

**We Thank You**

As we cross the boundary of the new year we wish to thank those who have honored us with their confidence and trade during the year that is past.

The year 1913 was in every way the most satisfactory we have ever had and we are pleased to express our appreciation of the favors shown us.

We assure our customers that we shall during 1914 make every effort to serve them better than in the past.

We extend to all sincere wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

**J. G. Jamieson**  
DRUGGIST

**After Our Big Rush**

we still have a large enough stock to supply your wants.

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

**Montague Black Fox Exchange**

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

**BORN**

CARVER.—At Vernon River on Dec. 28th, to Mr. and Mrs. Aldren M. Carver, a daughter, Lona May.

**DEATHS**

CAMERON.—In this City Dec. 29th, 1913, Louis Cameron, infant son of John and Margaret Louise Cameron, age three months and seventeen days.

**WHERE IS CHARLEY ARSAFF?**

Charley Arsaif, a Syrian peddler on the eastern shore between Halifax and Ecom Secum, is a familiar figure on that road and through Middle and Upper Musquodoboit. He has not been heard from for a month, and his brother, Louis Arsaif, of 214 Albemarle street, is alarmed. Charley was expected home at Christmas, but he has not been heard from for four weeks, when he was at Spry Bay. The missing man, who has been three years travelling on the eastern road, is about twenty years old and unmarried. He would probably have about \$100 in cash with him at the time he was heard from at Spry Bay. He was well at that time.

**DEATH OF POLITICIAN.**

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Dec. 29—John Charles Rykert, K. C., a prominent political debater, died on Saturday, aged 83.

**GOOD LOOKS**

Surely Impossible if You Are Constipated, Bilious or Have Indigestion

See to it that you cleanse your system of undigested food, foul gases and excess bile in the stomach, intestines and bowels by the timely use of the great fruit tonic laxative.

**FIG PILLS**

and you will feel fine, have a clean, clear complexion, healthy stomach, no indigestion, sick headaches or that tired out, down-hearted feeling. Refuse all substitutes when you ask for FIG PILLS. At all dealers in 25 and 50 cent boxes, or by mail from The Fig Pill Co., St. Thomas, Ont. Sold at Geo. E. Hughes Drug Store.

**THE GUARDIAN**  
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Head Office at Charlottetown  
Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris, and Montague.

**DIARY OF EVENTS**  
TO-DAY.

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.  
Meeting of Fur Farmers, Ltd., Mr. Webster's office.  
Christmas Tree at Falconwood Asylum.  
Arena Rink opens for skating.  
Christmas concert of First Methodist Church Sunday School, Memorial Hall, 7.20 p. m.  
Meeting re celebration of Confederation Jubilee, Legislative chamber, 8 p. m.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1913

**PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS**

An interesting discussion in the English Press has followed Lord Haldane's lecture at London University wherein he suggested the possibility of the Privy Council being reconstituted so as to become a moveable council, traversing the Empire, as an occasion required.

The general opinion of lawyers and others, both overseas and at home, is against such an innovation, and Lord Haldane has deemed it necessary to write to The Times and explain that he had no intention of suggesting that in general appeal cases the council should go on circuit but merely where there were boundary or similar disputes. This "explanation," of course, knocks the bottom out of the scheme altogether, as at present when there are disputes of the nature indicated, commissioners are appointed to investigate and make an award.

In the current issue of Blackwood's Mr. Arthur Page discusses the whole question of the future of the Privy Council as the final court of appeal in the Empire, and the conclusion he comes to is that the body should be constituted of representatives of the judiciary from the United Kingdom and the various Dominions as well. It is as inconceivable, he says, that the Dominions should remain willing to submit to the jurisdiction of a court in the personnel of which they have no regular representative, as it is that they will be prepared in the future to subscribe ships or funds for the defence of the Empire, in the management of which they have no voice and no control. If the appeal of the Judicial Committee is to be retained, he argues, the claim of the Dominions to be effectively represented on the board calls for urgent consideration.

The subject received some attention at the Imperial Conference of 1911 but though two additional Lord's of Appeal were appointed, neither was selected from the Dominions. It would have been a gracious act, and the first step toward the organization of a truly imperial court of appeal, had two Dominion judges of the highest standing been awarded this high position; but the matter cannot much longer remain as it is.

