THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

MORNING DAILY

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YESTERDAY IN CITY CHURCHES

BAPTIST.

At the Baptist Church last evening, the Rev. A. J. Prosser, Kamloops, B. C., preached a very helpful sermon. His subject was "Lighthouses and Lifeboats." Life is a sea, and there are many dangers. The seaman has to contend with tides and currents and storms and icebergs and many other things. Every year there is much loss of life on the deep. There are two methods of salvation from the dangers of the sea, by lighthouses and by lifeboats. Lighthouses are used for warning and lifeboats are for salvation. We cannot fail to heed the cry of those who are sinking in sin. Perhaps we have made a mistake in trying so hard to rescue the hardened sinners that we have neglected preventative measures. In Canada there are only about 35 life-saving stations along the shores, while there are 1800 places to warn sailors of danger. In our church life we have not enough life-saving stations. The lighthouse method is the most inteiligent. It is much more intelligent to rescue the boys and girls before they have gone into sin than to allow them to drift into sin and then make frantic efforts to save them. Each Christian should be a lighthouse along the sea of life to lead every one we meet to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ as a personal Saviour. It is easier to form than to reform. It is easier to lead the young to Jesus Christ than the old. Christ is only discerned by those who are spiritually enlightened. It is for us to reflect the Christ of God in our lives. The choir sang an anthem with fine effect. Miss Blanche Bovyer was the soloist.

ST. JAMES.

In St. James Church last night the pastor, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, preached a stirring sermon which breathed exhortation to every patriot to stand firm in the present crisis and maintain his faith in the righteousness of the Empire's cause. He chose his text from the 6th chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, verse 13, "Wherefore take unto you the whole armour of God that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all to stand." It has been pointed out, said the preacher, that from the standpoint of grammar this is an ante-climax, but from the standpoint of common sense, from the stand point of meeting life's emergencies and dealing with life's crisis it is sound wisdom. The apostle is telling these Christians that they are to stand on the side of Jesus Christ, they are to stand on the side of righteousness, that they are antagonistic to evil in every form and in all its forms; that they have entered into the thickest of the fight and must remain in the conflict, that they must not shirk the battle in the hour when things are dark and threatening and unpropitious. In the darkest hour they are to equip themselves like men; in the day when everything seems to be on the losing side they are to put on the whole armour of God. He says to these people, your fight is an arduous fight; it will be a long struggle; you will have varying fortunes in your warfare; but be not dismayed for God is with you. Nay, more. Remember when the last arrow has been shot; when your enemy seems to be disconcerted, even then your danger is not over. In this we find a parallel to much existing in modern times and in history. Even in the most adverse hour; even when circumstances seem to be overwhelming against you, if you believe in the righteous sense of your cause, still have faith in God, still have faith to do and to dare much, every righteousness must emerge victorious in the end. We trace in our own annals the development of national and spiritual and civic freedom. There have been many great crisis in the history of our Empire, times when she has been sorely tried, times when the flag of freedom seemed almost to be torn to tatters, wars which, though in the main successful, were not brought to an issue without great suffering and loss; there have been famines which have brought disease and death to great numbers of the subjects of our Empire; yet standing today at this crisis we can look back on the past as a period of growth and expansion in almost every possible direction. With no undue pride we may well cultivate the idea that we belong to a great people. But we cannot be a great people unless we have a divine vocation, unless we have a mission not arbitrarily chosen by ourselves, but imposed upon us by the very leadings of Providence. If that is so why should we to-day be contending in this mighty struggle against a most powerful foe? If that is so is this really the plan of God for bringing about that one divine event to which the whole creation moves? And if that is so is there any cause for reaction simply because we are not making the advances that we think we should be making, or because we are meeting with reverses on the high seas? Why, if we believe that the Eternal God has founded us as an Empire with a high and noble mission in view, we have only to look back on the titanic struggle of a hundred years ago to remember how under the dominion of British arms the Allies overthrew the Corsican and gained freedom for Europe. What the British Empire has done in the past she is able to do again. We have realised to-day solidarity; we have that trust in each other that has not been equalled in days gone by; in this war we are holding each other as by hooks of steel. We are all proud of the history of Nelson. The assurance of being supported by those whom he supported to the uttermost—is it not a recapitulation of this experience that makes us strong, strong beyond any possible computation of our numbers. We demand great efforts from every part of our Empire, but we do so with the certainty that the demand will be met. We have undertaken a colossal enterprise with the certainty that our arms will be supported, that victory in the end must rest with us, that the cause of freedom must conquer. It would have been an easy matter by diplomacy for Britain to have remained out of the conflict but national self-absorption is equivalent to moral paralysis. Had we neglected the weak, had we been hard and indifferent to the wrongs and sorrows of others we would have been ensnared in our vice. Our ambition is to put God and humanity in the forefront of all our thought and therefore of all our action. If we are to forget the obligations we owe the human race then we are to prove unworthy of all our blessings. Our freedom was dearly bought; it has grown with our growth; it has strengthened with our strength. Till now, like a moral giant, it faces overwhelming odds on the land and keeps the great oceans free. Let us rise on the very wings of faith that we may grasp the purpose of the eternal God in placing us where we are in this very conflict to-day. It will cost many a noble life, it will bring sadness and sorrow and desolation to many of the homes in our free land; but it will mean the working out of the purposes of him with whom we have to do. It will teach us that our election as a nation is for suffering, for discipline, for the discharge of those special duties that rise again and again in the crisis of international life. We are not where we are that we may be singularly happy; we are where we are to-day that we may work on the side of Providence in working out the destiny of humanity. Never in the history of our people was there a greater demand for men with high and noble ideals, for men with those qualities of national patriotism that will venture much, that will meet every sacrifice that will lay down life if need be for the perpetuation of all that is good and true. Never has our beloved Empire been in such peril as she is at this very hour. Our opponents tell us that they have the genius for Empire and that we wont stand in their way. Before them is either world dominion or ruin; they now look upon ruin and risk it in this mighty effort after world dominion. If we are on the side of God, if the text we have chosen is the voice of God ringing in our hearts then we must clearly understand the the issue. If those who are antagonistic to-day should succeed all hope of progress would be lost. We are in conflict with perhaps the ablest race of people on God's earth, an enemy that has taken every possible subterfuge, that has used all kinds of treachery that it may win victory in the end and then attribute that victory to the prowess of their arms and the righteousness of their cause. I tell you with no uncertain sound the apostolic injunction comes to us, stand fast! Do not sacrifice the freedom that your forefathers bought for you at so great a price. Stand fast! Lay down your life if need be. The appeal of heaven is an appeal to us to be welded each and all into one imperial hope, one with Britain heart and soul, one life, one flag, one fleet, one throne. Britons! Hold your own.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN.

