

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 34

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C. LYONS & Co.

April 26, 1916—1f

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915—3m



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may, 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 \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-empted land in each of three years. A homesteader may, 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.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$500.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and

Despatch at the HERALD

Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Cheek Books

Dodgers

Receipt Books

Note Books of Hand

Posters

Bill Heads

Head Letters

Tickets

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.		Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.	
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
4.00	12.15	6.40	Dep. Charlottetown	11.55	11.10	10.20	
5.20	1.48	7.40	" Hunter River	10	10.10	8.50	
6.05	2.50	8.13	" Emerald Jet	"	9.40	7.40	
6.50	3.30	8.40	" Kensington	"	9.10	6.50	
7.20	4.10	9.05	Arr. Summerside	"	8.45	6.10	
		P. M.				P. M.	
		8.50	Dep. Summerside			5.35	
		9.38	" "			3.56	
		10.37	" "			2.38	
		11.18	" "			1.17	
		11.55	Dep. Summerside			5.45	
		Tues. and Sat. P. M.				Tues. and Sat. P. M.	
		7.59	Dep. Summerside			9.35	
		8.40	Arr. Summerside			9.00	
		Daily Ex. Sun.				Daily Ex. Sun.	
		9.20	Dep. Summerside			10.00	
		4.30	" Mount Stewart			8.50	
		4.57	" Morell			8.22	
		5.17	" St. Peter's			8.00	
		6.20	Arr. Summerside			7.00	
		P. M.				A. M.	
		7.35	Arr. Summerside			5.40	
		P. M.				P. M.	
		4.30	Dep. Summerside			8.50	
		5.19	" Cardigan			7.52	
		5.40	" Montague			7.28	
		6.15	Arr. Summerside			6.50	
		Daily Ex. Sun.				Daily Ex. Sun.	
		3.10	Dep. Summerside			10.10	
		4.25	" Vernon River			8.27	
		5.55	Arr. Summerside			6.30	
		Sat. only. P. M.				Sat. only. P. M.	
		3.10	Dep. Summerside			9.45	
		4.25	" Vernon River			8.27	
		5.55	Arr. Summerside			6.30	

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

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown, that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

I Must Sincerely Thank

all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past, and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers Good Service, Splendid Values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in Profit.

We offer many Snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry Goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

Come In and See Me

You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 14th September 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail Route No. 3, from Souris East, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Souris East, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, August 1st, 1917.
August 8, 1917—8f.



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 14th September 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Royal Mail route No. 1 from Howland, P. E. Island, from the 1st January, 1918, 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 Howland, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

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Pagan Slabs And Christian Tombs

One of the strange experiences received by a visitor to Rome is that of discovering that those who directed interments in the Catacombs seemed to have had little hesitation in closing the tombs by marble slabs which had already been used by the pagans. These marbles are known as "epitaphs," or written on both sides. A very notable one fixed in a stone frame which revolves on a pivot so as to show both sides of the marble alternately, is to be seen in the Catacomb of Saint Callistus. It is a large marble slab containing the copy of an inscription written by Pope Damasus, which was broken into fragments during the invasion of the Goths. The copy was made on the back of an imperial, finely carved inscription, in honor of the Emperor Caracalla, writes P. L. Connellan, in the Boston Pilot.

The Christian inscription thus copied on the back of the imperial one is of very great importance, as it furnishes, as Marucchi says, "an episode in the history of the Church which, without it would have been wholly forgotten, the schism of the Novations, pitiless towards the lapsed." The unhappy Christians ("miseri," they are always called) were those who had denied the faith unto the outward profession of paganism, under the pressure of persecution. A heretical spirit taking its name from Novation, would fain close the door of reconciliation against such sinners. But the Church, while permitting their return, enjoined on them a severe corresponding penance.

FORGOTTEN HISTORY

The copy of Pope Damasus' inscription begins: "The Truth-speaking Pope, because he preached that the lapsed should weep for their crimes, was bitterly hated by all those unhappy men." And Damasus goes on to tell of the troubles that arose by the machinations of one "who has denied Christ." The Pontiff "was expelled from the shores of his country by the tyrant," the Emperor Maximian, who was shortly afterwards defeated by Constantine at the celebrated Battle of Pons Milvius close to Rome. And thus this doubly inscribed marble tells a story forgotten by history, until its discovery.

But there are others less important, but nevertheless possessing a peculiar interest of their own. Some years ago workmen digging in the Catacomb of St. Cyriacus came across a small marble slab which had been used to cover part of the opening of a Catacomb grave. Used in this way, the pagan inscription is turned to the inside, and the Christian inscription is written on the other side, which is seen by those who traverse the Catacombs.

The pagan inscription on this Cambo Verano slab referred to a recent display of chariot-racing in a Roman Circus, and depicts the writers enthusiasm and keen appreciation of the event. It had more than the consciousness of a telegraphic report, and presents a vivid picture of the scene to the Roman mind.

The circus was crowded, crammed up to the very awnings; there was a huge and clamorous enthusiasm, and the favorite Eugenius was hailed with admiring applause; and all this in thirty-six letters, forming six words of six letters each: Circus, Plenus, Claimor—Mannus—Evgeni. Vincas.

The word "mannus" is a popular mis-spelling for "Magnus."

