

The Charlotte Town Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1915

VOL. XLIV, NO. 45

SHOES

The home of good shoes is a shoe store for everybody to-day. We believe we can meet and satisfy the special requirements of every foot that comes to us. The right shoe for different purposes and the best shoe for different prices. That's the endeavor and the achievement of the shoe store. Make us prove it. We can and will.

Alley & Co.
135 Queen Street.

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown.

Water Street, Phone 521.
June 30, 1915



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

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

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$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 a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and desires to pre-empt a quarter section of Dominion land must reside upon and cultivate fifty acres and erect a building worth \$200.00.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Accuracy by the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Tickets

Dodgers

Posters

Check Books

Note Books of Hand

Receipt Books

Canadian Government Railways.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	Noon.	A.M.	ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	11.40	10.50	10.20	
5.00	1.20	8.30	" Hunter River "	10.36	9.52	9.03	
5.45	2.10	9.02	" Emerald Jet. "	9.59	9.21	5.45	8.10
6.22	2.55	9.27	" Kensington Ar.	9.27	8.55	5.02	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar. Summerside Dep.	9.00	8.30	4.30	
		P.M.					
8.40	12.10		Dep. Summerside Ar.	8.45	8.00		
9.25	1.25		" Port Hill "	7.48	4.00		
10.27	3.10		" O'Leary "	7.04	2.40		
11.08	4.22		" Alberton "	6.19	1.35		
11.45	5.20		Ar. Tignish Dep.	5.45	12.30		
		P.M.					
9.25	6.00		Dep. Emerald Jet. Ar.		9.15	8.00	
10.00	7.00		" Cape Traverse Dep.		8.40	7.00	
		A.M.					
3.09	6.50		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	9.30	5.45		
4.10	8.40		" Mt. Stewart "	8.27	4.10		
4.36	9.17		" Morell "	7.58	3.27		
4.57	9.46		" St. Peter's "	7.36	2.55		
6.00	11.15		Ar. Souris Dep.	6.35	1.30		
			Ar. Elmira Dep.	5.25			
			Dep. Mt. Stewart Ar.	8.20	3.55		
4.20	8.45		" Cardigan "	7.26	2.48		
5.09	9.55		" Montague "	7.04	2.20		
5.30	10.25		Ar. Georgetown Dep.	6.30	1.30		
6.05	11.05						
		Sat. only					
		Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.					
3.10	3.10		Dep. Charlottetown Ar.	10.00	9.45		
4.25	4.57		" Vernon River "	8.25	8.31		
5.55	7.00		Ar. Murray Harbor Dep.	6.30	7.00		

School Books

AND

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

TERM 1915-16

(Write for Course of Studies.)

We have provided a big stock of College Text Books, School Books, Work Books, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Penholders, Chalk, Crayons, Drawing Books, Drawing Paper, Examination Pads, Scribblers, Exercise Books, Note Books, Shorthand Note Books, Blotting Paper, Rulers, Erasers, everything required by the Pupils of the Public Schools.

Wholesale and Retail
Lowest Prices.

CARTER & CO. LTD.

Booksellers and Stationers.

CONSTIPATION

Is Productive Of More Ill Health Than Anything Else.

If the truth was only known you would find that over one half of the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to get into a constipated condition, and the sole cause of constipation is an inactive liver, and unless the liver is kept active you may rest assured that headache, jaundice, heartburn, piles, floating specks before the eyes, a feeling as if you were going to faint, or catarrhs of the stomach, will follow the wrong action of this one of the most important organs of the body.

Keep the liver active and working properly by the use of Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills.

Miss Rose Babineau, Amherst, N.S., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies, which did me no good, I was recommended to try Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial for they are indeed a wonderful gift. I can honestly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Benevolent Old Gentlemen.—

"Johnny, my boy. I am sorry to see that you have a black eye."

Johnny (ungraciously).—"You go home and be sorry for your own little boy. He's got two."

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

Habits formed early in life are like letters cut into the bark of a beech tree. They grow and widen with age. This is a thought that ought to be considered by those who are giving their children an education. This is the reason why education should be Christian.

BEWARE OF WORMS.

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

Mudge—Your wife certainly has a will of her own.

Meek—Yes, and I am the sole beneficiary.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Professor (to student)—What are you laughing at? not at me?

Student—Oh, no, sir.

Professor—Then what else is there in the room to laugh at?

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Staring Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's price 25 and 50 cts.

Teacher (to a small boy)—So you've come to school without a pen, eh? What would you say if one of our soldiers went to France without his gun?

Tommy—Please, sir, I would say he was an officer.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

"George Washington," read the small boy from his history, "was born Feb. 22, 1732 A. D."

"What does 'A. D.' stand for?" inquired the teacher.

The small boy pondered. "I don't exactly know," he hesitated. "After dark, I guess."

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Relieve The Kidneys and Bladder Like Ordinary Medicines Do The Work.

When the kidneys get out of order the back is sure to become affected, and dull pains, sharp pains, quick twinges all point to the fact that the kidneys need attention.

Painkillers and liniments will not cure the kidneys, for they cannot get to the seat of the trouble, but Doan's Kidney Pills do, and cure the kidneys quickly and permanently.

Mrs. Lizzie McManis, Plympton, N.S., writes: "I am sending this testimonial telling you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me. For years I had suffered so with my kidneys I could hardly do my housework. I used several kinds of pills, but none of them seemed to do me any good. At last I was advised to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. When I had taken the first box I found relief. I have used five boxes, and to-day I feel like a new woman. I cannot recommend them too highly."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 5 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

The Country Parish Priest.

Someone, name unknown, has at last celebrated, in words that are beautiful and memorable, that man whom even the most devout are apt to take as a mere matter of course—the country parish priest. The tribute of this anonymous writer—unknown at least to us—is a classic, and we would not be surprised to learn that it is from the pen of a Newfangled man or a Benson.

"There is a man in every parish who having no family, belongs to a family that is world-wide; who is called in as a witness, a counsellor and an actor in all the most important affairs of civil life. No one comes into the world or goes hence without his ministrations. He takes the child from the arms of his mother and parts with him only at the grave. He blesses and consecrates the cradle, the bridal chamber, the bed of death, and the bier. He is one whom innocent children grow to love, to venerate and to reverence; whom even those who know him not salute as Father; at whose feet Christians fall down and lay bare the inmost thoughts of their souls and weep their most sacred tears. He is one whose mission is to console the afflicted and soften the pains of body and soul; who is an intermediary between the affluent and the indigent; to whose door comes alike the rich and the poor—the rich to give alms in secret, and the poor to receive them without blushing. He belongs to the social class, because he belongs equally to all—to the lower by his humble poverty and not infrequently by his humble birth; to the upper by his culture and his knowledge and by the elevated sentiments which a religion itself all charity, inspires and imposes. He is one, in fine, who knows all, has a right to speak unreservedly, and whose speech, inspired from on high falls on the minds and hearts of all with the authority of one who is divinely sent, and with the constraining power of one who has an unclouded faith. "Such is the parish priest, than whom no one has a greater opportunity for good or power for evil; according as he fulfills or fails to recognize his transcendent mission among men."

When the basic issue in the discussion of woman suffrage is reached, it is clearly this: "Shall the family maintain its place as the unit of civil society, or shall the State establish the individual as its unit with regard to sex? There is no mistaking the ground of this dispute once the vast amount of superficial argument is swept away from the propaganda of "Votes for Women." The notable advocates of political, economic and sex equality set forth their doctrine with a boldness which leaves no possible doubt that the Christian family is flouted. Sex functions and appetites are assumed to be merely personal concerns, as a preference for "best-stake today and fried fish tomorrow. So the law of sex independence is set down without the slightest reference to, or regard for, the Decalogue.

Broadly speaking, the advocates of woman suffrage have had the sociological field all to themselves, as really competent opposition has been rare. Indeed, no truly scientific defense of the family can be put forth by those who deny the indissolubility of the marriage bond as the foundation of the State. For if God is not the author of the family as a moral body having one head, not two, the matter is not clarified.

