

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914.

VOL. XLIII, NO. 48.

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

Commencing on December 1st, 1914. Trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Trains Outward Read Down. Daily Except Sunday.			Trains Inward Read Up. Daily Except Sunday.			
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	
5.00	3.30	7.35	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	11.30 10.15 2.45
6.15	4.42	8.30	"	Hunter River	"	10.30 9.16 1.15
7.10	5.21	9.02	"	Emerald Jct.	"	9.56 8.45 12.20
7.55	5.56	9.27	"	Kensington	"	9.27 8.17 11.35
8.30	6.30	9.50	Ar.	Summerside	Dep.	9.00 7.50 11.00
			P.M.			
	8.00	12.10	Dep.	Summerside	Ar.	8.45 5.15
	8.35	12.35	"	Port Hill	"	7.48 3.46
	9.47	3.00	"	O'Leary	"	7.04 2.30
	11.00	5.00	Ar.	Tignish	Dep.	5.45 12.20
			A.M.			
	8.55	7.10	Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Ar.	7.00 8.45
	9.30	8.00	Ar.	Cape Traverse	Dep.	6.00 8.10
			P.M.			
	3.00	6.50	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	9.30 5.40
	4.10	8.35	"	Mt. Stewart	"	8.30 4.10
	4.36	9.12	"	Meroll	"	7.58 3.30
	4.57	9.41	"	St. Peter's	"	7.36 2.51
	6.00	11.10	Ar.	Souris	Dep.	6.35 1.25
			A.M.			
	7.10		Ar.	Elmira	Dep.	5.25
			P.M.			
	4.15	8.40	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Ar.	8.20 3.50
	5.04	9.50	"	Cardigan	"	7.26 2.43
	5.25	10.20	"	Montague	"	7.40 2.15
	6.00	11.00	Ar.	Georgetown	Dept.	6.30 1.25

Dly. Ex.	Sat.	Sat. & Sun.	Dly. Ex.	Sat.	Sat. & Sun.
P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	
3.10	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	10.00 9.45
4.57	4.25	"	Vernon River	"	8.23 8.31
7.00	5.55	Ar.	Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.30 7.00

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Manilla, Kraft, Grey Brown, Fibre, White Drug, in Rolls and Reams all sizes and weights, Rolls 6 inches to 40 inches.

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Charlottetown.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men

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

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

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Alley & Co.

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Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newspaper Block, Charlottetown. Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros Building, Georgetown. July 26, 1911-1f

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys. 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100. MONEY TO LOAN. June 15 1910-1f

A. J. Nelson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald & J. B. Stewart.

McLean & McKinnor

Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

FIRE INSURANCE.

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- Letter Heads

The Destruction of Jerusalem

In the Gospel for the last Sunday after Pentecost we read St. Matthew's account of our Divine Lord's prediction of the destruction of Jerusalem. That account is historically true; the avails of unbelievers cannot shake the authority of St. Matthew as a historian. History tells that our Lord's prediction was fulfilled to the letter. Therefore He was a true prophet. He had from God knowledge, clear, precise, certain of future events, which lay completely beyond the reach of man's natural faculties. Therefore He was a messenger from God, sent to teach Divine truth to men. Therefore the religion He established upon earth is true and Divine. He claimed to be the Son of God. One with the Father; His prediction of the ruin of Jerusalem, as well as His other predictions and miracles, showed that His claim had the seal of Divine approval.

On many occasions and in the most explicit manner, Our Saviour foretold the calamities that threatened Jerusalem in the near future; the siege of that city and the complete ruin of its temple. On one occasion, drawing near to the city, He wept over it, saying, "Jerusalem, Jerusalem, the days shall come upon thee, and they shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round and straiten thee on every side, and beat thee flat to the ground, and they shall not leave in thee a stone upon a stone." Luke XIX, 41-44. The disciples asked Him what signs would precede this calamity. He named three signs; many imposters would arise, saying they were the Messiah, and they would seduce many; wars and rumors of wars, earthquakes, famine, pestilences, and persecutions, scandals, apostasies from the faith. History tells us that all these things came to pass. During the years that preceded the fall of Jerusalem many false prophets and imposters arose, like Elymas, Simon the magician, Theudas, etc. Palestine became the theatre of revolt and civil wars. Every town seemed to be divided into hostile camps. All over the Roman Empire the same tale of bloodshed was told. So, too, the Roman world suffered from earthquakes, such as that which partly ruined the city of Pompeii at the foot of Mount Vesuvius in Italy, while famine and pestilence extended their ravages everywhere. The Apostles and their converts were persecuted for the faith; heresies arose, and the weak in the faith fell away.

In the years 66 and 67 of our era the Jews rose in revolt against the Roman authority. The Roman general Vespasian was sent to suppress the rebellion. On his way he learned that he was proclaimed emperor. He returned to Rome, leaving his son Titus to finish the work of suppression. Titus besieged Jerusalem in the year 70 A. D. for seven months. When he finally prevailed against the obstinate resistance of the Jews, the temple was burned, the whole city razed to the ground. It was probably the bloodiest siege of all history. The Jewish historian Josephus tells us that upwards of a million Jews perished by the sword, or by famine, or the dread diseases that spring from famine and war. Ninety-seven thousand were taken captive and tortured or sent into cruel slavery. Before the siege the wild extreme enthusiasts, who were called zealots, took up their abode in the temple itself and made it a veritable den of robbers. After the capture of the city the Roman soldiers set up the eagles, their military standards and the idols of their worship, and offered sacrifice to them in the place which had been Israel's Sanctuary. Thus zealots and soldiers fulfilled the prediction in which Our Lord said that the "abomination of desolation would stand in the Holy Place." Josephus is not our sole witness as to these facts; in Rome itself to this day stands the triumphal Arch of Titus, erected in honour of the conqueror. Josephus refers to

Count De Mun Used Pen As Sword After Illness Took Voice.

