

# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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## BRITISH AIR RAID ON GERMAN BASE

### Two Aeroplanes Dropped Bombs on Submarine Works, Setting them on Fire and Probably Destroying Five Submarines.

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, March 24.—British aviators have bombarded and set on fire German plants constructing submarines in a town near Antwerp.

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, March 24.—The British Admiralty this afternoon issued a statement saying that the British air raid had been successfully carried out today on German submarines at Hoboken, three miles outside of Antwerp. The text follows:  
The following has been received from wing commander Longmore:—"I have to report that a successful air attack was carried out this morning

by five machines of Dugkirk squadron on German submarines being constructed at Hoboken, near Antwerp. Two of the pilots had to return owing to thick weather but squadron commander Courtney and Flight Lieutenant Rosser reached their objective and after planting down 1,000 feet dropped four bombs each on the submarines. It is believed considerable damage has been done to both works and submarines, as the works were observed to be on fire. In all five submarines were observed on the slip. Flight Lieutenant Cossley Meats was obliged by engine trouble to descend in Holland. He will be interned.

## MISSIONARY MEETING IN ST. JAMES' CHURCH

Last evening in St. James' Hall Mr. C. James read an interesting paper, being a sketch of the life of Rev. Dr. Geddie, the pioneer missionary of the Presbyterian Church of Canada. Mr. James began his sketch with an outline of the early years of Dr. Geddie, who was born in Banff, Scotland, of good respectable parentage. His grandfather was a pious cooper and his father a watch and clock maker. His mother, Mary Menzies, was the daughter of a farmer whose family were noted for their attachment to religion. Mr. James continued:

Commercial disaster and his wife's falling health led John Geddie, sen., to emigrate, and he landed at Pictou, N.S., in 1816, bringing the future missionary, one year old. In Pictou the father carried on his trade till his death in 1840. He united with Prince Street Church of which Dr. Thos. McCulloch was then minister, and was shortly after elected elder. Religion and morality were at a low ebb, and Geddie and others like minded started prayer meetings, of which the late Rev. R. S. Patterson, so many years minister of Bedoue, P.E.I., says: "It was the first prayer meeting ever attended."  
Young Geddie grew up a delicate boy, but resolute and determined, often mischievous, but never given to profanity or any outward wickedness. When 19 he united with the Church. He took up his father's trade and became an expert mechanic, being able to construct watches and clocks in all their parts. His parents did not tell him of his early consecration to foreign missions, but they strove to impress him with the claims of the heavenly world upon the Church. Missionary intelligence formed large part of their reading, as might have been expected, this child of prayers and prayers early manifested a desire to preach the Gospel to the heathen. He

(Continued on page three)

### 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.  
WANTED—A MAID, NO WASHING. Apply Mrs. J. J. Johnson, 140 Rochford St. 9161-3-25M31pd.  
WANTED—A REGISTERED DRUG Clerk—Good wages for the right man. Address, A. B. C., Guardian, 9154-3-25M61

GAS ENGINE—2 H. P. in first class order for sale. Apply Ray Macdonald, Guardian Office. 9045-3-17M61

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—ONE of the best drug stores and business stands for sale cheap and on easy terms. Address A. B. C., Guardian, 9159-3-25M61.

GASOLINE ENGINE—3 H. P., handy little engine, suitable for farm and other work, for sale cheap. Apply Ray Macdonald, Guardian Office. 9045-3-17M61

WANTED HOUSE WITH MODERN improvements centrally located. Apply at this office. 9070-3-19M61

PRIME FRESH SAUSAGES 12c. Per lb., Reaney Gay, 9 Elm Ave. Market Tuesday and Friday. Phone 119. 8610-2-13M61

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR WESTERN S. B. Foxes. Will sell with guaranteed litter at reasonable price. J. Stanley Wedlock. 8799-2-27M61.

WANTED TO RENT HOUSE containing 7 or 8 rooms with modern improvements. Apply P. O. Box 116. 8632-3-3M61.

BUSINESS ENVELOPES.—No 3 printed with name and address, either on flap or front. \$3 per 1,000; \$5.50 for 2,000; \$12.00 for 5,000; \$20 for 10,000. GUARDIAN OFFICE. 8608-1-21M61.

