



The Herald

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Parliament Meets Jan. 18

An extra of the Ottawa Gazette summoning parliament to assemble on Jan. 18th, was issued on Thursday last Dec. 28th. The date is two weeks in advance of that first intended, the reason for the change being the invitation from the British government to Sir Robert Borden to attend a series of special meetings of the war cabinet. The prosecution of the war, the conditions upon which peace may be made, and the problems to arise after the war, all will be considered at these meetings, and the prime minister feels himself bound to attend a conference which will deal with questions so vital to the interests of Canada as well as that of the whole Empire. To enable Sir Robert to sail for England in time for the opening of the conference in Feb. the business of parliament is to be taken in hand at once.

Effort to Trap

The Entente

The London papers generally regard Germany's reply to President Wilson's note no reply at all, but a renewed effort to trap the entente into a conference at an inopportune moment for the latter, with a view to averting what is consistently maintained here as inevitable—the defeat of the Central Powers.

The Post, asserting that Germany regards Wilson's note as an instrument fashioned to serve her interests, says that Germany has seized the occasion with the desperate eagerness of a drowning man catching a straw. Rejecting all idea of a conference, the Post says: "It is perfectly evident that if a discussion were once begun, the war could not possibly be resumed. The long gathering momentum of the Allies, once checked, could not be recovered."

The Post calls the German proposal for a conference "an impudent affront," and adds: "that the absence of occasion for this affront should help President Wilson to understand why in all the allied capitals his action is regarded as a German answer may well refer to the friendly spirit of the American note, for its effect, however under signed, is to snore Germany and embarrass the Allies."

The Daily Telegraph thinks the reply marks a new and significant step in the game of desperation forced upon the Central Powers by their well justified dread of what the immediate future holds for them.

The Daily News says: "The failure to meet President Wilson on a common ground cannot be ascribed to obtuseness. Germany's affectation of misunderstanding will mislead nobody. The original German note and the present reply to President Wilson have the common object of throwing upon the entente the onus of rejecting ostensibly genuine advances. The Allies must see that they do not promote the success of that transparent manoeuvre by the adoption of a purely negative or intransigent attitude. Our right course is not to reply advances but to state our terms when the challenger to the negotiations has stated her's."

New Years Day was fine and everything in connection with its observance passed off quietly. The usual horse-racing took place on Great George Street, but this year wagons were used instead of sleighs, for the most part, as snow was rather scarce. There was sailing to an extent, and plenty skating at the rink and elsewhere.

What "National Service" Means

National organization which will provide the maximum of man-power for the military forces and requisite labor for the vital industries engaged in the production of munitions, supplies, shipping, food, and other necessities of military and civil life. Increase in such production by greater effort and increased efficiency on the part of all engaged in these industries.

National economy in food, dress and personal expenditures generally. Imports other than necessities of life or required for war purposes should be discouraged in order that the exchanges may be maintained, and the National wealth conserved for the state.

Increased National saving which will provide funds to take up government securities issued from time to time to meet war expenditure.

Organization of the special technical, financial and business ability of the Empire to assist the several governments in the great administrative departments principally concerned with the conduct of the war.

Allies Answer Germany

In reply to the proffer of Germany and her allies for a peace conference, the Entente Allies, in a collective note, declare that they "refuse to consider a proposal, which is empty and insincere."

The note was handed to American Ambassador Sharp Sunday by Premier Briand, and was made public simultaneously in London and Paris, as follows: The Allied governments of Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania, Russia and Serbia, united for the defence of the liberty of their peoples and faithful to the engagements taken not to lay down their arms separately, have resolved to reply collectively to the pretended propositions of peace which were addressed to them on behalf of the enemy governments through the intermediary of the United States, Spain, Switzerland and Holland. Before making any reply the Allied powers desire particular-ly to protest against the two essential assertions of the note of the enemy powers that to throw upon the Allies responsibility for the war and proclaim the victory of the Central Powers. The Allied governments cannot admit an affirmation doubly inexact and which suffices to render sterile all tentative negotiations. The Allied nations have sustained for thirty months a war they did everything to avoid. They have shown by their acts their attachment to peace. That attachment is as strong today as it was 1914. But it is not upon the word of Germany, after the violation of its engagements, that the peace broken by her may be based.

"The message which I should like to give to the people of Canada tonight is that we must back those heroic men of ours who are fighting for us in the trenches. We must back them with reinforcements to fill the gaps and strengthen the line. We must back them with munitions which will save their lives and shorten the war. We must back them by tenderly caring for those they have left behind. And we must back them when they return victorious to Canada, the Canada which their sacrifices have ennobled and their valor will have saved for ourselves and for our children and the generations which are to come." SIR THOMAS WHITE, at Massey Hall.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McDonald were at home at Government House New Years Day from 5 to 5 p.m. and a large number of gentlemen called to pay their respects.