Count Albert de Mun, who died on October 7, was one of the truest patriots and staunchest Catholics in France. Here is an outline of this noble character by one of his personal friends: "Yesterday the news of the death of Albert de Mun came to me as a terrible shock. I have lost a faithful friend, but a great many share with me in this loss. He won for himself a host of friends all during his lifelong dealings with his fellow men; in the army, in the parliament, in the academy, in the many Catholic social works, of which he was a constant supporter; young and old, men of science and letters as well as workmen, even his very adversaries, could not but esteem him, and most of those who knew him loved him—and so his death has evoked a universal sorrow. France has lost in him an indomitable soldier and the Church a dauntless defender. Well might France grieve and the Church bemoan the loss of this great man.

"God had endowed him with rich and rare gifts. He remained always thoroughly grateful, using them in the service of his Church as well as for the defense of his country. Never did he exercise his prodigious gift of eloquence except as a profound Christian and true patriot. He possessed all of the orator; the prestige, the pose, the voice. The very first words that fell from his lips captivated his audience. At one time we believed to have lost him when a painful sickness deprived him of the use of his voice; but he was a born soldier. His voice failing him, he took hold of the pen and wielded it as a sword. It was seen then that God had lavished His gifts on His beloved son. He had made him as great a writer as a powerful orator. Besides, the orator lived in the writer. It was the same enthusiasm, the same feeling, the same inspiration, the same reasoning, the same attraction and the same purity of language placed at the service of the same cause: God, the Church and France. He served this cause until the very end; we may say he died for it, for, as a true soldier who never surrenders, he died with his pen in hand at the conqueror. Josephus refers to

"Take a rest," was the solicitous advice of the director of the last paper for which he was writing. How could he take a rest when his great cause, God and France, needed his service? Had not the Germans invaded his beloved country? Had the enemies of the Church laid down their arms? Had the fanatical sectaries renounced or only suspended their persecution against the Church and the Catholics? Every day he scanned and studied the map of France, and, strengthened by the reading of the Gospel, of pious books and prayer, he sent, at the end of the day to the *Echo de Paris*, the instalment of a series of articles on the war from the beginning of the hostilities.

"And so we may well discover a heavenly inspired thought in the postscript to his last article, written when he was unaware of the critical condition of his health: 'Tonight, after having written these lines, I shall go to bed with hope laid up in my bosom. When they shall be read, may I awaken with enthusiasm!' "He knew full well that enthusiasm was not to be his in this life. He hoped that he would awaken in heaven, where he would be inebriated with the plenty of the house of God. "This hope laid up in his bosom affords consolation to his family and to his friends, who unite in prayer that it might be fully realized.

THE WEAK SPOT IN THE BACK

When the kidneys get ill the back gives out. But the back is not to blame. The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore, dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble. Plasters and liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves. They are a special kidney and bladder medicine. They heal the surface of kidneys and bladder, and help them to act freely and naturally. Mrs. Chester Roman, Fort Covington, Que., writes: 'I had been troubled with sore back for over four years, and had not anything to do me any good but heard of your Doan's Kidney Pills. I got these pills and took them and soon my back was cured and I was able to go to my usual work.'

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

BEWARE OF WORMS.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25¢.

Priest's Invention.

Milan, November 4.—Professor Domenico Argenti, the Abruzzi priest, whose recent claim to having invented a small portable wireless telegraph apparatus capable of receiving messages from high powered stations at even a distance of 1,250 miles, raised a storm of controversy in Italy today, triumphantly demonstrated the genuineness of his invention.

Old Catholic Landmark

An old Catholic landmark, recalling the struggles made for the Faith and the sacrifices for the education of poor children a hundred years ago, will become only a memory in a few days, and vanish from the face of London before the march of modern improvements, says the London Universe.

The old schools in Gate street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, founded and supported by the "Associated Catholic Charities," with which were incorporated in 1811 three previously existing societies for the education and apprenticing the children of poor parents, are in the housebreakers' hands, with the monumental cross erected in 1839 in the courtyard in the memory of Mr. Joseph Booker, a bookseller and publisher in Bond Street, and honorary secretary to the "Associated Charities."

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1914

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

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Munitions of War.

THE RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

(London Investors Guardian.) Although it is stated from time to time that as a result of the lavish expenditure on both fronts, the reserves of German ammunition are becoming depleted, and that some of the shells now being used are in a way out-of-date, the rumour hardly seems credible in view of the general German preparedness which has been so manifest since War was declared. If on the other hand, we regard the numbers of our usual standing army, for which the preparation as to ammunition supply would normally be made, with the strength actually on service at the front, and remember the unbroken continuity of the vast operations which have since occurred, we may well congratulate ourselves that so far our fighting force has suffered no diminution in its effectiveness from any lack of supply in this direction. But when we also remember that there are now in training in these isles 1,250,000 additional troops, to say nothing of the yet larger numbers who will no doubt be enrolled as a national reserve for home service when the training of the men going to the front is complete, it will surely be well for the War Office to carefully consider how the store of munitions of war may be promptly and fully replenished, so that the huge wastage on the field of battle may be more than compensated.

In this respect it is satisfactory to know not only that the great steel manufacturing companies of Canada are able to make shells, but that they have accepted contracts for the use of twelve-pounder guns of the Dominion Government to the value of \$400,000. The firms amongst which the work is divided include the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, the Canada Car and Foundry Company, the Canada Forge Company, the Northern Electric Company, the Canadian Locomotive Company, the Thomas Davidson Company, the Canadian-Ingersoll-Rand Drill Company, the Canadian Westinghouse Company, John Bertram and Son, the American Car Foundry, and the Canadian General Electric Company.

But the question arises whether the War Office in the present emergency might not advantageously supplement the home supply of munitions of war by substantial orders to these great Canadian firms. Paramount amongst them stand the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., the Dominion Steel Co., and the Algoma Steel Works. All these three great corporations produce their steel direct from their own iron mines. The Algoma Steel uses American coal, but the two Nova Scotia companies actually mine the coal for their smelting purposes from their own adjacent deposits. All three companies produce ingot steel of high quality, and the product of both the Nova Scotia companies could be sent to this country from their piers, abutting on the Atlantic, at a very low rate of freight. Surely an immense tonnage of this steel could be utilised by the great armament firms of this country now that they are working for Government at such high pressure. The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. has also installed a huge plant for the manufacture of high-class compressed steel and its

output of this metal is correspondingly large. Besides this, the enormous works of these companies are fitted with modern plant for the manufacture of steel in many diverse forms, and we venture to suggest that it would be good policy for the War Office and the Admiralty to send a specially skilled commissioner to Canada so as to ascertain the extent to which these concerns, with or without a certain reorganization of or addition to existing plants, could be profitably utilised to the best advantage in the great emergency which besets the Empire.