The brevity and clearness of this sporting critic are worthy to rank with Julius Caesar's world-famous words: "Veni, vidi, vici" or that punning word sent home by a Commander in Hindostan: "Pecocavi," (I have sinned)—I have Seinde—the province of that name.

SLABS WERE GAMBLING TABLES

The marble slab on which the anonymous critic expressed his feelings was merely a gambling table for the use of the idlers of

Rome. A Barnabite Father of much learning and archaeological acumen, who lived in Rome during the latter part of the last century, made a special study of these. They were found everywhere: in the pavements of the Basilica Julia, where the great orators pleaded; on the steps of the grand Temple which the Emperor Hadrian built to Venus and Rome; in the Baths of the marble pavement of the Portico of the Consulting Gods and in the barracks of the soldiers who are so frequently gamblers. They were found in the barracks at Ostia, once the sea-port of Rome, in Porto, and even so far away as Guise in the Department of the Aisne in France, which in long gone centuries had been a Roman centre. It is almost needless to say that the Pretorian Camp in Rome has furnished several specimens of them.

The Latin of the taverns is recorded on these marbles. Other specimens of law language are painted on the walls where men are represented vigorously engaged in a drunken brawl. The vices are very old indeed, as the excavations in dead and buried cities have revealed to the world. In the disinterred city of Pompeii loaded dice have been found, showing that the Pompeian gamblers were acquainted with the arts of cheating at play.

The games played on these tables of marble were "aleatores" or pitching or casting with dice or coins. Six different games are said to have been played upon them by different arrangements of the cubes. Their chief interest however, is derived from the words written on them. These words, in several cases, give utterance to a double voice: on one side to the sports of the circus, the vicissitudes of a tavern brawl, or to some recent historical event in which the Romans were concerned; and, on the other side, the words that utter concern for the dead and the sorrowing relatives left on earth, who pray to or for their dear ones.

The slab of marble taken from the foundations of the ancient Church of San Silvestro, built at the Catacomb of St. Priscilla, is but one of the many found in the Catacombs. These inscribed marble slabs, which are found frequently in the suburban early cemeteries, are common in Rome. The reason of their general use was, according to De Rossi, their uniform size and fitness for closing in the graves of the faithful.

New Code of Canon Law

A work so great and opportune that through it our age must be celebrated by posterity, was the encyclical passed by Pope Benedict XV in his allocution to the Sacred College at the Consistory of Dec. 4, 1916, when he solemnly announced the near promulgation of the Code of Canon Law. At last the great work for the ruling of Christendom is at our doors. The entire work, consisting of 550 pages, will be sent first of all to subscribers of the Acta Apostolicae Sedis, on payment of 10 lire (\$ 2.00), in the shape of one large special number of the Vatican Bulletin. Now that the colossal work has come to an end, a digest of its history may prove interesting.

1. Announcement of the intention of Pius X to initiate the codification of Canon Law, March 19, 1904.

2. Prefecture of the Commission reserved to himself. In his absence the senior Cardinal to act.

3. Choice of Cardinals Serafino and Vincenzo Vannutelli, Agliardi, Salotti, Rampolla, Gotti, Ferrata, Casetta, Mathieu, Gennari, Cavichioni, Merry del Val, Steinhuber Vives and Cayaginis. After thirteen years only two of the Cardinals survive, i. e., Cardinal V. Vannutelli and Cardinal Merry del Val.

Consultors of the Commission of the Code of Canon Law, seventeen in number. This was soon increased, since at their first meeting presided over by Archbishop Gasparri (now Cardinal, then Secretary of the S. Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs) forty-two Consultors were present.

LIST OF CONSULTORS

6. These were Monsignor Baffani, Auditor of Rota; Father Benedetti, C. S. S. R.; Monsignor Binzcher, Father Bucceroni, S. J.; Monsignor Budini; Count Capogrossi-Guerra, Consistorial Congregation; Monsignor Chacchi, Vicariate; Monsignor Costa; the Rev. Pie de Langogne, Capuchin; Monsignor de Lai, Congregation of Council; Father Luca, S. J.; Monsignor de Montel; Father Eschbach, C. S. S. P.; Father Esser O. P.; Father Fernandez, O. S. A.; Monsignor Giorgi; Monsignor Giustini; Father Janssens, O. S. B.; Father Kaiser, O. P.; Father Klumper, O. F. M.; Monsignor Latini, Roman Seminary; Monsignor Lega, Congregation of Council; Father Lepicier, the Rev. R. P. Lepidi, O. P.; Monsignor Lombardi, Roman Seminary; Monsignor Lucidi; Monsignor Lugani, Holy Office; Monsignor Manioli; Monsignor Melata, Propaganda; Monsignor Nervegna; Father Laval, O. P.; Father Ojetti, S. J.; Father Dalmieri; Monsignor Pezzani; Canon Fillet; Monsignor Pompili; Monsignor Sebastianelli, Auditor of Rota; Monsignor Sili; Father Valenzuela, General of the Order of Mercy; Father Tar Rossum, C. S. S. R.; Monsignor Vecchia, Propaganda; Father Wernz, S. J.