Berlin, Dec. 26, via Sayville.—The Russians have been driven from several positions in north-

Progress of the War

With the British Armies in France, Dec. 24, via London, Dec. 25.—(From a staff correspondent of the Association Press).—North of Arras certain Canadian troops have just accomplished what the British officers declare marks a new phase in modern trench warfare. In a raid which, however, was much more than a raid, they succeeded in putting out of action, temporarily at least, an entire battalion of German infantry. They took 59 prisoners, including one commissioned officer, and estimated they killed 150 Germans in dugouts which were blown to atoms after their occupants refused to surrender. The Canadian losses were extremely light.

The "raid" took place at three o'clock in the afternoon on a front of 400 yards. The German prisoners admit that they were taken completely by surprise. The officer captured said he was convinced that something was about to happen, but believed that the attack was coming on Christmas eve. He reported to the higher command, but received no support. The Canadians, mostly stalwart men from the plains of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, had skillfully established themselves well forward, so that when the artillery had ceased the preparatory fire they were in the German front line trenches in less than two minutes. The officer in command, who was reporting the raid to brigade headquarters by telephone, said that he had hardly uttered the word, "they're off" before he had to say "they're in."

Consternation reigned among the Germans, who scrambled for the saps and dugouts leading to the rear trenches, while the Canadians pelted them with hand grenades. Caught absolutely unprepared many Germans in the front line offered no resistance, but threw up their hands with cries of "Kamrad." Others were taken as they fled for the second and third lines, for the Canadians pushed on quickly to the second trenches. About twenty dugouts were destroyed by the Canadians, several with bombs captured from the Germans. One of the officers engaged said: "As we entered the trenches many Germans broke for the dugouts. All who did were subsequently well cared for. Each of our men was given definite instructions for his precise task, and a map of the enemy's trenches which proved absolutely correct. Each man knew every detail of the proposed operation. They were delighted at this and entered the fight with great cheer."

"When they came out two hours later, they were singing and as happy as school boys on a holiday. The neatness and despatch with which the raid was carried out were unique. The artillery's co-operation of the British guns was perfection. Beautifully placed curtains of fire prepared our advance, and, creeping forward, protected us as they proceeded to absolutely demolish the enemy trenches and dugouts. The programme had given the men an hour and a half for their work, but the clean-up was accomplished in an hour and ten minutes, and the raiders signalled they were ready to return to their own trenches." No attempt was made at a counter-attack until the following night, when the Germans bombarded and raided their own first line, or what was left of it, thinking that the raiders were still there. As a matter of fact the Canadians who carried out the operations were miles away. They were not part of the fighting line, but on rest, and went forward for this particular piece of work, which was planned weeks ago.

Paris, Dec. 26.—The war office bulletin issued tonight reads: "There was great activity by both armies in the sectors of Belloy-En-Santerre and Fouquet-court. Everywhere else the cannonade was intermittent." The Belgian communication: "The usual artillery activity prevailed."

Berlin, Dec. 26, via Sayville.—The Russians have been driven from several positions in north-

eastern Wallachia, says tonight's army headquarters statement on operations, which reads: "On the north bank of the Somme there was temporarily strong artillery fire. Elsewhere on the western and eastern fronts nothing important occurred. In Great Wallachia the Russians were ejected from several positions. Conditions in Macedonia were calm."

Rome, Dec. 26, via London.—"There have been desultory actions along the whole front, interfered with by bad weather," says today's war office statement. "On the Carso, south of Montefait, we straightened our lines by a surprise advance to a depth of 300 metres. In one of the crater-like holes in the area occupied by us we found 150 cases of artillery ammunition which had been abandoned by the enemy."

London, Dec. 26.—An official statement on the Mesopotamia situation issued tonight reads: "On the 22nd British detachments advanced to the right bank of the Tigris. Their position subsequently had been consolidated and extended south and east of Kut-El-Amara. The enemy's on the right bank of the Tigris, southwest of Kut-El-Amara have been systematically bombarded. Our cavalry by a night march reached and destroyed Gassab's Fort, twenty miles southeast of Kut, which had long been a base of operations of the hostile Arabs. Sixty tons of grain were destroyed, cattle were captured and a number of hostile Arab encampments were burned."

Petrograd, Dec. 27, via London.—(British admiralty per Wireless Press).—The following statement on military operations was issued today by the war office: "Roumanian front: Throughout the day the enemy made a number of fierce attacks along almost the whole of our front. In the region of the upper stream of the River Rimnik, north of Megura, he succeeded in pressing back slightly our cavalry detachments and infantry detachments of the Roumanians. On the Rimnik high road our detachments, after having repulsed a series of attacks, were obliged to abandon first line trenches, which were demolished by artillery fire. "Enemy attacks in the remaining sectors were beaten back with great losses to him, and in the village of Valea Seltzei, by our counter-attack, were captured several machine guns."

"The battle along the front continues. In Dobrudja there were operations by small detachments. In the vicinity of Lake Van our detachments, after having dislodged a Turkish patrol guard, developed an attack and occupied the village of Ataman. Under our pressure, the Turks, about a battalion strong, retired eastward."