Progress of the War.

London, Nov. 24.—Decisive news from the Polish battlefield is expected hourly. A complete victory by either Russia or Germany would vitally affect the course of the winter campaign, both in the east and in the west, but Petrograd messages declare that the Russians have inflicted at least a temporary reverse upon the Germans in the angle between the Vistula and Warta rivers. Both combatants have achieved these strokes before without settling the fortunes of war permanently. The correspondent of the Paris Matin describes the Germans as fleeing, while the Latest Petrograd

official bulletin says that the Germans are retreating, and Berlin announces definitely that the issue has not yet been decided. On the snow covered fields of Belgium and France quiet continues, the only unusual incident being the bombardment of the towns of Zeebrugge and Hoyst by British ships with a few shells which struck hotels where the German staff were quartered, and other buildings while the German shore batteries were unable to reach the warships in reply. The Hague reports that railway communication with Antwerp has been suspended, and that no travelers will be admitted to Belgium during the next few days. The Germans are believed to be on the eve of another assault upon the Allied defences, but for the time being there is a nearer approach to rest for the armies spread out from Ostend to Verdun than at any time in the past two months. Portugal has taken the final plunge into the European war. The Portuguese congress today decided that the country should co-operate with the Allies when it considers the step necessary, and the Minister of War will issue a decree for partial mobilization. London, Nov. 25.—The Admiralty announces that yesterday all points of military significance in Zebrugge were subjected to a severe bombardment by two British battleships. The German opposition was feeble. The extent of the damage done is unknown. The British ships returned safely.

London, Nov. 25.—While the Russian army headquarters remain silent, and the Germans claim to have checked attempts on the part of the Russians to take the offensive, the military party in Petrograd has shown its full confidence in the unofficial reports of a Russian victory in Northern Poland by celebrating the event. It is even said in the Russian capital that the victory was greater than has been reported, and there is talk in Petrograd of an entire German army corps having been broken up. Reports received there say that trains have been ordered which will accommodate fifty thousand wounded and prisoners. Heretofore Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has withheld his reports until the work he set about to do had been completed, so that the world may have to wait for some days yet for his official statement. In East Prussia, and before Cracow, Galicia, the Germans claim to have brought the Russian advance to a stop. The other side is yet to be heard from in regard to this statement.

London, Nov. 26.—The Russian general staff is still withholding the details of the victory which all other despatches from Petrograd say the Russians have won over the German forces which penetrated Poland. Tonight's official report simply says the battle continues to develop to the advantage of the Russians, and that the Germans are trying to extricate themselves from a position that is very unfavorable for them. The Germans on the other hand, claim that they have inflicted heavy losses on the Russians between Lodz and Lowisz. The military authorities in Petrograd, assuming that the unofficial reports of a victory are true, express astonishment that the Germans should have attacked Lodz, for they say defeat there was inevitable. The Germans, who advanced from the north and south, these military observers add, doubtless intended to seize the railway between Skierniewice and Piotrkow, and interrupt communication between the northern and southern Russian armies, but that Grand Duke Nicholas, with the enormous number of men at his command, was able to sandwich them and direct his attacks from all points, except due west. The reported failure of the German Crown Prince's army to advance on the Cracow-Czenstochowa front is considered by these military critics as contributing to the checking of the Germans. It is said in Petrograd, that one, if not two German army corps, are almost completely enveloped and that they are making a desperate effort to fight their way out to the north. Already a large number of prisoners are reported to have passed through Warsaw. This is considered in London to confirm the unofficial

reports, and the statement of Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords today that "the reinforced Russian troops have been able to check and defeat the Germans with, I believe, the heavier losses than they ever sustained before. The Russians are said to be continuing their advance through the Carpathians, in Western Galicia and against Cracow, and Professor Bernard Pares, the British government's representative with the Russian headquarters staff, says the Muscovite forces are forming a half-circle around East Prussia, so as to avoid the well fortified and difficult Nazurian Lake region. They also are declared to be operating with success against the Turks in the Caucasus. London, Nov. 27.—While Petrograd correspondents continue to declare that the Russians have won a great victory over the Germans in Poland, official confirmation of their statements is still lacking. Although the Russian headquarters say the advantage in the fighting still lies with their troops, Berlin, on the other hand, declares that no decisive battle has been fought. Some of the German newspapers claim success for their armies. The silence of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief in the east, as to the progress of the battle in Poland, is causing some unfavorable comment in Russia. Advances received from Petrograd say there is a feeling there that perhaps the claims of the newspapers of a Russian success have been exaggerated. In the western war zone, comparative quiet prevails. No reports of heavy fighting have been recorded here in several days, although there have been intermittent artillery duels, and in various places small infantry encounters.

London, Nov. 29.—Field Marshal Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the field, speaks in an optimistic vein concerning the position of the Allies in a report issued today by the Official Press Bureau. The report covers, in a general way, the activities of the British troops from November 11 to 20, with extensive reference to fighting preceding these dates. Summing up the situation in concluding his report Field Marshal French says: "As I close the despatch, signs are in evidence that we are possibly in the last stages of the battle from Ypres to Armentieres. For several days past the artillery fire of the enemy has slackened considerably, and his infantry attacks have practically ceased. "In remarking upon the general military situation of the Allies, as it appears to me at the present moment," General French continues, "it does not seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all of the central part of the continent of Europe, from the east to the west. The combined French, Belgian and British armies in the west, and the Russian army in the east, are opposed to the united forces of Germany and Austria, acting as combined armies between us. "Our enemies elected at the commencement of the war to throw the weight of their forces against our armies in the west, and to detach only a comparatively weak force, composed of very few of the first line troops and several corps of second and third line troops, to stem the Russian advance until the western forces could be completely defeated and overwhelmed. Their strength enabled them from the outset to throw greatly superior forces against us in the west. This precludes the possibility of our taking vigorous offensive action, except when miscalculations and mistakes are made by their commanders, opening up special opportunities for successful attacks and pursuits.

London, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent reports that the Allies are faking the offensive south of Ypres, having discovered that the German line is weakening. London, Nov. 29.—The Weekly Despatch's Bologna correspondent says: "The Germans have collected 700,000 men in the neighborhood of Arras, where they are preparing for a determined effort to break through the Allied lines. Heavy fighting already has be-

gun. While depreciating the exaggerated reports of Russian successes in the battle in Northern Poland, where the German Emperor has joined Field Marshal Von Hindenburg to offer his advice and to encourage his troops, the latest available official reports from Russian headquarters state that the advantage in the fighting still lies with the Russian army. It is also officially said that enormous losses have been inflicted on the Germans, but no mention is made of the capture of German divisions which has been so freely claimed by the Petrograd correspondents of London and Paris papers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA. Applications on the regular printed form will be received by the undersigned for lease of barren bottoms for oyster culture in Hoxley River, Trout or Lot 10 River Conway Cove and The Narrows, all in Prince County, up to and on the first day of December next. Each application will be required to be accompanied by cash or P.O. order for three dollars to pay cost of drawing duplicate lease and registering same. Copies of plans, application forms form of lease and leasing regulations are deposited and may be inspected at the following places. Office of the Provincial Secretary, Charlottetown. Office of the Prothonotary, Summerside. Store of J. E. Birch, Alberton. Store of Austin Ramsay, Conway. Office of G. M. Matthews, O'Leary. Store of Kahille Sharbell, Portage. Office of Hon. James A. McNeill, Summerside. ARTHUR NEWBERY, Asst. Provincial Secretary Nov. 4 1914, 41.

OYSTER CULTURE.

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Official bulletin says that the Germans are retreating, and Berlin announces definitely that the issue has not yet been decided. On the snow covered fields of Belgium and France quiet continues, the only unusual incident being the bombardment of the towns of Zeebrugge and Hoyst by British ships with a few shells which struck hotels where the German staff were quartered, and other buildings while the German shore batteries were unable to reach the warships in reply. The Hague reports that railway communication with Antwerp has been suspended, and that no travelers will be admitted to Belgium during the next few days. The Germans are believed to be on the eve of another assault upon the Allied defences, but for the time being there is a nearer approach to rest for the armies spread out from Ostend to Verdun than at any time in the past two months. Portugal has taken the final plunge into the European war. The Portuguese congress today decided that the country should co-operate with the Allies when it considers the step necessary, and the Minister of War will issue a decree for partial mobilization. London, Nov. 25.—The Admiralty announces that yesterday all points of military significance in Zebrugge were subjected to a severe bombardment by two British battleships. The German opposition was feeble. The extent of the damage done is unknown. The British ships returned safely.

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London, Nov. 26.—The Russian general staff is still withholding the details of the victory which all other despatches from Petrograd say the Russians have won over the German forces which penetrated Poland. Tonight's official report simply says the battle continues to develop to the advantage of the Russians, and that the Germans are trying to extricate themselves from a position that is very unfavorable for them. The Germans on the other hand, claim that they have inflicted heavy losses on the Russians between Lodz and Lowisz. The military authorities in Petrograd, assuming that the unofficial reports of a victory are true, express astonishment that the Germans should have attacked Lodz, for they say defeat there was inevitable. The Germans, who advanced from the north and south, these military observers add, doubtless intended to seize the railway between Skierniewice and Piotrkow, and interrupt communication between the northern and southern Russian armies, but that Grand Duke Nicholas, with the enormous number of men at his command, was able to sandwich them and direct his attacks from all points, except due west. The reported failure of the German Crown Prince's army to advance on the Cracow-Czenstochowa front is considered by these military critics as contributing to the checking of the Germans. It is said in Petrograd, that one, if not two German army corps, are almost completely enveloped and that they are making a desperate effort to fight their way out to the north. Already a large number of prisoners are reported to have passed through Warsaw. This is considered in London to confirm the unofficial

reports, and the statement of Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords today that "the reinforced Russian troops have been able to check and defeat the Germans with, I believe, the heavier losses than they ever sustained before. The Russians are said to be continuing their advance through the Carpathians, in Western Galicia and against Cracow, and Professor Bernard Pares, the British government's representative with the Russian headquarters staff, says the Muscovite forces are forming a half-circle around East Prussia, so as to avoid the well fortified and difficult Nazurian Lake region. They also are declared to be operating with success against the Turks in the Caucasus.

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GREAT SALE OF OVERCOATS! At the front of the Men's Store you will find a long rack jammed full of handsome Overcoats, offered you at a great reduction for spot cash. You will find every size and style, well tailored, handsome garments, and going at prices like the following:— \$7.50 Overcoats for 3.75 \$9.50 Overcoats for 6 11.50 Overcoats for 6.50 12.50 Overcoats for 7 18.50 Overcoats for 12.50 27.00 Overcoats for 20 MOORE & McLEOD

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN A recent purchase of a lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats as part of a Bankrupt Stock has enabled me to put these Goods on the market away below regular retail prices. Men's Suits Style single breasted Sague—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44 Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50. Men's Overcoats In Brown and Grey Tweeds—sizes 37, 38, 39, 40. Regular 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00. Also Men's Blk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$15, for \$12.—and a lot of Boys' and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices. Men's Underwear 10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and 1 unshrinkable, worth \$3.50 per suit. Price now \$1.79. Men's Waterproof Coats The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular downpour—Regular price \$9.85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50. Men's Duck Coats Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices. Men's Oilskin Coats Some good ones just received from England—double to the waist and buttons reinforced with leather \$3.50. Sweaters We are well stocked in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters. You will save money by buying from—"My Store." L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeder's Association The following Stock are offered for Sale: Clydesdale Stallion, 8 Ayrshire Bulls and Bull Calves, 3 Ayrshire Cows and Heifers, 11 Shorthorn Bulls, and Bull Calves, 2 Shorthorn Heifers, 4 Holstein Bulls and Bull Calves, 17 Rams and Ram Lambs, 12 Registered Sheep, 13 Boars and Sows, Yorkshire and Berkshire, Litters six weeks old. WANTED TO PURCHASE. 2 Ayrshire Bulls, Leicester, Hampshire, Oxford, and Shropshire Rams and Ewes. For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Sept. 9th, 1914.

