

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1915

VOL. XLIV., NO. 11

## Canadian Government Railways.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 21ST, 1914.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Mon.	Dly.	Dly.		Ex.	Thurs.	Wed.	Mon.
2.45	7.00	7.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	5.15	11.30	12.10
4.07	8.13		" Hunter River	"	4.07	10.31	11.03
4.50	9.00		" Emerald Jct.	"	3.23	10.03	10.19
3.47	9.45		" Kensington	"	2.46	9.38	9.45
4.10	10.30		" Summerside	Dep.	2.15	9.15	9.15
Tues. Thurs. Sat.				Dly. Ex. Sun.			
4.25	11.30		Dep. Summerside	Ar.	8.55	12.15	
5.23	1.14		" Port Hill	"	7.54	10.42	
6.16	2.44		" O'Leary	"	7.01	9.25	
7.35	5.00		Ar. Tignish	Dep.	5.45	7.30	
P.M.				A.M.			
4.55	3.25		Dep. Emerald Jct.	Ar.	8.50	7.50	
5.45	4.15		Ar. Cape Traverse	Dep.	8.00	7.00	
Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat.				Tues. Mon. Tues. Wed. Fri. Sat.			
3.00	3.00		Dep. Charlottetown	Ar.	10.30	11.05	
4.55	4.20		" Mt. Stewart	"	9.15	9.35	
5.39	4.54		" Morell	"	8.40	8.56	
6.12	5.19		" St. Peter's	"	8.17	8.25	
7.45	6.30		Ar. Sonris	Dep.	7.00	7.00	
8.55	7.35		Ar. Elmira	Dep.	5.40	5.40	
4.40	4.15		Dep. Mt. Stewart	Ar.	9.20	9.40	
5.52	5.27		" Cardigan	"	8.04	8.15	
6.20	5.56		" Montague	"	7.33	7.40	
7.05	6.40		Ar. Georgetown	Dep.	6.50	6.50	
Dly. Ex. Sat. Only				Dly. Ex. Sat. Only			
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	
P.M.				A.M.			

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July 26th 1921.---f.

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## The Mystery of Eternal Punishment

(From the Bombay Examiner.)

Sir,—To the well-instructed Catholic, and indeed to all Christians who accept the Bible as the inspired word of God, there can be no question about the eternity of hell's torments. A Catholic friend of mine, strange to say, has adopted the oft-repeated argument, prevalent among a section of Anglicans, that it is unreasonable to suppose that a God of infinite love and goodness and benevolence should consign a soul to eternal perdition and pain simply because it has committed a few mortal sins in the course of a few years of its earthly existence. Is it not contrary, he argues, to all sense of justice and equity that for one mortal sin a poor soul should be consigned to never-ending hell-fire? Therefore, he concludes, the idea of eternal punishment is repugnant to reason. Will you please comment on this and state clearly the dogmatic teaching of the Catholic Church?

Secondly, my friend believes that the final judgment which settles irrevocably the eternal destiny of souls will take place not at the time of death of each individual being, but on the day of the last or General Judgment, thus ignoring the doctrine of particular judgment. This latter doctrine is clearly enunciated by St. Paul: "It is appointed unto men once to die and after this the judgment" (Heb. IX, 27).

Yours etc.

(Signed.)

Rev. Father Hull's Comment on the Foregoing Letter.

This ever-recurring question has been so often treated in The Examiner that, out of consideration for systematic readers, we must avoid repetition, and send on a few back-numbers to our correspondent instead. Here we will, however, add one thought not hitherto brought out at its full length, and which seems to be needed in the case above described.

The difficulty does not lie in the existence of hell as a place of extremely severe punishment; but precisely in the eternity of it. And, as far as I can see, no merely reasoned explanation we can give is sufficient to remove this difficulty altogether. We can argue that a mortal sin has a certain infinity of evil in it, because it is directed against a person infinitely worthy of being served, and who by mortal sin is infinitely offended. But even so, it is always objected that the human will is finite, and that on the part of the man the act of malice is therefore finite. Nor can we prove that there is anything in the essence of eternal justice which makes it absolutely necessary that God should punish a mortal sin with an endless punishment. Even if eternal justice can claim eternal punishment, still we have no demonstrative proof of reason showing that it must claim it. Besides we know that the divine justice can be, and is, tempered with mercy, at least with regard to facility of forgiveness; and if you ask me point-blank to prove that God's mercy could not possibly be extended so as to limit the punishment of hell to a certain period, I am bound to confess my inability to formulate such a proof;—on purely reasoned grounds, I mean, and without the aid of revelation.

After conceding this much, in the most frank and open manner possible, it does not follow therefore that we are justified in doubting about the eternity of hell's punishment. This is unquestionably a piece of revealed dogma, vouched for not only by the text of the Bible but also by that authority of the Church; so that to give up the eternity of hell would be equivalent, in principle, to giving up the authority of the Church altogether. This being the case, what follows from the foregoing

concession is that the eternity of hell is a mystery; that is, a truth which we can assent to by faith, but which we cannot prove by unaided reason. The most we can do is to help our intellect by certain analogies or other lines of argument which give a reasoned plausibility to the belief, but which do not demonstrate it as a fact ascertainable by the unaided human mind.

One aid to mental repose in this matter is the consideration that there are several other truths of revelation which we accept without demur, but which are equally mysterious and beyond our rational comprehension and demonstration. Let us enumerate a few of these:

(1) The fact that God, in creating Adam, did not leave the effects of his conduct to rest upon his own shoulders, but saddled the whole human race therewith, so that by his fall the whole of his progeny was involved in ruin. That God's scheme of inclusion was reasonable, just and right in itself, we believe on the general principle that God cannot do anything which is not reasonable, just and right. But it certainly remains a puzzle to our minds to see why God, being free to make a totally different arrangement, should have made this particular one involving the innocent with the guilty. This puzzle we can solve plausibly by saying that the inclusion of the whole of the race in Adam's fall was not left without its remedy. Thus it still remained possible for Adam and his progeny to secure a personal reconciliation with God, and a restoration (to the individual) of the sanctifying grace thus lost by the first man. Secondly, the tragedy of the fall, followed by the greater tragedy of redemption gave us in the end far greater benefits than those which were in the first instance lost—including the dwelling amongst us of the Word-made-Flesh, and the world-long stimulus to virtue and love which has derived therefrom. Still these considerations, while giving us a glimmering insight into the greatness of God's design, do not remove the scheme of the fall of man from the domain of mystery, which we can realize only by faith.

(2) The Incarnation itself is a mystery of an altogether insoluble kind. How an infinite being can possibly become finite, in any sense of the word, by entering into real union and combination with a finite creature like the humanity of Christ, is a problem which all possible metaphysics can only fumble over, and no possible metaphysics can explain. We cannot think it; but we can believe it because it is revealed.

(3) The Doctrine of the Trinity, the reality of which was manifested by the incarnation and its consequences; is a mystery so profound that the human mind cannot even decide by any reasoning process that such a thing is possible only because it is revealed as a fact.

(4) The Real Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist suggests impossibility; and yet the impossibility is swept away by the simple fact of revelation accepted by faith.

(5) The Doctrine of Grace, as a kind of "participation," in the divine nature, is itself once more a mystery, acceptable only by faith.

(6) The Resurrection of the Body and its persistence in the eternity of heaven is something for which nature provides no explanation; and is, again, a thing which can only be grasped by faith.

(7) Lastly comes the Eternity of Hell's Punishment. It is perhaps less of a profound mystery than any of the foregoing. But, still it is a mystery because, however far we try to push our arguments, we always come short of demonstrating it as a fact, still less as an absolutely necessary fact; and we can even fail, in any positive way, to recognize how it can be compatible with the divine mercy and loving-kindness. Nevertheless, when we need no discussion of Scripture evidences.—The Bombay

accept it among the other mysteries, and calm our restless intellect by the consolation that "a thousand difficulties do no (or need not) make a doubt."