Paris, Dec. 27.—The official statement on the campaign issued by the war office tonight reads: "Marked artillery activity was displayed in several sectors south of the Somme. One of our bombardments caused two fires and an explosion in an enemy battery. In the region of Beauvaines, south of the Ancre, we exploded successfully several mines. At the conclusion of this operation our men raided the trenches bringing back prisoners. The day was calm on the rest of the front."

London, December 28.—The following communication is issued from the Canadian war records office: "One of the most successful raids ever carried out on the western front was executed this week by the Canadians. The raid was made in the early afternoon, while the low winter sun was still shining. From several points of observation it was possible to witness the whole progress of the operation, and successful cinematograph films, for historical purposes, were obtained within a short distance of the attack. "Preliminary bombardments had successfully destroyed the heavy enemy entanglements and generally weakened the German defences."

"Shortly before the hour of the assault the attackers, consisting

of picked men, carefully trained for this special occasion, filed in the trenches and took up a position along the tip of an advanced crater. The enemy remarked the unusual movement, because a few hours before advanced an active rifle fire broke out and several colored rockets were fired from the German trenches. "Nevertheless, at the appointed moment our artillery barrage opened with a sudden crash of dense sound. Clouds of smoke were also liberated, isolating the area to be attacked. A covering fire from our machine guns added a deafening medley of noise. "At the given signal the lines of our men advanced slowly and deliberately and in perfect order. Little resistance was met while crossing 'No Man's Land.' The German garrison were seeking safety from our avalanche of shells in their deep dugouts. A number of bombers at one point, however, attempted a resistance. These were quickly disposed of, and the survivors sent back as prisoners. "Swiftly our men then went about their allotted tasks, following the communication trenches back to the German supports, establishing protective blocks, attacking and overcoming the guards and sentries. Special attention was paid to the dugouts, from which many Germans came out to surrender. Bombs and igniting explosives were then thrown inside, destroying and setting on fire the wooden supports."

"This was done so thoroughly and methodically that the progress of the attack could be followed by the fires as they broke out, one after the other. Machine gun emplacements were also destroyed, and the total damage done to the German trenches was very considerable. Many of the enemy were killed, and 58 prisoners including two officers, were captured and taken back to our lines. Our own casualties were remarkably light, and all were promptly evacuated. "Considering the number of men employed in the attack, the extent of the frontage captured, the depth to which the parties penetrated, and the fact that we remained in possession of the German trenches for over two hours before withdrawing, this so-called raid really assumed the character of a very successful local offensive. Some time after all our men had returned, under cover of darkness, to their own lines the enemy could be heard counter-attacking and bombing energetically his own deserted and badly damaged trenches."

London, Dec. 29.—The battle of the Somme is pictured as a sweeping triumph for allied arms in a detailed report by General Haig, which was issued tonight, and which covers operations from July 10 to November 18. General Haig terms the battle a triumph in which the German western armies were only saved from complete collapse and a decisive defeat by a protracted period of unfavorable weather, which prevented the Anglo-French forces from taking full advantage of their successful advances. He declares that nevertheless it was a triumph which proved beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to overthrow Germany "when the sun comes."

Dominions Called to War Conference

London, Dec. 26.—The secretary of state for the colonies has sent a telegram to the dominions explaining the purposes of the forthcoming imperial conference, announced by Premier Lloyd George. The telegram explains that what the government contemplates is not an ordinary imperial conference, but a special war conference of the Empire. The prime minister of each of the dominions is invited to attend a series of special meetings of the War Cabinet, in order to consider urgent questions affecting the prosecution of the war, possible conditions on which, in agreement with our Allies, we could consent to its termination, and problems which would then immediately arise. The premiers are urged to attend at an early date—not later than the end of February.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—In a cable to

the governor-general, given out tonight, the colonial secretary explains that the prospective war conference is a special which will deal with war problems. The attendance of the prime minister is urged. The cable reads: "I wish to explain that what is contemplated by His Majesty's government is not a member of the war cabinet. In session of the ordinary imperial conference, but a special war conference, the subject of discussion, as well as of their supreme importance, it is hoped that your prime minister to attend a series of special and continuous serious conferences involved in meetings of the war cabinet, in attend at an early date, not later

than the end of February. While the presence of your prime minister himself is earnestly desired by His Majesty's government, they hope that if he sees insuperable difficulties he will carefully consider the question of nominating a substitute, as they would regard it a serious misfortune if any dominion were left unrepresented. With the session of parliament coming on pretty soon the attendance of Sir Robert Borden will not be without difficulty, but the importance of the war conference is so great as to suggest the certainty of the premier going across.



JUST WHAT YOU WANT In an Overcoat READY HERE

Think of what you want to see in your Fall or Winter Overcoats—think of the smart new style you want—the careful tailoring—the fit—the warmth—the durability. When you have your idea in mind—drop in here and see if the very one you want is not ready for your call. Really—it would be hard to find a man whose Overcoat needs we cannot supply. We have the Overcoats that are right in style—in cut—in tailoring—in fit and as to price—all we ask is have you compare. And then you can see how your new coat will look BEFORE you buy it. And you do not have to take it unless you are delighted with it. It's a good way to buy an Overcoat.

