



The Herald

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1915. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50 PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

The question of the German blockade of the British coasts, quite naturally attracts considerable attention in London. Thus far, however, no very serious consequences have resulted. Some three or four freight steamers have been sunk, but nearly all their crews have been saved. The British Government are evidently awaiting results before putting into motion any drastic movement of retaliation. This may be inferred from what the Premier said in the House of Commons a few days ago. He pointed out that the much discussed retaliatory plan of Great Britain, though still tentative, was much broader in scope than previously suggested, in that it was a matter for the consideration of all the Allies, concerning which a joint note from the Allies might be expected. The statement was likewise made in the House that the British Government might deem it necessary to alter the decision whereby cotton up to the present has not been classed as contraband.

According to an article published in the New York Times, the German Empire has already commenced to wince under the pressure being applied both on land and on sea. The Kaiser's army may display unprecedented bravery in battle, they may overrun Bukovina and drive the Russians out of Poland, they may even gain successes against British and French troops in the western fighting area, which will give Berlin cause for noisy and ostentatious celebration, but all of this is of little moment compared with the practical admission of official Germany that the food question has already become one of major importance, and that the British threat of blockading German ports will have the effect of producing, if not actual starvation among the civil population, a condition closely akin to it.

"The sinking by Germany of merchant ships is simply an extension to the sea of her war against non-combatants on land," said Victor Angagueur, the French minister of marine. "The French government has absolute confidence in the naval situation," continued M. Angagueur, "and is not intimidated by the German blockade." When the steamer Amiral Ganteaux, bearing women and children refugees, was torpedoed and twenty lives were lost, great indignation was felt throughout the civilized world, but we now regard the sinking of merchant vessels with a certain calm. Germany did not wait until Feb. 18 to begin torpedoing.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, Feb. 16—At the opening of the Commons Sir Robert Borden read the following message received by the Duke of Connaught from the Colonial Secretary, and dated February 16:—"Your ministers will be glad to know that the whole Canadian Contingent are doing well at the front, having safely crossed over to France." The announcement was heartily applauded.

Ottawa, Feb. 18—The private members had their innings again in the Commons this afternoon. They will not have many more days to themselves and they made the most of their opportunity. Most of the time was taken up with a discussion of two impor-

tant public bills. One was an amendment to the Railway Act moved by Mr. J. E. Armstrong of East Lambton proposing that steamship companies should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Railway Act. The bill met with considerable opposition.

Mr. Edmund Bristol, of Centre Toronto, gave a short but pointed speech on the subject showing the difficulties in the way. His arguments were impressive and carried considerable weight. It was finally decided to send the measure to the Railway Committee for consideration. Hon. Frank Cochrane announced that the revision of the Railway Act will not proceed this session so that it is doubtful whether Mr. Armstrong's measure will get much consideration, if this bill is disposed of. The debate on the bill of Mr. Robert Bickerdike to abolish capital punishment was resumed, Hon. G. J. Doherty making a lengthy and closely reasoned argument against the proposal of the member for St. Lawrence. Mr. Doherty said that in 1864, a committee of British statesmen had considered this problem and had almost actually decided as to the wisdom of abolition. It was clear then that names of the highest repute and arguments of great weight could be quoted on both sides of the question. Personally he was convinced that the measure should not be passed into law at the present time at all events. Mr. Bickerdike has shown absolute sincerity in his arguments, but he had given an interpretation to the commandment "Thou shalt not kill" which could hardly be accepted. Surely no one could argue that it would be wrong to take life in self defence. Surely no one would say that our soldiers now fighting in the battlefields of Europe were violating this command. Mr. Bickerdike's argument seems to imply that a man had a more absolute right to his life than he had to his liberty. Of that Mr. Doherty was not certain. Mr. Doherty contended that the maintenance of this penalty is the deterrent on the people. The execution of one innocent man is a lamentable thing but against it should be set the safety of all the people of the state. The bill of Mr. Bickerdike was defeated. Mr. George McCroney introduced a bill amending the criminal code. The bill makes it a crime for a seller of real estate to use money which he has received from the second purchaser for any other purpose than securing a title. Mr. Doherty said it was not proposed to introduce any amendments to the criminal code this year. A number had been suggested and he proposed a special committee to consider them. This was agreed to by the House. A bill amending the Railway Act as far as capitalization was concerned, moved by Mr. W. F. MacLean, was sent to the Railway Committee.

