

# The End of Your Cough

is near when you begin to take Jamieson's White Pine and Tar. One bottle is usually sufficient to completely cure any ordinary cough. The starting cough is often overcome with a few doses.

**Jamieson's White Pine and Tar** acts directly upon the inflamed respiratory tract, soothing and healing the affected membrane promptly. It does not depress the taker and temporarily stop the desire to cough while the cause of the cough remains. Its a real cure. Large bottles 25 and 50c.

**J. G. Jamieson**  
Druggist

# Never Put Off Till To-morrow What You Can Do Today

If your eyes are bothering you in any way, come in and have them tested by us, and we will insure you perfect satisfaction.

**G. H. Taylor**  
Jeweller & Optician



**Montague Black Fox Exchange**  
Correspondence Solicited  
**L. M. McKinnon, Manager**  
Montague, P. E. I.

# 1914 Options Wanted

State price and terms at once by wire.  
**N. C. CHRISTIE**  
Amherst  
Nova Scotia  
Breeder and Dealer in Black Silver Foxes and all other Fur Bearing Animals  
1105, 2, 7M6mos.

"For relieving that cold and irritation of the throat you should use Mac's Syrup of White Pine and Tar. This is a splendid tonic for the cough and is praised by everyone who has ever used it. Try it today. A bottle costs only 25c. The Two Macs, 143 Great George St. M.B.T.

# QUEBEC HEARS SECRETARY CAN. DEFENCE LEAGUE.

QUEBEC, February 18.—George M. Elliot, secretary of the Canadian Defence League, from Toronto, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Canadian Club at the Chateau Frontenac yesterday, when Mr. Elliot gave a talk on the aims and objects of the Defence League. Mr. Elliot leaves for the Maritime Provinces this afternoon to meet a number of engagements in the interest of the league.

# RETURNING TO ENGLAND

(Canadian Press)  
LONDON, (Cable), Feb. 18.—Sir Newton J. More, agent general in London for Western Australia, who is on a visit to the Common Wealth left Perth, returning to England by way of Canada.

**DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.**  
Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, cleans the air passages, stops drops in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hoarseness. Use a box; slower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers of Edmondson, Bator & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1914.

# DIARY OF EVENTS

**TODAY**  
City Magistrate's Court, 9 a.m.  
P. E. I. Medical Association, half yearly meeting, Board of Trade rooms, 3.30 p.m.  
Prince Edward Theatre, 7 and 9 p.m.  
People's Theatre, 7.30 and 9 p.m.  
Author's Day, Liiss Carman, Prince Street School, 8 p.m.

# GAMES AND AIMS

This is largely an age of pleasure and pastimes. No longer is the laborer recognized that six days shall thou labor and rest the seventh. Comparatively few men labor six full days, and fewer still rest the seventh in the sense of the decalogue. All modern tendencies are towards relaxation, amusements, hobbies. The legislatures are being appealed to to shorten compulsorily the work-a-day week, and, in England, for instance, no artisan or shopkeeper dare work at his trade or business more than five and-a-half days, he be ever so anxious or willing.

The underlying idea of this repressive legislation and encouragement of sport and amusement is that "all work and no play make Jack a dull boy"—a proverb eagerly accepted as gospel by those who like play better than they do work. But is there any real foundation in truth for the proverb? Only for the Jacks who have been trained to look askance at work—to consider work as the primal evil.

To those who are properly trained, to those who have been grounded in the wisdom of that good old, but now sadly neglected book, the Bible, work is the only pleasure in life—hobby, pastime, sport and amusement all in one. For these, to live is to work and they enjoy existence because of their love of work.

Recently, Mr. Gordon Selfridge, probably the greatest storekeeper of two continents, emphasized this in a lecture to a young men's institute. "To me," he said, "business is one of the most attractive possible games in the world. I urge as much as I can that the work of the day shall be made a game rather than a drudgery. It is a jolly, good, lively game. It beats bridge and golf and polo."