Only a slight barrier is set up by those who for love of country or for love of home, oppose votes for women, as sentimental rather than scientific reasons guide their course. Nor is humanism a cure for Feminism, for the race comes first and God not at all. These defenders confuse rather than illumine the subject, making it appear an endless discussion with

the truth past finding out. Of course, from the Pragmatists to whom racial experience is the one only mode of discovering the road to national well-being, there is no help, for the race must come to an end before men know what it is best to do, or how best to do it. No, to these various groups we may look for keenness, but not for wisdom, as they acknowledge no voice which speaks with authority but their own and no bed-rock of truth upon which to discover that it is God's will that makes the family a most body and so consequently the necessary unit of civil society. Every body sees that the family is hard pressed, some with horror, other some with trembling and with doubt. But those taking the offensive openly express satisfaction at seeing their philosophy of free-love, divorce, political equality, economic independence and sex freedom riding roughshod over what they are pleased to view as the stupid conventions, the industrial, political and sex slavery which heretofore has kept women from coming into her own. These morbid but sparkling minds look to see the superman born and bred when what is now well in the green shall be rotten ripe.

If the opposing forces were sharply divided, the whole Feminist movement were as an open book to the right-minded. As it is, a tangle of depraved opinion and sound thought seems in hopeless confusion. Nevertheless, the leaders of the two camps know what the fight is about: Shall God's word stand as to the creation of man and the relation of the sexes or shall modern Materialism set up a mode of human life not fit for the dogs? Shall we have marriages, or progressively, after trial marriages, no marriages; with women equally free with men to earn their own living, if they prefer, at the "trade of motherhood?"

Also that a babel of voices clamoring for woman's rights should so bewilder the mind of the populace, and that so much progress should have been made towards the desolation that pseudo-science has in store for her? It was love of God and obedience to law that rescued woman from the fate of the heathen world and it is nothing else than Christianity that shall save her from neopaganism.

No secondary principles will do in her defense. Neither regard for the race nor love of country is the first term in right reason. If it were, creation is before the Creator and Caesar before God. Still less is love of home the basic reason for defense of the family as the unit of the State, else affection is set above reason. But the case is worse yet when the Ten Commandments are equal with human reason. Thus one may enter the thick of confusion by following a distinguished Englishman who graciously grants to one free man as much right to "disbelieve the Bible" as to another the right to "disbelieve the Origin of Species." Truly this is "fair-play" run mad! For God has lost His authority over His creation once a man has a right to disbelieve the Book of Genesis; or to put it negatively as much right to discredit God's own story of creation with mankind as its crowning glory, as he has to disbelieve an already scientifically discredited theory of man's origin.

We may indeed grant that a man has the power of maintaining a perverse attitude of mind, on any subject, but no man has a right to do so, for it is a violation of his own rational nature. It puts non-reason and reason at par. With God's authority on a level with Darwin's both woman's rights and woman's wrongs would be past finding out.

But neither religion nor science will have it so; for science has no knowledge in conflict with the testimony of God. There is no warrant for the popular notion that complete sex independence is the highest stage of human evolution. But the positive conviction that God has told His children how man came into this world and what our rights and duties are as men and women within human society, which is more or less

responsive to His love and more or less obedient to His law, has warrant not alone by faith, but by science also.

Every department of human life shows the necessary co-operation of men and women. If we take the whole sphere of human action and intellectually separate it into its four grand divisions, the civic, the economic, the social and the domestic, it may be seen that two of these departments naturally fall under the direction of men and the other two fall under the direction of women. While, if religion, good will among men, ceases to dominate the whole sphere, disorder is prevalent.

The history of 80 ages tells the same story. The home and social intercourse are organized and maintained by women, while politics and commerce naturally fall to the lot of men. No man ever made a home, that is the task of the woman, wife and mother. But who shall say that home is home without a husband and father? So it is with society. What woman ever achieved distinction and leadership with men as her rivals? Yet were men altogether absent, zest would be absent from the social environment and public opinion nil. Certainly the home and social intercourse are indispensable divisions of civilization. And although women lead, men have a secondary but a necessary part to perform. Women supply the comforts and graces, while men exhibit their power by supplying the material means. So with infinite beauty and strength are the characteristics of these twin that are one, made complementary in the building of human association.

In politics and commerce it is just the opposite. Men take to state-craft as a duck to the water, by right of natural fitness. Yet many a laurel worn by the great was plucked with the assistance of women. So with business enterprise, it is man's world, by all the signs of right reason. Yet the successes are won with the aid of women; and for the family. If then men and women insist upon changing the natural order, disorder will be the result. Surely it should be simple enough that the halves of the one race have their natural tasks, designed by our Creator, for the maintenance of civil society. If we ask the sciences of biology as to the natural fitness of men and women, the tale is plainly told, for structure denotes function. The man's part is the positive, the projective force in life, and the woman's the receptive, the conservative force. If we go to Divine authority, to the one authentic record of human history, it tells us that this was meant to be so: "God created man to His own image; to the image of God He created him: male and female He created them." The man to lead, the woman to help.

What then, shall the demand of "equal rights" stand upon but a rebellious attempt to undo God's plan and make up the duties of the race after their own vain-glorious pattern?—MARTHA MOOR AVERY, in America.

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 10, 1915

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The German View

German newspapers are not hesitating to criticize those who are misleading the people as to the prospects for victory. At least two of the most influential journals in Berlin openly predict for the Teutons a long war and much distress. Harden, one of the greatest of German editors, in his paper, the Zunkunft, warns his compatriots not to indulge in cheers of victory because hard times are still ahead. He says: "Bride your joy at tidings of victory. Rouse your conscience and the conscience of your neighbor, Austro-Hungary. The darkest times are coming."

"We have no desire that those who are unarmed and safe from danger rend the air with loud mouths and demand that their brothers in the field conquer new worlds. All must go forward together if we are to win. Let those who are so desirous of battle loose their murderous fire at the front, where it will do some good."

"We want no more admonitions from those whose enthusiasm for the heroic age is probably connected with a desire to prolong the war on account of the business by which they are flourishing. We do not want usurers, who take advantage of the needs of the masses, who are seeking modest and indispensable food. He who at this time is a user of food is committing a deadly sin. He who corners meat, corn or vegetables is a downrightascal. He who stores butter, hoping that the price will rise higher 'belongs on the gallows'."

Gadke, in the Vorwaerts, is equally outspoken. He says: "The war has not reached its culmination, yet the enemies of the fatherland are far from their last gasp. Let us beware of over-estimating the initial successes in Serbia. It was well known from the first that the Serbians would be unable to withstand the Teutons crossing the river. This was a matter of superior artillery and higher technical skill. But we must remember that once before Belgrade was in Austrian hands, and the Austrian army came to grief!"

"The nature of the interior of Serbia makes advances there slow. The further the Teutons penetrate, the more they suffer from the wild nature of the country. "As to the western front, it is wrong to say that the recent attacks of the Allies were unimportant. The German official reports clearly indicate that they made progress. The Allies are certain to make repeated attempts to cut through the German lines. "In the east, the Russians have gained ground over certain areas. The strange lull there at present is difficult to understand. "Germans must prepare for a long duration of the war."

A year ago the same papers were preaching a gospel of certain victory and glorious aggrandizement. Now they are prepared to admit the possibility of defeat. The lesson of the past twelve months is having its effect.

Kitchener for the Front

From London comes the official intelligence that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener has gone to the Eastern theatre of war. It is set forth that he has gone at the request of his colleagues in the

Cabinet. This visit is undertaken by him in discharge of his duties as secretary of state for war, which duty he has no intention of abandoning. It is generally assumed Earl Kitchener has gone to the east with the immediate object of re-arranging the military personnel at the front, and effecting, in conjunction with the allied nations, some central organization to control the scheme of military operations. To unravel the tangles in the east, with Great Britain's war partners will likely occupy his attention for some time. Whether, when his task is accomplished, Earl Kitchener will or will not return to the war office, is known to only a very few, and must depend on developments. It is not thought Premier Asquith would undertake the burden of prolonged tenure of the war portfolio, in addition to his present heavy labors, and so speculation may soon be set at rest.