Progress of the War.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The official statement issued tonight says: In Champagne, in the region of Souain, Perthes and Boissejour, the enemy delivered an attack in the night of Feb. 17-18, then on the morning of the 18th, two very violent counter-attacks along the whole front, for the purpose of recapturing the trenches lost by him on the 16th and 17th. These two counter-attacks were completely repulsed, our troops driving back their assailants at the point of the bayonet. In maintaining these gains we have taken three machine guns and several hundred prisoners. According to the declaration of these prisoners, the German regiments engaged suffered very heavy losses, reaching in some cases one in four, and in other cases one-half of their effectives. On the heights of the Meuse, in the vicinity of Eparges, where, on Feb. 17 we gained some ground, this ground has been retained, notwithstanding a counter-attack by the enemy. In Lorraine, in the region of Xon, we delivered an attack which enabled us to occupy and capture the village of Norroy, and occupy the whole position. It is untrue that the Germans have, as announced in their communication, evacuated Norroy. They have been driven out of it. In Alsace supplementary details show that the southern peak of the Sudel farm, conquered by us on Wednesday, constituted a formidably organized redoubt. There we took a bomb-thrower, five machine guns,

Financing The War.

London, Feb. 15—In a statement explanatory of the arrangement made at the recent conference between the Finance Ministers of France and Russia and himself in Paris, David Lloyd George told in the House of Commons this afternoon that the expenditures of the allies on the war would be two billion pounds sterling (\$1,000,000,000) during the current year, of which Great Britain was spending more money than were her two allies. The present war, Mr. Lloyd George said, was the most expensive in material, men and money that had ever been waged. Great Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House of Commons could finance the war for five years out of the proceeds of her investments abroad. France was able to do so for about three years with something to spare.

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New York, Feb. 15.—The X-ray examinations of cotton cargoes of outgoing British ships, which have been conducted by representatives of the British government for several months as a means of preventing shipment of contraband of war, revealed today that bales of cotton waste consigned aboard the White Star liner Celtic contained rubber. The Celtic is due to sail tomorrow for Mediterranean ports. The consignment was given by officials of the line as a firm in Genoa, Italy. The consignee, they said, was A. B. Newman, of this city.

Neutral Flags

London, Feb. 19.—The British reply to the United States note regarding the use of neutral flags by British merchant ships published tonight, concludes as follows: Great Britain has always, when neutral, accorded to vessels of other states at war, liberty to use the British flag as a means of protection against capture and instance are on record when United States vessels availed themselves of this facility during the American civil war. It would be contrary to fair expectation if now, when conditions are reversed, the United States and neutral nations were to grudge British ships liberty to take similar action. The British Government has no intention of advising merchant ships to use foreign flags as a general practice or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction. The obligation upon belligerent warships to ascertain for themselves the nationality and character of a vessel before capturing, sinking or destroying it has been universally recognized. If that obligation is fulfilled the hoisting of a neutral flag on board a British vessel cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping and the British Government holds that if loss to neutral ships is caused by disregard of obligation it is upon the enemy vessel and upon the Government giving orders that it should be disregarded, that the sole responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest upon the Government.

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"I am not sure we realize the strain upon this gallant country," the Chancellor declared. "She had a larger proportion in the field, and the enemy in occupation of the richest part of her territory. Nevertheless the confidence of the French nation strikes every visitor to Paris. There is to be seen a calm and sincere courage supposed to be incompatible with the temperament of the Celt. One hears the general assurance that the German army has as much chance of crushing France as of over-running Mars."

Each ally must bring its resources into the common stock, Mr. Lloyd George continued, war cannot be made under limited principles. The conference discussed the idea of a joint international loan which would have frightened every Bourse. It has been decided that each country should raise the money it needed for purchases abroad, so far as conditions allowed. But if help were needed for purchase abroad, those who had means would help to the best of their power. The only joint loan would be with respect to the advances made, or to be made, to the smaller of the allied states.