Smoke and Chew Hickey's Twist Tobacco Millions of Plugs sold yearly because it is the best. Hickey & Nicholson Co. Ltd. Manufactures Phone 345.

Local And Other

It is reported in London the British airmen who performed the raid on the Zeppelin sheds have been decorated the legion of honor.

A despatch from Sydney, W., says the strike in the yards has delayed Shackleton's Antarctic ship "Aurora" and he will not likely start on a expedition till next year.

We are certainly enjoying markedly beautiful weather this season of the year, in Providence. Today Dec. 2nd, is a day in summer, with sun shine no snow and no frost.

It is understood that George has approved the project to utilize Dublin Castle as an emergency hospital for wounded soldiers. It is planned to have the hospital ready within a few weeks to accommodate 500 patients.

Pope Benedict's arrival in London at the battle of Audacious, which was sunk by a submarine off the coast of Ireland on October 27th, has been salved. According to these reports the wrecking vessel of the admiralty succeeded in getting the big guns off the wreck and afterward beached the ship. It is said to be in condition for repairs and service after short time.

A Rome Cable to the N. Tribune says Pope Benedict's arrival personally solemnized the marriage of Prince Ruto I. Scaletta and Countess Badoia, fulfilment of a promise made to him while he was Archbishop of Bologna. This is the first time Pope has officiated at a marriage since Pius IX married the Count of Caserta to the daughter of Count Trapani in 1869.

St. Andrew's Day was celebrated, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club in the rooms on Monday evening. The celebration was in the form of a patriotic concert followed by a dance. The affair was an eminent success and was much enjoyed by the large attendance. Scottish songs, Scottish music and Scottish dances were prominent features of the entertainment. Beyond President's address of welcome there were no speeches. The proceeds of the entertainment to the patriotic fund.

A batch of Island volunteers from the front, consisting of one officer and nineteen men, left here yesterday morning for St. John's where they join the 26th Infantry Battalion. They were given a rousing send off at drill shed on Monday night where an immense throng assembled. Speeches were made by the Premier and other leading public men and clergymen. One was presented by the Premier with an envelope containing a dollar bill, the gift of the Provincial Government. A batch of eight light artillery men left morning for Fredericton and other contingent of heavy artillery leave here for Halifax day or two.

DIED. BROWN—On Sunday Nov. 29th at the home of her son, Mr. J. Brown, Hillsborough Street, city Mrs. Isabella J. Brown, widow of Mr. William B. Charlottetown, in the 84th year of her age. TRAINOR—In the City Hospital Charlottetown, on Nov. 29th Mrs. Patrick Trainor aged years. R. I. P. McDONALD—At Victoria Monday November 29th William MacDonald, Elder of the eighty-eighth year of his age. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES NEURALGIA. Pope Benedict PICTURE 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 Sent in a Safety Tube Paid for 35 cents. JOHN MARTIN 50 Elm Avenue Ch'town, Dec 2, 1914

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TRAINOR—In the City Hospital Charlottetown, on Nov. 28th, Mrs. Patrick Trainor aged 85 years. R. I. P.

MC DONALD—At Victoria, on Monday November 23rd 1914, William MacDonald, Eldon, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

MINARD'S LINIMENT, CURES NEURALGIA.

Pope Benedict xv. PICTURE 14 x 22 Sent in a Safety Tube Post Paid for 35 cents.

JOHN MARTIN, 50 Elm Avenue, Ch'town, Dec 2, 1914-41

Latest War News

"The danger is over, but there is plenty of hard fighting still to be done." This is the message from Field Marshal French which the British officers who were in London on the 1st, from the front on a few days furlough brought to their families and friends.

Parliament Adjourned.

London, Nov. 27—Both Houses of Parliament adjourned today until the new year. The House of Lords will re-assemble January 6, but the House of Commons will not be in session again until February 2.

David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty reviewed, respectively, the status of the country's finances and of the navy, to the members of the house.

Each presented a cheerful picture of the conditions of the branches of government over which he presides. The Chancellor's statement on the prescription to the largest war loan ever floated, was eagerly awaited. He announced that the loan had been over-subscribed, but did not mention the amount.

Mr. Churchill's most persistent critic, Admiral Lord Charles Keresford, retired, wanted explanations of the recent naval engagement, but Mr. Churchill declined to give these, on the ground that the time would not be ripe until all the factors could be discussed.

It is a noteworthy fact that a great majority of the recent criticisms of the government have come from Liberal and Labor members of the House. The important Liberal newspapers have suggested that it would be for the country's interest for Parliament to remain in almost continuous session, so that the government could be called upon for frequent explanations as to the conduct of the war.

The decision to have the House of Lords re-convene earlier than the House of Commons, which is a very unusual action, was made at the request of Lord Curzon, who said that an adjournment until February was altogether too long. The Marquis of Crewe, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, replied that the proceedings of the Lords as to adjournment were not governed by the proceedings of the House of Commons, and that he was quite willing that the Lords meet earlier. Adjournment was therefore until Jan. 6.

The Market Prices.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Butter, Eggs, Fowls, Chickens, Flour, Beef, Mutton, Pork, Potatoes, Hay, Straw, Ducks, and Lamb.

Change in Time.

MURRAY HARBOR BRANCH

Commencing Tuesday, Dec. 1st, 1914, the double train service will be discontinued and trains on Murray Harbor Branch will run as follows:

Leave Murray Harbor daily except Saturday and Sunday at 6.30 a. m. Murray River 6.44 a. m. arrive at Charlottetown 10.00 a. m.

Saturday only leave Murray Harbor 7.00 a. m., Murray River 7.13 a. m., arrive at Charlottetown 9.45 a. m. Returning will leave Charlottetown daily except Saturday and Sunday at 3.10 p. m. arrive at Murray Harbor 7.00 p. m.

Saturday only leave Charlottetown 3.10 p. m., arrive at Murray Harbor 5.55 p. m.