The reason why people (Catholics especially) can accept the other mysteries without difficulty and yet find their minds revolting against this one is easy to explain. The other mysteries have more of a theoretical and abstract character while this one is eminently concrete and practical. It touches the life and destiny of each individual in the most vivid way, and so gives play for the imagination to work. Thus the popular picture drawn by some writers of "God Almighty holding up a puny creature in existence with one hand, while ruthlessly torturing him with the other, and never relenting for ever and ever impresses us as so revolting as to create a distaste for the whole question, and even for God Himself. We simply fail to imagine how He can go on doing it. This only shows that our imagination is wrong. The facts embodied in the picture are correct indeed; but the psychological impression caused is a false one. We know for certain that God cannot be cruel or "revenged" in any sense which in human life means a crime. We know that God is essentially just, merciful and kind. And yet hell is eternal! What is the conclusion? The conclusion is that an endless hell must be essentially right and proper, no matter how our imagination may picture it. In short, the eternity of hell and its harmonization with the divine goodness is a mystery; and our faith must be strong enough to bear the burden of that mystery also our faith is not faith at all. It seems to us far better to face this issue boldly and accept its consequences like men; rather than pretend to make the question as simple as A B C when in truth it is nothing of the kind.

Never forget the great fundamental truth that life is a probation as a whole and in all its parts; a probation not only for body and soul, character and conduct, but also for the intellect—a thing which is always liable to go wrong, and always calling on our good-will to "keep it right. Even faith itself is a probation always requiring of us to believe more than we can understand or prove—nay, things which we feel as if we could disprove. The mysteries of faith are the greatest test whether our faith is really faith, or whether it is a thinly disguised rationalism; whether we believe in the Church merely because it agrees with our own way of thinking, or because we know it to be an absolutely reliable authority for whatever it teaches; one whose word is enough to outweigh everything we can think or imagine to the contrary. No one denies that the mysteries of faith provide a severe test, especially in these days when all mystery, and even faith itself, is denied and ignored. But there the test stands; and by the whole point of the probation is, whether we have the sterling qualities required to face it.

(2) The question whether the judgment of each soul occurs immediately at death, or is postponed to the day of judgment, is a comparatively secondary matter. But this again is a question of revelation; and the Church teaches the former alternative, and practically vouches for it by recognizing the existence of the blessed in heaven at all times. In the New Testament the stronger emphasis is laid on the "last judgment," but not to the exclusion of the other. The story of Dives and Lazarus, though a parable, embodies the Catholic theology of an immediate or private judgment; and the words quoted from St. Paul seem naturally to imply, even if they do not demonstrate it fully. But with the Church as our authority we need no discussion of Scripture evidences.—The Bombay

## The Cause of Dyspepsia.

The Symptoms and The Cure.

THE CAUSE.  
Too rapid eating, eating too much, and too often, improperly chewing the food, eating too much stimulating food, and indulging in improper diet generally.

THE SYMPTOMS.  
Variable appetite, rising and souring of food, heartburn, wind in the stomach, a feeling of weight in the stomach, in fact a feeling that your stomach has gone all wrong and that the food you eat does not seem to agree with you.

THE CURE.  
SUI-DOCK BLOOD PURIFIER.  
Mrs. E. Williamson, Wheeler, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer for years from dyspepsia, and could not eat anything. I tried various blood purifiers, and I can only say that I have not been troubled since I took it and that is two years ago. I can now eat anything I wish."

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A Eucharistic Congress for all Canada will be held in Montreal, July 13th to 15th, according to the announcement of the Association of Priests-Adorers of Canada. The 3,500 members of the association have arranged his in the nature of a national congress of their order, following the example of the Priests-Adorers of Italy.

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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.

Recently a woman paid her first visit to the ocean and as she stood on the beach gazing at the great expanse of water a friend happened along.

"They tell me, Mrs. Jones," said the friend, "that you never saw the ocean before. Is that true?"

"Yes," answered Mrs. Jones, "Most of my life has been spent in the Middle West, you know."

"Think of the wonderful treat you had!" eagerly exclaimed the other.

"How did it impress you?"

"Well," thoughtfully answered Mrs. Jones, "when I looked at the amount of water they have down around here it struck me that fish might be a little bit cheaper."

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

James—The rain falls alike on the just and unjust.

Jones—True, but the unjust man is generally provided with the just man's umbrella.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

When a man borrows trouble, imagination is the loan agent.

Don't Allow Your Bowels To Become Constipated.

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.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follow the violent sick headaches, the sourness of the stomach, belching of wind, heartburn, water brash, biliousness, and a general feeling that you do not care to do anything.

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Mrs. Hans Melnick, Waterford, Ont., writes: "For several years I was troubled with sour stomach and biliousness and did not get relief until I used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I had only taken them two weeks when my troubles were quite gone, and I will recommend them to all suffering as I did."

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The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17 1915

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

Naval Efficiency.

It is my duty in this House to speak for the navy and the truth is that it is as sound as a bell all through. I do not care how long it may be tested it will be found good and fit and kept and honest. It will be found to be the product of good management and organization and sound principles in design and strategy, workmanship and workmanship, and careful clerks and accountants and skilful engineers, and pains taking officers and hardy tars.

England had respected. So far they had not attempted to stop German imports of food; they had not prevented neutral ships from trading direct with German ports; they had even allowed German exports in neutral ships to pass unchallenged. The time had come he contended, when the enjoyment of these immunities by a state which, as a matter of deliberate policy, placed itself outside all international obligations, would have to be reconsidered.

Supplementary estimates to the amount of \$10,401,953 were tabled in the House of Commons Ottawa on the 9th, by Hon. W. T. White, Minister of Finance to provide for the distribution of seed grain and relief work in the prairie provinces. The money will be spent by the Immigration Department. The sum of \$8,159,958 has been appropriated to supply seed grain to settlers on lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta, while \$2,240,000 has been set aside for relief, other than the supply of seed grain. Two thousand dollars has been appropriated as a further amount for the relief of distressed Canadians in countries other than the United States.

A general review of the Commercial Intelligence branch of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, is being prepared for publication, and will be issued this week. This review will deal more particularly with the work of 1914, and will form a valuable means of reference for Canadian manufacturers and exporters. It will show, among other things, the benefit conferred upon Canadian industry and commerce through the arrangement entered into between Sir Geo. Foster and the government in July, 1912, whereby the service of British Consuls in all parts of the world were placed at the disposal of Canadians seeking information on trade matters.

The Paris Temps of the 8th just gives the details of the advances already made, or which are to be made, by France, Great Britain and Russia to the small allied countries, as agreed upon by the finance ministers of the three powers during their recent conference in Paris. The total advances for the present, according to the newspaper, are to be 1,350,000,000 francs (\$270,000,000), which amount is to be borne equally by the three powers. These powers already have advanced to Belgium \$50,000,000; to Serbia, \$37,000,000; to Greece, \$4,000,000 and to Montenegro \$100,000. There remains to be advanced \$178,000,000 which will be divided between Serbia and Belgium. France, the Temps says will take care of Russia's share for the present by placing sums against grain to be bought in Russia for French account. A bill now before the French parliament authorizes this arrangement.

corresponding period of 1913, was \$20,168,000. For the full year Canada's purchases from Great Britain were \$32,654,000 less than in 1913. The increase in purchases from Canada last year was the more important when it is borne in mind that Great Britain's total imports from British possessions last year were about \$17,200,000 less than in 1913.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, March 8.—In the course of the discussion in the Commons today on the bill authorizing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to transfer its ocean steamships to a new company to be known as the Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships Service Ltd., a most important statement was made both by Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Frank Cochrane who said that the whole question of the control of ocean freight rates was the subject of negotiations between the Dominion and the governments of Great Britain and the United States. It was being proposed that an international board, which would exercise joint control over ocean rates, be created, but that an arrangement had not been arrived at. The Prime Minister and Minister of Railways were disposed to minimize the fears expressed by Mr. MacLean, the Premier especially emphasizing that the legislation would in no way interfere with the progress of the movement to secure cheaper ocean freight rates. He said that the only difference the passage of the measure would make, would be that the C. P. R. would still own the steamships in effect, but not directly. There would be a difference in administration, but not in substance. He thought the bill to be in the general interest. The announcement has created great satisfaction. It has shown the progressive nature of the policy of the Borden administration regarding transportation by water, rail and highway is one of Sir Robert Borden's strongest policies. To this end he has been developing harbors, improving waterways, building and strengthening railways and now we have the announcement that he is making an effort to get control of ocean freight rates, a possibility which seemed three years ago extremely remote.