The Rev. W. J. Whitehead, the new pastor of the Central Christian Church who supercedes Rev. Mr. McLeod, arrived in the city on Friday night and yesterday morning preached his first sermon to a Charlottetown congregation. Mr. Whitehead comes from Louisville, Kentucky, and already expresses a highly favourable opinion of his new scene of labour. He is a very interesting and affable gentleman and will no doubt make many friends during his stay in Charlettetown.

Mr. Whitehead's sermon yesterday morning, "The Wise Man", was based on the text, taken from Proverbs 31, 19, "He that wineth souls is wise." He first of all referred back to the bringing of his brother to Christ by Andrew, and stated that it was their duty today to let their lives so shine that they too might be the means of bringing others to the Saviour. The essentials of soul-saving were in the reach of them all. They needed wisdom to guide them, and they needed to set a good example; they needed also to have their own hearts right with God. If they had no love in their hearts for the souls they wished to save it would be impossible to save them. The reason for Christ's success with the multitudes was the great love he possessed for their souls, when he saw the multitudes he had compassion on them. As he passed through the gates of the city of Nain he beheld the widow's dead son and his heart went out to the bereaved mother so that he restored the son. This kind of love never failed, said the preacher. Eloquent tongues might fail; plausible methods and shrewd schemes might fail, but the dynamics of love would unfailingly win souls. If they were to be successful in bringing souls to Christ they must have a conviction as to the vaule of the soul? "What shall it profit a man if he gains the whole world and lose his own soul?" Who could estimate the value of a human soul, the soul made in the image of God, in which God Himself breathed the breath of life?— he asked. The soul was exposed to the dangers of the world, and it was their duty to try to save it. It was necessary in order to do this that they should know God's word. Too often had a quotation from Scripture silenced the sceptic, reclaimed the wanderer, encouraged the timid enquirer and convicted the sinner. The preacher then emphasised the great importance of prayer. More things were wrought by prayer, he said, than the world dreamed of. The mother's prayer travelled faster than her wandering boy; it pleased God to hear the prayer of his children. "Would you win souls for Christ?—Then know the invitations of Christ. . . . . Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out; and again He says, Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden and I will give you rest. If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink, and the spirit and the bride say come, let him that heareth say come, and whosoever will, let him come."