Mr. Selfridge does not speak without authority. He made a fortune in business in the United States and retired, but soon found himself the most unhappy man in the world. So he went to London in order to enjoy the luxury of work once more, and in now as busy and as happy as ever.

The first essential towards making work a hobby, a pleasure, is to train the child in the knowledge and belief that the chief end in life is, and always must be, work. Then when he sets out to pursue his chosen calling he will put his heart and soul into whatever he has got to do, and the rest will come as a matter of course. A man with determination and strength of purpose can go a long way towards success. If a youth be not lazy—and laziness is a frightfully common failing—and plays the game of work for the love of it, he is certain to forge ahead and live a happy and contented life, whether Dame Fortune smiles on him or not. The foundation of success in every description of work a man puts his hand to is, integrity—honest endeavor, honest presentation of facts, honest manufacture, honest sales. Dishonesty does not pay in the long run, and the dishonest man has never any real pleasure in his work in life. It is due very largely to the fact that often in the pursuit of his daily task, his accustomed round, a man is not honestly interested, that he longs for the excitement of other amusements and so-called pleasures.

Just to fill the hour,—that is happiness. Fill the hour so that we may not say, whilst we have done this—"Behold, also, an hour of our life is gone," but rather, "We have lived an hour."

This is the true spirit of work, and it is the spirit which makes all work a pleasure and a pastime.

# A YEAR'S MARINE RECORD

The London Times Financial Review for 1913 contains an interesting resume of the Marine casualties for the year. After pointing out that in no other business are results so slow in showing themselves as in Marine insurance, as Marine accounts are kept open for three years, the Review says that only now do the Underwriters really know how they stand as regards 1911. The 1912 accounts were dominated by the loss of

# the Titanic.

In 1913 there were no outstanding disasters, yet the estimated losses are actually heavier than in the previous year. The total estimated loss for 1913 was £6,967,800 as compared with £5,308,700 for 1912.

The loss of last year was swollen, in the first place, by extraordinarily severe losses in the first three months of the year, attributed largely to bad weather, and again by numerous casualties in the three closing months. The November record of losses, amounting to £1,243,200, included the cost of the disasters on the Great Lakes, which were estimated to have amounted to £339,800, including £236,200 as the value of seven uninsured vessels. A large proportion of the insurance had been placed last year in the United States, and the London market was far less affected than it would have been if the disasters had occurred in 1912. It should be noted that the estimate of the total losses for the whole year takes no account of the very large number of claims for damage to ships and cargo. In the case of vessels the cost of the average claims is believed to lie somewhere between 100 per cent. and 200 per cent. of the total losses, the proportion varying, of course, very largely from year to year. Of late years the cost of claims for damage has shown a very marked tendency to rise owing to the increase in the cost of raw material and the higher cost of labour. Fires in ships were very frequent, and costly claims for fire damage to the cargoes of ships engaged in the Far Eastern trade are not included in the above estimate.

The year opened badly with the loss of the liner Workman at Rio de Janeiro, involving a loss of £170,000. The Estonia was abandoned on fire, also in January, while bound from Gothenburg for Japan with a general cargo, the loss being estimated at £100,000. The Veronesi was wrecked at Leixoes, causing a loss of £240,000; and the Ulstermore was wrecked in the Mersey, while carrying a large quantity of tobacco from the United States. This loss was estimated at £150,000. Then the steamer Whittinham was missing on the voyage from Baltimore to Rotterdam, involving an estimated loss of £170,000. The year, though, will be remembered for the remarkable arrival of the steamer Snowdon Range, which left Philadelphia on November 23 for Leith with a general cargo, including grain and arrived off Queenstown on January 13 in a battered condition, after a "record" passage of over 50 days. Underwriters' appreciation of the fine seamanship shown by the captain and officers was marked by a handsome testimonial and the grant of Lloyd's Medal for Meritorious Services. In February there was a serious cotton fire at Havana, which affected marine underwriters and caused an estimated loss of £300,000. The steamer Canterbury foundered off Karatsu, representing a loss of £100,000; and the Haddon Hall was wrecked in Saldanha Bay representing a loss of £126,000. The liner Clan Mackenzie was wrecked near Cadiz, and was only refloated in August after extensive salvage operations. Many other disasters are also mentioned.