Ottawa, March 9.—At the opening of the House of Commons Hon. Dr. Reid, acting Minister of Agriculture, stated that the shipment of Canadian potatoes which had been condemned by United States inspectors in Boston and which the Canadian authorities had since endeavored to obtain for re-examination, had immediately been bought by another purchaser in Boston; and shipped to Cuba. Samples of the shipment had been sent to the United States plant pathologist at Washington, who had also condemned the potatoes. Dr. Reid said the Canadian Agriculture Department would endeavor to obtain samples of the shipment in Cuba for re-examination. Sir Robert Borden stated that official information had been received that the 4,000 Canadian troops despatched some time ago had arrived safely in England. They were now stationed at different points, where suitable arrangements had been made for their accommodation. This statement was greeted with cheers. Mr. George Bradbury, of Selkirk, resumed the debate upon the budget. He urged that the government should endeavor to provide employment for the unemployed in Canada. He reiterated his belief that the artisans of the Dominion were not looking for charity, but for work. Hence he believed that every municipality, and every province and the federal government "should spend every dollar that it honestly could on legitimate public works." He asserted that the present government had been compelled to expend \$1,78,000,000 carrying out undertakings started under Liberal rule. It had had to pay out money for the construction of the National Transcontinental, and to implement the guarantee of bonds of the Grand Trunk with regard to the British Pacific. It had spent \$900,000 on the Hudson Bay Railway, and his action regarding the naval aid measure. He concluded with Quebec bridge. Nevertheless had this challenge: "If Sir Wilfrid it not been for the war, the Laurier doubts whether we have

government would have been able to replace the public debt. Mr. Bradbury said that Liberals had talked blue ruin before 1896; they would no doubt be heard in the near future preaching that the country was going to the dogs—because they were not ruling. (Laughter). Mr. Bradbury argued that the tariff changes now proposed would not, in fact, materially affect the British preference.

Ottawa, March 10th.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Leader of the opposition today attacked the Government's plan of raising war revenue. After a bitter partisan speech, he moved the following amendment: "This House is ready to provide for the exigencies of the present situation, and to vote all necessary ways and means to that end, but it regrets that in the measure under consideration duties are imposed upon the people, which yield little or no revenue, and that the said measure is particularly objectionable in the fact that, instead of favoring it is placing extra barriers against Great Britain's trade with Canada, at a moment when the Mother country is under a war strain, unparalleled in history."

Hon. Mr. White, Minister of Finance followed and made a great speech in which he raked the Liberal ship fore and aft. He showed that the late Liberal government had been the inventors of the most reckless and profligate expenditure this country had ever witnessed. That its railway policy had been ruinous and would be a heavy burden on the people for generations yet to come, and that Liberals who supported that policy should never mention freight rates. What has the Liberal railway policy done? Why, as Mr. White pointed out, the difference between Mr. Fielding's estimate of the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway and the actual cost would pay the entire cost of this war so far as Canada is concerned up to the end of next year. Despite the estate of hundreds of millions of direct and indirect obligations, which were due to the mismanagement and reckless expenditure of the late government, the Minister of Finance has been able to see his way through and he was able to announce that never had the prospects of the government been so good as they are today. Up to the beginning of this war the Conservatives had increased the net debt of the Dominion by only eight million dollars, while the Liberals in the same length of time up to going out of office in 1911 had increased the net debt of the country by \$70,000,000. This was the answer of the Minister of Finance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier who made the usual Liberal blue ruin speech, during which he unctiously declared that while the Tories were more partisan than the Liberals were more patriotic than the Liberals. This, coming from a man who has been responsible for so much anti-British action on the part of Canada, will be set down as the hypocritical "palaver" of a trickster politician.

the mandate of the people to carry this war to a successful conclusion let him say so."

Ottawa, March 11.—That there will be a general election at an early date is the prevailing opinion in the lobbies of parliament today. Members on both sides seem to be agreed that no other meaning can be taken from the way in which the Minister of Finance replied yesterday to the amendment proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Wilfrid's amendment, which deplored the increase in the barriers against British trade with Canada, was a trick amendment, for the barriers have not been increased. On the other hand British manufacturers have now a still greater preference in Canada over their foreign competitors, but the amendment was a challenge. It was in effect an announcement that the Liberal party was going to make this its campaign. On this issue it would fight the government. Nobody knew better than Mr. White what was meant, and his reply was virtually an acceptance of the challenge. His words were watched and weighed with unusual care by his political opponents and the members on his own side as well. He delivered a fighting speech. He fought not only in defence of the policy of the government with regard to the raising of the sword in the enemy's country. For some days the party trees had been a thing of the past. The opposition members have thrown it to the four winds of heaven and it was only a matter of time when one of the members of the government would cut loose. Mr. White took up the challenge of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and made a special attack upon the Liberal policy and tactics which have prevented Canada taking her proper place alongside the other Dominions of the Empire in the naval activities of the war. There is now political war to the knife. There is no turning back and the members seem generally to be of the belief that it must be settled at once upon the hustings.

The outstanding feature of the budget debate in the House of Commons on Monday the 15th was a masterly speech by Sir George Foster. He wound up a grand ovation with these words: "I have this to say in conclusion," said Sir George Foster, "and it is: To-day Canada and the Empire are engaged in a colossal contest, the inner meaning of which, and the possible consequences of which, not one of us has an adequate idea of. But we know that that contest is on. We know that in that contest Britain and the British people are fighting for its very life. You can hear the quick, short pants of the contending force and you can easily translate that to the breathless vigour of an empire in a series of nations which feel that in this long line of contests they are fighting for their very life. We are in the midst of that war. Our own friends, our own brothers, our own sons are there or soon will be. There is glory on the fighting line, but there is death in the fighting line as well. As we take up our papers from day to day and read that fraction of what comes to us it brings us every day and every hour nearer to a small adequate comprehension of the mighty struggle and the blood and tears and tribulations through which final victory can be won. What I plead for in this House, in the country everywhere, is that the best of the Dominion, Liberal as well as Tory, outside of race or of creed or of political faith, may look upon the varieties of this war and may learn to value, as in only such cases we can learn to value, the comparative merits of the trivial and of the absolutely important. These things I plead for, and as much as in us lies in this country let us all, until that war is determined, bend our backs to the burden, putting behind what is trivial and not of moment, facing steadfastly the mighty issue in which the proudest and highest and best of civilization that the world has seen develop, is fighting for its life and its continuance in the trench and under circumstances of terrible difficulties and of terrible peril." Sir George admitted the right of the Liberals to criticise the con-

clusion of the war. He pointed out that the Conservatives were setting this right in the Old Country. Wilfrid had announced that would follow the British precedent; but now had reversed policy. He was raising a throned issue between parties in Canada, that of protection vs. Free Trade. George very effectively analyzed the arguments of the Liberals that the war had not effected revenue of the country. It was an argument which they scarcely take seriously. Hence Canada had been affected as been the whole world. Trade had been disrupted by the borrowings out of credit, moralised and immigration stopped. In addition there was serious domestic situation, carrying on the great undertakings, many of them started by the Liberals, and for which it must share responsibility. It resulted in a serious home problem. The Liberals were largely responsible for the problem and should be prepared at this juncture to stand behind the Government. Laurier, after fifteen years' lavish expenditure, had suddenly announced a policy of retrenchment. It carried him back the days preceding 1896. "Liberals," declared Sir George with emphasis, "are catering a feeling that Canada can be the Empire without having pay."