GENERAL IDEA OF CODE

The new Code of Canon Law consists of five books, viz:

1. De legibus ecclesiasticis, de Consuetudine, et de Rescriptis. A kind of special introduction.
2. De Personis, viz., clerics, Religious, laymen.
3. De Rebus, which treats on the Sacraments, Sacred times and places, benefices, ecclesiastical goods, etc.
4. De Judiciis, which deals with legal procedure in the ecclesiastical courts, etc.
5. De Delictis et Poenis, dealing with offenses and their punishment.

This constitutes the penal code of the Church. The code does not concern the rite and the ceremonies of Mass or of the administration of the Sacraments or other sacred functions. Therefore it leaves untouched all the laws or decrees contained in liturgical works approved of by the Church.

Though the result of the labor of thirteen years on the part of Cardinals, forty-two Consultors and a Secretary in Rome, as well as that obtained by the co-operation of the Archbishops, Bishops and Catholic universities of Christendom is compressed into 550 pages, the Code can yet be termed colossal. For it contains merely the cut-and-dried laws on which jurists will give many a year in written commentaries.

The Code is for the Latin Church; therefore the Oriental churches are not subjected to its dispositions, outside those cases in which they are expressly mentioned, or where, by reason of the matter, it must be concluded the law embraces all subjects—comprising Orientals—of the Church.

Sisters to the Front

A dispatch from Washington under date of July 13 declares that the State Department has granted leave to several Sisters of the Holy Ghost order to go to France and engage in relief work among the soldiers. According to a recent regulation of the department five days' notice must be

Burdock Blood Bitters Cured A Bad Case of ECZEMA.

All skin diseases such as eczema, psoriasis, tetter, rash, boils, pimples and itching skin eruptions are always caused from the blood being in a bad condition, and it is impossible to eradicate them from the system unless you put your blood into good shape. This you can easily do by taking that old and well known bad blood eradicator, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Miss Mary V. Chambers, Annapolis, Md., writes: "I used Burdock Blood Bitters for eczema. I had it when an infant, but it left me. Two years ago it came back. I used doctors' medicine, but it did good only while I used it. At last my face was nothing but a running sore. I saw in the papers what B.B.B. did for people, so I took it, and to-day I am free from this terrible disease."

When I began to use it my eyes became soft and dry, and they only a slight rash until it disappeared altogether. I am thankful to-day for what it has done for me."

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

given by those who plan to sail to Europe. Through the efforts of Mayor Hagarty, of Hartford, Conn., who took the depositions of the Sisters, and Congressman Loneragan, the State Department issued passports on the seventeenth. The party which will leave Hartford will be made up of three professed Sisters and fourteen novices. The novices will make their novitiate or period of preparation in the Mother House of the order at St. Briene. The professed Sisters are returning to France in order to take part in relief work among the soldiers of that country. These Sisters have resided in Hartford for the last twelve years.

Wants Historic Flag Out

Miss Mary Florence Taney, Covington, Ky., secretary-general of the Colonial Daughters of America, has inaugurated a movement to have the flag, which inspired the writing of the "Star Spangled Banner," restored to the government and placed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia. The flag is now guarded by lock and key in the vault of a New York bank, and belongs to the descendants of Lieut. Col. Armistage, commander of the American patriots, who struggled beneath its folds. Miss Taney is the great grandniece of Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, whose sister married Francis Scott Key, author of those historical lines that now form our national anthem.

How dreadfully stout the general is getting!

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

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

He—I only know that I love you.

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

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 25c."

A Schoolmaster Recommends MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Men and women in all walks of life who occupy sedentary positions are more liable to liver troubles than those who are active from morning till night.

When you don't get the proper exercise the bowels do not move regularly, your liver becomes sluggish, the breath becomes foul, specks float before the eyes, everything turns black, constipation sets in and brings in its train numerous troubles that could be prevented if the bowels were only looked after properly.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will do and regulate the bowels, and keep you in a state of excellent health.

Mr. J. G. Hamilton, Schoolmaster, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have great pleasure in recommending Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I am a teacher, and all the time I do not get the requisite amount of exercise I need, so I was troubled with sour stomach, yellow eyes, and specks floating before my eyes. I purchased six vials of your pills, and have just finished them."

Now I am feeling all right."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1917
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
JAMES MCISAAC
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Secn Contempt And Blazing Indignation.

The more we hear of the Liberal convention in Winnipeg the more does it seem to resemble the George P. Graham convention in Toronto.

In each case a beautiful set of unanimous resolutions was given to the public and in each case it has transpired that the delegates were far more divided than the public had been given to understand.

The Winnipeg convention has been repudiated by the Liberal press of Winnipeg just as the Graham convention had to be repudiated by the Liberal press of Toronto.

The Manitoba Free Press, which is the most influential opposition newspaper west of Toronto, openly condemns the Winnipeg convention for calling upon the West to support Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his opposition to conscription.

The Liberals of Western Canada who have given their blood and treasure to this great cause, whose homes are desolate by the sacrifices of the war, are to do this in order that ambitious gentlemen in Edmonton and Vancouver may recover or secure certain jobs that are attractive to them.

The Winnipeg Tribune, independent Liberal, is equally vitriolic in its editorial review of the convention. It emphasizes the enormous and unprecedented difficulties which the Borden Government has had to overcome in presence of the war.