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In the New York Independent, Theodore Roosevelt thus writes: Under my direction, as President, the United States signed the Hague Conventions. All the nations engaged in the present war signed these Conventions, although one or two of the nations qualified their acceptance or withheld their signatures to certain articles. This, however, did not in the least relieve the signatory Powers from the duty to guarantee one another in the enjoyment of the rights supposed to be secured by the Conventions. To make this guarantee worth anything, it was, of course necessary actively to enforce it against any Power breaking the Convention or acting against its clear purpose. To make it really effective it should be enforced as quickly against non signatory as against signatory Powers; for to give a Power free permission to do wrong if it did not sign would put a premium on non-signing, so far as big, aggressive Powers are concerned.

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MOORE AND MCLEOD

119-121 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Tuesday Morning We Open For You The Annual Remnant Sale The Great Mid-Winter Bargain Event Greater this year than ever—more variety—more in quantity and if such a thing is possible—better bargains than ever before. From every department of the largest and busiest store in Charlottetown come remnants and short ends and odd lots of Dress Goods, Silks, Print Cottons, White Cottons, Kimon, Flannelettes, Gingham, Lace, Embroideries, Muslin Crepes, Voiles and Satens, Cretonnes and Curtain Muslin, Sheetings and Table Linens, Towellings, Trimmings, Ribbons, Velvets, and a great assortment of all kinds of desirable goods which there is not room to specify. Sale Commences at Nine o'clock. Come Early—Get Early Choices.

Tuesday Also Opens A Great Mill End Sale of Embroideries

- Swiss Embroideries worth 10c. and 12c. for..... Swiss Embroideries worth 15c. for..... Swiss Embroideries worth 20c. for..... Swiss Embroideries worth 30c. for..... Swiss Embroideries worth 40c. for..... LOT 1. Edgings, strappings, beadings and Insertions, all pretty designs, real Swiss, 6c. yd. regular 10 & 12c. LOT 2. Similar embroidery to Lot 1, but all wider and on rather better material, regular 8c. 15c. LOT 3. Embroideries of many sorts, six inches wide, insertions to match. Any of them 10c. worth 20c. for..... LOT 4. This lot is of embroidery edgings only no insertions 12c. These all 9 in. wide, 24c. LOT 5. This lot of flourcings 10 and 12 inches, all on fine cambrics, splendid value, worth 15c. 30c. for..... Feb. 17th, 1915.

Mortgage Sale

These will be sold by Public Auction at the Court House at Georgetown in King's County, on Monday the 22nd day of March A. D. 1915 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, ALL that tract and parcel of land situate [17] and being on Township Number 25th in King's County, adjacent to the said northern boundary of the said township and situate on the West side of the West Road at the South west angle of a farm lot in possession of John McLean, thence following the course of the said Road west four chains and fifty-one links to the place, thence north, containing fifty acres of land a little more or less, being the land described in a Deed of Conveyance from the Commissioners of Public Lands to the said John McFarlane bearing date the 19th day of March A. D. 1898. By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 31st day of February A. D. 1908 and made between John McFarlane of Lower Mortgage in King's County in Prince Edward Island, Farmer, of the one part and George A. Poole of the same 1100, Merchant, of the other part, and which said Mortgage was assigned to the undersigned by Indenture of Assignment dated the 28th day of January A. D. 1907, default having been made in payment of the principal money and interest due thereon. For further particulars apply at the office of Matheson MacDonald & Stewart Solicitors, Georgetown. Dated this 18th day of February A. D. 1915. WILLIAM A. McLAREN, Assignee of Mortgage. Feb. 24 1915.

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 fittings 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.

Britain's Reply

Washington, Feb. 23—Britain's second and final reply to the American protest, which on Dec. 18 last, asked for an early settlement in the treatment of commerce by the British, was made public tonight. It was a public treaty agreement between the Department and the Foreign Office. The note to Ambassador Page by Lord Grey, under date of Dec. 18, denied that the depression of American industries was the result of the British blockade. He suggested, among other things, a shortening of the period of the shipping, the consequent diminishing of the cotton trade and the debarment of submarines, (the enemy indiscriminately neutral vessels. After lengthy and detailed charges were being detailed, the communication in its concluding paragraphs intended to take measures against the submarine campaign of enemy ships, but does not state their nature.)