London, March 10.—A panic in Constantinople has been increased by the stories told of large numbers of refugees arriving from the Dardanelles district. The Daily Mail's Salon correspondent says: "Most of the ships in Constantinople are closed, as the banks have transferred every thing movable to Knioch, a Minor. The government is forcing the populace to join the army without direction as regards nationality."

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MOORE AND McLEOD

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Tuesday Morning We Open For You The Annual Remnant Sale The Great Mid-Winter Bargain Event

Greater this year than ever—more variety—more in quantity and if such a thing is possible—better bargains than ever before. From every department of the largest and busiest store in Charlottetown come remnants and short ends and odd lots of Dress Goods, Silks, Print Cottons, White Cottons, Kimon, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Laces, Embroideries, Muslin's Crepes, Voiles and Satenes, Cretonnes and Curtain Muslins, Sheetings and Table Linens, Towellings, Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, and a great assortment of all kinds of desirable goods which there is not room to specify.

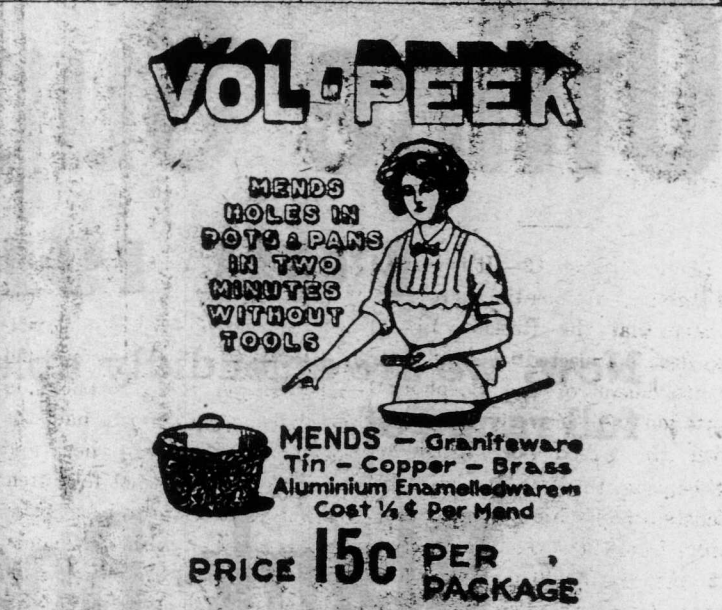
Sale Commences at Nine o'clock. Come Early—Get Early Choices.

Tuesday Also Opens A Great Mill End Sale of Embroideries

- Swiss Embroideries worth 10c. and 12c. for..... 6c. Swiss Embroideries worth 15c. for..... 8c. Swiss Embroideries worth 20c. for..... 10c. Swiss Embroideries worth 30c. for..... 15c. Swiss Embroideries worth 40c. for..... 19c. LOT 1. Edgings, strappings, headings and Insertions, all pretty designs, real Swiss, 6c. yd. regular 10 & 12c. LOT 2. Similar embroidery to Lot 1, but all wider and on rather better material, regular 15c. LOT 3. Embroideries of many sorts, six inches wide, insertions to match. Any of them 10c. worth 20c. for..... 10c. LOT 4. This lot is of embroidery edgings only no insertions. These all 9 in. wide, 24c. LOT 5. This lot is of 15 inch Flourishings. Allover Curset Cover embroidery with or without heading, 40 cent quality 19c. for..... 19c. Feb'y, 17th, 1915.

Mortgage Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House at Charlottetown in King's County, on Monday the 22nd day of March A. D. 1915 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, ALL that tract piece and parcel of land situate lying and being on Township Number Fifty-nine in King's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the North side of the Whim Road at the South west angle of a farm lot in possession of John McLaren, thence according to the Magestic Meridian of the year 1784 running North one hundred and fifteen chins or until it meets the southern boundary of farms fronting on the Montague River, thence following the course of the said southern boundary southeastwardly a distance equal to four chins and fifty-one links east, thence south to said Road, thence following the course of the said Road west four chins and fifty-one links to the place commencing, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less, being the land described in a Deed of Conveyance from the Commissioners of Public Lands to the said John McLaren bearing date the 10th day of February A. D. 1906 and made between John McLaren of Lower Montague in King's County in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part and George A. Poole of the same place, Merchant, of the other part, and which said Mortgage was assigned to the undersigned by Indenture of Assignment dated the 26th day of January A. D. 1907, default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest due thereon. For further particulars apply at the office of Matthew Macdonald & Stewart Solicitors, Charlottetown. Dated this 18th day February A. D. 1915. WILLIAM A. McLAREN, Assignee of Mortgage. Feb'y 24 1915. D. C. McLEOD K. C.—W. L. BENTLEY



MENDS HOLES IN POTS AND PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS—Graniteware Tin—Copper—Brass Aluminium Enamelware. Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend. PRICE 15¢ 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 work. The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could mend 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.

(Continued from page two)

duct of the war. He pointed out that the Conservatives were setting the right in Great Britain. The doctrine was dropped in the Old Country. Sir Wilfrid had announced that they would follow the British precedent but how had reversed his policy. He was raising a time-honoured issue between the parties in Canada, that of Protection vs. Free Trade. Sir George very effectively answered the arguments of the Liberals that the war had not effected the revenue of the country. It was an argument which they could scarcely take seriously because Canada had been affected as had been the whole world. Trade had been disrupted by the war, borrowings cut off, credits demoralized and immigration stopped. In addition there was a serious domestic situation. The carrying on the great undertakings, many of them started by the Liberals, and for which they must share responsibility, had resulted in a serious home problem. The Liberals were largely responsible for the problem and should be prepared at this juncture to stand behind the Government. Laurier, after fifteen years of lavish expenditure, had suddenly announced a policy of retrenchment. It carried him back to the days preceding 1896. "The Liberals," declared Sir George with emphasis, "are catering to a feeling that Canada can help the Empire without having to pay."

**Progress of the War.**

London, March 10.—The panic in Constantinople has been increased by the stories told by large numbers of refugees arriving from the Dardanelles district. The Daily Mail's Salonika correspondent says "Most of the shops in Constantinople are closed, and the banks have transferred everything movable to Knioh, Asia Minor. The government is forcing the populace to join the army, without direction as regards nationality."

London, March 13.—A despatch to the London Daily Express from the Hague says: "A secret report has been sent from Constantinople to the Admiralty at Berlin that twelve submarines had failed to report at their base, eight of them being among Germany's newest boats. 'The naval council will meet today or tomorrow, under the presidency of Emperor William, to discuss whether or not it would be better to abandon the submarine war.'"

London, March 12.—It is learned through diplomatic sources in London that the Russian Black Sea fleet is expected to start the bombardment of the Esophorus ports today in active co-operation with the Allied fleet which is attempting to force its way to Constantinople through the Dardanelles from the south. Paris, March 12.—At least 5,000 men were lost by the Germans when they were defeated at Neuve Chapelle by the British Wednesday, according to a despatch received today from Stomer. The report is corroborated by another despatch to the Echo de Paris. Major Clivieux, writing for the Matin, declares the battle of Neuve Chapelle was the baptism of fire for Lord Kitchener's new army. "The British volunteers," he says, "made a historic entry into the firing line when coming into the battle."

London, March 13.—At the harbour entrances and all other strategic points around the British Isles the Admiralty has set a trap of submarine traps to catch the German underwater craft. A report has it that three submarines were caught during the first ten days of the blockade. The traps set for submarines are not unlike the gillnets used by fishermen.