WANTED BY CORNWALL FARMERS Institute, a registered Short-horn bull two years old preferred. Apply, stating price and breeding to Lemuel Drake, Secretary, Cornwall. 9160-3-24M31pd.

POULTRY WANTED FOR EASTER. We want a large quantity of Turkeys, fowls and chickens next Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. Will pay top-notch prices for quality good. F. J. Holman & Co. Ltd., Charlottetown. 9163-3-25M61.

Minard's Liniment cures diphtheria.

## CAPTAIN MCKINNON ENTERTAINED LAST NIGHT

The members of the Charlottetown Driving Club entertained Captain D. A. McKinnon last night at a farewell dinner in the Hotel Victoria. About thirty-five gentlemen sat down to a repast which was served in the Victoria's best style. Mr. P. S. Brown presided and was supported by the leading horsemen of Charlottetown. After covers had been removed, a short toast list was gone through to which the chairman, Messrs. Roy Holman, W. L. Cotton, C. H. Chandler, F. J. Nash, T. C. Edgett, J. R. Burness, Leonard Moore, and Mayor Sterns contributed. In a short interval in the toast list, the Chairman in fitting terms presented Captain McKinnon with a farewell address and a gold wrist-watch as a token of regard and remembrance from the horsemen of Charlottetown. The Chairman said to no man more than Captain McKinnon was Prince Edward Island indebted for the revival of horse-racing, and in no year within memory had there been more successful sport than during the past season. Captain McKinnon was the backbone, the life of the "Sport of Kings" in Charlottetown, and they did not know what they were going to do without him. There was this to be said about Captain McKinnon, whatever he put his hand to he made a master-job of it. There was nothing half-hearted in any work Captain McKinnon undertook. Just as he had succeeded in winning a famous place among the racing horse drivers in Canada, by his indomitable pluck and dogged perseverance, so had he gained his spurs in the militia. He had studied the science of heavy artillery, become one of the best shots, and leader of one of the crack companies in Canada. He felt confident that when the Captain was sent to the front any man who would have the privilege of serving under him, would find a captain fearless and true and as efficient in the trenches as he was on the race track. (Applause). They were all sorry to lose the presence of Captain McKinnon, but that he was going to

## SABOT WOODS BATTLE GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED

(Special to The Guardian)  
PARIS, March 24.—An official eye witness describes the capture of Sabot Woods between Souain and Perthes on the battlefield in France. He writes: "Each time we attacked the counter-attackers, each time they counter-attacked, explaining operations around Perthes. Between adverse lines where fighting has gone on for months a quantity of dead bodies lie, some of them killed in the first engagements, their dried faces reduced to the appearance of skulls. Beyond these lines the Germans made a more serious attempt to regain the position. The spectacle furnished by our troops was magnificent. With fixed bayonets they bounded forward and in a few minutes the ground was covered with dead Germans, many of whom are still being carried to the 9th to the 11th lying there. From the morning of the 8th, the progress was made. We are further within twenty yards of the main German trench which was well fortified. We were unable to withstand the fire and were obliged to retire until the fifteenth when an attack at four o'clock in the morning resulted in the final capture."  
In the darkness our men approached silently until ordered to charge. They then fell upon the line of defence so unexpectedly that the Germans were bayoneted in their tracks. Only a few survivors succeeded in retiring to their rear line. This movement con-

cealed a trick. A strongly organized blockhouse was unmasked behind the trenches and fire from their machine guns decimated our ranks, which, however, held good until 4.30, when the blockhouse itself was attacked with great fury. Hand to hand fighting on the parapet lasted an hour. At 5.30 we were inside, our bayonets reeking with blood, several of them bent out of shape by excessive use, after which the fighting went on with the butts of the rifle. At dawn the Germans counter-attacked twice, but were stopped by our bombs and we were masters of Sabot Woods.