The Great War Veterans Association has already denounced the conclusion of the Winnipeg convention as an insult to the Canadians on the firing line.

The Toronto News correspondent says the convention was composed of hand-picked machine delegates, many of them representative of the alien, anti-British sections of the community.

The Winnipeg convention has clarified the atmosphere. It has accentuated the division between what Dr. Michael Clark has called the winners and the losers.

Patriotic citizens are with the Prime Minister and all the loyal people with the opposition leader. This is true of Western as of Eastern Canada. And we

believe that the patriots are the more numerous.

The vitally important problem facing Canada today is that of adequately reinforcing the country's defenders at the front in the shortest possible time.

The Revenue of Canada

The revenue of Canada for 1913-14 was \$163,000,000. During the following year it dropped to \$132,000,000. The revenue for the year of which four months have passed is estimated at \$275,000,000, and for 1918-1914 it can be forecasted at \$300,000,000.

It will be generally admitted that somebody is contributing this revenue to the Dominion of Canada. Such a sum of money cannot be manufactured out of nothing.

Remember it is revenue not capital, and then try to realize what it means. It is five per cent upon two thousand eight hundred millions of Canadian capital.

Very well, this sum of money, \$140,000,000, is taken from the annual income of the people of Canada. Therefore it is fair and true to say that it means the conscription of \$2,800,000,000 worth of wealth.

How much further the process of the conscription of wealth is to go is a matter of debate. The justice of the incidence of taxation is a matter of debate also.

But that the only way in which every man of military age and fitness took up arms when the country called. I know not what credence may be attached to that report, but were it true, it was indeed a glory which might be the envy of every community in the land.

The Need of Union

J. W. Dufoe, editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, the foremost Liberal newspaper of Western Canada, wires his paper from Ottawa favoring a general election, and pointing out the danger of it unless there is a solidification of the forces in both parties favorable to a sustained effort to win the war.

The great winds of reality will blow away the mists and fogs, and the issue of the campaign will rise before us as clear and distinct as the Rocky Mountains.

On the 18th inst., Sir Robert Borden made the following statement in the House of Commons: "My attention has been drawn to the statement that the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec is about to put candidates in the field on its own behalf against Liberal and Conservative candidates, and I am told the suggestion is being made that there is some collusion between the Nationalist party of the province of Quebec and my government, or the friends of my government, in regard to this campaign of the Nationalist party."

"Those who favor the latter course will undoubtedly come together during the campaign, whatever their difference upon other questions. They will all be in the same boat, shirkers, slackers, cranks, anarchists, pro-Germans, together with those who, on constitutional grounds, which appear to them reasonable oppose participation by Canada in what they regard as a European war."

"Canadians who are awake to realities will know what the issue means. It may influence conceivably the outcome of the war; it will directly affect the well-being and the reputation of our troops at the front; and it will put the honor of Canada, in the eyes of her allies and in the judgement of posterity, in the balance."

On the occasion of the unveiling of the honor roll, in the Catholic church at Brandon, Manitoba, Most Reverend Archbishop Sinnott of Winnipeg, well known as a priest of this diocese, delivered an eloquent patriotic address, from which we clip the following excerpt: "I have been told," said His Grace, "that there is a small reservation of Indians somewhere in Ontario, where every man of military age and fitness took up arms when the country called."

London, Aug. 16—Premier Lloyd George announced in the House of Commons today that the troops of Field Marshal Haig had captured Langemarck. The premier said that Field Marshal Haig had telegraphed that 1,200 prisoners had been taken and that five guns had been captured by noon today.

London, Aug. 15.—With only slight losses Canadian troops fighting south and east of Loos have captured German positions on a front of two miles, including Hill 70, a formidable defense work, according to the British communication issued tonight.

London, August 14.—The British troops in Flanders today improved their positions on the right bank of the River Steenbeke northeast of Ypres, and captured some prisoners. The official statement from British headquarters in France tonight tells of the repulse of several strong raids by the Germans between Ypres and Arras.

London, Aug. 15.—(Via Re Ottawa Agency)—Renteria, respondent at British army headquarters on the western front telegraphs today:—"The Canadians attacked at 430 this morning Hill 70, dominating the rise of ground north of Lens. The position is a very strong one, being literally honeycombed with trenches, redoubts and isolated posts, and is wired to an extraordinary degree."

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Hon. A. J. McDonald

We are called upon today to record the demise of Honorable Archibald J. McDonald of Georgetown, who passed away at his home at Georgetown on Friday night last. Deceased was born on the 10th of October, 1834, so that he had well nigh completed his 83rd year.

Patriotic Sentiments

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Progress of the War

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.. A FINAL CLEARANCE OF..

Women's Coats, Suits, Dresses

Prices Less than the Bare Cost of the Materials of Which They're Made



August ushers in our final clearance sale of Summer-Ready-to-wear Goods of all sorts. Throughout the department—the greatest of its sort in P. E. Island—all lines of Summer Goods have met the price-cutter's blue pencil!

There are many garments here that would pay us well to hold—for they cannot be duplicated so far as value goes. But the policy of the department is always—everything fresh at the beginning of each new season.

And so—that means that you can buy here today the very coat, the very suit or dress that you have been wanting, at less than the goods cost you today—HALE WHAT THE GOODS WOULD cost you in a few months time.