The announcement that Kitchener can leave the war office for a time is the best possible indication that the duties of that office are now well in hand. Since his appointment the Secretary for War has given much attention to the question of recruiting but this, it is believed, is now being worked out on lines proposed by Earl Derby. The supply of munitions has also been organized systematically and the output of the British factories is now greater than at any time since the opening of the war.

That Kitchener can be spared from the war office long enough to enable him to pay a visit to the eastern front and study conditions there is an encouraging sign. It shows that Britain's organization is completed and in good working order. That is a favorable augury for the future success of the allied operations on the various fronts. The departure of Kitchener for the front is the most encouraging item of war news received for some time. The great General never does anything by halves.

The Dominion revenue during October was \$14,440,333 which is nearly four million more than October, 1914. For the seven months of the present fiscal year it was \$87,483,848, compared with \$80,972,466 during the same period last year. While the increase in revenue although satisfactory is not very large the expenditure is much less. During seven months last year it was \$65,211,703. This year it is \$56,347,663, so that the surplus last year was only half the thirty million betterment this year. Customs excise, post office and public works, which include railways all show increases in revenue.

There is an increase in the national debt of over seven and a half millions during the month of October. The total net debt now stands at \$402,528,492 compared with \$358,675,829 a year ago. Temporary loans which include war loans amount to \$160,140,350.

The Dominion Government has prohibited the exportation of all manufactures and products of cotton and also cotton lace and dressed or undressed furs to foreign destinations in Europe other than France, Italy, Spain and Portugal. Cotton waste remains prohibited to all foreign destinations.

Progress of the War

New York, Nov. 3.—A news agency despatch published here this afternoon says: Capture by the British in the North Sea of one of Germany's most up to date "super-submarines" was reported this afternoon. It was said that crew were made prisoners. Liverpool, Nov. 3.—The Daily Post publishes a report of the capture of one of Germany's latest super-submarines, 250 feet long and carrying in addition to torpedo tubes four guns of fairly large

calibre. The submarine was launched at Stettin a fortnight ago. The Post states that within a few hours after leaving her base she was caught "in one of those traps we have so skillfully laid for these craft somewhere in the German ocean." New York, Nov. 3.—A news agency despatch from Copenhagen says: The German ship Gedania was sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic Sea today. London, Nov. 3.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen says: "The German steamer Suoz was sunk by a British submarine yesterday off Karlskrona, in Sweden, on the Baltic. Her crew was landed in Sweden today. One of the men was wounded by a shell splinter. Available shipping records contain no steamer Suoz."

London, Nov. 3.—Report of the landing of Entente Allied troops at Kavala, in Bulgaria, are hailed here as the operation is considered to be an excellent piece of offensive strategy. Kavala not only is a great tobacco port for Turkey, but is the terminus of three important highways, by one of which the Greeks in July of 1913, outflanked the Bulgarians and forced them to retire out of Macedonia and virtually won the war. The occupation of Kavala by Entente Allied troops will necessitate, it is believed here, several new and distinct defensive concentrations by the Bulgarians. Paris, Nov. 3.—Additional victories for the French in their campaign in the Kamerun, the German colony in Western Equatorial Africa are announced in an official statement today which reads: A French column in the Kamerun captured on Oct. 25th the post of Sende on the Durda-Yasandy railway. The enemy's loss was heavy. The French loss among the Europeans was light, while twenty-six natives were killed and seventy-nine wounded. Continuing their forward march, the French next took Eeska on Oct. 30. The railway which had been partially destroyed by the enemy has been completely repaired.

London, Nov. 5.—The Daily Chronicle's Serbian correspondent, who has just reached Saloniki from Belgrade and Kragujevatz, declares that the German progress in Serbia is a repetition of the old story of overwhelming artillery power. It is established, he says, that Von Mackensen's army does not include more than 150,000 men, but is provided with artillery ample for an army of a million. Into Belgrade alone more than 50,000 shells were poured. The correspondent describes the fighting around Uskup as the bitterest of the war. "The Serbians were outnumbered five to one by the Bulgarians, but the battle raged eleven days before they quitted the city. For the greater part of that struggle the contending armies were within two hundred yards of each other, and hand-to-hand encounters were continuous, with heavy losses on both sides. "Even when the Serbs were forced to fall back beyond the city, the Bulgarians were unable to enter for days, as the Serbian combatants (irregulars) fought with the Bulgarian combatants doggedly, street by street, from cellars to housetops. Serbian officers declare that one additional regiment on their side would have turned the tide of battle in their favor. This indeed has been true at several points, where ferocious fighting has occurred in the past fortnight."

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 5.—The Russian official statement follows: "Near Riga yesterday our troops progressed slightly towards the west of Lake Akkel. Artillery and rifle fire continued all along the front in this region. In the region of Joststadt, and on the Dwina there is no change in the situation. Near Dvinsk south of Lake Swenton, the enemy, at five o'clock this morning, delivered an attack against the village of Platonovka, which was repulsed with heavy losses. So far, over a thousand bodies have been counted on the field. Further south gain prevails as far as the Pripet. To the west of Bafalovka (on the Strv river) the enemy on the evening of the 3rd, delivered an attack from the village of Kostikhovka. After fierce fighting, during the night, our troops drove off the Austrians capturing two guns, three machine guns, 250 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammuni-

tion. In the region of the village of Volitz, north of Novo Alexience we attacked enemy forces which had approached our entanglements. The enemy was driven back after a bayonet fight. We captured three officers and 150 men. Fierce fighting continues on the right of Stripa (East Calicia) in the region of Semikovitz, the artillery duel on both sides being very violent. Our ships opened fire against the German positions near Shlok, west of Riga. The situation in the Caucasus is unchanged.

London, Nov. 5.—The following official communication from Field Marshal Sir John French was made public tonight: "Yesterday five air flights took place, resulting in a German aeroplane being brought down in our line. Since the first of November the weather has been very wet. Mining activity continues on both sides."

Rome, Nov. 5, via Paris.—The reports that Italy will take a hand in the conflict in the Balkans by landing an expedition in Albania receive no confirmation in official quarters here. The negative attitude of officials leads to the strong conclusion that no Albanian expedition is intended. London, Nov. 5.—The Turkish forces in the Dardanelles took the offensive on November 4, and made four attacks on the positions of the Entente Allies. All these attacks were repulsed, it is announced in an official statement issued here today. The official statement announcing the repulse of the Turks' attacks says: Between 8.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m., on the night of the fourth instant, the Turks attacked four times against our extreme right at Anzac. The enemy advanced with filled sand bags, and built small barricades. On each occasion however, they were repulsed with bomb and rifle fire, and by 11 p.m. all was quiet. Although during the attack there was considerable firing and demonstrations by the enemy against different portions of our line, no other attack was attempted. Our casualties were very light.

London, Nov. 5.—While Greece hesitates, the Serbian northern army is being slowly but surely ground down before the combined pressure of the Austro-German and Bulgarian forces. The fate of Nish hangs by a hair, and it is only at the southern end of the battle front that the Bulgarians are meeting with any reverses. There according to reports the British are co-operating with the French, but as heretofore, these reports are unofficial, and fragmentary, and it cannot be said authoritatively whether the British are in touch with their new enemy. If the Bulgar-Turkish tide is turned, the best opinion here is that it will be some weeks hence, involving a period of uncertainty such as preceded the stand before Paris and on the Ysper. But giving the Entente Powers a month's time, it is argued that they can throw three hundred thousand, and perhaps five hundred thousand men into Serbia, not including Russians, and with such a force not only dispute the advance of the Central Powers, but contest Bulgaria's occupation of Serbian Macedonia. The Germans are on the defensive in the east and west. Neither theatres has developed any large battles, as modern battles are reckoned. The Turks continue sporadically active in the Dardanelles region, as reported in tonight's British official communication from Gallipoli peninsula. This says the Turks launched attacks against the British right in the Anzac region, but that they did not indent the British line.