### THE WEATHER. TEMPERATURE, TIDE, MOON, ETC.

(Special to The Guardian)  
TORONTO, March 25.—Maritime: Moderate to fresh North winds to South-west winds; fair and mild today.  
THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was beautifully mild with bright sunshine throughout the day.  
The lowest temperature recorded for Tuesday night was 26 deg. above zero. The lowest of yesterday was 29 deg. above, and the highest 37 deg. above. At 9 a.m. it was 31 deg. above, and at 9 p.m. it was 29 deg. above. The tide will be high this afternoon at 4.09 and tomorrow at 5.48; it will be high tomorrow morning at 7.16 and Saturday at 8.13.  
The sun sets this evening at 6.20 and tomorrow at 6.22; it rises tomorrow morning at 5.50 and Saturday at 5.59. The moon rises this morning at 11.50.  
The first quarter of the moon was on Tuesday, March 23rd, at 6.45 p.m. There will be a full moon on Wednesday, March 31st at 1.38 a.m.  
The length of today will be twelve hours and twenty-eight minutes.

## YESTERDAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

### A General Discussion on War Stamps and Full Explanation Given by Minister of Finance. Several Modifications With Reference to Stamps on Cheques and Notes.

(From our Own Reporter.)  
OTTAWA, March 24.—To-day Parliament sanctioned a resolution providing for \$100,000,000 to carry on the war. Yesterday afternoon it considered the Government's special taxation measure to keep the war chest replenished. There was considerable discussion, but little serious opposition from the Liberals, and the legislation reached its second stage on the journey through committee.  
In the course of the day the Finance Minister announced an important modification in respect to the imposition of a stamp tax or two cents on all cheques, bills of exchange and promissory notes negotiated through a bank. The first proposal was to have the person issuing the cheque cancel the stamp. Now it has been decided to have the banks cancel the stamp just as a postmaster cancels postage stamps. The penalty not to affix a stamp on a cheque would be \$50, while the failure on the part of the bank to cancel a stamp the penalty is fixed at \$100. The Minister of Finance explained that the law would apply to any institution or person receiving deposits or honouring cheques against the same.  
Mr. William German, of Welland, thought that the tax on cheques would

have a tendency to reduce deposits. Mr. White and Dr. Clark of Red Deer thought otherwise. Dr. Clark pointing out that in England where a similar tax is in existence savings accounts are more numerous than in most countries.  
In reply to a question by Mr. E. M. Macdonald, the Minister of Finance said that the Government were taking steps to have the public fully informed as to the regulations governing the payment of these stamp taxes. Postmasters and collectors of inland revenue throughout the country were authorized to sell the war stamps and provision was being made for the use of ordinary postage stamps when war stamps were not available.  
Replying to a statement by Mr. Macdonald, that it was a mistake to make failure to affix a stamp a statutory crime, Mr. White said that it was open to a magistrate to exercise proper discretion as to whether it was probable that a penalty would be imposed for a first offence.  
Dealing with war stamp on letters, the Minister explained that the tax would apply to drop letters which were closed, but not to open letters or circulars and that newspapers were exempted from the tax "in the public interest."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier wanted to know why it was deemed necessary to impose a separate stamp for the war tax anyway. Everyone would admit that it was a war tax, but why submit the people to the vexation of affixing a separate stamp? Poor people would damn the Government "for being put to a very vexatious proceeding."  
Mr. White replied that the people would be glad to affix a separate stamp knowing that in doing so they were helping to pay the cost of the war.  
Mr. J. H. Sinclair wanted to know if the special letter tax would cease when the war was over. He was told that the Minister could not give a definite assurance. At the end of the war the Government would have to take such measures as would be necessary to meet the existing conditions.  
Mr. White said, in answer to a question, that a letter with one cent in ordinary postage and two cents in war stamps, or even with three cents in war stamps, and no ordinary postage would go through the mails.  
Hon. Charles Macell wished to know whether the Government had taken any steps to have letters sent free of postage to soldiers at the front. He was told by the Postmaster-General that the matter was under consideration.