It has been suggested that friction might arise if the representative of one Dominion were to hear appeals from another Dominion. But in practice such fears would prove to be entirely without foundation. In proof of this Mr. Page points out that during the last session, Sir Samuel Griffiths, Chief Justice of Australia, sat on a board of the judicial committee, which heard appeals from New Zealand, while Lord de Villiers, Chief Justice of South Africa, heard Scottish appeals in the House of Lords—yet no complaint was raised. The writer is convinced, and there will be few to disagree with him, that so far from the creation of an Imperial Court of Appeal, causing friction between the different parts of the Empire it would produce exactly the opposite effect. It would tend to co-ordinate so far as possible the systems of law within the Empire, and it would foster the belief that the moulding and administration of that law was not the privilege of Great Britain alone but the common right and obligation of all His Majesty's Dominions.

**THE CLOSING YEAR**

Another year is drawing to a close and Canada may well look back over the record with little regret. The year has been crowned with peace and plenty. Prosperity is writ large over every page. In every department there has been advancement, in no case has there been failure or famine or epidemic. There have been losses, it is true, but they have been local and not extensive. Some have fallen out of the ranks, it is true, but that is the history of every year; the "sigh for the touch of a vanished hand and the sound of a voice that is stilled" will continue through the ages.

In the national life there is much cause for gratitude and optimism. A

country's laws are an index of its faith as well as of its hope, its lawmakers the measure of its people. Judging by this standard Canada may look into the future with confidence in the foundation on which it is building.

The present government has during its short term of office enacted, for the first time in many years, legislation for the improvement of morals. In a great country like Canada, with a tremendous influx of mixed peoples from all parts of the earth the tendency is to a lowering of the moral standard.

In early years Canadians were noted for their heightened religiosity. Especially was this true of the maritime provinces and, indeed, to the present day they compare more favorably with the rest of the Dominion. In the larger centres, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and the west generally with their large undigested population, religion and morals have been largely at a discount. It was in these centres that the white slave trader found congenial soil for the development of his nefarious traffic.

Social and religious organizations appealed to Mr. Borden to introduce legislation to deal with this evil and he immediately complied with their wishes. In spite of the long debate over the Naval Aid Bill he managed to find time to pass through both houses amendments of the Criminal Code dealing most effectively with this evil. The amendments passed by the House of Commons were even more stringent than the criminal law of England on which they were based but, unfortunately, in one particular, and that a very important one, the Senate saw fit to reject a clause, the elimination of which considerably weakened the amendment.

For the first time in the history of Canada, Prohibition has received a boost from the government that is unparalleled either in the United States or in England. By order of Col. Sam Hughes all intoxicating liquors are prohibited from military camp canteens. The Post Master General, also, whose sympathy with the temperance cause is well known and highly appreciated, has prohibited the carrying of intoxicating liquors through the mails by the Parcel Post system.

These are important matters, straws only, perhaps, but indicating unmistakably the direction in which the wind is blowing in Canada. There are those who gather up their robes in sanctimonious horror lest they might perchance brush up against politics in any form but a candid and honest student of the Canadian political situation must admit that, with all its faults, there is an upward, onward trend; that those things which make for righteousness and for the exalting of the nation are not neglected but that the voice of our religious and moral leaders finds a sympathetic echo in our legislative halls. The world is growing better and Canada is maintaining the pace.

**TO-NIGHT'S MEETING**

An important meeting, which bids fair to be both representative and influential, will be held in the Provincial Buildings this evening when preliminary steps will be taken for the suitable celebration here of the jubilee of the inception of Confederation in September next. The proceedings will be largely formal as nothing definite can be decided upon till a committee has had the whole question under consideration, but the promises of support already received indicate that the celebration will be a red letter day in the history of the Island, just as the original Conference was the first milestone in the history of Canada as a nation.

**NOTES**

It will be remembered that the Standard Oil Company, was "dissolved" by the United States Government some time ago because of its close resemblance to, or if not actually, a "trust." The New York American says that the companies comprising what was known as The Standard Oil Trust have paid one hundred and eleven per cent. on the \$100,000,000 capital of the parent company. One of these companies paid 80 per cent., another 60 and several over 30 per cent. The busting of this trust evidently did not seriously affect its financial health.