Another Link Of N. T. R. Operated by Government.

The Edmundston and Levis Section Opened for Traffic Nov. 23rd: A Tri-Weekly service for the Present.

On Monday, Nov. 23rd, the Government Railways commenced to operate another section of the National Transcontinental, that between Edmundston and Levis, a distance of 237 miles. For the present there will be a tri-weekly service, leaving Edmundston at 5 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arriving at Levis at 6.40 p. m. same day, and leaving Levis at 6.30 a. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving at Edmundston at 8.10 p. m. same days.

Officials who have recently inspected this new section pronounce the road-bed in first class condition, and the surrounding country with excellent opportunities for the lumber-man, farmer and sportsman. The Levis-Edmundston and Edmundston-Moncton division of the National-Transcontinental have a total of 468 miles operated by the Canadian Government Railways.

D. P. A. Office, Ch'Town, Nov. 25th, 1914. 51-

Legislative Assembly. PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. RULES RELATING TO PRIVATE BILLS.

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37. No private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill and such petition must be signed by said parties.

38. A committee will be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members, of whom three shall be quorum, to be denominated "The Private Bills Committee" to whom shall be referred every private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40. No Bill for the particular interests of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House

unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this province of the intention of such person or persons.

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly Dec. 2nd, 1914. 51-

J. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Tenders

Falconwood Hospital, Provincial Infirmary, King's Queen's and Prince County Prisons.

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1914 SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 23rd, 1914.

from any person or persons willing to contract to supply the Hospital for the Insane and Provincial Infirmary, Falconwood, for the year ending December 31st, 1915 with supplies as per list to be seen at this office.

Also to supply King's, Queen's and Prince County prisons for the same period and under the same conditions with the following articles:—Hard and Soft Bread, Molasses, Oatmeal, Kerosene Oil and Fresh Beef.

All articles to be of the best quality. Tenders must express the price per barrel, pound and gallon, and to be accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the Contract.

The Trustees and the Department do not necessarily bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The tenders must express on the cover, "Jail Supply Tender" and "Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary Supply Tender."

L. B. MCMILLAN, Secretary of Public Works, Nov. 11th, 1914-21

Dominion of Canada. PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In the Surrogate Court, 5th George V. A. D. 1914.

In re Estate of John R. McLeod, late of Montserrat in King's County, in the said Province, Farmer, deceased intestate.

By the Honourable Richard Reddin Surrogate Judge of Probate, etc., etc. To the Sheriff of the County of King's County or any Constable of that County person within said County.

Whereas upon reading the will on file of Catherine McLeod of Montserrat aforesaid, Spinster, administratrix of the Estate, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Surrogate's Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Wednesday the sixteenth day of December next, coming, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of the same day, to show cause if any they can why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed as prayed for in said petition, and on motion of W. E. Bentley, K. C. Proctor for said Petitioner. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper in Charlottetown aforesaid once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Georgetown in said King's County, in front of the School House at Montserrat aforesaid and at Cardigan in King's County aforesaid so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice hereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of said Court this [L. S.] tenth day of November, A. D. 1914 and in the 24th year of His Majesty's reign.

(Sgd.) R. REDDIN, Sur. J. etc. Nov. 18, 1914 41.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 1st January, 1915, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years six times per week Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Conroy Station 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 Conroy Station, Freehold and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Nov. 25, 1914-21

FLEICHMAN'S Yeast Cakes! "A Merry Christmas" This is the object of every Xmas Gift—to make someone happy. A pair of modern Spectacles or Eyeglasses will make the "Old Folks" happy—enable them to read and sew in comfort, make them "see young" again.

SOLD by all GROCERS IN THE CITY. The trade supplied by R. F. Maddigan & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

Invictus--- the Best Good Shoes for Men We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men.

FRASER & McQUAID Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc., Souris, P. E. Island.

W. J. P. MCMILLAN, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 148 PRINCE STREET CHARLOTTETOWN.

Alley & Co. 135 Queen Street. J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald and J. D. Stewart, Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26, 1911-14

FIRE INSURANCE. Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, G. B. Fidelity Phenix Fire Insurance Co. of New York. Combined Assets \$100,000,000. JOHN MACBRACHE AGENT, Telephone No. 362. Mar. 22nd, 1906.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS, 153 Queen Street. If you have had trouble getting clothes to suit you, give us a trial. We will please you.

The Leper Guest.

One day as good St. Julian
Kneled in his cell, there came
A leper foul, who asked for food,
In Christ the Saviour's name.

The good saint gave him welcome
word,
And opened wide his door;
"Who comes," he said, "In Jesus
name
May share my slender store."

The guest unmasked a shapeless
face
Most hideous to see,
And at the saint's low table sat,
His honored guest to be.

And Julian gave him bread and
meat,
And spoke him kind and fair;
While odor of the dread disease
Hung heavy in the air.

And long the leper tarried there;
His words of thanks were few.
While of the viands he partook
As though his hunger grew.

Yet still the saint in holiness
And patience all divine,
Waited upon his awful guest
And shared his bread and wine.

At last the leper turned to go,
But wheeled quickly, said:
"Embrace and kiss me in His
name
By whom you gave me bread."

In sweetness and humility
Was given the last embrace,
But at the kiss a change divine
Came o'er the leper's face!

All glorious and radiant
Became the features wan,
And like the stars for loveliness
The brooding eyes now shone!

A heavenly perfume filled the cell
And strains of sweet accord;
Then Julian knew the Leper Guest
Was Christ, his dearest Lord!

—REV. JAMES E. DOLLARD.

Rules for Correct Speech.

You must not say a "healthy
place."
For "healthful place" is right,
But you may say a "healthy
man."

The reason comes at sight.
We say, "the girl looks nice."
For nicely would be wrong,
As nice relates to subject girl,
No adverb here belong.

When we would speak of two
alone,
We use the word "between";
Thus: "Share them between
John and James."
Is right, as may be seen.

But if we speak of more than
two,
Among must be our word.
Thus: "Share among the four
good girls."
Is oft correctly heard.

We must not say, though may
do,
"God watches you and I,"
"God watches you and me,"
is right,
Keep your objective nigh.