London, Nov. 7.—The political crisis in Greece, which has clouded the Balkans, has been finally overcome, M. Skouloudis having accepted and performed the task of organizing a cabinet which, being composed of all the members of the Zaimis government with the exception of the ex-premier himself will carry on the former government's policy of maintaining neutrality. The new cabinet is at the mercy of the Venizelos majority in the chamber, but the impression is that no attempt will be made to turn out, thus avoiding dissolution of parliament and a consequent election, the result of which could not be predicted.

Intelligence of fierce fighting continues to come from the different war regions. But nothing very startling of a definite character came over the wires up to last night, beyond what is incorporated in the news from day to day above recorded.

Rt. Rev. Mgr. Phelan

The Rt. Rev. Monsignor James Phelan, till recently Vicar General of the diocese of Charlottetown, passed away at the City Hospital last Friday night after an illness of nearly a year. Mgr. Phelan was the sole survivor of the early missionaries who labored for the advancement of the Church in this Province. He was a native of Monnock, Ireland where he was born in 1834. He was educated at Carlo College, Ireland, and in 1854 came to this Province where he took professorship in St. Dunstan's College. In 1856 he was ordained at Rustico by Bishop McDonald and afterwards occupied a professor's chair at the college for about two years. He then became assistant priest in the Parish of Charlottetown. He became successively the parish priest at St. Columba, East Point, St. Margarets and Vernon River and constructed the handsome church in the last named place. In 1891 he retired to Iona and in 1895 he became Vicar General of the Diocese. He celebrated his Golden Jubilee in 1906 and was made a domestic Prelate by Pope Pius X. for his long and valued service in this diocese. On the appointment of Very Rev. Dr. Morrison to the Bishopric of Antigonish he was appointed Administrator of the diocese of Charlottetown at the same time assuming charge of Vernon River Parish. For the last two and a half years he has lived his declining years in the Hospital where he passed to his eternal rest as above stated.

while the army remained mobilized. While the allies now can have little hope of Greece aiding them in the defence of Serbia, the belief is still held here that it is not too late to turn the tables on the invaders. The departure for the east of Lord Kitchener, after conferences in Paris with Premier Briand, General Gallieni, the war minister and General Joffre, the commander-in-chief of the field forces, has given confidence that the campaign is to be carried on energetically by the man who knows the east better than almost anyone else. Advice from Saloniki and other points today show that much larger forces than were thought to be near the scene are being landed at Saloniki, and are proceeding to points where it is believed they can do the most good. Troop trains are continually leaving Saloniki, but so much secrecy is being maintained that it is impossible to compute the number of men. One report says that the Greek army is being concentrated in Besarbia, to be prepared to make a descent on Bulgaria from the east. Meantime, in northern and eastern Serbia, and on the Montenegrin frontier, big battles are in progress. The Austro-Germans claim to be advancing all along the line and to have reached the Morava river, which has been crossed at some points. In their advance they are picking up prisoners, guns and war materials. The Montenegrins, like their Serbian allies, are fighting stubbornly in defence of their country, and report that they have repulsed an attempt by the Austrians to cross their border from Herzegovina, and captured four guns, a quantity of supplies and a few men. They also claim successes over the Austrians in the Sanjak (Novipazar) where they captured four more field guns and several hundred men. In the south the French are reported to be over the Bulgarian frontier, where they have taken several villages. It would appear, therefore, that the Central Powers, who have obtained their initial objective, the opening of the road to Sofia, and Constantinople, have a lot of fighting ahead of them, if Serbia is to be overwhelmed.

London, Nov. 4.—The defeat of the Greek government in the Chamber of Deputies, and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis cabinet, is the latest sensation afforded by the Balkans. While, of course, it was understood that Eleutherios Venizelos, the former premier, had it in his power to turn the government over whenever he so desired, having the majority in the chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis came unexpectedly, as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accord the premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present at least. As so often happens, however, a vote of confidence was demanded by the government on a matter of minor importance—some difference of opinion between M. Venizelos and the minister of war, General Yanakissas, on military proposals—and the government was defeated by a vote of 147 to 114. By handing the resignation of his cabinet to King Constantine M. Zaimis again places on the king the responsibility of deciding the future policy of his country. In London the first impression was that the defeat of the government would mean the immediate recall of M. Venizelos and the fulfilment of the original agreement between him and the Allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia.

Best Traditions of British Army have been Sustained, says King

London, Nov. 2.—A despatch from Reuters' correspondent at British headquarters in France contains a special order of the day to the British army, issued by King George before his departure for England. The order says: "I am happy to have found myself once more with my armies. It is especially grateful to me to have been able to see some of those that have been newly created, for I have watched with interest the growth of these troops from the first day of recruit drill, through the different stages of training, until their final inspection on the eve of their departure for the front as organized divisions. Already they have justified the general opinion then formed of their splendid fighting worth. "Since I was last among you you have fought many strenuous battles. In all you have raised renown and proved yourselves at least equal to the highest traditions of the British army. "In company with our noble allies you have battled the infamous conspiracy against the law and liberty of Europe, so long and insidiously prepared. These achievements have involved vast sacrifices, but your countrymen who watch your campaign with sympathetic admiration will, I am well assured, spare no effort to fill your ranks and afford you all supplies. "I have decorated many of you, but had I decorated all who deserve recognition for conspicuous valor there would be no limit for the whole army is illustrious. "It is a matter of sincere regret to me that my accident should have prevented me from seeing all the troops I had intended to see, but during my stay among you I have seen enough to fill my heart with admiration at your patient and cheerful endurance of life in the trenches—a life often of weary monotony or terrible tumult. "It is the dogged determination evinced by all ranks which will at last bring you to victory. Keep the goal in sight, and remember it is the final lap that wins."

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Athens, Nov. 5.—In reply to a question in the parliament today Premier Zaimis said, "Under the constitutional regime the King can have no responsibility." Ex-Premier Venizelos said, however, that he did not mean to show upon the King responsibility for the present situation in Greece. He blamed those who had failed to advise His Majesty as they ought and said the crown could not refuse to recognize the vote of confidence accorded by the chamber of deputies to the preceding cabinet. M. Gonnaris, minister of the interior, interrupting, said he thought the policy of M. Venizelos would lead the country to ruin and to take a position against the Central Powers which would be disastrous for Greece and Serbia. When Gonnaris had concluded, M. Theodoris, minister of communication, addressed the house. He examined the foreign policy of M. Venizelos and asserted that the latter last February would have led the Greek fleet and army to complete ruin. The developments which had followed justified the opinion, the minister contended, that armed neutrality had saved Greece from catastrophe and that if the country had not maintained neutrality it would have been lost without saving Serbia. Resuming his speech M. Venizelos apologized for

his policy of last February and discussed the benefits which Greece might have realized if her neutrality had not been maintained. Concluding he said: "Your policy has hindered our national ideals impossible and in serving involuntarily a German political group we are exposed to the danger of aiding Bulgarian aspirations and the growth of Turkish power. Why not take part today in a war which tomorrow will be inevitable?" M. Venizelos terminated his address by urging the government not to let pass an occasion which is presented to the people only once in a thousand years. His speech was frequently applauded.

DIED.