Paris, March 14.—The advance of the British troops in the vicinity of Neuve Chapelle is estimated at four miles in a despatch reaching here today from Bethune. The Germans are declared to have been driven back beyond the forests.

London, March 15.—Lord Kitchener gave a brief review of the war situation in the House of Lords tonight. The Minister of

said Britain and the Allies had the situation well in hand. He praised the gallantry of the Canadian French and Indian troops. The French had made marked progress in the vicinity of Champagne, where the Germans were gassed. The supply of material for the next month will be a serious problem. The output of ammunition must be increased. The Government is considering an arrangement whereby armament firms will come under Government control and employees reap some of the benefit which came to the employers because of the war. Referring to the Canadian division, the speaker said: "They have shown their mettle and received warm commendation from Field Marshal Sir John French for the high spirit and bravery they have shown in the field. The health of all the troops," he said, "is good."

London, March 15.—The British Admiralty announced tonight that the German cruiser Dresden has been sunk. The sinking of the Dresden was announced by the British Admiralty tonight in the following statement: On 14th March at 9 a.m. H.M.S. Glasgow, Capt. John Lance, R.N., H.M.S. Auxiliary cruiser, Arma, Captain John Seagrave, R.N., and H.M.S. Kent, Capt. D. Allen, C.B., N.R. caught the Dresden near Juan Fernandez Islands. An action ensued and after five minutes fighting the Dresden hauled down her colors and showed a white flag. She was much damaged and set on fire and after she had been burning for some time her magazine exploded and she sank. The crew were saved. Fifteen were badly wounded. The Germans are being landed at Valparaiso. There were no British casualties and no damage to British ships. The Dresden was a member of the German squadron of the Easter Island Islands in December. She was the only one of the five German warships to escape. The Dresden was a sister ship of the Emden, which was sunk in the Indian Ocean by the Sydney. The sinking of the Dresden leaves on the high seas, so far as is known, only the cruiser Karlsruhe, which was last reported in the West Indies, and the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Wilhelm, still making commerce in the South Atlantic. The Dresden was a vessel of 3,300 tons and was no match for the vessels of Sturdee's squadron, and after the Guiseigneur and Scharnhorst had been sunk she steamed away and escaped in the darkness.

**Obituary.**

The Angel of Death has, again visited the vicinity of French Village and called from our midst one of our most respected women, Mrs. Mary E. McKay, relict of the late John McKay at the age of 56 years. Deceased was kind and noble hearted. She was held in high esteem by all who had the pleasure of knowing her and although gone she is not forgotten. A few days previous to her demise, she was stricken with pneumonia. All that medical skill could do was done for her. In her dying moments she was attended by her zealous and devoted pastor Rev. A.P. MacLellan. Her funeral took place on Saturday at 3 o'clock and was very largely attended. Her pall-bearers were Messrs. McCormac, John O'Hanley, John McDoyle, Joseph Doyle, Ronald O'Hanley, James McDonald, and Miss McMillan. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at 10 o'clock. She was survived by her husband, one son Joseph and four daughters. Her funeral was held at 10 o'clock and was very largely attended.

**DIED.**

CULLEN—At Hope River March 16, 1915. Bridget Cullen, aged 80 years. R.I.P.

BERTRAM—At Kelowna, B.C. on Feb. 17th. Mrs. David Bertram aged 60 years. Mrs. Fanny Binus, Charlottetown.

BURNS—At Southport, March 16th, Charles Burns, aged 72 years. R.I.P.

POWER—At her home, at Hope River, Friday evening, March 12th, 1915. Mary O'Brien, widow of the late William Power, aged 67 years. R.I.P.

McMILLAN—In Charlottetown on March 16th. Mrs. Albert McMillan. The funeral will take place Thursday morning at St. Alex's Church, Rollo Bay. Interment in Rollo Bay Cemetery. R.I.P.

Local And Other Items

The Forty Hours Devotion will open at the Cathedral on Tuesday next, 23rd inst.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, the Legislative session will be opened with the usual formalities by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor.

In this issue will be found notice of the annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of Queen's County, which takes place on Friday 26th inst.

A Rome despatch says that the Italian Government has issued an order expelling from Italy correspondents of the Vienna Tagblatt and Frankfurter Zeitung.

The body of Mrs. Emma Dalquist, who became lost in a blizzard Sunday night while driving a dog team from Safety to Nome, Alaska, a distance of 22 miles, was found buried under a snow-drift Tuesday. She had been frozen to death. It was believed the woman's mind had become deranged in the bitter cold, for she had thrown away her mittens and mukluks, for shoes.

Vice-Admiral Carden, commanding the British fleet operating against the Dardanelles, expressed the opinion that the Allies would be able to hammer their way through the Straits before Easter, according to an Athens despatch to the Paris Journal.

**LENENT SERMON.**—Rev. Father McAulay, St. Peter's, was the preacher of the fourth of a series of special Lenten Sermons in the Cathedral, on Sunday evening last. His theme was Redemption and his text was from the 18th and 19th verses of the 1st Chapter of the 1st Epistle of St. Peter: "You were not redeemed with corruptible things as gold and silver. . . . But with the precious blood of Christ as a lamb without blemish and undefiled." It was a learned and admirable sermon. In the first place the Rev. preacher referred to the fall of man, through Adam's transgression. This rendered necessary a Redeemer, in order that the purpose of creation might be preserved. In consequence of the wretched condition to which man had been reduced as a result of the fall, he stood in the direst need of redemption. The record of the human race gone astray from God, was most deplorable. Sin and misery overspread the universe and man had sunk so low that the divine likeness could with difficulty be believed to exist. Only a God could change this wretched condition and restore man to the position he was intended to occupy in creation. The Rev. preacher now developed in beautiful and logical fashion how our Saviour accomplished this great work of redemption. Our Lord left Heaven put off His glory and came to earth to bring us to Heaven. He was happy and contented with all the power and majesty that could be conceived; but all this He left and became poor in order to make us rich. Here the Rev. preacher delineated the position of God before creation. He had existed alone from eternity. There was nothing but God before the beginning of time. Creation so far as God is concerned, is but a matter of yesterday. It is nothing more than a leap in the whole ocean. God had no need of creation. He has no need of any assistance. He is Infinite Almighty and Eternal. And it is the Infinite, Almighty and Eternal God that left the throne of His glory for us and for our redemption. He was lifted up on the cross so as to draw us to Himself and to save another. His death was more than a martyrdom; for being God He died as an atoning sacrifice for us. He was Omnipotent nailed to a cross. As our soul sees and hears through the organs of the body, so our Lord suffered through His humanity. The Rev. preacher described the sufferings of our Lord in the Garden, through all the stages of His passion and in the Cross, and applying the words of his text showed how precious was the price with which we were redeemed. In conclusion the Rev. preacher showed forth the second coming of Christ when we shall all be judged according to our actions in this life. When all human conduct shall be manifested in the sight of the living God, and he sorted all so live that this reckoning may not be to our disadvantage.

Local And Other Items

As announced in our last issue, St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated by the Irish Societies of this city. At this season services in the Cathedral, Rev. Father Kiggins presided over the ceremony.

Five warships, supposed to be British, are hovering off Virginia Capes, according to incoming vessels, waiting for the Prinz Eitel Friedrich to come out of New Port News.

Official Italian parliamentary report on the earthquake of Jan. gives the dead so far reported as 29,978, not including those who later died of injuries and sickness caused by the disaster. The communities damaged numbered 352,000.