## MOBILIZING THE NEW BATTALIONS

(From our Own Reporter)  
OTTAWA, March 24.—As there has been found to be still two feet of snow on Valcartier Camp at Quebec and the ground will not be suitable for training purposes for some time, the Government has decided to mobilize the Canadian overseas battalions for the second and third contingent at local divisional

centres. Time means everything, and it is impossible to wait until Valcartier will be ready.  
There will be four western mobilization camps. There will be only British Columbia to be chosen. In Alberta there will be two camps, one near Medicine Hat and another near Cal-

gary on the blood reserve. In Manitoba the troops will complete their training at Sewell. There will be three camps in Ontario, one at London, one at Niagara, and one at Niagara Falls. Valcartier if ready in time will be used for the Quebec troops, and the Maritime troops will be trained at Kentville and Amherst.

## BOMBARDMENT RESUMED IN THE DARDANELLES

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, March 24.—Battleships of the French and British fleet renewed attacks on the Dardanelles forts at dawn to-day. It is stated that nine of the largest vessels of the fleet entered the Straits and began pouring shells on the repaired Turkish fortifications.  
"BREAD OR PEACE" IS NOW THE CRY  
(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, March 24.—A despatch from Copenhagen to Reuters Telegram Company says: Red posters inscribed "Bread or Peace" are continually appearing in the towns of the Province of Schleswig Holstein and in Hamburg and Liebewick, according to a telegram from Wismar, on the German frontier, published in newspapers of the Danish capital. The Police removed the placards but they have not succeeded in arresting any of the persons responsible for them.

## WAR SUMMARY

(Special to the Guardian.)  
LONDON, March 24.—A British air raid on Hoboken, near Antwerp, where the Germans are constructing submarines, another threatened by the Germans in Flanders and heavy fighting in the Carpathians are the outstanding features of to-day's war news. Five British airmen starting from Dunkirk took part in the raid on these submarine yards, but only two returned. The other three were obliged to turn back, owing to thick weather, and the third was compelled to land in Holland owing to engine trouble and was interned. According to a report issued by the British Admiralty two of the five submarines which were being constructed on the slips damaged and the works set afire.  
Prior to the war this plant was known as the Cockerill Works, and belonged to a British company. When the Germans took the plant over, a high fence was erected around it and no Belgian was allowed enter. Workmen were brought from Germany to build submarines. It is pointed out that these had to violate the neutrality of Holland to pass down the Scheldt to the sea, but this was easily accomplished as they were to pass Dutch forts submerged.  
Despatches from the Dutch frontier reported that German airmen attacked British raiders, but were outwitted. In the same region it is reported that Germans are preparing for another supreme effort in Flanders. Already there has been considerable fighting along the Yser, the Germans having bombarded nisport and Dixmude, while the Belgians have made progress along both banks of the river.  
The big battle of the moment, however, is in progress between Dukla Pass and Uzek Pass in the Carpathians, where in their official communication the Russians claimed to have captured a number of Austrians and made a general advance. Austrian correspondents declare that this battle is likely to continue for some time. It is possible the Russians will use part of the troops released by the fall of Przemyśl in an endeavour to bring the battle to an end.  
The Austrians developed a fresh offensive in Bukovina, to which territory they some days ago sent reinforcements and have, according to their account, driven the Russians back toward the frontier and removed the immediate menace of Czernowitz. On the other extreme wing of the eastern front the Germans have re-occupied Memlo with the assistance of their warships, which have since bombarded the roads by which the Russians are falling back. The Germans also apparently have checked the Russian advance on Tilsit.  
Unfavourable weather is still interfering with operations of the Allied fleet in the Dardanelles.

## TURKS ABANDON OPERATIONS AT SUEZ

(Special to The Guardian)  
LONDON, March 24.—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle at Constantia telegraphs that the Turkish military offensive against Egypt has been definitely abandoned, the retreating Turks dying of hunger and thirst on the march across the desert. The Turkish commissariat department has been an utter failure.  
Minard's Liniment Cures Rheumatism.