Some of the special values. Read them over, then hurry—few of each kind—sometimes only one or two of each sort.

- 16 Ladies' Suits, open, tawn, navy and shepherd checks. Worth to \$26.00, for.....\$11.00
10 Ladies' Silk Suits, navy, gray, brown, green and black. Worth to \$36.00, for.....\$20.00
8 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes. Worth to \$10.50, for.....6.75
9 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and tweeds. Worth \$18.00, for.....11.00
Ladies' Linen Suits, worth \$6.75, for.....4.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$11.50, for.....8.00
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$19.00, for.....13.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$12.75, for.....8.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....4.00
Old lot Linen and Voile Dresses—last year's clearing, at.....3.00
4 Ladies' Silk Suits, open and black worth \$22.00, for.....\$15.00
22 Ladies' Suits, mustard, apple, green, dark green, navy, black and fawn, worth to \$37.50, clearing at.....19.00
12 Ladies' Sport Coats, checks and stripes, worth to \$16.00, for.....8.50
10 Ladies' White Blanket Coats, worth to \$15.00, for.....8.50
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....6.00
Ladies' Linen Dresses, worth \$15.00, for.....10.00
Ladies' White Dresses, worth \$9.00, for.....6.00
Ladies' Pink Dresses, worth \$8.50, for.....5.50
Ladies' Colored Muslin Dresses, worth \$5.00, for.....3.50
Old lot Silk Poplin Dresses, last year's, worth \$8.50, for.....5.00

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

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd.

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

Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale Mortgage Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various livestock for sale including Dan. G. McCormack, Dan. A. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mail Contract

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

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, August 1st, 1917.

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

105 KENT STREET. C HARLOTTETOWN.

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

CALEB C. CARLTON, Mortgagee Aug. 9, 1917—41 Got your Printing done at the Herald Office

PROGRESS OF THE WAR (Continued)

Mr. Lloyd George said, had been operating most effectively on the left, where the Canadians had auspicious success.

Canadians Headquarters in France, via London, Aug. 16.—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent of the Canadian Press)—The taking of Hill 70, stirred the German higher command as nothing else has done on this front. Prince Rupprecht has made frantic efforts to recapture the lost position, and a grim battle has raged through the day, particularly on and around Hill 70. Ten times the enemy came on, but they seldom got close enough for fighting with the bayonet or bomb. Hour after hour these attacking troops of the Fourth Prussian Guards, one of the divisions of the German army—were subjected to a frightful concentrated fire from our artillery and machine guns. Their losses were frightful. A veteran machine gun officer tells of having had a target for an hour and a quarter enemy reinforcements coming up in columns of fours for use in counter-attacks. He said his men killed more Germans yesterday than they had seen altogether at any previous time. A prisoner said that the ground over which the battalion had advanced was thickly strewn with dead.

The Seventh Prussian division which was in line when we attacked, no longer exists. Their losses during the several days prior to the assault were very serious. Our guns so steadily swept their positions that ration parties refused to go up and the men in the trenches remained unafraid. The total number of prisoners is considerably over 400 now. The counter-attacks ceased shortly after dark and our men slept on the ground they had won and maintained during eighteen hours of constant struggle against the best of Germany. The losses can still be spoken of as moderate, though the driving of the counter-attacks is often more costly than the original action. As an illustration of the confused nature of the struggle along this part of the front I may refer to the experience of a colonel of an Ontario battalion. He and an orderly were alone in a section of trench used as a battalion headquarters near the firing line, during one of the counter-attacks.

A watchful observer had seen a strong party of Germans using a communication trench on the flank and making their way to the rear of his battalion. He was warned that the enemy were between him and his supporting battalion. The colonel was calm. He was also quick. Two hours afterwards he told how he had to run for his life and send a messenger to his supporting battalion which attacked the adventurous enemy and wiped them out.

London, Aug. 17, (Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Telegraphing from British headquarters in France today Reuter's correspondent says: "Today's chief business has lain in the consolidation of our gains and the clearing out of various enemy infested nooks and corners and advancing guns and supplies. The artillery was reciprocally active, and the air men had the advantage of high visibility. Signs are apparent that the Germans are relieving their badly knocked about units on various parts of the front. The French are mainly employed in digging in. Their ground, if possible, is worse than ours, since the advance skirts an inundated country and has been largely over water-logged country. They have gone ahead magnificently, and their casualties are actually less than the total of prisoners. The famous 75's, of which they had a great concentration, have given the Huns a terribly bad time. Their creeping barrages are marvellous of accuracy and intensity. Their drumfire has broken up several attempted counter-attacks.

Senator Bourque of New Brunswick is in receipt of the news that one of his nephews had been awarded the Military Cross. Dr. Bourque has three sons and one daughter on active service, a good example of the way in which Acadia has come to the colors. Of course he voted for conscription.

Soldiers' Franchise Bill

Ottawa, Aug. 13.—Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the purpose of the bill was to make complete provision for the taking of the soldiers' vote during the war in a more complete form than was provided in the original bill. Since the legislation of 1915 conditions had altogether changed and what was sufficient then was not sufficient today, while the conditions of the war would make it impossible to afford the security necessary for securing the vote here. In taking the soldier vote overseas now, said Hon. Mr. Doherty, provision had to be made for taking five or six times as many votes as were considered when the original legislation was passed. Further than that the conditions of safety of navigation between this country and overseas had been seriously interfered with. In view of this serious condition modifications to the original measure had been found necessary and in view of this it was thought better to present an entirely new act rather than an amended bill.