From the point of human interest the outstanding disaster was the burning of the Voltorno in the North Atlantic, since the catastrophe was accompanied by heavy loss of life. The underwriting interest on ship and cargo amounted to about £65,000.

There were many accidents which, though not resulting in total losses, caused heavy claims. Not infrequently casualties of which the public hears comparatively little are of great importance to the insurance market, and it is to be feared that when the underwriting results of the past year come to be shown in the companies' accounts they will not prove, as a rule, to have been very satisfactory.

# NOTES

In the London Times Annual Financial Review just received, the following appears under the caption "The Fur Industry." It will be observed. The highly speculative fur industry of Prince Edward Island continues to develop. Much of the available capital of the Province is now invested in fox ranches. In all there are 232 of these ranches with 2,400 foxes in captivity. They have a capitalization of \$9,000,000, and during the year \$1,500,000 has been paid in dividends. Many shareholders have received dividends ranging from 50 to 300 per cent.

Your horses and cattle look to you for kind treatment and proper nourishment—for help when sick. For putting his horses in proper condition making their coat fine and glossy and putting vim, snap and vigor into him there is nothing better than MacKinnon's Condition Powder. Try a box today. 25c. for a pound tin. The MacKinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mt.

# GOLDEN JUBILEE

(Continued from page 1.)

great moral lesson it inculcates, is not surpassed by that of any fraternal organization in existence. Broad and catholic in its scope, no form of religious or political creed bars its doors to any applicant. It only requires him who seeks to pass its portals shall avow his sense of moral responsibility by expression of belief in the existence of a Supreme Being. The right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience is always conceded. These, and an unstained reputation among his fellow-men, he who would become a Knight of Pythias must always have.

The principles which we as an Order inculcate, are the same as our great prototypes, learned of the practical centuries before the dawn of the Christian era. Damon & Pythias were both members of that mystic brotherhood established by Pythagoras, and it may be interesting to trace some of the parallels between ancient fraternities and the Pythagoreans of today. We find first, there were three steps or degrees to be taken by him who would become an adherent of Pythagoras: so in our Order there are three grades of Rank. It was a Pythagorean maxim that "Everything is made of earth, water, air, and fire." We act upon this principle, and for that reason we are known as a secret society. It is also said that the candidates for Pythagorean mysteries were compelled to pass through a forest containing wild beasts: here they met another antitype of our present ceremony. We have reduced the size of our menagerie it is true; but we have retained the most dangerous wild beast of the lot, and some of my hearers here tonight can bear testimony by personal experience, to the relentless ferocity, the untamed vindictiveness, and the general bad nature of the modern Pythian "Goat."

Again, our ancient brothers were required to rise before sunrise, to engage in their devotions. Here again we follow our ancient prototypes, a modern Knight of Pythias being required to rise at five o'clock, the earliest dawn. Finding it inconvenient to rise so early, he sometimes stays up all night. This will explain to the ladies the truthfulness of the excuse which their husbands occasionally make about having been "detained at Lodge."

In the ancient mysteries the candidate was required, before taking the first step, to maintain an absolute and unbroken silence for five entire days. This will account no doubt to the satisfaction of all, for the fact that from the days of Pythagoras up to the present, no woman has yet succeeded in gaining admission to the Order.