Say, "John is taller than I,"
Me would not do, indeed,
Nor him, nor her, nor them, nor
us,
For nominatives we need.

You must not point out things
with "them."
But say "these books," "those
pens."

Although full may a careless
child
Not to this rule attends,
"Have you my knife?" is better
said.

Than "have you got my knife?"
For "got" is quite intrusive here.
Omit it and end strife.

A proposition should not end
Your sentences, they say;
"The boy I play with," ought to
be,
"The boy with whom I play."
Don't say, "This is my scissors,"
But, "These are my scissors,
dear."

Since we pluralize word "scissors,"
We forget this rule, I fear.

We have no such word as
"drowned."
While, "It busted," makes one
frown.

You can say, "The boy was
drowned, Jehn."
And, "A boiler burst, in town."
—SR. M. ANGELA.

Pains in the Back.

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

They are commonly attended by loss
of energy, lack of courage, and some
times by gloomy foreboding and de
spondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and
became so weak I could scarcely get around.
I took medicine without benefit, and finally
decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After
the first bottle I felt so much better, that I
continued its use, and six bottles made me
a new woman. When my little girl was a
baby, she could not keep anything on her
stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsapa
rilla which cured her." Mrs. THOMAS LE
VIN, WILKESBORO, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, re
lieves the back, and builds up the
whole system.

She had been a picturesque young
girl with the delicate tints and
slender grace of a fine miniature,
and she had been wise in that she
knew the exact shade of her blue
eyes, and was never without a
knot of ribbon or a jewel or even
an entire gown in perfect accord
with them.

Big, stalwart, chivalrous Ches
ter Hallimore, just from the law
school, possessed the generous,
protective instincts which re
sponded to the appeal of her fragile
prettiness. It seemed to him that
life could grant no sweeter gift
than the right to cherish such an
exquisitely dependent being, and
having voluntarily taken upon
himself the role of storm-door, he
played it valiantly to the end.

After he was married he found
that his young wife was utterly
self-centered. The golden censor
of love with its priceless incense,
must ever swing before her shrine,
but she would give nothing in
return. Chester Hallimore never
faltered in his devotion all through
the weary years, built a palace for
his soul out of the stone that was
dealt to him for bread, and never
thought to look in his mirror to
find a hero. When he died he bequeathed the nervous
semi-invalid, with her imaginary
ailments and expensive whims, to
their manly boy who took up the
burden reverently and carried it
as his father had done — with
close-lipped patience as his only
frigid. The fretful exacting
hypochondriac was his mother
to be honored and served always.

Lawyer Hallimore had secured
a fine practice, but had not suc
ceeded in laying up much money.
He left to his wife the old colonial
homestead which he had inherited
from his forebears, free and clear,
and a small life insurance which
would provide for tax and repairs.
John gave up his university career
and went to work in the First
National Bank of his native city.
He had now been paying teller
for fifteen years, and his salary
would have sufficed to keep a
small well ordered family in quiet
comfort, but it was only by rigid
selfdenial that he was able to
provide his mother with the
luxuries that she demanded as
her due — the handsome ring or
brooch on her birthday or at
Christmas, the bit of real lace,
the violets and strawberries out
of season, the coupe in which she
was occasionally able to pay calls.

John Hallimore had a great
loving heart, and as he had seen
the friends of his boyhood set up
cozy homes of their own, he had
wished that the door of his
mother's house did not always
wait for his latch-key to open it,
but would sometime fly back from
the inside. He thought often of
his ideal woman, with an intense
longing for congenial comradeship,
and for the love of little
children, but the home was not
his, but his mother's and she had
often remarked in her thin,
peevish tone, "John if you ever
marry you may as well order my
casket at the same time. I could
never live with a daughter-in
law."

John Hallimore was now nearly
forty years old, and on a cool,
late afternoon in June he could
be seen striding along the main
street of his home town out upon
the great country highway in
which the street lost itself. His
tall athletic figure, attracted the
admiring regard of both men and
women. Many eyes kindled with
genuine friendliness at the sight of
him, many voices uttered the con
ventional "good-day" with cordi
ality and the older men he met
usually added "John" as if he
belonged to them. His whole being
radiated integrity, sympathy and
energy.

About a mile out of town he
crossed a wide field to a densely
wooded slope beyond. Plunging
in through a thicket of giant
branches and tangled bushes, he
made his way to a huge boulder
which presented a broad, gentle
sloping surface beneath the low
bending branches of a great oak.
He climbed upon a rock and sat a
while in the shade absorbed in
thought, then threw himself upon
his back with his hands clasped
under his head, and looked up
through the rustling leaves to a
patch of clear blue sky. It was an
old battlefield of his, this wide,
secluded area of rock in the heart
of the wood. On the warm path
to heaven where the conflicts and
victories, yea, and even the defeats
of noble souls are marked by
crosses of honor, this spot would
not be unknown to the angels who
succor such souls when the enemy
has been driven back.

That morning John had seen
for the first time the woman of
his dreams. He had been standing
at his usual post in the bank, and
had just stid a role of greasy notes
to a contractor outside the screen,
when a young woman passed in a
check which read: "Pay to the
order of Eleanor Odell one hun
dred and twenty dollars Julius
French."

The signature of the president
of the town's largest stock com
pany was as familiar to the teller
as his own. He reversed the check
and saw that it had been properly
endorsed in a firm legible hand.
Then he suddenly remembered
that Mrs. French had been very
ill and had employed a trained
nurse from New York. He trans
ferred his glance involuntarily from
the bit of paper to the face at the
window. A pair of luscious hazel
eyes, like those of the Augsburg
Madonna attributed to Durer, and
also, as in that picture, matching
exactly the color of the hair of
the owner, met his own with
serene directness. A sudden light
illuminated his soul and shone
from his features.

The world had never been with
out its wireless telegraphy. The
basic patent was taken out in the
garden between the four rivers.
The electric assurance of mental
and spiritual kinship flashed
from John's eyes into Eleanor
Odell's and back again. For a
second the blood surged in his
head and he was blind and deaf
and dumb. The woman slightly
averted her face, suffused with
the flush of a great surprise. John
bethought himself to enquire if
she performed the amount in large
or small bills. Her voice trembled,
slightly but she answered as a
woman who understood herself.
"One fifty, five tens and four
fives, please."