**SHE DIDN'T WAIT LONG.**

CHICAGO, December 29.—It is learned that Marie Lloyd, the English Music Hall singer and Ben Dillon, English jockey, were married here on December 20th. Her first husband died in England a few weeks ago.

Celery for the nerves, iron for the blood, the two greatest of all body builders are combined in Rexall Celery and Iron. It is a tonic that has been used and endorsed by all the leading physicians in Canada and the United States and sold in nearly 6000 stores. Price \$1.00 a bottle, money back if dissatisfied. The Mackinnon Drug Co., Corner Great George and Kent Sts. Mit.

**VALLEYFIELD P. E. ISLAND**  
(BY REV. A. B. DICKIE.)  
(Reproduced from the Presbyterian Witness)

The 16th chapter of the Epistle to the Romans has well been compared to a gallery of monuments. In this gallery are hung a large number of pictures of eminent men and women who wrought well whilst here, finished their work and have gone to their rest. These pictures are the only ones which God has permitted to be taken and sent to us. Their characters are embalmed in the Bible, their names written in the Lamb's Book of Life, and we have glimpses of their new nature recorded by the pen of inspiration. These worthies thus exhibited to the world for our study have a long list of descendants some of whom have laid broad and deep the superstructure of the Church resting on the foundation Jesus, the Rock of Ages. Presbyterianism can boast of not a few who in the past wrought well, did a noble work and left behind monuments of their labor which still continue to impress and stimulate to greater activity.

The congregation of Valleyfield was exceedingly fortunate in this respect in enjoying at its first start a foundation of eminent ones who brought with them from the Fatherland noble traditions of their native land, the upbringings of godly lives and characters. Seventy-three years ago there emigrated from the Isle of Skye a small band who had been trained under the ministry of a notable divine, the Rev. Roderick McLeod. In the land of their adoption they brought with them the rich heritage of a spiritual inner life which left an early impress on the character of their new homes and surroundings, not easily effaced. The consistent devoted lives of the early settlers of this district of P. E. Island left footprints indelibly marked on their sturdy descendants.

The early settlers came to Valleyfield in the year 1840 at an important and significant period in the ecclesiastical history, the eve of the disruption movement. We can conceive of these men having strong convictions when bidding farewell to Old Scotia and landing on our shores. Coming from the scene of strife, they would have strong antipathies and be in sympathy with the leaders in the church who were not easily won over. And when the cloud burst and manes and churches were given up and sacrifices and hardships were endured naturally the settlers of Valleyfield were deeply interested and three years after their arrival in P. E. Island resolved to cast in their lot with the Free Church. Their means were limited, but they had physical strength, contented minds, coupled with mountain moving faith and hence they set to work to make provision for their spiritual interests. Log huts were the primitive abodes of their new location. And a church of the same construction was built near the site of the present structure. Before the erection of a church their dwelling places were used where religious services were conducted. When without a pastor to go in and out among them and break the Bread of Life, laymen of talent and piety led the devotions of the people. When their church was built they were expecting it to be occupied by a noted preacher, Rev. Mr. McIntyre. The fact is noted that he was such an energetic preacher using all his powers of body and mind with such vigor that they felt it was necessary for them to take precautionary measures against the depletion of pulpit and Bible. The pulpit was most substantially built and the Bible of the strongest binding that could be obtained. But their fears were groundless, the expectant ambassador with his noted mannerisms did not occupy the pulpit without a minister, yet the silent Sabbaths. The elders conducted services which were enjoyed by the people.