## ITALY ON VERGE OF HOSTILITIES

### Seizes 29 Cars Munitions Consigned to Krupp Works. Large Number of Troops Moving. Austria Regards War Inevitable.

(Special to The Guardian)  
GENEVA, March 24.—The Italian Government ordered the seizure at Lunio, near the Swiss frontier, of 29 freight cars containing graphite, sulphur and other supplies, said to have been destined for the Krupp Gun Works at Essen, Germany. The Tribune reports the Italian agent at Lu-

ino was arrested on a charge of purchasing the materials.  
(Special to The Guardian)  
GENEVA, March 24.—The Austrian Government now considers war with Italy more than probable. According to despatches received here from Vienna a large number of troops arrived at Triol and Trieste, where defensive works are being constructed.

## YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

### Number of Private Bills Introduced—Companies' Act Receives Second Reading.

WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1915.  
The House resumed this morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. Wyatt, the Speaker, presiding. After prayers and the reading of the Journal, Mr. A. A. McDonald asked leave to present a petition from Ralph E. Dingwell and other electors of Morell, asking for the incorporation of "The Morell Skating Co." The petition was not in order and was referred back to the petitioners to be drawn up in proper form.  
MR. A. A. McDONALD next presented a petition from Russel H. Davison and others, asking for the incorporation of a mercantile company to be known as W. McEwen & Co. Ltd. The petition was referred to a committee of three consisting of Messrs. A. A. McDonald, Simpson and Martin.

was the English Act of 1908, which represented the experience that had been gained in Great Britain through centuries.  
Before the reading of the Bill was begun there was a discussion, led by Mr. Wyatt, on certain points in connection with it.  
Mr. Wyatt said that under the present Act a certain amount had to be subscribed before the bill could be incorporated. All that was necessary was that it should be subscribed. He thought that there should be some provision requiring—that the petitioners should be in a financial position to complete or make good the amount of the stock which they subscribed.  
THE PREMIER said there was one terrible defect in the present Act, and that was that a company might be incorporated without having a single dollar of property. That was true, and the new Act was intended to guard against having a company that was absolutely hollow in that way being incorporated. As they read through tables A. and B. there would be found provisions sufficient to meet it. The whole object of the Act was to prevent the floating of bogus companies. They must see before the Act was passed, that there was no safeguard that could be given to the public which was not provided. The Act as it stood represented the work of the ablest company lawyers in Canada, except that England had deduced. It represented the experience they had had since joint stock companies were first known, and was intended to deal with all the abuses that, up to the passage of that Act in 1908, had developed or become known.

The Premier then moved, under Orders of the Day, the second reading of the "Companies' Act." After the reading the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Temple McDonald in the chair, to take the Bill into consideration.

The Premier, in explaining the Bill, said that it had been partly considered the year before, but that inasmuch as it involved such grave and serious changes under the law, it was thought well, after careful consideration, to print the Bill and distribute it among members of the Bar and the Bench and re-introduce it at the present session. It was fortunate that this was done because some of the important clauses of the Bill, in fact, a whole section of the Bill, had been in review before the Privy Council, all that part of the Bill that had to do with extra-provincial companies, and a decision was arrived at that practically all that part of the bill out of operation.

The British Columbia Act provided—as the draft of this Act provided—that no extra-Provincial company could do business within the Province of British Columbia without first obtaining a license from the Government of British Columbia, and all the legislation that was founded upon that provision was overturned by the decision of the Privy Council, which held that no Province could impose the necessity upon a Dominion incorporated Company of obtaining a license before doing business. The right to do business in every part of Canada, it was held, was established by the Dominion incorporation and while a Province might tax an extra-provincial company and might tax it almost to the verge of extinction, yet they could not impose the condition that it must take out a provincial license before doing business. In this Bill that was accordingly struck out the whole chapter relating to extra-provincial companies. All that was vital in that chapter would be found in amendments that would be made to the Tax Act. They would require extra-provincial companies to register within the Province, as the Act of last year provided; they would subject them to their proper proportion of taxation and would obtain for the people who were doing business with these companies a statement that would enable them to know the constitution of the company and the business of the company, so that in the event of suing or being sued, they might know just precisely with whom they had to deal. In effect, then, while striking out that part of the Act which followed the Act of British Columbia having to do with extra-provincial companies, they would bring the rest within the law. The Companies' Act, continued the Premier, under which they had been operating for many years, was obsolete and was entirely insufficient to meet the development which this province had enjoyed in the formation of companies. The enactment of the most modern legislation controlling and regulating the action of companies would give a stability to business and a confidence to outsiders which, under the existing state of the law, they were threatened with losing altogether. One could hardly over-estimate the importance of having such a Companies law here as would appeal to business men in the world outside in relation to the development of the important industries here. What they were aiming at, said the Premier, was to have enacted legislation of the most modern character specially adapted where special adaptation was necessary to the conditions existing here. The foundation of the act before them