John longed to say something
as he counted and recounted the
crisp clean notes. He wanted
to ask her how the other angels
were when she left, and if she had
been looking for him long, even
as he had been expecting her ever
since he was born, and would she
please stand right there until the
bank closed.

He shut his teeth hard, and
reluctantly pushed out the money
to her and she counted it in the
slow, funny, fumbling little way
in which nearly all women not in
business go over paper currency.
Then she said "Thanks," graciously
bending her head a trifle, but not
looking at him, with the merest
hint of a smile wavering in the
corners of her mouth, and turned
away and was gone. Gone! John
Hallimore felt an insane desire to
rush after her and tell her that
she could not go ever any more
away, for she belonged to him,
but his heart beat a triumphant
march for he knew he could find
her. The French family were life
long friends of his. He went on
with his work and something of
the radiance within him lighted up
the longline of variegated human
ity which filed slowly by the screen
until noon, when the last draft
for the week had been honored.

John had temporarily forgotten
his mother. A little later as he
finished up his work and took his
hat from his hook to go home, a
sudden chill of reality came over
him. He must turn back his mad
tide of hope which had burst like
a flood over his arid life. He
walked hurriedly homeward,
stopping at the florist's and con
fectioner's, that his mother might
have her usual supply of flowers
and sweets for Sunday. He let
himself into the house. The hall
was dark and stuffy and smelled
of menthol. He went up to his
mother's room, kissed her and

listened patiently to her com
plaints that the carnations were a
shade too deep and the chocolates
were not well mixed. He found
that an out-of-town cousin was
coming that afternoon, and know
ing that he would not be needed,
he determined after luncheon to
seek the open country and wrestle
with the situation where he might
be alone. Now lying on the rock
he recalled the face bright with
health and good cheer, the calm
but sparkling eyes, the firm, well
poised, buoyant figure. But he
must not attempt to find her. He
had no right to bring an un
welcome wife into his mother's
home, forcing the invalid to share
with another woman what was
already insufficient to meet her
real and fictitious needs. John
Hallimore's strength had always
been as the strength of ten, be
cause he knew the source of
power and peace, and when the
sun was setting he emerged from
the woods with his heart beating
calmly, for duty had won in the
conflict with self.

(Concluded next week.)

HAD A BAD COLD WITH PROLONGED COUGHING.

TRIED NEARLY EVERYTHING FINALLY DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HIM.

Mr. Wallace H. Grange, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "During a cold spell here about the middle of last October (1913), I caught a cold which got worse despite all treatments I could obtain, until about November 22nd, a friend said, 'Why not try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup?' Really, I had no faith in it at the time as I had tried nearly every other remedy I had heard of, to no avail, but I thought I would give this last remedy a trial. I purchased a 50 cent bottle, and in three days I was feeling a different man. My cold was so hard, and the coughing so prolonged, that vomiting occurred after a hard spell of coughing. I carried the bottle in my pocket, and every time I was seized with a coughing spell I would take a small dose. I can most heartily recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to anyone with a severe cold, as its powers are most marvelous, and I never intend being without it at all times."

When you ask for "Dr. Wood's" see that you get what you ask for. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the prices 25c and 50c, manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

A recent purchase of a lot of Men's Suits and Overcoats as part of a Bankrupt Stock has enabled me to put these Goods on the market away below regular retail prices.

Men's Suits
Style single breasted Saque—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42 44 Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10 50.

Men's Overcoats
In Brown and Grey Tweeds—sizes 37, 38, 39, 40, Regular 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00.

Also
Men's Blk Beaver Coats with Persian Lamb Collars, \$15 for \$12.—and a lot of Toys and youths' overcoats and suits at reduced prices.

Men's Underwear
10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrunkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.79.

Men's Waterproof Coats
The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular down pour—Regular price \$9 85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

Men's Duck Coats
Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

Men's Oilskin Coats
Some good ones just received from England—double to the waist and buttons reinforced with leather \$3.50.

Sweaters
We are well stocked in Men's and Ladies' Sweaters You will save money by buying from—"My Store."

L. J. REDDIN

117 Queen Street.

FLEICHMAN'S

Yeast Cakes!

If you have never used
FLEICHMAN'S YEAST
CAKES it will be to your
advantage to do so.

SOLD by all GROCERS
IN THE CITY.

The trade supplied by
R. F. Maddigan & Co.

E. W. TAYLOR

CAMERON BLOCK,
Charlottetown.

War News Affected Her.

Many people who have been reading the terrible war news from day to day, especially those who have relatives at the seat of war, have become so nervous that it is impossible for them to sleep.

The nerves have become unstrung and the heart perhaps affected.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will build up the unstrung nervous system and strengthen the weak heart.

Miss Hilda Dicaire, Martintown, Ont., writes: "In August, 1914, I was out of school for my health. I was visiting friends in London, and heard of the war. It made me so nervous that I could not sleep, but after using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I improved greatly, and could take my school again. I have recommended them to many of my friends."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit

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

You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind is allowed to go into a suit.

We guarantee to fit you perfectly, and all our clothes have that smooth, stylish well tailored appearance, which is approved by all good dressers.

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

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS,
153 Queen Street.

By their work REGINA WATCHES

On the merit of their performances almost all we willing to have them judged. Simplicity of construction, combined with a skill in manufacture, which is the inheritance of generations, make

good time keepers and consequently comfortable watches to carry. Their efficiency is assured by a guarantee which enables the owner to have any constructional defect remedied free of charge by the nearest agent in any part of the world. They are not made in grades which cannot be fully guaranteed.

MANY NEW
Watches,
Rings,
Chains,
Locketts,
Eyeglasses,
Clocks and
Timepieces
Just received.
Others to arrive.

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Trains Outward		Daily Except Sat. & Sun.	
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5.00	8.30	6.15	4.45
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7.55		5.50	
8.30		6.30	
		8.0	
		9.4	
		11.0	

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CAMERON BLOCK,
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Manilla Fibre, and R weights inches.

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Number Cotton all size boxes) at low

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