The bill, apart from making changes to meet these altered military conditions makes changes in the condition of the military vote. "It is proposed," said Hon. Mr. Doherty, "to include all soldiers and persons in the military and naval service of Canada, and those in the Imperial service who were enrolled in Canada, but whose service is such that they can be available for the vote, as for instance, the aerial service." It was, he said, a matter of taking the vote, not merely of providing the vote, and it would not be easy to get the voter here and there and wherever he might be. Considerable thought, he said, had been given to providing opportunities so that every person serving in the war should be able to record his vote and that the government would be open to receive any suggestion looking to further assistance in obtaining that object.

"It is intended," continued Hon. Mr. Doherty, "to do away with the distinction between the soldier who is not, and also to do away with considerations of sex in regard to those in active service for Canada overseas. Nurses will be included, and everybody else who is doing service for Canada and the cause for which we are fighting will be entitled to vote." Hon. Mr. Marcell—"What about the French reservists with the Canadian forces?"—Hon. Mr. Doherty replied that this question had been considered but the bill did not provide to give them the vote, owing to impossibility of getting the machinery necessary for such an operation, although it was recognized that it was desirable that they should be given the vote.

Proceeding Hon. Mr. Doherty said that the principal changes were that this bill provided a machinery overseas for taking the soldiers' votes practically as though we were conducting an election over there. The result of the election would be communicated to the proper officers and the results as announced would then determine the election. The reason for this was, the magnitude of the numbers of men overseas and the difficulty and unsafety in many respects surrounding transportation between Canada and the Old Country.

Originally, said Hon. Mr. Doherty, the position was fairly easy, but as matters were today it would be very difficult to carry on an election overseas and send the ballot boxes back to be counted, because they might be lost in transportation. Therefore the government had provided for the carrying on of the election and all necessary proceedings, down to the counting of the ballots overseas. For this purpose an assistance clerk of the crown in chancery would be appointed who would carry out the same functions overseas generally carried on by the same officials here. Another important matter, said Hon. Mr. Doherty, was making provision for counting the ballots overseas, which called for reliable and competent officers, whose reliability should give every guarantee of impartiality. A certain number of special returning officers would be appointed, each assigned with credentials to the commissioners in France and England who would proceed to make the count.

Gadsby Convinces Laurier

One of the gentlemen most actively engaged in the production of campaign literature in the interests of the Laurier party is H. F. Gadsby, who for a brief space, said, in fact, to be a matter of hours rather than days, acted as editor of the St. John Telegraph, but who latterly has been engaged in "free lance" work in Ottawa. Mr. Gadsby is pro-Laurier, pro-Pugsley, pro-everything else connected with the Liberal party. In his eyes the old chief of that party can do no wrong, neither can any government to which that party is opposed do anything right. Since the war broke out he has been one of the most bitter critics of the Borden administration, with never a commendatory word for their great successes, but any amount of alleged humorous criticism for their little errors. Recently the Gadsby letters have been published in but one or two of the more reputable Maritime Province newspapers, the Moncton Transcript for example, and, consequently, his material obtains but small circulation in this territory.

Just now he has his journalistic "axe" out for Sir Clifford Sifton, because Sir Clifford, as a Canadian, felt called upon to write to the Liberal leader in the Senate and urge support for a union, win-the-war government Mr. Gadsby assails Sir Clifford venomously, the following paragraph from his letter in the Transcript of recent date sufficing to show the nature of his attacks. He says: "Although Sir Clifford has been a failure politically he has been a great success as a business man. He came to Ottawa as poor as a church mouse in 1896 and he is now said to have Croesus looking like thirty cents in rubber money. Much of his wealth synchronized with his regime as Minister of the Interior." It is not known that Sir Clifford Sifton profited illegally from his position as Minister of the Interior, but Mr. Gadsby intimates that such is the case, and it may be said without fear of contradiction from those who know the man that no member of the Ottawa Press Gallery has a more exalted opinion of his own abilities than the author of the Sifton attack. Presumably those who publish his letters suppose that he writes with knowledge. This being the case it is only necessary to remind him that Sir Clifford Sifton was appointed Minister of the Interior by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and for many years was high in the favor of his leader. If Sir Wilfrid is the astute politician Mr. Gadsby believes him to be he must have been sufficiently awake to know what was going on in the Interior Department and if Sir Clifford Sifton was using his position to illegally make money for himself then Sir Wilfrid was seriously remiss in his duty to the public in permitting that condition to continue. If, on the other hand, Sir Clifford made no illegal use of his position and honestly acquired whatever wealth he has, then there is no point in Gadsby's attack, except the hope of raising prejudice against a political opponent and not being too particular as to how it is done.