Conceding that foodstuffs intended for the civil population of a country are not contraband, British government position that in any country there exists such an organization for war as exists in Germany, that the government is responsible for feeding and clothing its people. It will still be our duty to avoid injury and loss to our citizens, but the announcement of German Government of intention to sink merchant and their cargoes, without notification of their national character, and without any provision for the non-combatant crews, or them a chance of saving lives, has made it necessary. His Majesty's government is sider what measures they adopt to protect their interests, it is impossible for any country to depend on public conduct, and for the remainder by them. In the depression in American industries referred to in the note, Sir Edward says: "It is unfortunate that in these days, when the magnitude of the war, particularly a war, must result in a serious dislocation of our industry, which take no part in the Your Excellency will find in this tremendous struggle, the outbreak of which Britain is in no way responsible, it is impossible for the any country to escape all and loss, but for such His Majesty's government are not to Sir Edward then points that only eight out of 773 sailing from the United for neutral European countries have been placed in prize and that only forty-five have been temporarily detained. enable particular consignments cargo to be discharged, purpose of prize court. The next paragraph of the statistics of exports to United States, and make observation that it is clear that if often but the effect of the war has been to increase, but practically arrest, the decline of American exports which was in earlier in the year; in fact decrease in American exports, which is attributed to the essentially due to bottom general result it continues show convincingly that the operations of Great Britain not the cause of any diminution in the volume of American and that if the commerce United States is in the condition which our policy describes, it is cause in fairness, to be sought elsewhere than in the activities Majesty's naval forces."

Discussing the general situation that a belligerent is to capture contraband goods, their way to the enemy. British note cites precedents the action of the United government, both in the War and the Spanish War. The foreign secretary states that the increased steamship necessities of calm waters, and insists

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The note addressed to Ambassador Page by Sir Edward Grey, under date of Feb. 10, denies that the depression in American industries is due to the activity of the British fleet, and suggests, among other causes, the shortage of shipping facilities, the consequent diminution of the cotton trade and the destruction by submarine mines, (used by the enemy indiscriminately), of many neutral vessels.

Conceding that foodstuffs intended for the civil population of a country are not contraband, the British government points out that in any country in which there exists such tremendous organization for war as obtains in Germany, there is no clear division between those whom the government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not.

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Sane Business Proposition

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Local And Other Items

The Provincial Legislature will open for the despatch of business on Wednesday March 17th.

Baron Wimborne was on the 18th sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland at a meeting of the Privy Council held in Dublin Castle.

While Wm. Nesbitt's croquet in his basket, at St. Catherine's, Ont. burglars forced the door on which crepe hung and stole groceries from the store which Nesbitt kept.

The British Government, it was announced on the 19th, has decided that the cargo of the American steamer Wilhelmina should be held for the decision of the prize court.

More than 110,000 tons of food had been sent to Belgium up to January 20 by the American Commission for relief in Belgium, according to its twelfth weekly report issued in New York a few days ago.

It is proposed in Paris that the French Government provide a credit of one hundred million dollars from which loans can be made to small business interests ruined by the war, so they may start again.

In Rome, on the 16th, flood waters in streets around St. Peter's had risen to a height of four feet and eleven inches. Several walks had collapsed, but without serious consequences.

Paris advices of the 19th, say: General Joffre, the French Commander-in-chief continues to carry out his settled policy of weeding out those in the higher ranks in the army in favoring young and more active men.

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Local And Other Items

The Supreme Court met at Georgetown yesterday, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald presiding. There are no criminal cases.

An Athens special to London says that there are twelve battleships and twenty destroyers engaged against the Dardanelles Forts.

The Norwegian freight steamer, Cuba, bound from London to Rotterdam was sunk Friday in collision in the North Sea. So far as is known no lives were lost.

Frank White, a tinsmith at Souris, was burned to death in his house, which was consumed by fire last Friday evening.

STEWART—At her residence, Marshfield, St. Peter's Road, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, Flora Stewart, widow of the late Alexander Stewart, aged 95 years. Deceased was the mother of Judge Stewart of this city.