Men's dark fancy tweed Overcoats convertible collar, D. B. model, 50 ins. long, good heavy warm winter coats, with good quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$12.00

Men's fancy brown and grey tweeds, Chinchillas and Napps in plain blues in convertible and shawl collars, 46 and 50 inches long. At this price we can show you one of the best ranges of coats in the city. All well tailored garments, all full lined with best quality Italian lining. All sizes.....\$15.00

Men's plain black Melton Overcoats Chesterfield style S. B. fly front, 50 inches long. All wool material, purchased before the advance in price. One of the best fitting coats in the store. All sizes.....\$18.00

Men's fine hand tailored Overcoats in fancy colored tweeds and Chinchillas in many different models. Three quarters and full length 20th Century make. All guaranteed and tailored, satin, shield and full lined. All sizes.....\$20.00

Young mannish Overcoats that win approval at first sight. They come in full length, convertible collar, Ulsters, Chesterfields, in black and dark greys, etc. Shawl collars, all 20th Century garments, and fully guaranteed. A large range of cloths to choose from. All sizes.....\$25.00

MOORE & McLEOD! LIMITED 119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown Ottawa, Dec. 27.—In a cable to

Local and Other Items

His Lordship Bishop O'Leary, received at the Palace on New Years Day, and many called to pay their respects.

We extend our congratulations to John A. McDonald, Esq. Carleton Place, on his appointment to the position of Director of National Service for this Province.

In the congregation of St. Dunstan's Cathedral during the last year, there were one hundred and ninety baptisms, one hundred and five deaths, and thirty nine marriages.

One hundred persons are believed to have been drowned in Clermont, Queensland, Australia, by a flood which washed away the Main Street and all the houses in low lying places. Fifty bodies have been recovered. The cutter "Protector" was blown up. The number of men lost is unknown.

Mr. Joseph Egan, mail carrier at Mt. Stewart, died very suddenly Christmas morning. He had taken the mail from his house to the train and went into the men's waiting room in the station. He was standing by the radiator when suddenly he collapsed and became unconscious. A doctor was summoned and pronounced that life was extinct, death being due to heart failure. The deceased was seventy-five years of age and leaves a widow, sons and daughters. The funeral took place following Wednesday to St. Andrews. R. I. P.

In St. Dunstan's Cathedral on New Year's Day, Solemn High Mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock. Rev. William Hogan was celebrant, Rev. Fathers Herrell and McQuaid deacon and sub-deacon, respectively and Rev. Maurice McDonald Master of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop was the preacher of the occasion. His Lordship extended to the congregation hearty good wishes and every blessing for the New Year, and exhorted all to exert greater efforts in the work of securing their eternal salvation. Reviewing the year that had just passed, he pointed out that much had happened for which we should be extremely thankful. The religious, educational and charitable institutions of the diocese had all had a year of very considerable prosperity. All should unite to crown the work of the New Year with still greater success. All these good works his Lordship commended to the members of the congregation and bestowed on all his blessing.

National Service Conscription.

Ottawa, Dec. 27.—Correspondence between Sir Robert Borden, R. B. Bennett, M. P., Director of National Service, and the executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, having reference to national service, was given out tonight by the labor executive. The Premier says that the national service plan does not involve conscription. He declines however to give the assurance that it will never come, stating that if it were necessary to preserve the existence of the state he should not hesitate to act accordingly. Under the circumstances the executive appeals to organized labor to fill in the national service cards.

The Premier's letter, addressed to J. C. Watters, president; P. M. Draper, secretary; James Simpson and R. A. Rigg, M. P. P., vice-presidents, reads as follows: "Prime Minister's Office, December 27, 1916.

"Dear Sirs: "With reference to our interview of this morning I repeat, once more, that the proposals for national service are not connected with conscription. Rather, the idea was to make up an appeal for voluntary national service, which would render unnecessary any resort to compulsion. You have asked for an assurance, that under no circumstances will conscription be undertaken or carried out. As I stated to you at our interview, I must decline to give any such assurance. I hope that conscription may not be necessary, but if it should prove the only effective method to preserve the existence of the state and of the

institutions and liberties which we enjoy, I should consider it necessary and I should not hesitate to act accordingly. For your further information with regard to the purposes of national service I enclose copies of the order-in-council, under which the director general and the directors of national service have been appointed.

"You have urged upon me the importance, and indeed the necessity, that the accumulated wealth of the country should bear its due proportion of contribution and sacrifice in the war. The government have already accepted and acted on this principle. Any further proposals in that regard must be submitted to parliament, in the first instance, after obtaining the sanction and approval of the crown. The ranks of organized labor in Canada have made a splendid response during the past two and a half years to the call for service to the state. Many members of your organizations are fighting at the front, and not a few have made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of liberty, humanity and civilization. The men at the front have the right to feel that we in Canada are doing our utmost to aid and sustain them in their devoted effort for that cause. This indeed is the inspiration and ideal of national service. That each shall do his part as best he can, and to the greatest advantage of the state to which he owes allegiance.