**SOLENN PEACE SERVICES.**—In the Cathedral at the high Mass on Sunday last, Rev. Pius McMillan, preacher of the day called attention to the instruction of our Holy Father the Pope relative to public prayers for peace as follows: His Holiness our Sovereign Lord, Pope Benedict XV, in his deep affliction at the sight of a war which destroys thousands of young lives, brings misery to families and cities, and rouses flourishing nations to the brink of ruin, yet bearing in mind that Almighty God, whose prerogative it is to heal by chastisement and through pardon to preserve, is moved by the prayers that spring from contrite and humble hearts, desires ardently that above the clang of arms may be heard the voice of Faith, Hope and Charity, alone capable of welding together the hearts of men in one mind and one spirit. Therefore, while He exhorts the clergy and faithful of the whole world to works of mortification and piety in expiation for the sins by which we have called down upon ourselves the just wrath of God, the Holy Father has ordained that throughout the Catholic Church solemn prayers shall be offered in order to obtain from the mercy of Almighty God the peace which all desire. Already these exercises have been held in the European countries; but in countries outside of Europe they are yet to be held. His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown therefore, orders that in accordance with the desire of our Holy Father there shall be celebrated special religious functions in all the churches of this diocese on the 21st day of March being Passion Sunday in the following order: In the morning, immediately after the Conventual or Parochial Mass the Most Blessed Sacrament shall be exposed with all solemnity, and duly incensed; after which the Psalm miserere mei, Deus (ps. 50) shall be sung with the antiphon "Da pacem, domine, in diebus nostris, quia non est alius qui pugnet pro nobis nisi tu, Deus noster" followed by the Fiat pax in virtute tua. Et abundantia in cornibus tuis; and the Collect "Deus, a quo sancta desideria," etc. The Most Blessed Sacrament shall then remain exposed to public veneration till evening; and it is desirable that arrangements be made whereby children also should take part in the public adoration. In the evening previously to the deposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament, the third part of the Rogary is to be repeated, followed by the prayer, expressly composed by His Holiness in order to obtain the benefit of peace; then the Litanies of the Saints, according to the form prescribed by the devotion of the Forty Hours. Prayer in the Rituale Romanum of the year 1913. Immediately after the Litanies shall be sung the "Pater, Domine, parce populo tuo, ne in aeternum incenseas populum" with the versicles and prayer usually recited after the Procession in quinquagesima, as in the Rituale Romanum, with the addition of the Collect "Deus a quo sancta desideria." The sacred function shall conclude with the Tantum Ergo and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament more solito. In the hope that Almighty God may pour forth in yet greater abundance His Divine Grace, the Sovereign Pontiff expresses the faithful to approach the Sacrament of Penance and to receive Holy Communion, and grants to all those who, after confession and Communion, shall assist at one or other of the sacred functions, or shall pray some time before the Most Blessed Sacrament while solemnly exposed, a Plenary Indulgence.

**MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.**

Local And Other Items

It is stated on excellent authority from London that a number of fishermen who were caught laying mines in Irish waters were tried by Court Martial and shot.

The ship which was carrying this way was fast in the ice from Saturday till yesterday afternoon when she got to Georgetown. The Stanley for alike length of time was in the ice, trying for Pictou. She is expected to get there today.

**Addressing of Mail.**

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:—

- (a) Rank
  - (b) Name
  - (c) Regimental number
  - (d) Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
  - (e) Battalion
  - (f) Brigade
  - (g) First or second Canadian Contingent
  - (h) British Expeditionary Force
- Army Post Office, LONDON, ENGLAND. M & E. f.

Annual Meeting.

**LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION, QUEEN'S COUNTY.**

The annual meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association for Queen's County will be held in the People's Theatre (Market Hall) Charlottetown on Friday the 26th day of March, 1915, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the afternoon.

Arrangements have been made with the P. E. Island Railway to issue to duly accredited delegates return tickets at one first class fare on standard certificate plan. Certificates are to be vouchered at the meeting by the undersigned Secretary.

Dated the 11th day of March, 1915.

S. W. CRABBE, President L. C. Association.

James A. Macdonald, Secretary.

March 17, 1915—21.



Dept. of Militia and Defence, Ottawa.

**Tenders.**

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Illuminating Oil and Oil for Kerosene Engines," will be received up to noon of the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1915, for supplying and delivering about 150,000 gallons of Illuminating Oil and about 6,000 of Oil for Kerosene engines, both made according to the specifications prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The quantities mentioned herein are only estimates and the Department reserves the right to order larger or smaller quantities as required. Specifications and forms of tender card to be procured from the Collectors of Customs at Toronto, Petrolia, and Sarnia, and from the Agents of the Department at Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Dartmouth and Charlottetown, and also from the Purchasing and Contract Agent, Marine Department, Ottawa.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit cheque equal to five per cent. (5 p. c.) of the total amount of the tender.

All tenders must be made on the tender form prepared by the Department.

No tender will be considered except for oil strictly in accordance with the specifications and put up in packages as called for in said specifications. Samples of the oil cans and cases must be submitted.

The Department reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority will not be paid for same.

A. JOHNSTON, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, 5th February, 1915. 74199. Ottawa, 5th February, 1915. March 5, 1915—21.

The Market Prices.

Wheat	0.30 to 0.32
Eggs, per doz.	0.20 to 0.22
Flour, per sack	0.80 to .80
Chicken per pair	0.85 to 0.90
Butter (per cow)	0.10 to 0.11
Beef (quarter)	0.08 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb.	0.08 to 0.09
Pork	0.08 to 0.09
Potatoes (best) (new)	0.30 to 0.35
Hay (per ton)	0.70 to 0.80
Stk. Oats	0.60 to 0.65
Hides (per lb.)	0.14 to 0.06
Cal. Skins	0.14 to 0.06
Sheep pelts	0.60 to 0.85
Wool (per cent)	0.00 to 0.05
Turkeys	0.12 to 0.15
Turkeys (per lb.)	0.30 to 0.20
Pressed hay	14.00 to 17.00
Straw	0.90 to 0.30
Ducks per pair	1.25 to 1.50
Lamb Pelts	0.60 to 0.70

Contract

Contract for the carriage of mail from Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th April 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 Georgetown 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 Georgetown and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, Feb. 23th 1915. March 3rd, 1915—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th April 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. 2 from McNell's Mills, 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 McNell's Mills, Postage, Interest and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, Feb. 24th 1915. March 3rd, 1915—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 9th April 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 Wood Islands North 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 Wood Islands North, Main Street, Charlottetown, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, Feb. 24th 1915. March 3rd, 1915—31.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Illuminating Oil and Oil for Kerosene Engines," will be received up to noon of the SEVENTEENTH DAY OF MARCH, 1915, for supplying and delivering about 150,000 gallons of Illuminating Oil and about 6,000 of Oil for Kerosene engines, both made according to the specifications prepared by the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The quantities mentioned herein are only estimates and the Department reserves the right to order larger or smaller quantities as required. Specifications and forms of tender card to be procured from the Collectors of Customs at Toronto, Petrolia, and Sarnia, and from the Agents of the Department at Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Dartmouth and Charlottetown, and also from the Purchasing and Contract Agent, Marine Department, Ottawa.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit cheque equal to five per cent. (5 p. c.) of the total amount of the tender.

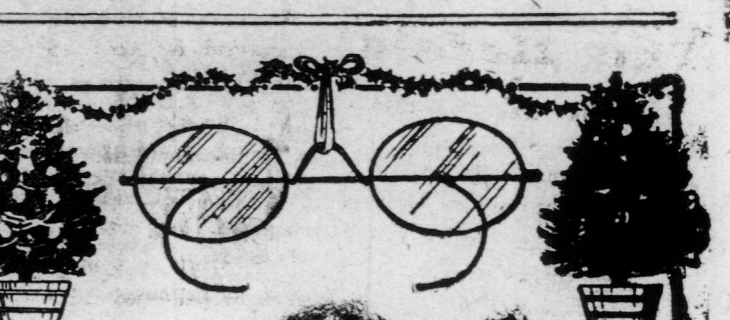
All tenders must be made on the tender form prepared by the Department.