BOSWELL.—At Cherry Valley, Nov. 6, Alexandrina Boswell, wife of Lincoln Irving, aged 53. CLARKIN.—At Charlottetown, Saturday, Nov. 8th, Evelyn, daughter of the late John T. and Mrs. Clarkin, aged 11 years. MCKENNA.—At the residence of James McNally, East River, Thomas McKenna of Newton, Lot 24, aged 36 years. R. I. P. McLEOD.—Hilda, only daughter of Mr. M. W. McLeod, aged 18 years.

church at Vernon River during Monday night. At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning a special train left for Vernon River conveying the clergy and other friends to the funeral. The solemn funeral service commenced about 9.30. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary was celebrant of the solemn Pontifical Mass, associated by Very Rev. J. C. McLean, V. G., as high priest, Rev. Dr. Curran and Rev. P. P. Arsenault as deacons of honor; Rev. Fathers Gaudet and Smith as deacon and sub-deacon of office; Rev. I. R. A. McDonald and Rev. Maurice McDonald as masters of ceremonies. The funeral oration was preached by Rev. Dr. McLellan, Rector of St. Dunstan's College. After the Mass the Libera was sung and the absolution pronounced by his Lordship the Bishop. Most of the diocesan clergy were in attendance. R. I. P.

Greek Government Defeated.

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Mortgage Sale

There will be sold at the Court House at Charlottetown, in King's County on Saturday the 20th day of November A. D. 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, ALL THAT tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say, containing as it is more or less, the southeast corner of the north side of the White Road at the southwest angle of land owned and occupied by Johnston Young, thence westwardly along said road Twelve Chasles and seven Links to land occupied by George T. Young, thence southwesterly along the East boundary line of land of George T. Young to land formerly occupied by William Young (now William Thompson), thence along the said William Thompson's north line twelve chasles and seven links to the said Johnston Young's land, thence along the west line of the said Johnston Young's land to the White Road, the place of commencement, containing Thirty acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 5th day of November A. D. 1909, and made between James Young of White Road in King's County in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Jessie Young, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned in payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. Macdonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Dated this 14th day of October A. D. 1915. DUNCAN STEWART, Mortgagee.

McLean & McKinnon

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SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Friday, Nov. 19th, 1915 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, 1916, with supplies as list to be seen at this office. Also to supply Queen's, King'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 are required to be of the best quality. Tenders must express the price per barrel, pound and gallon, and must 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."

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Mortgage Sale

There will be sold at the Court House at Charlottetown, in King's County on Saturday the 20th day of November A. D. 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, ALL THAT tract, piece and parcel of land situate lying and being in King's County, bounded and described as follows, that is to say, containing as it is more or less, the southeast corner of the north side of the White Road at the southwest angle of land owned and occupied by Johnston Young, thence westwardly along said road Twelve Chasles and seven Links to land occupied by George T. Young, thence southwesterly along the East boundary line of land of George T. Young to land formerly occupied by William Young (now William Thompson), thence along the said William Thompson's north line twelve chasles and seven links to the said Johnston Young's land, thence along the west line of the said Johnston Young's land to the White Road, the place of commencement, containing Thirty acres of land a little more or less. The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 5th day of November A. D. 1909, and made between James Young of White Road in King's County in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, and Jessie Young, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned in payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby. For further particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. Macdonald & Stewart, Solicitors, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. Dated this 14th day of October A. D. 1915. DUNCAN STEWART, Mortgagee.

McLean & McKinnon

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

Splendid Conventio

The Conservative Con for King's County was November 3rd at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the town at Georgetown.

Hon. John McLean, M. opened the meeting, stating as Mr. A. C. McDonald had pointed Lieutenant-Governor became necessary to appoint our President of the Conservative party of County.

Mr. Harvey D. McE Morell, was duly appointed position, and taking the gave a brief speech, explaining the meeting was called. As the former Secretary John A. McDonald, of C was before the people for election, A. F. McQuaid of was appointed secretary.

Mr. John McGregor, of in a few well chosen words posed Mr. James McIsaac representative of King's C. This nomination was second John A. Stewart, of M South, and supported by W. McPherson, of Glen William.

Hon. John McLean then forward and proposed John McDonald, of Carignan.

Mr. McIsaac then addressed delegates, stating that if not ed, he would do everything power in the interest of County and if elected would even-handed justice. He made a fitting reference to death of the late Sir C. Tupper.

Mr. McDonald next add the delegates, stating that he been asked to place his nomination and that it the delegates saw fit to nominate him would do his best to carry banner to victory and if the lots decided against him, he would make it unanimous.

Mr. Richard

Splendid Convention in King's County

The Conservative Convention for King's County was held on November 3rd at one o'clock in the afternoon, in the town Hall at Georgetown.

Hon. John McLean, M. L. A., opened the meeting, stating that as Mr. A. C. McDonald being appointed Lieutenant-Governor, it became necessary to appoint another President of the Liberal-Conservative party of King's County.

Mr. Harvey D. McEwen, of Morell, was duly appointed to this position, and taking the chair gave a brief speech, explaining why the meeting was called.

As the former Secretary, Mr. John A. McDonald, of Cardigan, was before the people for nomination, A. F. McQuaid, of Souris, was appointed secretary.

Mr. John McGregor, of Morell, in a few well chosen words, proposed Mr. James McIsaac as the representative of King's County.

This nomination was seconded by John A. Stewart, of Montague South, and supported by William McPherson, of Glen William.

Hon. John McLean then came forward and proposed John A. McDonald, of Cardigan. Mr. McIsaac then addressed the delegates, stating that if nominated, he would do everything in his power in the interest of the County and if elected would deal even-handedly.

Mr. McDonald next addressed the delegates, stating that he had been asked to place his name in nomination and that the delegates saw fit to nominate him, he would do his best to carry the banner to victory.

Mr. Richard Murley, of Murray River, suggested that representatives from each poll be heard from, and that when this was done it might not be necessary to take a ballot.

Mr. John A. McDonald then rose and expressed himself as being glad that Mr. McIsaac was nominated, and moved that nomination be unanimous, which motion was seconded by D. A. Stewart and was unanimously carried.

The President then tendered the nomination to Mr. James McIsaac. Mr. McIsaac addressed the delegates, thanking them for their hearty support and also thanking Mr. McDonald for making the nomination unanimous.

Stirring speeches were also made by Hon. John McLean, who said now that the candidate had been chosen it was the duty of the Conservatives in the County to stand behind him and secure his election.

Resolved that this Convention of the Liberal-Conservative party of King's County in meeting assembled desire to place on record their absolute confidence in their Leader, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden, P. C., G. C. M. G.

In this day of great trial for the Empire and Canada we feel that it is very fortunate that we have a leader whose great ability, wisdom and energy are so freely given for the Empire's cause.

Resolved that this Convention desires to bring to the notice of the Federal Government the disadvantageous position King's County occupies in the Federal Parliament. Queen's County is

represented in the Senate by one Member and by two able and active supporters of the Government in the House of Commons, and Prince County by two Senators—one a very able and active supporter of the Government, while King's County has no representative in the Senate and no supporter of the Government in either branch of Parliament, and as a natural consequence many necessary harbors and other improvements in King's County (especially in localities where the electors are chiefly Conservatives) do not receive the same attention as in other Counties, wherefore this Convention would respectfully urge the appointment of a Senator from King's County without unnecessary delay to fill the present vacancy in the Senate—believing that the electors of King's County may be trusted to improve the condition in the House of Commons when an opportunity is afforded them.

Hearty cheers were given for the King, Sir Robert Borden and the candidate and the meeting was then brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. There was a very large attendance and it was the best Convention ever held in Georgetown, everything being very quiet and orderly.

From the Charlottetown Guardian, Nov. 4th.

At the Convention in Georgetown yesterday Mr. James McIsaac was nominated to contest the County in the interests of the Conservative party at the next Federal election. There was a large attendance of delegates, practically every poll being fully represented.

Hon. John McLean presided, and after several stirring addresses by a number of speakers, expressing the fullest confidence in both Federal and Provincial Governments, nominations were called for. The names of Messrs James McIsaac and John A. MacDonald were the only ones submitted.

The ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. McIsaac by a large majority. On motion of Mr. MacDonald the nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. James McIsaac, the choice of the Convention, is well known throughout the County and bids fair to be crowned with the laurels of victory whenever the election takes place. He is a clever debater, is well versed in public matters and is socially one of the most popular men in the County.