(Signed) R. L. BORDEN. MR. BENNETT'S LETTER. Mr. Bennett's letter reads: December 27, 1916.

"Dear Sirs: "Referring to our several interviews, I now confirm my verbal statements to you, viz: While it is obligatory to correctly fill in and promptly return the national service cards, it is only essential that the answers given to questions other than those of fact, should express the conscious conviction of the person answering those questions. (Signed) R. B. BENNETT. The executive makes this statement: "In view of the assurance given by Mr. R. B. Bennett, K. C., M. P., director general of national service, that no penalty or coercion will be applied if correct and conscientious replies are given, the undersigned members of the executive council recommend that all members of affiliated unions fill in the answers according to their conscientious opinion, and return the cards as directed."

Postmaster General Dead

Hon. T. Chasé Casgrain, Postmaster General, died Friday morning last in Ottawa, after a brief illness from pneumonia. Hon. Mr. Casgrain had been ill for several days, having contracted the disease following a chill on his way home ten days before. His condition, however, was not considered alarming and his physicians say he passed a good night. At seven o'clock Friday morning, however, he took a turn for the worse and sank rapidly. Hon. Thomas Chasé Casgrain was a son of the late Senator Charles E. C. Casgrain, M. D., and Charlotte Mary C. Chasé, of Detroit, Mich. He was born on July 18, 1852, at Detroit, was educated at Quebec Seminary and the Laval University, winning the Dufferin gold medal in 1877, was made an LL. D. in 1883. In May, 1878, he married Marie Louise LeMoine of Quebec, who died some years ago. He practiced law at Quebec and later with great success at Montreal. The deceased sat in the Quebec Legislature 1886-1896, and in the House of Commons from 1896-1904, and was Attorney-General of Quebec from 1901-6. He was prominently identified with the Anti-Alcoholic League in Montreal. While Attorney-General he introduced many important reforms and carried legislation for the prevention of corrupt practices in elections. At the trial of Louis Riel for high treason, at Regina in 1885, Hon. Mr. Casgrain was junior counsel for the crown. In 1908 he was presented to the late King, Edward VII. "It is with the greatest regret and sorrow that I learn of the death of Mr. Casgrain," said Sir Robert Borden. "His illness was very brief, but for some months he had not been in good health. For twenty years we have been intimate friends,

and he has been for two years a most valued colleague. His conspicuous ability, his high character and long experience in public affairs made him a notable figure in the political life of the country. He had a charming personality, a warm and generous nature and a most engaging manner, which especially endeared him to all his personal friends. His death is a distinct loss to the country."

Peace? The Empire's Answer

Peace? What have ye to do with peace? Behold How violated Belgium helpless lies, A prey to brutal lust; and Serbia cries Loud-voiced to Heaven; and Poland's glassy stare Proclaims her daily torture! Who would dare Squander a nation's sacrifice of blood and gold? Peace? What have ye to do with peace today. Whose sons long months ago sprang forth to fight For freedom, and to re-establish right? Still undefeated evil rears his head, The Flemish plains and Turkish shores are red With British blood. Shall we their holy cause betray? Peace? Hark what answer rings across the seas! Australia's sons fling back the word with scorn; New Zealand, Africa—in strength newborn, And that great first Dominion of the West— All Greater Britain's bravest and her best, Demand their right to beat the tyrant to his knees. Peace? Peace forsooth! An unctuous Teuton whine! Foiled in his schemes the murderer preaches peace, And dreading vengeance claims that war should cease. 'Thrice fools who hearken! Still the German heart Degraded; lying, treacherous, feels no smart Of penitence, tho' all the nations for the right combine. Peace in due time. Far off we mark its gleam, As when the sunrise tips the tall green hill And leaves the dales in shadow. We fulfil The aim for which our banner was unfurled, Cut out the German cancer from the world, And strive that peace of nations be no more a dream. C. A. H., in The Empire Review.

Canadian Government Railways

Prince Edward Island Railway.

CHANGE OF TIME. Commencing Wednesday January 3rd, 1917, trains will run, Sunday excepted as follows:— Mixed train will leave Charlottetown daily at 6.50 a. m. arriving at Summerside 10.20 a. m. returning will leave Summerside at 2.20 p. m. arriving Charlottetown at 5.25 p. m. Passenger train will leave Charlottetown daily at 2.10 p. m. arriving at Summerside 4.20 p. m. Tignish 7.55 p. m. Passenger train will leave Tignish daily at 5.45 a. m. arriving at Summerside 8.55 a. m. arriving Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at Charlottetown at 11.30 a. m. arriving Tuesday and Friday at Charlottetown as mixed trains at 12.10 p. m. Mixed train will leave Tignish on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a. m. arriving at Summerside at 12.15 p. m. Mixed train will leave Summerside, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11.30 a. m. arriving at Tignish at 5.00 p. m. Mixed train will leave Cape Traverse at 3.00 a. m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday arriving at Emerald at 3.50 a. m. returning will leave Emerald at 3.40 p. m. arriving at Cape Traverse 4.30 p. m. on Tuesday and Friday will leave Cape Traverse at 7.00 a. m. arriving Emerald 7.50 a. m. Charlottetown 10.10 a. m. returning will leave Charlottetown 2.50 p. m. arrive Emerald 4.55 p. m. Cape Traverse 5.50 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Fri-