LOCKERBY—At Hamilton, on Feb. 17, 1915, Martha Woodside, beloved wife of J. R. Lockerby.

GOOD—On Friday the 19th inst. at Winsloe Road John Good, aged 70 years.

LORD—At "The Nest," Brighton, on Saturday morning, 20th inst., R. Ernest Lord, aged 37 years.

McLEAN—At Orwell Cove, Feb. 1915, James McLean in the 77th year of his age.

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

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

Men's Suits Style single breasted Saque—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

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

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

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

Men's Waterproof Coats The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular downpour—Regular price \$9.85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

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

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

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

L. J. REDDIN 117 Queen Street.

VOL-PEEK advertisement with illustration of a woman mending a pot. Text: VOL-PEEK MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. PRICE 15c PER PACKAGE.

The Market Prices. Butter, 0.80 to 0.82. Eggs, per doz., 0.18 to 0.20. Fowls each, 0.60 to 0.80. Chickens per pair, 0.85 to 1.00. Turkey (per cw.), 0.20 to 0.25. Beef (small), 0.10 to 0.14. Beef (prime), 0.08 to 0.10. Mutton, per lb., 0.08 to 0.09. Pork, 0.08 to 0.09. Turkey (small), 0.20 to 0.25. Turkey (large), 0.20 to 0.25. Hides (per lb.), 0.18 to 0.20. Cal. skins, 0.14 to 0.20. Sheepskins, 0.80 to 0.85. Quail (per cw.), 0.00 to 0.10. Turkeys (per lb.), 0.10 to 0.15. Turkeys (per lb.), 0.09 to 0.12. Poultry (per lb.), 0.09 to 0.12. Lamb, per pair, 1.50 to 1.60. Lamb, per lb., 0.60 to 0.80.

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

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



THE NEW YEAR Offers Another Opportunity

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

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

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

Make it Glasses for the Old Folks.

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

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

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

E. W. TAYLOR The Old Stand, 142 Richmond St. Charlottetown.

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

For Reliable Fire Insurance Call, Write or Phone G. J. McCORMAC AGENT FOR The Imperial Underwriters Corporation of Canada, And The National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Co. of London, England. Office—Revere Hotel Building, 119 Kent St. Charlottetown. P. O. Box 74 Phone 351 Dec. 9, 1914—1f.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'EOD', 'r You', 'Sale', 'Event', 'and if such a', 'partment of', 'd short ends', 'is not room', 'le of', 'Sc.', '12c.', '19c.', 'KE', 'Suit', 'of buying', 'to be con-', 'ant perfect', 'clothes to', 'then you', 'llent qual', 'd nothing', 'very kind', 'ly, and all', 'ved by all', 'ng clothes', 'ill please', 'OS.', 'HERS,'.

Did They Tell Him.

Did they speak of him when living... What they spoke of him when dead? Was this sacrifice of giving recompensed by what they said? Did he ever hear the tribute that was chiefted on a stone, which has made the grave an altar...

What Makes a Home.

What makes a home? Not furniture or plate, but love transcending petty faults and hate. Love makes the home and fills it with the light that helps lift upward from the dreary night...

ROSES.

By T. W. Hanshaw, in Sunday Magazine. (Continued.) Miss Amelia caught her breath with a curious sobbing sort of sound, and her meek little face grew suddenly pink and then went very, very white indeed...

Pains in the Back.

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and some times by gloomy foreboding and dependency.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

say a most marvelous stroke of good fortune, my dear lady. The place has been purchased by an East Indian gentleman of very high caste—quite a personage. I gather from his attendants and his representative—who has come to England for the double purpose of seeking medical attention and looking to the education and upbringing of his little grand-daughter.

"He is an elderly gentleman, then?" "Naturally, since he has a grand-daughter. I have seen the young person, by the way; she is eight and as black as the ace of spades. The gentleman wanted a quiet sequestered place, quite away from the noise and bustle of town, and as his representative saw and admired this one he purchased it on the man's description and is coming here to live."