Fishermen Perish in Gale

Boston, Aug. 13.—Nineteen Portuguese fishermen of Provincetown were drowned when the dories in which they were fishing off Cape Cod were swamped by a gale that came up suddenly late Friday afternoon. The men were from the fishing schooners Mary C. Santos and the Natalie J. Nelson, which arrived here late last night. Eight Gloucester fishermen, comprising the crews of the small fishing schooners Daniel and Alice Stetson, are also believed to have been lost in the gale. Members of the crew of the fishing schooner Virginia, also in port tonight, reported that they saw both the Daniel and the Stetson making desperate efforts to ride the storm and later saw boats and wreckage from both craft wash by.

Several other fishing schooners reported narrow escapes for their crews in the gale. Two men from Magnolia were saved after they had been washed overboard. Captain Lewis Sears of the sloop Anna was pulled from the water by his crew. The storm struck the fishing fleet a few hours before dusk. A 45 mile wind swept up from the southeast and suddenly veered to the northwest. Fishermen from the Santos and the Nelson said tonight that the dories were twisted about so suddenly by the storm that most of them were swamped. Several men from the Santos said that they saw some of their comrades clinging to overturned dories, and they made vain efforts to reach them before they were swept out of sight by the high seas.

Both the Santos and the Nelson nearly went down. The men aboard each boat had a hard struggle to close the hatches. The gale lasted three hours. The fleet at the time was ninety miles south by southeast of Highland light. Although the schooners searched the vicinity for several hours, no trace of the missing men could be found. Of the nineteen men lost thirteen were from the Santos and six from the Nelson.

Local and Other Items

There will no Harvest Excursion by Government railways this year either from Prince Edward Island or Nova Scotia, authorities being of the opinion that all available farm labour here will be needed at home.

An Ohio dispatch reports that Raymond Slebenaler was attacked and injured by an eagle recently. Slebenaler was on his way to work, near Six Corners. The big bird was perched on a fence. When opposite the eagle flew directly at him, losing no time at open battle. To ward off the attack Slebenaler threw up his arm and the bird talons sank deep into his wrist. Grappling it by the foot, he threw the eagle to the ground and killed it with a club. It measured four feet four inches from tip to tip.

The British Food Controller has issued an order concerning Scotland which provides that in all cases where the crop of a raspberry grower exceeds one hundredweight the fruit shall be delivered to the Food Controller in accordance with the instructions of some person whom he shall nominate. The fruit will be paid for at the maximum price for which raspberries may be sold according to a former order. All other sales of raspberries may take place in Scotland only when a license to that effect is issued by the Food Controller.

The terrific wind storm last Friday night caused considerable damage here and there. At Kensington part of a pile of sawed lumber in John Warren's mill yard at Kensington was blown across the railway track and the express train to Charlottetown was held up till the lumber was removed. A barn belonging to Mr. Bert Stewart of Hamilton is reported to have been blown down. Telephone poles were blown down in many places. The line to New Annan race track was temporarily put out of business. A barn belonging to Mr. John Haggerty, Clermont, was unroofed. Apple orchards having early varieties suffered severely.

We regret to be obliged to record the death of Mr. James D. McInnis, M. L. A., which occurred very suddenly at his home, Head St. Peter's Bay, on Monday last 20th inst. Deceased, who was about sixty years of age, was born at the homestead where he had lived all his life. Mr. McInnis was a Liberal in politics and was first elected to the Legislature in 1904, and was re-elected in 1908 and became a member of the Hazzard Administration. He was defeated in the General Election of 1912, but was again elected in 1915. He leaves to mourn a widow, five sons and two daughters, who will have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement. His funeral takes place today. R. I. P.

On last Wednesday morning, 15th inst., Gabriel McLellan, a native of Indian River, died on board the train from Boston to St. John. Deceased was about 70 years of age and had lived in the States for some 40 years. He had been in poor health for some time, and the thought was entertained that a change of climate might assist him. Thinking he was strong enough to stand the journey his doctor in Boston advised him to make the start. Just before the train pulled into Vancouver, at 8:30 a. m. he died suddenly. The remains were brought to St. John and removed from the train to the rooms of an undertaker. Thence they were forwarded to the Island via Summerside on Thursday. The funeral took place at Indian River Friday afternoon. He leaves two brothers, Angus at Indian River and James at Indianapolis, and one sister, Mrs. V. S. Gillis.

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FALCONER—In Quinny, August 19th, 1917, Margaret J., wife of Alexander Falconer, in her 55th year.

LEA—At Tryon, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Howatt August 19th, after an illness of three months, Richard Lea, aged 84 years.

HENDERSON—At Kingston, on August 17, Bessie Warren, beloved wife of Richard Henderson, aged 52.

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Feed! Feed!

Just Received into Warehouse

- 1000 bags Bran, best quality
- 300 bags Middlings
- 400 bags Cracked Corn
- 250 bags Cornmeal
- 600 bags Oilcake
- Meal (old process). Several cars
- Good Hay
- 500 bushels Feed Oats
- Cracked Grain, &c. &c.

Lowest Prices

Wholesale and Retail.

Carter & Co. Ltd.

Queen Street Warehouse

Just Received

4 Cars Hay

(GOOD NEW BRUNSWICK QUALITY)

1 CAR OF Black Oats

A Limited Quantity of

Bran Middlings Cornmeal, Oilcake Meal

All selling at the Lowest Possible Prices.