(Continued on Page Three.)

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

RUSSIANS SWEEP ENEMY BACK OVER THE BORDER

Capturing Hundreds of Prisoners and Guns and Inflicting Terrible Punishment. Austro-German Troops Fleeing in Panic. In Western Theatre the Allies are Making Progress While Germans are Preparing for Retreat The Turks Meeting With Reverses on Sea and Land.

(Special to the Guardian)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—The left wing of the Russian army, in engagements between October 23rd and November 4th, on the front and in the vicinity of Cracow, took prisoners, 274 officers and 18,500 men of the enemy. This information was given out at Petrograd to-day. In addition to these prisoners Russian forces captured three howitzers, forty pieces of artillery, 38 rapid-fire guns, and a large quantity of material for making cartridges.

(Special to The Guardian)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—(Official)—"On the Prussian front our troops have dislodged the Germans from the region of Wirballen, which was strongly fortified and have progressed as far as Stalluponen (sixteen miles east-north-east of Gurbrimen). In the region of the Rominto forest and Lyck our troops continue to press on the heel and rear guard of the enemy.

"On the left bank of the Vistula our cavalry has penetrated German territory, damaging the railway near Pleschen, and the railway to the north-west of Kalisz. On the road to Cracow, on November 6th, we attacked the Austrian rear guard along the Nida river, and the next day were operating on the river Nidzica. In Galicia our troops are continuing their offensive movements. In the latest engagements on the San river we captured 125 officers and 12,000 soldiers, as well as rapid firers and munitions of war. South of Przemysl on November 6th, we took more than a thousand prisoners."

(Special to The Guardian)

ROME, Nov. 8.—Official communications from the Russian army headquarters state that Austro-German reverses in Galicia and Russian Poland are being augmented daily by fugitive troops communicating the panic to reserves.

Austro-German cavalry forces are depicted as being in a pitiful condition. Austro-German casualties are said to aggregate 30,000 in dead and prisoners. The Russians claim to have captured 200 cannon.

GERMAN BATTALION LEFT 300 DEAD ON BATTLEFIELD

(Special to the Guardian.)

PARIS, Nov. 8.—During the action against the positions of what is known as the Grand Crown Nancy, according to a French semi-official announcement issued in Paris to-day, one German battalion alone left 300 dead on the battlefield. Many prisoners yesterday were made along the whole front, in some instances entire units being captured.

In the district of Lens, where a thick fog prevailed, two German detachments took the opportunity to surrender voulntarily. One of them included one officer, three non-commissioned officers and fifty men. A German announcement says they were weary with the hardships and fatigues imposed upon them, and they were confident they would be well treated by the French.

FOUR TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK

(Special to The Guardian)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Russian embassy has received supplementary statement to official reports given out in Petrograd which says that in the Black Sea our fleet bombarded the Turkish port of Sanguidak, sank four Turkish transports, three of them with supplies and clothing for the Turkish army, and one presumably with troops.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The German and Austrian armies are now on the defensive. In the west they have given up all efforts to break through the Allied lines around Ypres, in Belgium, where the British and French have taken the offensive, and, according to reports from French headquarters, have commenced to advance; and in the east they have fallen back over their own frontiers in East Prussia and Poland, while the Russian cavalry has penetrated Silesia to the north of Kalisz and cut the German railway.