He was born at St. Peter's, a constituency which he represented in the Provincial Legislature during the session of 1904. He was educated in St. Dunstan's College and Laval University and taught school for a few years. He became attached to the Herald in 1884, assuming editorial control in 1887, and becoming sole proprietor in 1891, a position which he has held continuously since.

He is a prominent member of the Caledonian Club and of the C. M. B. A.

From the Charlottetown Examiner, Nov. 4th.

A Conservative Convention was held in Georgetown yesterday to nominate a candidate for King's County for the next Federal Election. There was a very large attendance, practically every poll being represented. Hon. John McLean presided and at the close of a number of stirring addresses in which the fullest confidence was expressed in both the Federal and Provincial Governments, nominations were called. The only names brought before the convention were those of Messrs James McIsaac and John A. McDonald.

The ballots resulted in the nomination of Mr. McIsaac, the figures being 213 to 144. On motion of Mr. McDonald the nomination of Mr. McIsaac was made unanimous, Mr. McIsaac is to be congratulated upon his nomination. He is one of the ablest speakers in the Province, having a strong grasp upon all matters pertaining to the affairs of the country.

A native of St. Peter's Bay, he takes a special interest in everything having to do with the welfare of King's County, and without a doubt will be returned a victorious candidate when the election takes place. He represented St. Peter's district in the Provincial Legislature in 1904. He was educated at St. Dunstan's College and Laval University and has been editor of the Charlottetown Herald since 1884.

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Local and Other Items.

A German submarine is reported sunk off Varna, apparently by the Russian shore battery bombardment.

The sixteenth son of President Yuan Shi-Kai was born on the 15th. The President now has thirty-one children.

The report of the potato crop of the New England States as published by the New England Gazette, is as follows:—The potato crop is, to a very large extent, a failure. Blight caused many potato fields to be nearly a dead loss. The yield will be less than 50 per cent. of the normal crop. The entire season has been a poor one for potatoes.

The Dominion government has prohibited the exportation of all manufactures and products of cotton and also cotton lace and dressed and undressed furs to foreign destinations in Europe other than French, Russia (except through Baltic ports), Italy, Spain and Portugal. Cotton waste remains prohibited to all foreign destinations.

Belgian Fete Day.—The Birth day of the King of Belgium falls on Monday next, 15th inst., and a movement is on foot all over the British Empire to present to the national committee for the relief of Belgium a sum of money sufficient to feed the 3,000,000 destitute Belgians for one day, three million sixpences. Premier Borden is behind the movement. Hon. Mr. McKinnon, acting Premier of the Province has launched the project here. An appeal is made through the churches and otherwise all over the Province.

A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday afternoon last at Stanchel, about two miles from Bradalbane, by which a highly esteemed resident of that locality, Mr. John D. McDonald, lost his life. The deceased had been working in the field during the day and after dinner went to the barn to attend to some chores. In some inaccountable manner he fell from the barn loft to the floor, where he lay about one hour and a half. He was then able to get up and walk to the house. His condition grew worse and on Thursday Dr. Boyver of Crapaud was sent for. The doctor, after an examination, found that nothing could be done, the internal injuries being very serious. The unfortunate man died at six o'clock Thursday evening.

More Battalions

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Reports are still coming in of new battalions or units offered for overseas service, Donald Sutherland, M. P., offers to raise a battalion in Oxford County. H. B. Morphy, M. P., says that a full battalion can be raised in Perth County and Stratford. Hon. Frank Cochrane offers a corps from Sudbury while Colonel Seobell wires that half the battalion from Niagara Peninsula can be raised in St. Catharines. Major Laird, of Regina, promises a complete division army service corps train and the 52nd Irish Fusiliers of Vancouver will raise a second battalion. The 48th British Columbia regiment will go to the front in addition to the other two pioneer battalions that have been raised. Major D. A. Molanis, of Ives Point Battery, Halifax, is mentioned as likely to command the new Scottish regiment from Prince Edward Island. W. O. Sealy, ex-M. P., has sent General Sir Sam Hughes a small bronze plate in the shape of a maple leaf which is given in memory of the soldiers from Wentworth County who have fallen and it is to be placed on one of the machine guns for the Dundas boys.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

P. C. McLEOD K. C. — W. R. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

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

The Market Prices.

Table with market prices for various goods: Butter .030 to 0.32, Eggs per doz. .28 to 0.30, Fowls each .050 to 0.80, Chickens per pair .085 to 1.00, Flour (per cwt.) .000 to 0.00, Beef (small) .010 to 0.14, Beef (quarter) .008 to 0.09, Mutton per lb. .008 to 0.09, Pork .000 to 0.104, Potatoes (bush) .050 to 0.60, Hay, per 100 lbs. .070 to 0.80, Black Oats .046 to 0.48, Hides (per lb.) .000 to 0.16, Calf Skins .014 to 0.00, Sheep Pelts .075 to 0.80, Oatmeal (per cwt.) .000 to 0.00, Turnips .012 to 0.15, Turkeys (per lb.) .020 to 0.00, Pressed Hay .1400 to 17.00, Straw .030 to 0.35, Ducks per pair .155 to 1.60, Lamb Pelts .075 to 0.80

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown, in King's County, on Thursday the 11th day of November, A. D. 1915, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon: ALL THAT tract of land situate on Township Number Sixty-three, in King's County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: On the north by fifty acres of land now or formerly in possession of William McLane, on the west by the Murray Harbor Road, on the east by one hundred acres of land conveyed by the Commissioner of Public Lands to Flora Martin, and on the south by twenty acres of land in possession of John Matheson, containing by estimation forty-two (42) acres of land a little more or less, being those described in a Government Deed of said land to the said Angus Matheson, bearing date the 23rd day of March, A. D. 1892.

The above sale is made pursuant to and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1901, and made between Angus Matheson, of Hopfield, Township Number Sixty-four, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Catherine Matheson, his wife, of the first part, and the undersigned of the second part, details being made in payment of the principal money and interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson, McDonald & Stewart, Georgetown. Dated this 8th day of October, A. D. 1915. BENJAMIN CLOW, Mortgagee.

SHOES

The home of good shoes is a shoe store for everybody to-day. We believe we can meet and satisfy the special requirements of every foot that comes to us. The right shoe for different purposes and the best shoe for different prices. That's the endeavor and the achievement of the shoe store. Make us prove it. We can and will.

Alley & Co. 135 Queen Street.

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP DeBLOIS BROS., Charlottetown. Water Street, Phone 521. June 30, 1915-3m.

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

The Carleton advertisement featuring a man in a suit and a logo for Loundes Tailors Toronto. Text includes 'SHOWING the new collar and lapels tailored on the regular or semi-form-fitting body. This is a style that will appeal to good dressers who eschew the ultra and the commonplace. It's styles like this that make young men demand 20th Century Brand and it's a pleasure to make and sell them. We are exclusive agents. THE MEN'S STORE Moore & McLeod 119-121 QUEEN ST., CH'TOWN'

Experiences of Mr. and Mrs. BUY ANY KIND! Missed our train; Had to stay over night; Watch was slow. Get a Regina Watch You can depend on it for timekeeping. Out late last night; Overslept this morning; Didn't hear the alarm. Get one of our Alarm Clocks They are reliable. Suit ruined, leaky fountain pen; Never was any good; Scratched and did not feed. Get an Imperial Self-filling Pen. Ashamed of our table tools When particular company comes. Get Our Standard makes of Silverware. Could not read the news last night, These cheap glasses hurt my eyes. Get your eyes tested by us And have a pair of our fine eyeglasses fitted. Get it Repaired and timed by us.

Alley & Co. 135 Queen Street.