"To live! Then how can we—" "Gently, gently, I'm coming to that. He is an invalid and confined to his bed. Miss Lavender; so a mere part of the house will be sufficient for his personal needs. As soon as I heard that, and was told of his intentions with regard to his little grand-daughter, I of course remembered you and Miss Phoebe, and at once interviewed his representative on your behalf; got him to lay the proposition, before his employer, and—er—well, I must say that the result was most gratifying. The gentleman makes this proposition, my dear Miss Lavender: He will take the upper part of the house just as it stands; his own servants wait on him; cook for him, take charge of this affair in every way; and if you and Miss Phoebe will undertake the management of the establishment as a whole, and at the same time attend to the education of his little grand-daughter, he will pay you each a salary of one hundred pounds a year, in addition to your board and lodging, together with a fair rental for the use of your furniture and effects—and that I call a most stupendous offer, believe me!"

"And so do I," agreed Miss Amelia, delighted. "Oh, Mr. Bannister, what a good, good friend you have been to us! We accept the offer gratefully don't we, Phoebe dear?" "Oh, yes, indeed," replied Miss Phoebe with enthusiasm. "Dear Mr. Bannister, do kindly accept it for us and say how earnestly we will strive to do our duty by—our little charge, and how grateful we are."

Then she limped close to Miss Amelia, and leaned on her; and Miss Amelia drew the sweet pain-pinched face down on her shoulder and into the curve of her neck and looked around at the roses—scarcely seeing them for the warm rush of mist that came over her eyes—and kept on swallowing without making a single sound. Such changes in the household as the new order of things involved were soon executed; so that by the end of the week everything was in readiness for the newcomer of the priory to enter into possession. And the following Monday saw him occupying his private quarters, and the Misses Lavender in charge of his little grand-daughter.

She was a queer little creature, unlike any child the ladies had ever encountered before—nearly as black as an African, and shy almost to the point of terror if any one spoke to her. Indeed, her attitude toward the four Indian attendants who came with the invalid was inexplicable, considering that she was the grand-

daughter of their master, for she would spring to her feet in alarm whenever one of them came in sight. Then, too, she showed no inclination whatever for the society of her grand-father; her attitude, whenever she was summoned to his presence, being that of one awed and frightened to the point of panic.

Of the man himself, Miss Amelia and Miss Phoebe knew next to nothing, having merely caught a glimpse of him when he was carried into the house, and that glimpse had shown them no more than a swathed shape, a turbaned head, and a face like a face cut in bronze.

He never left his rooms, and, oddly enough since he had come to England for treatment, no doctor was ever summoned to his presence. But for all his aloofness in other respects he sent occasional messages to the women through the medium of his attendants; inquiring if they were perfectly contented, and begged them if they desired anything, to have no hesitation in making the fact known. He hoped he stated in the course of a few days to be able to leave his apartments, when he would be honored if the ladies would accord him an audience.

But the few days lengthened into weeks without the desired improvement manifesting itself, so that at the end of August the women were just as ignorant regarding him and his affairs as they had been at the beginning of June. As a matter of fact, they did not even know his name; for the attendants merely spoke of him as "his Highness," and nothing might be gained from little Aylita, since the child possessed but the most rudimentary ideas of English, and it appeared as if she would never learn. "She makes me think of a dog, Phoebe, the way she crouches at one's feet and looks up at one with her big owl eyes," declared Miss Amelia. "It seems very peculiar considering her station. I know next to nothing of course, of Indian people and their customs, but I have always been under the impression that really high caste natives are rather imperious; yet at times the child is actually servile. It is strange—it is very strange indeed."

By and by there came a time when Miss Amelia began to think that other things were "strange," too, and to experience anew the old, almost forgotten feelings of anxiety and unrest. To all intents and purposes his Highness still continued too unwell to leave his room or to enter into any further acquaintance with the two women; yet, as the summer advanced towards its waning point, curious deprecations began to occur which Miss Amelia could not but believe in the face of the evidence were directly traceable to him. Frequently in the middle of the night, long after his attendants had gone to rest and the house was very still, she would hear his door open and soft footsteps steal along the passage, and regularly after these nocturnal events the roses she would not have gathered for worlds were found to have been cut and carried away in large quantities.