The Russians are also following up their advantage in Galicia and have succeeded in cutting the retreating Austrians off from Cracow, the German army retiring through Poland. In fact at only one point of the two battle fronts do the Germans claim success. That is to the west of the Argonne region, where the German Emperor's forces have succeeded in taking from the French an important height near Vienne le Chateau. Elsewhere the French troops have made progress and retaken positions they lost during the week. This is notably so in the Aisne Valley around Soissons, where they have gained ground which the Germans by fierce assault had taken.

While reports of the Allies' offensive in the west have given hope in London, and the Germans fallen back to a line farther removed from the sea, all uneasiness has not passed, for they have previously shown wonderful recuperative powers.

The presence of Russians in East Prussia and Silecia, however, although the latter are only cavalry, it is believed here will prevent the Germans from sending more troops to the west, if it does not compel them to withdraw some troops from that front.

The roads in Russia are hardening with the frost and the armies can now be moved more quickly, although the Russians do not possess the strategic railways that the Germans do. Silecia too, with better going for horses, offers an excellent field for cavalry, in which Russia has proved herself superior, both in numbers and efficiency, to the other nations in the war. The Cossacks are gaining a reputation which they lost in Manchuria, and the raid they have already made into Silecia, it is expected, will be repeated many times.

The Austrians apparently have sent stronger forces against Servia and have driven the Serbs out of Stavonia. Of what is going on in Bosnia, which the Servians and Montenegrins have invaded almost to the capital, nothing has been disclosed for weeks, but the operations against the northern border must have had an effect on Servian plans.

Nothing of first-class moment has occurred up to the present in the near East, but Turkey is being attacked in isolated spots by Russians and British, and the Turks apparently are coming very close to war with Greece. The situation is aggravated by the sinking of a Greek steamer by Turks and threatening the Greeks in Asia Minor. Neither Bulgaria nor Roumania has made a move yet.

Union defence forces continue to round up rebels in South Africa. In the northern part of the Cape province, which has been a worry to the Government, rebels have been completely routed. In the Transvaal four hundred have been captured. Rebels are scatteringg in the Orange Free State, however. Several small commandos are showing activity and have been looting towns and damaging railways.

Minard's Liniment cures Rheumatism.

TURKS TRYING TO INDUCE PERSIANS TO AID THEM

(Special to The Guardian)

PETROGRAD, via London, Nov. 8.—The entire northern part of Persia is being flooded with placards, printed on Turkish presses, urging the Persians to unite with the Turks in the present warfare against Russia, according to a despatch reaching Petrograd from Teheran, capital of Persia. These placards refer to the Persians as "brethern in the faith" and make use of the term "holy war on Russia." The Persian Government, however, is strongly opposed to any action at the present time on the part of Persia.

BRITISH CAPTURED TURKISH PORT

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The Admiralty announce the occupation of Fao, a port of Asiatic Turkey, at the mouth of the river Shatel Crabin, Persian Gulf.

(Special to the Guardian.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 8.—An official communication received from the Russian General Staff in Caucasia, says: "Our troops, after a fierce battle, seized the Turkish position at Koprukeni. The position covers the route to Frzerum. Our troops continue to pursue the defeated enemy.

FIVE GERMAN STEAMERS CAPTURED

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The British steamer, Hortensus, in from Buenos Ayres, reports that British warships captured five German prizes off Brazil, October 17th.

ALL ARE IN IT EXCEPT GERMANY

(Special to the Guardian.)

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—Flying the flags of nearly every maritime nation except Germany, ninety steamships are bound for this port to load cargoes of all kinds of commodities for Europe, according to the Maritime Exchange. Most of the vessels will take grain. Some ships will carry a thousand horses each, others will be filled with barbed-wire entanglements for use on the battlefields. At least half are British vessels.

THE TURKS SHOWING THEIR TURKISHNESS

(Special to the Guardian.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Merchandise of every conceivable value is being seized by officers of the Ottoman Government in the cities of Syria, under general orders, for the mobilisation of troops, according to reports from missionaries made public to-day by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. Under the order of mobilisation, the Board states, unwilling conscripts are being gathered, each soldier being required to bring with him from home eight days' rations, with a certain amount of money. Local officials have turned the orders to commandeer horses, mules, food and fodder, into the most wicked and unbridled system of plunder. They have entered shops at Albeirut at all hours night and day, have seized not only flour and articles of food, but dry-goods, clothing, household utensils, silk stockings by the gross, foreign-made shoes for women and expensive sets of furniture.