A second contingent of emigrants arrived 18 years after the first settlers came out. They were also from the Isle of Skye, were 400 in strength, and located in Caledonia, which formed a part of the Valleyfield congregation; 8 years previous to their arrival they enjoyed the services of their first minister, Rev. Alex. Munro Mr. Munro was a native of Ross-shire, and a student of Aberdeen University. Before coming to this country he was an assistant to his uncle, Rev. John Munro, of Halkirk. When he first arrived here he was engaged in mission work in New Brunswick. He could have been settled in this Province but hearing that spiritual destitution prevailed in the Garden of the Gull he heeded the cry and entered upon work in the needy field. In 1850 he was inducted at Valleyfield and continued to labor there for 34 years, when owing to age and infirmity he resigned his charge. After his resignation he removed to Middle Musquodoboit to live with his daughter, Mrs. E. Bayne, now of Mabou, where he died on the 12th of July, 1885. A short time before his death he commemorated a Saviour's death and heard his last sermon in the large church built in the ministry of the late Rev. Dr. Sedgwick. Mr. Munro was a man of superior scholarship faithful in the discharge of duty, and through his wisdom and ability proved a valued member of Presbytery. For several years he filled the office of Clerkship in connection with the Free Church, and most efficiently discharged his duties. His congregation was exceedingly large and scattered involving a great deal of physical toil. Twice he saw a division effected in it and yet his labors were not lessened, for he still had much ground to travel over. He left behind two sons in the ministry, and two daughters, occupants of the manse.

For nearly a year after Mr. Mun-

ro's removal, the congregation remained vacant. At length the Rev. Roderick McLean who was sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland was ordained and inducted on the 17th November, 1885. Mr. McLean's ministry was characterized with earnestness and zeal in the Master's service. During the first three years of his ministry there were large accessions to the church. Faithful seed sowing by the first pastor brought a reaping time in the early ministry of the second. Not only was the membership greatly increased, the scale of liberality also had a strong upward tendency. And beside the increase in contributions to religious and benevolent objects a new congregation was formed. The Caledonia section was organized into a separate charge and at the date of its formation assumed the attitude of a self sustaining congregation. Mr. McLean's ministry continued until the 16th July 1906, when he removed and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. A. S. Stewart, who was inducted on the 22nd January, 1907.

The Valleyfield congregation with its Presbyterian lineage dating back to 1840 when the first settlers broke sod in this part of our Dominion, has continued to grow and make progress. From the first period in its history, silent Sabbaths were the exception an it enjoys the distinction of having the services of only three pastors during its history. It now has the largest communion roll of any congregation in the P. E. Island Presbytery.

**1886—MILITIA GRANT**

Sir,—Knowing that you take a deep interest in the welfare of the people of P. E. Island, will you allow me through the columns of your popular paper, to say a few words in respect to a bounty now being paid to the Militia and Volunteers of Nova Scotia, who were called out in the year 1866 to repel the Fenian Raid.

In the county of Cumberland \$90,000 has already been paid. It appears that P. E. Island has been overlooked in this matter, and for what reason it is hard to imagine. Allow me to say that I think the militia and volunteers of P. E. Island have as good a right to share in the bounty as the other Provinces, for the following reasons.

That the militia was called out and drilled; that the young men, fired by the sound of war, wanted to show their loyalty and love of country in a more marked way, called meetings and had themselves enrolled into volunteer companies. They drilled more or less for a year, many of the companies were dressed in military uniforms which were paid for by themselves.

It might be interesting to relate a little episode that took place in the Searletown company. The late Rev. William Dobson was Lieutenant of that company. One day while out drilling and target practicing, Mr. Dobson went to the target to keep tally. He stood some distance from the target but not far enough. An awkward Marksman fired and put the bullet through the upper part of Dobson's leg. He fell to the ground and we thought he was killed. It gave us a great shock but we quickly bandaged his leg, improvised a stretcher and conveyed him to the nearest house. He was laid up for about six months. I think I may say that the methodists may thank this accident for one of their most popular and gifted preachers.

In conclusion, let me hope that this matter of the grant for the militia and volunteers of this Dominion will be taken up by the M.P.'s of P. E. Island, that justice may be meted out to the loyal militia and volunteers.

I am Sir, etc.,  
A. E. C. HOLLAND,  
Wallace Bridge, N.S., Dec. 23, 1913.

**BRITISH SHIPS ASKED HELP OF UNITED STATES.**

**DELAWARE BREAKWATER.** Del. December 26.—The assistance of a revenue cutter has been asked to quell a disturbance among the crew of the British steamer Baron Dalmeny, which returned here to-day with two firemen in irons, and four others so badly cut that their recovery is doubtful. The trouble started among the Chinese firemen, but from what cause could not be ascertained. Captain Gordon declares that knives had been smuggled aboard and that he will not proceed to sea until his riotous crew is replaced. He has communicated with the British consul in Philadelphia. The Baron Dalmeny, with a cargo of wheat, sailed from Philadelphia yesterday for Avonmouth.

