory be so dearly bought? Can anyone hesitate in answering with an emphatic No? Let us then cherish and appreciate such liberties and show our interest to retain them by fighting oppression. On assuming the responsibilities of Premier of this Province, I desire to say that the measure inaugurated by my predecessor, in aiding the prosecution of the war, will be continued and such others taken as will assure Canada and the Empire that the people of this Province are determined to continue to do their full share in money and in men towards aiding Britain and her Allies in bringing to a successful conclusion this great contest. The steps already taken to meet after war conditions will be continued. They include preparations for the settling of our soldiers on the land, fighting them out as agriculturists, artisans and for other conditions in life. The movement for good, permanent roads, which is being introduced in other Provinces must also receive the attention of this Province and with the aid about to be offered by the Federal Government, this Island will be enabled to enter into such a scheme. The Prohibition Commission is about to commence its labors. They will receive from the Government all the assistance and support necessary to overcome the difficulties they may encounter. The prospects for an abundant harvest are now manifest and such steps must be taken as will afford adequate transportation facilities for the expeditious handling of the same. These and many other problems will receive the attention of the Government and all citizens interested in the welfare of the Province are earnestly asked to lend their best co-operation in order that an early and successful conclusion of the war may be brought about and peace restored. Our soldiers may be provided for and assisted in becoming good and useful citizens; that our farmers and fishermen and all other classes of the community may prosper; that law, order and good feeling among all nationalities and creeds may prevail; that justice to all and favor to none may be rendered to the end that Prince Edward Island may take a proud stand among the Provinces of Canada, and live up to the name of "Garden of the Gulf."

CONFEDERATION ANNIVERSARY

Premier Borden's Message.

Two English-speaking Liberals came to the assistance of Sir Wilfrid Laurier yesterday, and their utterances were vociferously applauded. Hon. Wm. Pugsley announced that he would oppose conscription to the very end. He would vote for the referendum, and if the referendum was defeated, he would vote against the bill, both at its second and third readings. On the other hand Mr. William M. German, of Welland, although in favor of a referendum, declared that if it was beaten he would support the bill. Mr. German was the first Ontario Liberal to support his chieftain even to this extent.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, June 26.—This was another bad day for the Liberals in parliament, as it saw more defections from their ranks and the acquisition of three of the strongest members of the Liberal party to the ranks of those favoring compulsory military service. Of the men who today placed the cause of Empire ahead of their party allegiance, the most notable were Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, and A. K. McLean of Halifax. Dr. Clark was exceptionally outspoken in his advocacy of the government measure, and merciless in his scolding of the at-tamped political shilly-shallying by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Quebec lieutenants, aided and abetted by Dr. Pugsley and Hon. Frank Oliver.

lightly, and said he was quite willing to risk the risk of danger to his life when he thought of what the soldiers in the trenches were daily risking. He read to the House a letter he had received from Sir Hugh John Macdonald, son of the late Conservative chief, congratulating him on his stand. Mr. McDonald said he had always taken a deep interest in his fellow French-Canadian citizens. It would be very strange if this were not the case, as during his father's long political career he never had a friend with whom his relations were so intimate as Sir George-Etienne Cartier.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

Canadian Headquarters, France, via London, June 25.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—In a difficult advance towards Lens, and amid countless tons of wrecked mines, partially destroyed miners' houses, railway embankments and the flooded ground in the Souchez Valley, a valuable bit of the enemy's front line trench, extending over four hundred yards north of the river and east of the Bois de Riamont, was captured during the night by the Canadians and was firmly incorporated. The task set for the Canadians was to capture the enemy outposts to the southwest of Reservoir Hill.

right hon. friend and leader (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) criticize or oppose conscription, as I understood him, on the ground that the prime minister had said we would never resort to it. Well, I do not know whether the prime minister ever said anything so strong as that.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

The Editor of the Herald is absent this week. Greece has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. Dominion Day was very quietly celebrated here on Monday. Business was suspended and there was the usual number of excursions and fishing parties. News comes from La Sarra township, in the Abitibi region that O. M. Hennessy, Manager for the Abitibi Pulp Co., and J. Lavole, Head Foreman, were drowned in a bad storm, that caught them on Lake Abitibi. In discussing the question of peace at Glasgow, Premier Lloyd George said that if the war should be concluded a single hour before the Allied powers reached the end they had set out to attain at the beginning of the war, it would be the greatest disaster that ever befell mankind. G. W. Ganong, M. P. for Charlottetown has been named Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, succeeding Hon. Josiah Wood whose term expires in March. Col. George W. Eowler M. P., for Kings, N. B. has been appointed to the Senate vacancy for New Brunswick. A man reported to the head of the German spy system through which information is alleged to have reached Berlin from the United States has been arrested in New York. He described himself as Albert Webber, a German naval reserve officer, 54 years of age, of Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Samuel Nicholson of Moncton, who this province celebrated his 102nd birthday on the first day of June. Mr. Nicholson has the distinction not only of living to this remarkable age but of doing it without the aid of the doctors. He is still hale and hearty, reads without glasses, and remembers having missed only one meal in his whole lifetime. An Atlantic Port, June 24.—Officers of a British steamer which arrived here today, reported having sunk an attacking German submarine. The British vessel sent a shell into the U-boat's magazine, causing an explosion which parted the underparts of both ships. Each sank separately. The British steamer was uninjured. The submarine was five miles distant and running away after having attacked the steamer nearby 400 miles off the coast of Ireland. Base of the American Flotilla in British waters, June 25.—One of the American destroyers in the patrol flotilla reported that she was unable to find any trace of the 50 members of the crew of a British merchantman which was being attacked by a submarine when the American craft snatched the Britisher's wireless, sailing from the air. "Submarine shelling us," the first message the destroyer picked up. The position showed the Britisher was ninety miles away, which meant a run of five hours through high seas for the destroyer. The American craft was just getting under full speed when her wireless sounded the second and final message. It read: "Abandoning ship." Only floating wreckage greeted the American bluejackets when they reached the scene, but they patrolled the vicinity for two days in the hope of finding some survivors. Owing to the high seas it seems doubtful if any of the sunken vessel's crew were rescued by passing ships. Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Registrar General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 28th August, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years at six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No. 1 from Let. St. P. Island from the 1st October next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Let. St. P. Island, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHELAN, Post Office Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, Let. St. P. Island, June 23, 1917.