ISLAND BATTERY FOR THE FRONT

As anticipated for some time past by the officers of the P.E. Island Heavy Brigade, the call has come to them to supply their quota for the Artillery Brigade which is to be sent with the second Canadian contingent sailing in December for active service in Europe.

On Saturday Lieut.-Col. A. G. Peake, commanding the regiment, received a telegram from headquarters asking him to supply a captain, a lieutenant and seventy non-commissioned officers and men for the Heavy Battery of the Artillery Brigade.

The officers were notified immediately, wires sent to Canso and Sydney Mines, where two detachments of the Prince Edward Island Heavy Brigade are on coast defence duty, asking for volunteers. As no telegram could come through yesterday, lists have not been received, although a large number had previously volunteered for the composite battery. It is expected that a considerable number more will be added to the list.

The officers will be selected from those who had previously volunteered. The Guardian is informed by several of the officers that there will be no difficulty in securing the required number of men, as volunteers have been offering for some time.

There will be vacancies now at Canso and Sydney Mines. These will have to be replaced, either from the strength of the batteries here or from the reserve. Parents who have sons attached to the Militia or reserve should place no obstacle in the path of those whose duty it is to complete the detachments at Sydney and Canso. It may be an unpleasant duty, but it is a duty and a necessary one at this time.

CHILEAN STEAMERS WITH SEALED ORDERS

(Special to The Guardian)

VALPARAISO, Nov. 8.—The Chilean steamers, Valdwie and Chilve, flying the Red Cross flags, have sailed with sealed orders from the Government. The transport Maipo was dispatched earlier. It is assumed the mission of the vessels has to do with a report that the British cruiser Monmouth was driven ashore on the Chilean coast after the naval engagement of Sunday.

CAPT. KENDALL IS PROMOTED

(Special to the Guardian.)

MONTREAL, Nov. 8.— Capt. Kendall, former captain of the Empress of Ireland, has been gazetted commander of the auxiliary British cruiser, Calgarian. He was made Lieut.-commander of the vessel soon after war broke out, and is now advanced to commander. It is understood he is engaged on scout duty.

GERMANY SO E AT THE JAPANESE

(Special to the Guardian.)

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—The Berlin Lokal Anzifer, commenting on the German defeat at Tsing Tau, says the Germans will never forget the heroic fighting at Kiao Chow of those who defended the colony. "Never shall we forget the brutal violence of the yellow robbers, nor of England who instigated them. We know that we cannot settle our account with Japan at present. For years she will enjoy her booty. Our mills will grind slowly, but even if years should pass before the right moment comes at last, then a shout of joy will resound through Germany, 'Woe to you, Nippon!'"

TRAWLER SUNK

(Special to the Guardian.)

GRIMSBY, Nov. 8.—The trawler Calthurina was sunk by a mine. The crew of 12 were drowned.

ONLY A HANDFUL LEFT AT THE YSER

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France, speaks of the relief felt in Dunkirk and Calais at the retreat of the Germans which he declares is nothing less than a rout.

He says the German right is smashed like a fallen wine glass, guns, stores, rifles and even wounded are abanuoned. The chances of Germans were well on the wave when the flooding of their position came as a climax. There is now left no more than a handful of the German force which met its fate at the Yser. The Belgians say 30,000 Germans were put out of the fight on this line.

RECRUITING AGAIN IN NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Nov. 6.—The Government announces that the enrollment for the Second Newfoundland Contingent wil begin next week. The men will be trained locally during winter months, and despatched in the early months of 1915. About 300 naval reservists have rejoined the colors the past week, and the number is increasing daily. They were mobilized in August and ordered discharged again by the Admiralty, but have now been recalled. A policy for stimulating enlistment throughout the country for this force is now being planned.

HEAVY FIRING IN NORTH SEA.

(Special to the Guardian.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Residents in Horne Bay, a seaside resort in the east of England were awakened between midnight and one o'clock by heavy firing in the North Sea.