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

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

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

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 10th Dec. 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. 3 from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, from the 1st January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Charlottetown, P. E. Island and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector's Office. Ch'town, Oct. 29th, 1915. Nov. 3rd, 1915-31.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 10th Dec. 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 Bradalbane, 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 Bradalbane, Grandville, Stanley Bridge, New London and at the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector's Office. Ch'town, Oct. 28th 1915. Nov. 3rd 1915-31.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart, Newson's Block, Charlottetown Barristers, Solicitors, etc. McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown July 26th 1912.-4f. Morson & Duffy Barristers and Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. MONEY TO LOAN.

ERS Hospital, Prinary, King's, rince County PUBLIC WORKS. n, Nov. 5, 1915. DERS will be ce until noon on 19th, 1915 or persons will- to supply the nsance and Pro- Falconwood, ding December supplies as his office. Queen's, King's ty Prisons for and under the ith the follow- ard and Soft oatmeal, Kero- Beef. required to be xpress the price and gallon, and ed by the names persons willing for the faithful n contract. d the Depart- rily bind them- lowest or any ust express on Supply Tender." Hospital and ry Supply Ten- MILLAN, of Public Works, ntract. S, addressed to the ill be received at Friday, the 17th the conveyance of in a proposed Con- six times per week ices No. 2 and 3, er, P. E. Island, next. staining further in- fitions of proposed and blank forms alined at the Post River, who try at the Post Office ecor. Office, y, 5th, 1915. F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector. re Sale at the Court House King's County on y of November 4, of twelve o'clock ract, place and y lying and being ounded and des- it is to say. Con- the south side ad, thence along he said Johnston Whim Road, the ment, containing little more or less, made pursuant to ver of sale contain- ure of Mortgage day of November e between James King's County and, Farmer, and of the first part. made in payment ony and interest are apply at the e, MacDonald & eorgetown, y of October, A. D. N STEWART, Mortgagee. 444 Donald McKinnon McKinnon rneys-at-Law P. E. Island

Under the Trumpet Vine (Concluded.)

The soft old eyes regarded me gently. "Ah, ma'am, sure there's no place like your own small corner. Many's the happy day I spent in this little house after we came back here. Four of my children were born here, and here I raised them all. Himself went to his rest twenty-one years ago, and it's out of the same door I want to go when my time comes. Here under the vine we planted fifty years ago I do sit many an hour thinkin' on the old days when I had my children about my feet—the happiest days of a woman's life, ma'am—and it would be like tearin' my heart to leave it. Sure I know it's not much to look at—barrin' the vine, maybe—but it's home, and it's my own. Sometimes, maybe—'wistfully—'the girls would be coming back to see me. But sure they don't know how lonesome I get, for I never tell them. It's no use givin' them the bother when maybe they couldn't come, for they aren't rich, just comfortable, and it takes a deal to keep a family these days."

"I'm sure they'll surprise you one of these days." I put it with a certainty I did not by any means feel. "How fine it will be to see your grandchildren!" "Yes, with a far-away look in her eyes. "But she never saw her grandchildren to talk to, I mean—and sometimes I do be thinkin' that maybe—" she hesitated, and a slow tear fell on the withered cheek. "Nonsense," I interrupted, briskly. "It wasn't your fault; and if it was, surely you have atoned for it in all these years of loneliness!" O wonderful heart, I was thinking that had kept the memory of that early mistake so fresh in mind, and was willing to suffer now as she had, innocently enough, made another suffer so many years ago. Husband and mother stubborn both—their hearts had crumbled into dust this many a year; yet the reproach and wrong of those old days still found a resting place in this tender, sad old heart.

At this instant a brilliant idea popped into my head, and before I could conjure up a plan to carry it out, my little woman unconsciously placed the means right in my hand. She said: "Here's a letter I got from one of my daughters today." And she drew a thick missive from her apron pocket. "Would you mind reading it to me again? My eyesight is poor and, the girls write so small I can't always make it out."

To my surprise it was a most delightful letter, full of affection and tender inquiry. There was solicitude in every line and many a fond desire expressed to see the mother soon. The letter confirmed me in my intention, which was carried out that very night. I bade the old lady farewell soon after I finished the letter, assuring her that I would be glad to look in on her again.

The next day I was called away for a week, and it was two weeks before I passed the little dun house again. It was with an eagerness that increased to anxiety that I scanned it as I approached. Sure enough, there were various signs of unusual life about the house and grounds. Two boys of about fifteen and sixteen were playing ball in the yard; noise of chatting and laughter came from the rear of the house; fresh curtains were up at the front windows, and the front door was hospitably open. Inside I glimpsed a tall, handsome woman, and a keener glance discovered the little mother sitting nearby: Just then one of the lads, tall and good to look at, ran toward the front of the house, calling, lustily: "Grandma! Grandma! Don't you want us to out the grass for you?"

If tears stung my eyes as I hurried past, they helped me to sense something of the great happiness which must be filling that tender, kind old heart.—Ave. Maria.

Teasing.

Do you foster the habit of teasing in your family? If you do begin today to stamp it out. It is a fruitful source of unhappiness in the home. Good-natured jesting, given and taken in all kindness, is very well in its place, but there are times when even the humorist must realize that a word of encouragement and sympathetic interest is much more needed. The practice of "picking" at a

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, afe joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism, but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss FRANCES BARTY, Prescott, Ont.

"I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saved my life." M. J. McNEILL, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

member of the family known to be irritable but infrequently results in lifelong dislike between brother and sister; yes, even between parent and child. The backward boy or girl is too often the butt of the quick-witted. Even little children "guy" one another, and, having less control of their feelings than older folks, they often pass from funny moods to fits of rage.

The fault of the home and school is the fault constantly in evidence in office and shop and factory. Teasing, translated into slang, means "jollyng," and now and again a dreadful tragedy is traced to ill-natured jests and gibes that the victim had not the mental or physical endurance to stand. A word of sensible advice, of kindly sympathy and encouragement might have helped him to conquer the dangerous mood. It may be said that no well-balanced person will be affected by jest or joke, no matter how brutal or ill-timed it may be, and yet how many intellectually brilliant men and women have shown their susceptibility to the shafts of ridicule? The act of the cartoonist who made a "hit" by portraying the defect in General Butler's eyes caused keen suffering to the famous jurist. Such "hits" betray the savage in the individual, and savagery is too often evident in the words and acts of the irrepressible tease or joker. He makes life unbearable for the thin-skinned, and the nervous, and has it in his power to annoy even the normal. Apparently he enjoys the moment when his victim has the least power of resistance.

No one knows just how heavy is the burden that another may be bearing—ill health, silently endured, mental depression, home troubles, uncommensal employment, heart-breaking discouragements and disappointments—the list is endless. Do not add to it the heartless jest or the teasing act that may draw unwelcome attention. Even very good people err in this way occasionally through lack of tact and perception, it may be. Perhaps you remember the prayer of the child who asked God to make all the bad people good, and then added in her artless way, "and make all the good people—all the good people nice."

Keeping at it

There is a very old but very good story about a boy who was engaged one winter day in putting a ton of coal into a cellar. His only implement was a small fire shovel. Noticing this, a benevolent old gentleman expressed his surprise and commiseration. "My son," said the old gentleman, "you surely do not expect to put in all that coal with that little shovel?" "Oh, yes I do," replied the boy cheerfully, "all I have to do is to keep at it."

There is a lesson in this story for young and old, and it is exemplified in the lives of the great men of the world. It is a mistake to suppose that the best work of all the world is done by people of great strength and many opportunities. "Keeping at it" is the secret of success.

Never be in too great haste. Too many boys spoil a lifetime by not having patience. They work at a trade until they see about one-half of its mysteries, and then strike for higher wages. Such men are botches and slouches.

When learning a trade, my boy, don't move like a rusty wrench.

BUILD UP
In spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year.
Scott's Emulsion
is Nature's best and quickest help.

Act as if your interest and the interest of your employer were the same. Employers will not willingly lose good employees—Be honest and faithful. There is the secret of success, my boy, and that is the thing lacking with too many.