Canadian Government Railways

Prince Edward Island Railway.

day a mixed train will leave Elmira at 5.40 a. m. Souris 6.50 a. m. Mt. Stewart 9.35 a. m. arrive in Charlottetown 11.10 a. m. returning leave Charlottetown 8.00 p. m. Mt. Stewart 4.45 p. m. Souris 7.50 p. m. arrive Elmira 8.45 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday a passenger train will leave Elmira at 6.20 a. m. Souris 7.20 a. m. Mt. Stewart 9.35, arrive Charlottetown 10.40 and returning leave Charlottetown 3.10 p. m. Mt. Stewart 4.30 p. m. Souris 6.55 p. m. arrive Elmira 7.45 p. m. Mixed train will leave Georgetown daily at 6.45 a. m. leave Mt. Stewart 9.35, arriving at Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11.10 a. m. and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as a passenger at 10.40 a. m. returning leave Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3.00 p. m. Mt. Stewart 4.40 p. m. arrive Georgetown 7.13 p. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leave Charlottetown 3.10 p. m. Mt. Stewart 4.40 p. m. arrive Georgetown 7.15 p. m. Daily except Saturday and Sunday a mixed train will leave Murray Harbor at 6.30 a. m. arrive Charlottetown 10.10 a. m. returning leave Charlottetown 3.10 p. m. arrive Murray Harbor 7.05 p. m. Saturday only passenger train will leave Murray Harbor at 7.00 a. m. arrive Charlottetown 9.45 a. m. returning will leave Charlottetown at 3.10 p. m. arrive Murray Harbor 5.55 p. m. District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown; January 2nd, 1917. Jan 3, 1917 2i.

The Market Prices

Butter . . . . . 0.40 to 0.42 Eggs, per doz. . . . . 0.42 to 0.46 Fowls each . . . . . 80.00 to 1.00 Chickens per pair . . . . . 0.85 to 1.25 Flour (per cwt.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00 Beef (small) . . . . . 0.10 to 0.16 Beef (quarter) . . . . . 0.08 to 0.11 Mutton per lb. . . . . 0.11 to 0.00 Pork . . . . . 0.12 to 0.15 Potatoes . . . . . 0.60 to 0.65 Hay, per 100 lbs. . . . . 0.75 to 0.80 Black Oats . . . . . 0.65 to 0.67 Hides (per lb.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.19 Calf Skins (per lb.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.25 Sheep Pelts . . . . . 1.50 to 2.00 Oatmeal (per cwt.) . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00 Turnips . . . . . 0.18 to 0.20 Turkeys (per lb.) . . . . . 0.25 to 0.30 Pressed Hay . . . . . 14.00 to 17.00 Ducks per pair . . . . . 1.55 to 2.00 Lamb Pelts . . . . . 0.00 to 0.00

DIED. CAMPBELL—At Dunlop, N. B., near Bathurst, at the residence of Mr. Alex. Alexander, on Dec. 22nd, John Campbell, aged 67 years, formerly of P. E. Island. TRAINOR—At his home in Hope River, Saturday, Dec. 30th, Mathias J. Trainor, aged 24 years.—R. I. P. CARRER—At Earncliffe, Dec. 26, 1916, Mrs. Catherine Carrier, relict of the late Stephen Carrier, aged 76 years. FARQUHARSON—At her residence 7 Prince Street, Keturah Rogers, relict of the late Henry Farquharson, in the 82nd year of her age. STEWART—On Dec. 31st, Priscilla Stewart, widow of the late Donald Stewart, aged 86 years. JOHNSON—At Charlottetown, Saturday evening, Dec. 30th, 1916, Kenneth McLeod, dearly beloved son of Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson, aged 16 years. MacWILLIAM—At Eldon, on Jan 1st, 1917 James J. MacWilliam, aged 68 years. FLETCHER—In this city on Jan. 2nd, Charles Pope Fletcher, aged 64 years. GAUDIN—In Charlottetown on the 2nd inst., George L. Gaudin, aged 50 years. COLLINS—At Martinvale on Dec. 21st Elizabeth J. Collins, wife of Henry Collins, aged 55 years. BLACQUIER—At Charlottetown, on the 2nd inst., Minnie Blacquier, eldest daughter of George and Mrs. Blacquier, aged 28 years. R. I. P. SELLER—At Charlottetown, on Dec. 31st, 1916, Miss Elizabeth S. Sellar in the 78th year of her age. BROWN—At Little York, Jan. 2nd, James Henderson Brown, aged 23 years.