No tender will be considered except for oil strictly in accordance with the specifications and put up in packages as called for in said specifications. Samples of the oil cans and cases must be submitted.

The Department reserves the right to accept the whole or any part of a tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority will not be paid for same.

A. JOHNSTON, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, 5th February, 1915. 74199. Ottawa, 5th February, 1915. March 5, 1915—21.



THE NEW YEAR

**Offers Another Opportunity**

A pair of modern Spectacles or Eyeglasses will make the "Old Folks" happy—enable them to read and sew in comfort, make them "see, jolly" again.

What more useful or acceptable gift could you select for mother or father?

We are making a specialty of Spectacleware this Xmas and have a scheme whereby they can be suitably presented as a gift.

Make it Glasses for the Old Folks.

**You're Welcome**

To any article in our store by paying the very reasonable amount asked for it.

Among the new things are sets of brushes and combs, nail files, etc., in cases. These come in large and small sizes and are sterling or quadruple plate. New designs in

- Mesh Bags
- Locketts
- Pendants
- Bracelets
- Necklets
- Cuff Links
- Wrist Watches
- Gents Chains in different styles
- Hyaline Soeifr Brooches in tinted gold set with pearls
- Fobs in Gold Filled and Ribbon
- High Grade Watches
- Bys Watches, \$1.00 up
- White Metal Chains, 25c. up
- Silver Thimbles
- Back Combs
- Barrettes
- Nice Reading Glasses
- Telescope, from \$3.00 up to \$20.00
- Rim's, E. glasses

E. W. TAYLOR

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St. Charlottetown.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE

Live Stock Breeder's Association

**WANTED TO PURCHASE.**

The Stock Breeders Association has an inquiry for Yorkshire, Tamworth and Poland, China Boars and Sows over five months of age. Any one having such for sale should communicate at once with the undersigned stating breed, age, estimated weight and price.

For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dec. 27th, 1914.

THOREDORE ROSS, Charlottetown.

For Reliable Fire Insurance

Call, Write or Phone **G. J. McCORMAC**

**AGENT FOR**

The Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada, and The National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Co. of London, England.

Office—Revere Hotel Building. 119 Kent St. Charlottetown. P. O. Box 74 Dec. 9, 1914—11. Phone 351

... 60c ... 80c ... 10c ... 15c ... 19c ... Lot ... Sc. ... 2c. ... 9c. ... Pots, Pans ... 30 to 50 ... simply pu ... fire for two ... 15 cents in ... Co. ... and.

**A Reverie.**

At Mount Saint Vincent-on-Hudson

Daily the slumberless tides  
Of the Hudson march to and fro;  
The drift from the mountainous sides  
Betokens the ebb and flow.  
Daily do shadow and shine  
Pursue each other at will;  
Daily do sunbeams decline  
On river and streamlet and hill.  
An ominous cloud in the sky  
May whiten the river with foam;  
While yachts of the opulent ply  
Betwixt the exchange and the home.  
These floating palaces flash  
In the sunbeams descending thereon;  
The billows that follow them dash  
In spray on the banks, and are gone.  
Nightly the pleasure craft go,  
Revealing the shore with their light;  
They gleam for a moment or so,  
And vanish into the night.

11.  
Daily the tides of life  
Are ebbing and flowing apart;  
Daily the billows of strife  
Are lashed into foam by a blast.  
Daily are meaningless lives  
Roaming or longing to roam;  
Daily are frivolous wives  
Drifting away from the home.  
Souls without compass or chart  
Are tossing about with the wind;  
In fury and foam they depart,  
And leave not a vestige behind.  
Daily the lover's of pelf  
Flash for an instant in light;  
Daily the seekers of self  
Are vanishing into the night.  
Daily are sunshine and shade  
Recrossing the lives of the best;  
Daily the heart that was made  
For rest, is approaching the rest.

111.  
The wicked shall pass as a sail  
In the night, or a drift on the tide;  
But the just shall not falter or fail,  
And their prosperous works shall abide.  
The Lord is the source of their power,  
His right hand is ever near;  
The Lord is their castle and tower,  
And whom shall His children fear?  
The arrow that flieth by night,  
The danger that lurketh by day,  
Shall melt as snow in His sight,  
And vanish as foam or as spray.  
Beneath their own cedar and vine  
The just shall be cool, as of old;  
They have centered their hope on the Lord  
And not upon perishing things;  
And he will become their reward,  
And shelter them under his wings.

P. J. CORMICAN, S. J.  
Brooklyn College.  
The present grounds, castle and tower of Mount Saint Vincent once belonged to the famous actor, Mr. Forrest, and are now the permanent property of the Sisters of Charity. The transfer of dominion seems to justify the promise that the meek shall possess the land. This earthly paradise is but a foretaste of a better paradise, which human eye hath never seen, nor can human mind conceive.

**Mary Adair.**

The lights in the dormitory of the Holy Infant burned low. The twelve little beds with their snowy white coverings ranged in mathematical precision, six on each side of the room, breathed forth a spirit of restful quiet. The white-curtained alcove at the end of the room where slept the mistress of the Third Cours seemed the very incarnation of peace. The door opened with a bang and into the haven of rest a tiny indignant morsel of humanity precipitated itself. Mary Adair, the "enfant terrible" of the Sacred Heart Academy, sat herself down with a thump on the green chair beside her own little green iron bed. She stared savagely ahead at the wash-stand, topped with a large white pitcher and wash-bowl. Their very whiteness seem-

**Get the Most Out of Your Food**

You don't eat as much as you should. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak stomach are uneasiness after eating, fits of nervous headache, and disagreeable belching.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system.

ed to mock her shame-filled soul, and their shinniness seemed like grins of unholly joy at her shame. If they had had tongues, Mary Adair felt positive that they would have stuck them out at her. So she promptly stuck hers out at them instead. "I didn't do it, I didn't do it," she denied them.

"Must have! Must have!" the white sepulchers jeered back at her, "else you wouldn't be here. Mother Dalton said you did—said you did and she'd ought to know."

"Course she'd ought to know. She likes me," soliloquized Mary Adair, but aloud she fenced back at the enemy: How could Mother Dalton know? Margaret Emmons told her she never did say it and Margaret Emmons is a pink ribbon, and I'm—yes, I'm—I'm the very worst girl in the whole Third Cours. Miss Ellen the blue ribbon, who sits at the head of our table, said so the other day, when I pulled Cecelia Walsh's hair and she screamed out loud during grace. Wouldn't be like Margaret Emmons for anything she can't row or skate, nor—Oh, pshaw! she's nothing but a goody-goody, and she tells lies, too.

"You tell lies. You tell lies," sang the bowl and pitcher. "I don't tell lies. I don't!" hissed Mary Adair through her clenched teeth. "It's Margaret Emmons what's the liar, and you know it, you nasty, mean, old thing! I hate you both."

"Mother Dalton says you did," duetted her two tormentors. "Mother Dalton tells— No, Mary Adair couldn't quite bring herself to voice the inevitable conclusion. Any way," she compromised, "Mother Dalton had oughter have known better. I never tell lies."

"Do, too! Do, too!" began the snug-faced ones, but Mary Adair, triumphant in her self-righteousness and strong in her anger, lifted her grim little fist and shook it at the offenders. "If you say another word, I'll smash you—and you—and you—and you—and in her frenzy the child glared about and made a threatening motion in the direction of each and every one of the twelve bowls and pitchers. To her childish eyes, they seemed to tremble and shake upon their wobbly stands, and well they might, for way down in their crockery hearts they knew that Mary Adair in her present mood would exult in the sound of crashing china.

Adair," they seem to say, "keep right on saying you didn't do it, but we'll never believe you. We know better. Margaret Emmons is a good little girl never misses her lessons, she never makes faces behind her prayer-book; nor pretends she's got a sore knee, so she won't have to kneel in the chapel; she's never late for ranks, and she's always obedient and respectful to her superiors, while you—well, we saw you sitting outside Reverend Mother's door, and it was only yesterday, too, with your uniform tarred inside out. You can't fool us Mary Adair!"