A Personal Inventory

A wise merchant does not carry over old stock, a good soldier is not burdened with unnecessary impediments, the aim of all mechanical improvement is to reduce weight and bulk, to dispense with useless gear. Men are always letting go the unnecessary things in everything except the conduct of their own lives. There they weigh themselves down with old burdens, making the simple business of existence so complicated that they lose themselves in its mazes. They multiply their needs, magnify their ambitions, exaggerate out of all proportion the importance of possessions they could lose without even missing. If existence were in itself as intricate as we make it, if we were forced to the labor of accumulation we voluntarily assume, we denounce life as a tyranny, says the Cleveland Universe.

Few things are indispensable, and it is only when life is stripped of the non-essentials that we are able to view it clearly, to understand its relations and duties. It is always strange that our last and least concern is the one thing in life that is longer than life. It is hardly less strange that a race seeking happiness should seem to overlook the age-long truth that those who attain the best of it, even here, are those who have relinquished the conventional method of pursuing it. That man has most who gives up most. If we took stock of life as shrewdly as we take stock of merchandise, there would be some sweeping reductions in the values of things.

The Heart of a Friend

"Broken friendship, like china, may be repaired, but the break will always show," says an exchange. And it is a bit of real truth and wisdom. Friendship is a precious thing—too precious a treasure to be carelessly broken or thrown away. The world handles the word "friend" lightly; its real, true, deeper meaning is forgotten, and the acquaintance of an hour or the chance comers designated by the term which in itself bears a wealth of meaning. Your friend is the one who appreciates you—your faults as well as your virtues—who understands and sympathizes with your defeats and victories, your aims and ideals, your joys and temptations, your hopes and disappointments, as no one else does or can. It is your friend to whom you turn for counsel, for comfort, for praise; he may not be as learned as some or as wise as others, but it suffices that he understands you, and even his quiet listening gives strength and renewed courage. Blessed is the man or woman into whose life has come the beauty and power of such a friendship. Prize it well. Do all in your power to keep such friendship unbroken. Avoid the break, for when it comes it cannot be easily mended, and the jarring note mars the harmony of the whole glorious symphony. It is not alone a question of forgiveness; that may be full and complete. It is the hurt in the heart that will not readily heal and the confidence that will not fully come back!

The Ideal City

Far different, however, is the truth of the matter. Social regeneration can come only from within. It must begin with the reformation of the heart of man, made to accord with the will of God. Without this environment and economics are of no avail. Together with this, they may be a secondary aid of the greatest importance. Correct social ideals themselves, from which a new and regenerated order of society can spring forth, must be the outgrowth of religion, and can endure only as long as religion itself is vital and effective within a nation. Let us design and build, not in the spirit of pride, but in the spirit of social helpfulness, the most perfect modern city, and introduce therein the most ideal economic condition, taking account of the

Heart Was So Weak Could Not Go Up Stairs Without Help.

When the heart becomes weak and does not do its work properly the nerves become unstrung and the whole system seems to go "all to pieces." When this happens you need a tonic to build up both the heart and nerves, and Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will accomplish this for you, provided you do not let your case run too long and allow it to become chronic. Mrs. Evangeliste, Lowerdale, Fort Coulonge, Que., writes: "Last summer my heart and nerves were so bad I could not sleep at night, and my heart was so weak I could not go up stairs without help. My doctor said he could do no more for me as my heart was completely done. A cousin of mine came in one day and told me that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured her completely. I immediately gave her 50 cents to bring me a box, and since that day there is a box always on my sideboard. I am now well, and my heart and nerves are stronger than when I was a little school girl. I advise anyone with heart trouble to try them. No doctor can beat them." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25; for sale at all dealers; mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

COUGHED SO HARD Would Turn Black In The Face.

SHE WAS CURED BY USING DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup.

Mrs. Ernest Adams, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., writes: "My little girl, six years old, had a dreadful hard cough. At night she would cough so hard she would get black in the face, and would cough for several hours before she could stop. We tried different kinds of medicines and had several doctors, but failed to do her any good. She could not sleep nor eat her cough was so bad, and she was simply wasting away. A friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I got a bottle and saw an improvement, and got another. Now I am only too glad to recommend it to all mothers."

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that a cough or cold should be cured immediately. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure the cough or cold and prove a preventative from all throat and lung troubles such as bronchitis, pneumonia and consumption.

"Dr. Wood's" is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c and 50c, per bottle. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

rights of all classes and of every individual; but let us remember that religion must be its soul to quicken it into a true and healthy social life, to unite all its citizens into the one enduring brotherhood which is founded on the Fatherhood of God.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Gentlemen.—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle. CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN, Schre. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

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.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

"I have a very bad report from your master about your behavior," said Mr. Brown to his son.

"Now, there is Johnny Smith—I am sure his father never gets such reports about his conduct. Why don't you take a leaf out of his book?"

"Well, that's just what I did," replied Tommy. "I was tearing two leaves from Johnny's book when Mr. Wild caught me."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

At a certain college in Iowa the Male students are not permitted to visit the resident female boarders. One day a male student was caught in the act of doing so and was brought before the president, who said:

"Well, Mr. Jones, the penalty for the first offence is 50 cents; for the second, 75 cents; for the third \$1, and so on rising to \$5." In solemn tones the trespasser said:

"How much would a season ticket cost?"

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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MUST-SELL-SALE!

L. J. Reddin's Ladies' Cloth Coats

About 40 in all to be cleared at 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. discount.

Furs A lot of sample Neck-Furs, half price. 1 only Rat Coat, \$55 for \$44. Fur Sets in Fox, Wolf, Sable, Coon, Persian Lamb, Opossum, etc.

Also Separate Muffs in above Furs Men's Coon Coats, \$60 for \$50. " " " \$85 " \$70.

Overalls. A special line of Overalls at 90c. and \$1.00.

Dress Goods. All lines of Dress Goods selling at cut rates.

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street. The Store that always has Snaps to offer.

VOL-PEEK
MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS
MENDS - Graniteware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelledware - Cost 1/2c Per Mend
PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE

VOL-PEEK mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans, Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 10c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, etc.

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

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

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

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes. "VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still putty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then Burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps
R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

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

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

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

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

ADVERTISEMENT OF The Live Stock Breeders Association Of Prince Edward Island.

FOR SALE - 6 Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 3 Ayrshire Bulls and Cows, 4 Holstein Bulls, 1 Jersey Bull, 10 Shropshire Rams and Ewes, 5 Southdown Rams, 1 Oxford Ram, 5 Leicester Rams, 5 Lincoln Rams and Ewes, Yorkshire, Berkshire, and Chester Boats and Sows.

THEODORE ROSS, Secretary, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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CHARLOTTETOWN STEAM NAVIGATION LIMITED Commencing MONDAY 31st of MAY the Steamer Northumberland Leaves Charlottetown for Pictou N. S. 8 20 o'clock a. m., Pictou on return about 10 o'clock p. m.

Steamer Empress Leaves Summerside for Pointe du Chene N. B. about 10 o'clock a. m., leaving Point du Chene on return about 5.10 o'clock p. m. G. W. WAKEFORD Manager Charlottetown, P. E. Island June 2nd, 1915.-4f

Synopsis of Canadian New West Land Regulations Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The land 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 conditions by father, mother, daughter, brother or sister of the homesteader.

Duties - Six months' residence and cultivation of the land in three years. A homesteader must within nine miles of his home a farm of at least 80 acres, and occupied by him or by his mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader's good standing may pre-empt a section alongside his homestead section. 300 acres. Duties - Must reside upon the land or pre-empt six months in each of six years from date of entry (including the time of a homestead patent) and cultivate acres extra.

A homesteader who has caused a pre-emption may enter for a homestead in certain districts \$100 per acre. Duties - Must six months in each of three calendar years and erect worth \$300.00. W. W. COB Deputy Minister of the Interior

Fire Insurance Possibly from any sight or want of the you have put off insuring, or placing tional insurance quality protect you against loss by fire

ACT NOW: CALL DeBLOIS BROS. Charlottetown Water Street, Phone 5 June 30, 1915-3m