HONORS FOR WINSTON CHURCHILL

(Special to The Guardian)

ABERDEEN, Nov. 8.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen, in succession to Andrew Carnegie.

HON. ROBERT ROGERS RETURNS FROM WEST

(Special to The Guardian)

OTTAWA, Nov. 8.—Hon. Robert Rogers returned from the West to-day after purchasing large quantities of oats for the Imperial Government. He says the people in the West are eager to serve the Empire and that this is true of the foreign-bred population, especially of the Poles, many of the latter being trained as soldiers. The wheat acreage in the west has been increased enormously and weather conditions are favorable. The prospects are good for an enormous crop next year.

JAPS CELEBRATE VICTORY OF KIAO CHOW

(Special to the Guardian.)

TOKIO, Nov. 8.—Japanese are still celebrating the fall of Tsing Tau with enthusiasm throughout the Empire. Every city has lantern processions nightly and flags flying. In Tokio cheering crowds serenaded the high official officers, the army and navy and diplomatic representatives of the Allies. The popularity of the Anglo-Jap alliance is shown by the recognition of Great Britain's share in the victory. The Imperial edict congratulates the British as well as the Japanese.

The Admiralty of Great Britain and the Japanese exchanged felicitations, and the municipality of Tokio cabled congratulations to King George.

PEKING, Nov. 8.—The German Legation makes known that it has received a telegram from Tsing Tau, the transmission of which was made possible by the courtesy of the Japanese, stating that the husbands at Tsing Tau of all German women who found refuge in Peking are unharmed. As there are about 100 women and children here, the Legation accepts the mesage as an indication that German losses are few.

FRENCH OFFICIAL

(Special to the Guardian.)

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Sunday afternoon French official statement:—In the battle yesterday between the North Sea and Lys fighting was less violent. Some attacks, not general, of the enemy, were repulsed.

In the direction of Dixmude and to the north-east of Ypres, on almost all of this front we in turn took the offensive and advanced, notably in the region of Mesaines.

In the neighbourhood of Armentieres the British troops progressed slightly.

Between Labasse and Arras the attacks of the enemy were repulsed.

From Arras to Soissons nothing worthy of note occurred.

THE WEATHER THE TEMPERATURE TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to the Guardian.)

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—Maritime: Fresh winds, mostly west and north; a few local showers, but partly fair and turning colder.

THE WEATHER.—The weather Saturday was fine but cloudy. Yesterday was mostly fair with occasional showers.

The tide will be high this afternoon at 3.39 and tomorrow at 4.29; it will be high tomorrow morning at 1.58 and Wednesday at 2.56.

The sun ses this afternoon at 4.37 and tomorrow at 4.35; it rises tomorrow morning at 6.54 and Wednesday at 6.55.

The moon rises tonight at 9.53.

There was a full moon on Monday, Nov. 2nd, at 7.49p . m.

The last quarter of the moon will be on Tuesday, Oct. 10th at 7.37 p. m.

The length of today will be nine hours and forty-one minutes.

CONDENSED ADS, TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.

PRIME SAUSAGES.—Best in the city. From selected young pork. Drake & Co. 6262-10-28m1m

FOXES WANTED—ONE PAIR AND one Dog Class C or D. Care of D. K, Guardian. 6424l1-7m3i

WANTED 2ND CLASS TEACHER for Lakeville School, supplement $25.00. W. Baker, Secretary. 6440-11-9M3i.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC

ONE CENT per word each insertion in this column. Cash must accompany all orders. Minimum charge twenty-five cents.

**THE ANNUAL "HIGH TEA" at St. Joseph's Convent will be held as usual the last week in November. 6431

**CINEMA SHOW.— Do you want to enter the Cinema Show business? You can have complete equipment to travel the country for $150. Marvellous offer. For particulars apply The Guardian Office. 6155-10-12Mtf.

**NOTICE.— The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of "The Dominion Fox Breeding Company of Murray Harbor, Limited" will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Charlottetown on Tuesday, December 1, 1914 at 11 a. m. W. H. Prowse, Sec'y-Treas. 6416-11-7M3i.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in cows