**THE FAMINE IN JAPAN.**  
TOKIO, Dec. 29.—Thousands are starving in the provinces of Amemori and Hokkaido because of failure of the crops and fisheries. The Government is to appropriate six million for relief.

**TANGO IS DENOUNCED.**  
PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Archbishop of Cambra denounces the Tango as a corruptor of morals and asks the clergy to combat in an energetic manner one of the most powerful dissolvents of French morality.

**An Old Offender Caught**  
For years he has caused endless trouble, but when Putnam's Corn Extractor was applied, he came out roots and all. Any corn or wart cured in twenty-four hour by "Putnam's Extractor," 25c. at all dealers.

**Do you realise that—**

**"SALADA"**

Teas, are the purest, cleanest best flavored and uniform that your money can purchase.

A TRIAL WILL PROVE THIS. } SEALED PACKETS ONLY } 30c., 40c., 50c., 60c. per lb.

**PRINCE EDWARD THEATRE**  
(formerly the Opera House)  
CHARLOTTETOWN

Will shortly be opened as a

**PICTURE THEATRE DE LUXE**  
and will exhibit all that is

**LATEST and BEST in PHOTO-PLAYS**

The operating room contains all the latest improvements in projection, and a special feature of interest is our

**Patent Picture Screen,**  
which shows the clearest of Pictures in perfect perspective, and eliminates all eye strain. The Pictures can be viewed with the same comfort from the Front or the Back seats.

Two complete shows nightly will be given, commencing at 7.00 and 9.00 p. m.

Admission 10 cents to any part of the house.  
Opening date will be announced later.

**ED. SHOTTON, Manager.**

3577

**Would You Not Rather Have a Housewife Read Your Furniture Advertisements BEFORE, Rather Than AFTER, She Has Bought Her Furniture?**

The woman who is buying furniture today has read the furniture "ads" in her morning newspaper BEFORE MAKING HER FINAL DECISION AS TO WHAT TO BUY AND WHERE TO BUY IT.

AFTER she has purchased all of the furniture she needs, or can afford to buy just now, the furniture "ads" will have less immediate interest for her than they had THIS MORNING.

And the same thing is true of all other kinds of goods. The merchant whose "ad" attracts the attention of the shopper JUST BEFORE THE SHOPPING IS UNDERTAKEN is the merchant whose message COUNTS. And the morning newspaper is the only message-carrier able to deliver its messages. AT THE TIME BUYING DECISIONS ARE BEING FINALLY MADE.

EVERY MORNING, in a majority of the homes of this city, the store "ads" in this newspaper HELP HOUSEWIVES TO DECIDE ABOUT THE DAYS BUYING. They offer suggestions that are ACTED UPON—make special offers that ARE SURE TO BE INVESTIGATED by the shoppers IN THE COURSE OF THAT DAY'S BUYING-TOURS.

Every Good Wish for the Coming Year

**Enamelware that Wears**

Your chief of pots and pans will find our exhibit of kitchen utensils a real treat.

The very newest and best in dishes, pans, pots, kettles, boilers, broilers, etc., is shown in aluminum, enamelware and tin and the prices are away down.

**Fennell & Chandler**  
Victoria Row

**FOR COMFORT ON CHRISTMAS**

FOR MEN we've Slippers in felt and leather, Romtos and Everetts, Overshoes and Felt Rubbers; Gaiters and Leggings in leather cloth and canvas.

FOR WOMEN we've Juliettes in leather and felt, black, brown and red. Slippers in check felt, Cosy Slippers in red and brown, very neat and comfortable. Gaiters and Leggings in a nice assortment.

FOR CHILDREN we've attractive Slippers, Leggings in cloth and corduroy, Snow-shoe, Meccasins, Overshoes, Rubbers and Rubber Boots.

HOCKEY BOOTS with and without ankle-supporters, for all members of the family.

Don't fall, ice-creeppers cost only 25, 35, & 40cts

**GOFF BROS** First-class repair department in connection.