Canadian Headquarters, France, via London, June 25.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—In a difficult advance towards Lens, and amid countless tons of wrecked mines, partially destroyed miners' houses, railway embankments and the flooded ground in the Souchez Valley, a valuable bit of the enemy's front line trench, extending over four hundred yards north of the river and east of the Bois de Riamont, was captured during the night by the Canadians and was firmly incorporated. The task set for the Canadians was to capture the enemy outposts to the southwest of Reservoir Hill.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

British Headquarters in France, via London, June 26.—(By the Associated Press)—Realizing the danger the German commander is fighting for Lens like a wolf in a corner, Lens gone means that a large sector will have to be abandoned. So, inside a salient somewhat resembling the shape of a dog's head, the Germans are hanging on, apparently determined to hold until the last hope goes glimmering. The Canadians took La Coulette this morning at seven, their patrols pushing on eastward towards Avion, while other British troops advanced down the eastern slope of Hill 55. Canadian Headquarters, France, June 27, via London.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The enemy dug his trenches, which were on a slope leading up to the village a little over a quarter of a mile from the first houses, only under strong compulsion. They were dug in chalk, and our artillery observers had no difficulty in seeing the effect of every shell dropped in them. His new line is immediately in front of the most westerly row of houses in Avion. It is connected with cellars and dugouts in the village, to which the occupants can retire when heavily shelled. Strong German patrols were sent out during last night along most of the front to learn something of the conditions in this trench line. They found it strongly held by the enemy, and were unable to seize his defenses. Our heavy artillery has once more taken up the work of destruction. When the enemy's defenses were shelled, the occupants of the trenches were sent out during last night along most of the front to learn something of the conditions in this trench line. They found it strongly held by the enemy, and were unable to seize his defenses. Our heavy artillery has once more taken up the work of destruction. When the enemy's defenses were shelled, the occupants of the trenches were sent out during last night along most of the front to learn something of the conditions in this trench line. 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They found it

Let It Pass

Be not swift to take offense, Let it pass! Anger is a foe to sense, Let it pass!

The Morning Offering

So little, Lord, to bring To Thine Infinite, Such tribute to the King Of air and fire and flood:

The Making of An Artist

(Elizabeth Brady, in the Queen's Work.) Of all the children in the main building and the three annexes Margaret Von Cleef was one of the worst.

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system. against him. Martina was Martina.

Whooping Cough

Whooping Cough, although specially a disease of childhood, is by no means confined to that period but may occur at any time of life.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever.

Boots and Shoes

At Reasonable Prices

INVICTUS. About a year ago feeling the advance coming in all lines of Footwear, we bought large quantities of all our staple lines.

WAS WEAK and RUN DOWN

Many women become run down and worn out by their household cares and duties never ending, and sooner or later find themselves with shattered nerves and weak hearts.

HICKEY'S TWIST

DOES NOT CRUMBLE

Or fill the teeth. It is the one Chewing Tobacco that fully satisfies the demands of the man who wants THE BEST. It is

Always Fresh, Moist and Absolutely Clean

Made in a sanitary factory from the choicest of fully developed leaves. HICKEY'S is the chew with the fine, wine flavor. A big fig for a small price.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

153 Queen Street.

FOR 1917

We have a nice assortment of the following lines

Brooches in staple and new patterns, Bracelets in extension and clasp, Watch wristlets in gold and with leather strap.

Cuff links in both plain and engraved Collar studs with short and long posts, Chains with and without Pendants and Locketts, Gents chains in a variety of styles, also fobs, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Clocks and Watches, Eyeglasses, Spectacles. In our work Dept. we clean and repair Watches Clocks, Jewelry, Barometers Musical Boxes, Size and fit lenses, Stones to Rings, ect. etc.

E. W. TAYLOR

JEWELER.....OPTICIAN

142 Richmond Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD

You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life."

ALLEY & CO.

Agents for Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter.

W. J. P. McMillan, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

McLeod & Bentley

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.