represented the experience that had been gained in Great Britain through centuries.  
Before the reading of the Bill was begun there was a discussion, led by Mr. Wyatt, on certain points in connection with it.  
Mr. Wyatt said that under the present Act a certain amount had to be subscribed before the bill could be incorporated. All that was necessary was that it should be subscribed. He thought that there should be some provision requiring—that the petitioners should be in a financial position to complete or make good the amount of the stock which they subscribed.  
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## SUPPLIES FROM NEUTRALS ARE FORBIDDEN

(Special to The Guardian)  
WASHINGTON, March 24.—All British cruisers not in American waters but in the Caribbean, Pacific and South Atlantic, have been ordered to refrain from taking supplies from neutral countries in order to avoid breaches of neutrality.

## AUSTRIA MAY MAKE SEPARATE PEACE

(Special to The Guardian)  
GENEVA, March 24.—The Tribune professes to have received advices from Austria to the effect that the dual monarchy might consider the signing of a separate peace with Russia, without consulting Germany, offering as a concession to cede to Russia large portions of Galicia.

## BIGGEST BATTLE YET IN GERMAN S. AFRICA

(Special to The Guardian)  
CAPE TOWN, March 24.—The biggest battle yet fought between British and German forces in German South-west Africa took place Saturday in East Swakopmund, according to information received here to-day. A British force under Colonel Albert attacked the Germans, killing twenty, including three officers and wounding 21 others. The body of the German commander of artillery was found with half his head blown away. Two 15-pounders, two Maxim, two ammunition wagons and other transport wagons, 170 rounds of artillery ammunition, 12,000 rounds of machine gun ammunition and 210 prisoners were captured by the British.

## TERRIFIC FIGHTING IN WEST FLANDERS

(Special to The Guardian)  
PARIS, March 24.—Following a terrific artillery duel during which squadrons of hostile aeroplanes engaged each other high above the roaring of guns, another infantry engagement developed in West Flanders. It is reported from Stomast, East of Neuport, that the French artillery dislodged German guns from a strong position. Further South, German and French guns engaged in a severe conflict in the swampy lowlands near Dixmude. Reports from the North indicate that hand fighting is in progress along the Yser River. Another artillery duel developed on the Aisne River. French batteries near Soissons having been reinforced during the past few days, were able to silence German guns in short order.  
In Champagne there was still another conflict, the Germans trying to destroy French trenches with heavy fire from their big guns.

## ABERTON OFF ENDERS NOW IN THE TOILS

About one o'clock this morning Sheriff Wright, of Summerside, accompanied by a posse of Alberton citizens succeeded in capturing the two Lewis brothers, Calvin and Irving, who broke jail at Alberton a few days ago and who are suspected of setting fire to the barn of Mr. George Barbour and also of having fired at Constables Barbour and Brown while searching their premises for whiskey.  
Widespread interest has been taken in this case and its future progress will be keenly watched. The suspects were lodged in Alberton when arrested and will be brought to Summerside Jail this morning for safe-keeping.

## COMING EVENTS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, MEETINGS, ETC.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.  
ONE CENT per word each insertion for advertising in this column. Cash must accompany orders. Minimum charges twenty-five cents.  
\*Peter Brodie will offer at the Five Mile House Sale on Wednesday one Registered Ayrshire cow with calf, also one Registered Bull (prize winner) two years old. 9124-3-25M31.  
\*Attend the annual meeting of the Antituberculosis Society in St. Paul's Hall, this evening, 8 o'clock, and hear Dr. Garrison's address on the White Plague and how to fight it. 9166-3-25M11  
Minard's Liniment cures garget in cows.