As a fitting introduction to what I shall have to say concerning "The Pythian Trinity," Friendship, Charity and Benevolence,—hear the official declaration of our noble Order, our noble Order, being written in fearful characters on the broad face of creation, our noble Order was instituted to lift the fallen, to champion humanity: to be the guide and hope, his refuge, shelter and defence; to soften down the asperities of life; to subdue the passions of the heart; to sweeten and purify the attractions of the glorious trinity of "Friendship, Charity and Benevolence," to bind in one harmonious Brotherhood, the men of all classes and opinions; to be the bright jewels which govern the hearts of the widows and orphans; and its imperative commands are to visit the homes when lacerated hearts are bleeding; to assuage the sufferings of a Brother; bury the dead; care for the widow and educate the orphan; to exercise charity towards offenders; to construe words and good intentions to others, and to protect the principles of Knighthood unto death.

Its laws are reason and equity. Its cardinal virtues inspire purity of thought and life, and love of truth, and loyalty of Government under which we live. Its intention is "Peace on earth, good will to men." It is on the foregoing platform that the Order now rests; and by these principles it will stand or fall.

# FRIENDSHIP

The first lesson is that of friendship, which is intelligently represented by the Blue Light in the triangle. This divine principle taught by Diety to man, from whence we have received the highest lessons of friendship, that binds us together in the golden bands of brotherly love. By the cultivation of this principle, the very first that is taught upon entering the Pythian Castle, and carried through all the other Ranks of the Order, we are led into a high life, developing the inner qualities of the soul, purifying our natures, and bringing us into harmony with all that is good—for true friendship is goodness, and in all the varied relations of our existence, both to God our Father, and man our brother, are we made better men, better citizens, and better Knights.

The Friendship our Order teaches does not consist in the Friendship that exists only when everything is prosperous around, and when our brethren are in the meridian light of success, or when wealth and honors are his to enjoy; but it is that true type of Friendship that will take a Brother by the hand as he starts out upon life's highways; that will help him through the storm of adversity and over the stony and rugged road, and that will shield him from burning rays of the noon-day sun.

It must be steadfast friendship, that will stand by the hard pressed and weary one, to cheer, encourage and assist, until all these trials are passed over; and though footsore, weary and aching, perhaps from the struggle so bravely endured, the Brother can stand in the full noonday of victories gained and hopes fully realized.

It is that Friendship that when dark forebodings come creeping into the soul, driving the light from the eyes and the smile from the face, when the head is bowed down and the spirit is broken with the heavy weight of adversity, and men and

angels, yea, even God himself, seems to have turned away and hid his face for a time, that can even throw about the broken body and fainting spirit, the arms of love and sympathy, and will lift him up, speaking words of comfort and cheer that will cause him to take heart again and once more stand upright as a man among men.

# CHARITY

The second lesson, that of CHARITY, represented by the yellow light in the triangle, teaches us to have that loving, kindly disposition of the heart, which tends to make us, one and all, think favorably of our fellow-men, and especially of our fellow Knights. You remember what the great apostle Paul said, "Be good unto all men, but especially unto those of the household of Faith." So you see we are imitating the great apostle when we say, "Especially of our fellow Knights."

Our Charity means faith in a Brother, confidence in him as a man, an implicit trust and hope in, and for him. This is the true Charity we would teach: "And though I bestow all my goods to feed the poor, and have not charity, it profiteth nothing. Charity suffereth long and is kind, Charity envieth not, seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil; and now abideth faith, hope and charity, these three, but the greatest of these is Charity."

Men are too apt to misjudge the words and acts of their fellows, and our brethren of this Knighthood should remember the words of our declaration of principles; "To exercise charity towards offenders; to construe words and deeds in their least unfavorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others."

# BENEVOLENCE

The third lesson taught, represented by the Red Light in the triangle, is BENEVOLENCE. This virtue is very closely allied with Friendship & Charity, and in reality, blend one into the other. On an old Egyptian monument is this inscription: "Through my love I have drawn near to God, I have given bread to him who was hungry, water to him who was athirst; garments to him who was naked, and a place of shelter to the abandoned." The Benevolence portrayed in this inscription embraces all the virtues of that highest and greatest command given to mankind: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

Jeremy Taylor says: "God is pleased with no music below so much as thanksgiving songs of relieved widows, of supported orphans of rejoicing and comfort and thankful persons. This part of our communication does the work of God and our neighbors, and bears us to heaven in streams made by the overflowing of our brothers' comfort."