DIED.

It Is Not Too Early TO SELECT OR ORDER Jewelry or Watches If you are planning to procure something very special, tasty and original, as even the large stores in the big cities cannot carry everything in stock. All kinds of combinations of precious stone can be used in making Pendants, Rings, Brooches, Initials on Watches and other articles. Then again certain patterns and sizes of Clocks, Silverware and Jewelry that we have now in stock might be hard to duplicate if the selection was left as late as other years, in fact might not be procurable at any price. E. W. TALLOR, JEWELER.....OPTICIAN 142 Richmond Street.

FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR We carry one of the LARGEST STOCKS of FAMILY FOOTWEAR shown in Eastern Canada. INVICTUS Exclusive Agents for Dainty-made Rubbers, Amherst, Invictus and Queen Quality Shoes. A price for every purse. Our shoes for every purpose. — TRY US. — ALLEY & CO. 135 Queen Street

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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.

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 leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worryment she 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. If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

R. F. Maddigan & Co. Charlottetown Agents for P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105 KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN. McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law. Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Peaceful Be.

Since thy Father's arm sustains thee, Peaceful be. When a chastening hand restrains thee, It is He. Know His love in full completeness. Fills the measure of thy weakness. If He wound thy spirit sore, Trust Him more. Without murmur, uncomplaining. In His hand Lay whatever things thou canst not Understand. Through the world thy folly spurneth, From thy faith in pity turneth. Peace thy inmost soul shall fill, Lying still. Like an infant, if thou thinkest Thou canst stand, Childlike, proudly pushing back The offered hand. Courage soon is changed to fear, Strength doth feebleness appear. In His love if thou abide He will guide. Fearest something that thy Father Hath forgot? When the clouds around thee gather, Doubt Him not. Always hath the daylight broken, Always hath he comfort spoken, Better hath he been for years Than thy fears. To His own thy Father giveth Daily strength, To each troubled soul that liveth Peace at length. Weakest lambs have largest share Of that tender Shepherd's care, Aske Him not, then, when or how— Only bow.

The Rope

(Concluded)

"Thady lad—Thady!" she whispered brokenly. "For the sake of all that was—save him—for God's sake, save me child! He put her gently from him. "Pray, Mollie!" he said quietly. "Pray, this best help ye can give." He was kicking off his shoes as he spoke, eyeing the abyss below. For a moment he stood silent, hesitating. The new landslide had been forced away from the cliff—it had fallen bodily without disruption. The very piece of turf on which the child had stood was still intact, the summit of a pinnacle of rock which was parallel with though divided from the parent cliff. And there the child still clung, wailing its terror, but—safe. Thady slipped over the brink. His feet worked holes for themselves where boots would have no purchase. His fingers slipped lithely from crevice to crevice. Down he sank, foot by foot, slowly yet steadily drawing nearer and nearer to his goal. Once—twice—a hold gave under the pressure of his hand—once he seemed to swing by three fingers alone. Again and again his feet rested on some tiny ledge only to slip from it, again he would hang with outstretched hands against the face of the crag. Half a dozen times splinters of rocks fell past him from above, threatening to sweep him away. And each time, as Death's menace hovered and passed, it seemed to Mollie that the heart within her breast ceased its beating. Finally, he reached and rested upon a tiny platform opposite to the pinnacle on level with its crown of turf. The child leaped toward him with eager, outstretched hands, whimpering, caught between childish relief and fear. The man shook his head, waving him back. The gulf was too wide—by another yard at least. He measured the distance carefully with his eyes. For a moment he stood motionless and despair fell upon the woman who watched from above. Rescue? After all that risk was it a thing impossible? Had he staked his life against Fate to win—nothing? Must he fail—after all? Add then, suddenly, silently, she saw a new depression on his face. His hand fumbled in the breast of his coat, and resuspended a strand of rope. It was in the form of a loop and he fastened it up, holding it by one end, and flung it outward. It fell back. He looped the slack of it outward again, and this time it remained fixed, hitched upon a spur of the granite pinnacle op-