Shocked beyond measure by these acts of vandalism, Miss Amelia wrote to his Highness reporting them, and his Highness sent back word that the place should be watched and the pilferer caught. But despite that promise the despoiling of the garden went on the same as ever; and it was only when Miss Amelia herself mounted secret guard that the truth of the affair came out.

In the gray of the morning she had seen Ginda Mamadi, chief of his Highness' retinue, steal up the stair-case with his arms filled with dew-wet blossoms, pass like a shadow along the hall, and vanish into his master's bedroom with the stolen flowers.

"I do not understand it—I do not like it, Phoebe," she said, when she took her cousin into her confidence and unburdened her troubled mind. "If his Highness wants the roses, he has every right to gather them; they are his. Why, then, should it be done in secret? I do not like it at all, dear; it makes me nervous and suspicious. We really know nothing whatever about him; and if this secrecy continues I think I shall have to resign our positions and leave the house. For all we can tell, dear, he may be a very undesirable person to know."

(To be continued.)

HAD A BAD COLD WITH PROLONGED COUGHING.

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

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

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

Mansonville, June 27, 13. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen.—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liniment on a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with, I was able to restore him to normal conditions. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liniment, I am, Sincerely yours, GEO. H. HOLMES.

Mama—And were you at the party? Bobbie—Yes, ma. Mama—You didn't ask twice for anything at the table, did you? Bobbie—No, I didn't; I asked once and they didn't hear me, so I helped myself!

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Mrs. Enright—Suppose I were to die, what would you do? Enright—Why, I should simply go crazy!

Mrs. E.—Marry again? Enright—Oh, not that crazy.

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days Price 25 cents."

"Dinah, did you wash the fish before you baked it?" "Law, ma'am, what'd de use ob washin' er fish what's lived all his life in de water?"

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford, writes:—"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 a box 50c."

"Will you share my lot?" he asked her in his old-fashioned way. "Lot of what?" demanded the practical girl.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

"Some newfangled scarecrow you have in the field, Hiram?" "No, that's my son. He insists on wearing his cap and gown while hewing potatoes. He was graduated from an agricultural college, you know."

War News Affected Her.

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

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

VOL-PEEK MENDS HOLES IN POTS & PANS IN TWO MINUTES WITHOUT TOOLS. MENDS - Graniteware Tin - Copper - Brass Aluminium Enamelledware - Cost 1/4¢ Per Mend. PRICE 15c PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than 1/4¢ per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron, Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminium, etc.

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

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

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

"VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a stiff putty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps.

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

Men's Suits and Overcoats AT A BARGAIN

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

Men's Suits

Style single breasted Sague—in assorted Tweeds—Medium Brown—Dark Brown and Grey—sizes 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44. Sold regularly at 15 and 16 dollars—our price \$10.00 and \$10.50.

Men's Overcoats

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

Also

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

Men's Underwear

10 dozen Suits Men's all wool Underwear double back and front and unshrinkable, worth \$2.50 per suit. Price now \$1.75.

Men's Waterproof Coats

The good kind that will keep you dry in a regular downpour—Regular price \$9.85 and \$10.50, but selling now at \$7.00 and \$7.50.

Men's Duck Coats

Sheep lined and cloth lined at special prices.

Men's Oilskin Coats

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

Sweaters

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

L. J. REDDIN

117 Queen Street.

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.

For Reliable Fire Insurance

Call, Write or Phone G. J. McCORMAC AGENT FOR

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

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

Dec. 9, 1914—11.

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE Live Stock Breeder's Association

The following Stock are offered for Sale:

- 1 Clydesdale Stallion, 2 Clydesdale Fillies, 6 Ayrshire Bulls, Aged, Yearling and Calves, 2 Ayrshires, Cow and Heifer, 1 Guernsey Bull, 9 Shorthorn Bulls, Aged, Yearling, and Calves, 3 Shorthorns, Cow and Heifers, 5 Holstein Bulls, Aged, Yearling, and Calves, 3 Berkshire Sows, 3 Berkshire Boars, 3 Yorkshire Boars.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Chester, Berkshire and Yorkshire Boars. For further information apply to the Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Dec. 27th, 1914

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers & Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E. MONEY TO LOAN. June 15, 1910—4.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E. MONEY TO LOAN. June 15, 1910—4.