The Benevolence taught by our Order is that virtue which links heart and head together in an effort to do one another good. It is Friendship and Charity incarnating themselves in deeds. Benevolence is essential to a true Knight as the air breathes; it is the thought and language of his Friendship and charity; it causes us to turn aside from our regular avocations and visit homes of affliction and grief, to do all in our power to comfort, to counsel, and if possible, to point out through the gloom of sorrow's night the stars that shine beyond.

It takes us to the bedside of the sick and dying; it bids us stand by the side of the widow, it orders us to watch by the cradle of the orphan and shield the fatherless from the evils and ills of an unfriendly world; to perform the last sad rites at the grave of a Brother, and while we lay his body in the grave we can cherish the recollection of his virtues and draw the broad mantle of Charity over his faults. We strive in this Benevolence to practically

(Continued on page 3.)

# Stomach Troubles

# INCREASING: A SIMPLE REMEDY

It has been said the body is like a machine and digestion and elimination of food are the two great factors to health.

If the digestive organs are weak, the stomach overtaxed, waste matter accumulates in the system—the liver gets sluggish and the blood becomes un-an vitalized.

We want to ask every person in this vicinity who is troubled with indigestion or a weak, worn out stomach to try our delicious cod liver and iron tonic, Vinol.

We know it will strengthen and cone up the weakened, tired and overtaxed nerves of the digestive organs, create a hearty appetite, and replace weakness with strength.

We just heard of a case of a man in Portland, Me., who suffered from a bad stomach trouble for years and had become so weak he could hardly walk—who was built up by Vinol so he could eat heartily without the slightest distress.

Try a bottle of Vinol and if it fails to help you we will give back your money. E. A. Foster, Central Drugstore, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

"Foster's Laxative Cold Cream" will check a cold in a few hours—No Quinine—It cures LaGrippe too—25c box—E. A. Foster, Central Drugstore, 1237, 2, 20mt.

# DESIRABLE FOR BOYS

Military instructions is desirable because it teaches the boys discipline and leads them to respect the law, not as a restraining force, but as a guiding principle.—James L. Hughes, Lt.-D., at the St. Thomas Canadian Club. Dr. Hughes is a prominent member of the Canadian Defence League. Hear the Secretary on Monday night. No admission. 1237-2-20mt

# Ask Your Grocer For



# Seal Brand Coffee

—use it for breakfast tomorrow  
—and note the satisfied smile as your husband enjoys his morning cup.

Chase & Sanborn, Montreal.



# THE THREE RIVERS BLACK FOX COMPANY, Limited

## Offer the best Investment On the Market To-day

### Three pairs of the finest, Class A, Prince Edward Island stock—Tuplin, Dalton, Raynor.

Capitalized at \$18,000 per pair, including ranch and equipment.

Ranched free until September 1, 1914; after that date at actual cost.

## Stop and Consider

what the above statements imply when the time arrives to figure out dividends.

# Compare the Capitalization of this Company

with the new ones that are being formed, most of them capitalizing their options at \$25,000—and more.

## Note, too, that buying to-day in this Company means a six month's investment and twelve month's dividend.

One gentleman, who is deeply interested in the fox business, bought a block of fifty shares in this Company the other day—"he knew where he was at."

We have a few shares for immediate sale. The price is \$100 per share. Comparatively they are worth very much more than that. Buy now.

# A. McLean & Company, Georgetown, Prince Edward Island.



1253-2-20Mt.

# Buy A Gillette

## The Best Safety Razor

The Gillette is the one safety razor that suits all kinds of beards and whiskers from youth to old age—it can be adjusted for a close, medium or rough shave. It is always ready for use—plates do not have to be stropped or honed.

The Gillette is used exclusively by travellers, sportsmen's business men and every man who wants a quick, quiet and satisfactory shave.

Complete outfit \$5.00  
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