Get the Most Out of Your Food

"I don't and can't if your stomach is weak. 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: indigestion, after eating, the nervous headache, and disagreeable belching. "I have been troubled with dyspepsia for years, and tried every remedy I heard of, but never got anything that gave me relief, until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot praise the medicine too highly for the good it has done me. I always take it in the spring and fall and would not be without it."—Wm. Nozzer, Belleville, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthen and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system. It was sharp against sky. He leaned his weight upon it. It did not give. Then he turned his face upward and the woman caught her breath as he smiled. Then, leaving one foot upon the tiny platform, he leaned right out across the void, trusting the whole of his weight to the support of the cord; and so reached, and closed his grip upon, the arm of the clinging child. For an instant, the two swung poised between sea and sky. Then Thady twisted his body fiercely backward, seemed to stagger, and then was erect upon the ledge again, his face against the rock, his body heaving with gasps of an endurance overtaxed. But hugged to his shoulder was the boy! Mollie gasped—tried to make her voice explain her agony of relief, and then—found night had fallen. Nature had intervened with the merciful gift of unconsciousness. It was her child's voice in her ears which woke her—that and his hand upon her cheek. But after one passionate kiss upon the up-thrust face her glance went elsewhere. Silently, imperturbably, Thady was looking at her. She made a quick effort and stumbled to her feet. He put out his arm for her support. "I got him back for you," he said hoarsely. "Haven't I some right in him now—a little lad that's got no sign of a Ryan in his face, but only the look of you—you?" She could not speak—she could only cling to the support of the strong arm which held her. "And you owe me something," he went on fiercely. "For your sake and his I've lost the thing I held dearest in this world—till now. Look at it!" He pointed down to the drop at her feet. Shuddering she peered below. On the point of stone still hung the saving cord. The sunlight gleamed on it in queer tinges. Realization came to her. "My hair?" she breathed. "The look I gave you before—before?" "Before God," he interrupted, "and before God I've kept it as a pledge. Now I've had to use it and lose it—for you. What are you going to pay me for that thin?" Her eyelids dropped. "I—don't know," she murmured weakly. "I know, thin!" he cried, still with that fierce triumph in his voice. "The yerself that's the only payment—yerself that was robbed from me and that I've found again, Mollie—Ah, Mollie, me own, some own!"—FRANK SÁVILLE, in Benziger's Magazine.

Honor.

It is the mother of the youngster who injects into his or her system the value of honor. Sometimes father has time to stop reading his paper and think things over. It is at this particular time that he should think things, not only over but seriously. The youth of either sex is susceptible. It can be easily influenced. At the adolescent age the mind is easily controlled. The true basis of distinction among men is not in position or in possession. It is not in the conduct of our daily affairs. It does not for a minute matter what a man's position in the world may be. We are living in a matter-of-fact age. It does not, in a common sense way, matter how

THIN MILK How can the baby grow strong if the nursing mother is pale and delicate? Scott's Emulsion makes the mother strong and well, increases her milk, and enriches the baby's food.

Had Severe Cold ON HER LUNGS.

Named Phlegm and Blood. Never neglect what at first seems to be but a slight cold. You think perhaps you are strong enough to fight it off, but colds are not so easily fought off in this northern climate, and if they are not attended to at once will sooner or later develop into some serious lung trouble such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and perhaps that dreadful disease, consumption.

Miss Kaye McDonald, Sydney Mines, N.S., writes: "Last winter I contracted a severe cold, and it settled on my lungs. I would cough and raise phlegm and blood. I had the cough for a month, and had medicine from the doctor, but it did not seem to do me any good. I really thought I had consumption. My friends advised me to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I did, and it gave me great relief. I am very glad I used 'Dr. Wood's,' and would recommend it to every one."

You can procure Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup from any druggist or dealer, but be sure and get "Dr. Wood's," when you ask for it as there are a number of imitations on the market, which some dealers may try to palm off on you as the genuine.

Set that it is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees is the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c. Manufactured only by T. J. Mearns Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

What's an optimist, pop? "He's a kind of a man, my son, who when things are coming his way tell other people not to worry."

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents, interviews from well-known people. From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Futility of Hate.

Sydney Smith says that it was his idea of hell to hate somebody. Hate, malice, envy, hard thoughts of any sort poison first the heart in which they originate. They form a brackish, unhealthy pool where all sorts of foul mental conditions generate. It is only in our loves that we really live. What we hate is dead to us. The wider the range of our hates, the narrower are our lives.

It is a beautiful belief that every kindly act, word, thought impulse continues in its influence forever, brightening and sweetening the world, and that every evil deed or thought permanently destroys a part of the sum total of human happiness.

Certainly this is the effect upon the life in which the thought originates. Every thought elevates or lowers, purifies or debases. Love thoughts are wings. Hate thoughts are weights. Your own feeling is reflected back to you from others. If you give love you get love. It is one of the things the more of which you give the more you have.

It is your own attitude that attracts or repels others. According as you love you get love, or hate you surround yourself with an atmosphere of inviting restlessness or you hedge yourself in like the quilled porcupine.

Love is the light in which we see and live. Hates are malarial mists in which we blindly grope and miserably rot.—Yonkers Herald.

The First Christmas Carol

In the second chapter of St. Luke it is recorded that on the night of the Nativity "there were in the same country" in which the Christ was born, "shepherds abiding in the field keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came unto them, and the glory of the Lord shone round them, and they were sore afraid. And the angel said unto them, Fear not, for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you: You shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger. And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly hosts praising God and saying, "Glory to God in the highest and peace on earth to men of good will." This is the first Christmas carol which, sung on the very night of the Nativity, afforded a model for the carols of the following generations.

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Xmas Gift FOR SOLDIERS A FEW POUNDS OF HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO OR A POUND TIN OF HICKEY'S BRIGHT CUT SMOKING TOBACCO Insist on Hickey's, the Soldier's choice. HICKEY & NICHOLSON TOBACCO CO.

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