"Don't care," said Mary Adair, as she went bravely on with her preparations for bed. The words were defiant, but the recording angel noted the barely perceptible quiver of her determined little chin. Up from the courtyard below was borne the unrestrained shouting of young children. Mary Adair jumped to her feet. She knew instinctively that it was the Third Cours, and she responded to their call. She thrust her arms into the sleeves of her nightdress and hurried to the window to ascertain what the unusual noise could mean. Yes, it was the Third Cours, and they were playing "prisoner's base" out on the flag-pavement beneath. It was a rare privilege granted only in the very hottest weather, and Mary Adair's cup of misery overflowed when she discovered what she was missing. "I didn't do it; I didn't do it," she moaned.

For a long time she stood thus, a tiny web-gone figure, and watched with feverish intensity every movement of the two diminutive armies which advanced now boldly, now stealthily, towards each other's goal. Even the intense heat could not stay their mad wild rush of retreat when capture appeared imminent.

From her vantage point she called out directions and cautions to her own side, until their flagrant disregard of them brought home to her that she was no longer one of them, but an exile marooned upon the fourth story of a high building. She wondered vaguely if her playmates missed her. She decided to her own satisfaction that they must, for wasn't she the best player in the Third Cours? Once more Mary Adair felt a glad thrill that she was not like the quiet, delicate Margaret Emmons. Margaret might get her pink ribbon and medals in French and English, but what of that? One only had to be perfect in deportment and to study faithfully for a week to attain such paltry honors. Mary Adair sniffed: "I could get a pink ribbon, and the old French and English medals, too, if I just wanted to, but Margaret Emmons she could never get to be captain of the baseball nine or the cricket team—her legs are so thin and spindly—she can't run worth a cent."

The all round athlete of the Third Cours cast an approving look at her own well-built legs. "If I were only at recreation now," she boasted, "our side wouldn't have so many prisoners, I'd release some surely." She flattened her nose against the window-pane and peered anxiously at the long lines of prisoners waiting to be freed. "One, two, three, four, five," she counted slowly. And Gwen Mather's side has lost only two men. Why, there's Helen O'Rourke, that last one in the line. How did she ever get caught? And here I am away up here, and I can't help her at all. Oh! Oh! but I'm lonesome," wailed Mary Adair. Everybody's mean to me. Guess I'll run away tomorrow," and she looked with a calculating eye at the high board fence which surrounded the convent grounds.

With a sigh she left the window and made her way back to her own alcove. "If it just wasn't so dark in here, I wouldn't feel so bad—but I ain't afraid of the dark—honest I ain't, I'm just lonesome," she parried. "Wonder if I couldn't reach the gas." She fringed her little green chair to the center of the room, stood upon it and tried to reach the low-burning flame; but her fat arms were too short. Nothing daunted by her failure, she pulled another chair from the alcove next hers and piled it upon her own. Then she climbed to the top of the shaky structure. She could barely touch the jet now, and she stood upon her tiptoes and strained every muscle until at last she was able to give it the necessary twist. But alas! She had turned it the wrong way and even the tiny

**As The Result Of A Neglected Cold He Contracted SEVERE BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.**

Mr. W. T. Allen, Halifax, N.S., writes: "I feel that I would be doing you and your great remedy, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a gross injustice if I did not write and let you know the wonderful results that I have obtained from its use."

"Last spring I happened to contract a cold. Of course, this is a common occurrence, and I did not take any particular notice of it at the time. However, it did not break up as quickly as colds generally did with me, so after two weeks, and no sign of improvement, I began to get alarmed, and went to my local physician who informed me that I had contracted severe bronchial trouble as a result of neglecting my cold. He prescribed some medicine for me, which I took for about two weeks without any sign of improvement. I was getting pretty much discouraged by then, but one day a friend happened to be in the house when I was relating my trouble, and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, saying that he had obtained very beneficial results from its use in a similar case. I took his advice and procured several bottles from my druggist. After taking it, according to directions, for about two days, I noticed a decided improvement, and from that day on I began to get better, and in ten days I was in my usual health. I consider this an excellent showing for your remedy, and can highly recommend it to anyone afflicted with a cold. It is not just a good word for it whenever the opportunity offers itself. You can procure Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup from any druggist or dealer. Price, 25c and 50c. The genuine is manufactured only by Dr. T. C. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont."

flicker of light was gone. With a sob in her throat she started to crawl down, but the chair slipped on the polished floor and the tottering mass. Her head struck against the iron bed, and for a moment she lay a huddled up heap, too scared and miserable to think of moving. Her head ached dreadfully, and she put her hand up to it timidly. How it pounded against her fingers. She could fight the wretched feeling within her no longer, so she laid her burning head upon her pillow and cried and cried as if her heart would break.

(Concluded next week)

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited. Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Cramp; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHAS. E. SHARP, Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Lingerlong at (11.40 p. m.)—My money comes and goes easy, you know.

Miss Bright (stifling a yawn)—I wish you were like your money, Mr. Lingerlong.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Mrs. Newed—Hullo-Central! I've just put some eggs on to boil and I find that my clock is stopped. Would you mind ringing me up in three minutes.

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."

"Why are children so much worse than they used to be?" "I attribute it to improved ideas in building."

"How so?" "Shingles are scarce, and you can't spank a boy with a tin roof."

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 box a 50c."

"I understand that Miss Antiquis is engaged."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.

Was Troubled With Nervous Prostration.

Many people although they know of nervous prostration do not know what the symptoms are. The principal ones are, a feeling of fright when in crowded places, a dread of being alone, fear of being in a confined place, a horror of society, a dread of things falling from above, fright at traveling on railroad trains, and disturbed and restless, unrefreshing sleep, often troubled with dreams.

**VOL-PEEK**



MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS

MENDS - Graniteware  
Tin - Copper - Brass  
Aluminum Enamelware  
Cost 1/2¢ Per Mend

PRICE 15¢ 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 1¢ per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

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

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

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

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 fair 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.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE  
**Live Stock Breeder's Association**

WANTED TO PURCHASE.  
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Dec. 27th, 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.

**THE NEW YEAR**  
Offers Another Opportunity



A pair of modern Spectacles or Eyeglasses will make the "Old Folks" happy—enable them to read and see with comfort, make them "see young" again.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| Mesh Bags   | Fobs in Gold Filled and Ribbon        |
| Locketts  | High Grade Watches                    |
| Pendant   | Boys Watches, \$1.00 up               |
| Bracelets   | White Metal Chains, 25c up            |
| Necklets  | Silver Thimbles                       |
| Cuff Links  | Back Combs                            |
| Wrist Watches   | Barettes                              |
| Gents Chains in different styles                        | Nice Reading Glasses                  |
| Handsome Senior Brooches in tinted gold set with pearls | Telescopes, from \$3.00 up to \$20.00 |
|   | Frameless Eyeglasses                  |

**E. W. TAYLOR**

The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St. Charlottetown.

**Reasons Why The C. B. C. Is The Best**

The Charlottetown Business College's claims of superiority are not based on hot air, bombast or broadside bragging.

The equipment of this college is complete in every respect. There are enough typewriters, forms, etc., for every student, and therefore none are kept back and none especially favored. The teachers are the best that can be secured and the location ideal—right in the heart of the business district—the courses plain, practical and full of "usable" knowledge.

Students who graduate from this institution are QUALIFIED to cope with any problem that is placed before them in actual practice. This institution is the only one in the Province to turn out successful verbatim reporters.

The courses cover bookkeeping, auditing, type writing, shorthand, brokerage, banking, business correspondence, navigation, engineering and Civil Service preparatory exams.

Write today for free prospectus and full information.

**Charlottetown Business College**  
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