Due to Arrive at an early date LARGE SHIPMENT OF

Flour, Bran and Feed Wheat.

F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd

Cor. Great George and Kent Streets

Jan 6, 1917.

FLEISCHMANN'S

YEAST

TO MAKE GOOD BREAD

You must have Good Yeast

GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

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

"I Never Will Forsake Thee!"

By Amadeus, O. S. F. "I never will forsake thee" What solace may be mine, Whene'er I think, my Saviour, Upon these words of Thine!

The Return Of Sluggo Dillon.

(Elizabeth Brady, in The Queen's Work.) Unless you have a really beautiful disposition and are endowed with a serenity unaffected by a crowd of struggling women, the silk section of a department store, on the day after a sale had been advertised, is no place for you.

So she hastened to the shop and made her way to the counter where was displayed the desire of her heart for the moment. There were several women ahead of her turning over the silks with practised hands.

There was another tug, and the silk left Elinor's hand. She could have selected another blue, but she had been told recently that she was too easy-going a nature, and she would cheerfully have pursued the other prospective buyer for miles rather than let her have it.

Headless of the jostling shoppers, deaf to the scornful remarks of the princess behind the counter, they stood and exchanged greetings and felicitations. It was not until a Hebrew lady set herself, with the determination of her race, to the task of enumerating Sarah's ribs with her elbow that they became aware of the necessity for moving somewhere.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

What a life I've had! I know every inn on the back roads of Europe, I've eaten more kinds of wild stews! I've been out of bed, shivering at dawn, to see sunrises, and if I shut my eyes I see the galleries of Europe going round and round!

"What's Mary Monica doing? She said she was going to be a nun." "Too mournful looking, and too good for a place where they merely strive after perfection. She'd discourage them. But she had to be an example to somebody after she left school—so she's gone into social service."

"I've come to have a talk with you, dear," said Mary Monica, "and to get you to help me in my chosen work. Do you know what it is?" "I met Sarah Smith to-day, parried Elinor. 'It's helping the poor, isn't it?'"

"Not me, and especially as you tell me she's in society. With whom does she go?" "Do you remember that Haskins girl who stayed at St Mary's a year? The Haskins are related to some socialists or anarchists, or those women who dress in ancient style and have schedules pasted on their mirrors and believe in serious reading."

"I had it first," said an icy voice at the other end of the silk remnant. "There was another tug, and the silk left Elinor's hand. She could have selected another blue, but she had been told recently that she was too easy-going a nature, and she would cheerfully have pursued the other prospective buyer for miles rather than let her have it."

"She's a picture! Speaking of hair, I must get a permanent wave put into mine, so I'll have to leave you to look for a dress alone. I'll come some day next week and stay all day. I'm dying to sit in something that doesn't move. It's fine to raise your eyes and see the landscape hasn't changed. And, Elinor, dear, if you have any reproductions of famous paintings, or plaster casts, or 'Views of the Rhine, in half-calf binding,' hide them before I come! Remember me to Mary Monica, should she be around."

SCOTT'S EMULSION is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter. Try it in a little cold milk or water. ALL DRUGGISTS

Had Awful Cramps Last Summer.

Suffered Two Days And Nights. "Dr. Fowler's" Cured Her. There is no other kind of disease common on so quickly and with so little warning as an attack of cramps, colic or bowel complaint in one form or another.

look that comes from worrying over what to wear, where to go, and the haunting fear of being left out of something. "It would be a mercy to make them thoroughly tired once," she thought; "to give them a twelve-hour sleep, and wake them up in a place where there was no one to envy, no one to keep up with, and some terrific need for them to pray." Just now they were here because it was the thing to do a little uplift work this winter. One could play at being in earnest—and at a few other things besides.

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Had Awful Cramps Last Summer.

Suffered Two Days And Nights. "Dr. Fowler's" Cured Her. There is no other kind of disease common on so quickly and with so little warning as an attack of cramps, colic or bowel complaint in one form or another.

look that comes from worrying over what to wear, where to go, and the haunting fear of being left out of something. "It would be a mercy to make them thoroughly tired once," she thought; "to give them a twelve-hour sleep, and wake them up in a place where there was no one to envy, no one to keep up with, and some terrific need for them to pray." Just now they were here because it was the thing to do a little uplift work this winter. One could play at being in earnest—and at a few other things besides.

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LET US MAKE Your New Suit When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price. This store is noted for the excellent quality of the goods carried in stock, and nothing but the very best in trimmings of every kind 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.

Boots and Shoes At Reasonable Prices INVICTUS MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. 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. W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford says: "It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 25c. a box. MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA. Had To Sit Up To Sleep Her Heart Was So Bad. Through one cause or another a large majority of people are troubled, more or less, with some sort of heart trouble, but when it starts to beat irregularly, and every once in a while pain seems to shoot through it, then it causes anxiety and alarm. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will give prompt and permanent relief to all those suffering from any weakness of the heart or nerves. Mrs. A. Russell, Niagara Falls, Ont., writes: "At nights I could not sleep, and had to sit up in bed my heart would beat so fast. When I went to walk very far I would get all out of breath, and would have to sit down and rest before I could go any further. I was advised to get Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and before I had used two boxes I could sleep and walk as far as I liked without any trouble. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. per box, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST. In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel. Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN.

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