

Mary Garden Toilet Preparations

Talcum Powder Perfumes in bulk. Also 25c bottles and half one and two ounce bottles in silk covered cases

Sachet Powder in bulk Toilet Water Face Powder

D'yer Kiss

Toilet Preparations Perfume Talcum Powder Face Powder Sachet Powders

J. G. Jamieson DRUGGIST

BRACELET WATCHES

Our sale of these, popular Watches is daily increasing. Our stock consists of the Celebrated Waltham and also the best Swiss makes either extension or strap.

G. H. Taylor Jeweler & Optician 81874-11Mtf.

OCTOBER.

Table with columns: High Water, Low Water, A.M., P.M. for days 1-31.

DIARY OF EVENTS

TO-DAY

City Magistrates' Court 9 a. m. Peoples' Theatre 3, 7 and 8.45 p. m. Prince Edward Theatre 3, 7 and 8.45 p. m.

BIRTHS

BURNETT—At 174 Kent St. Charlottetown on Sunday, Oct. 29, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Burnett, a son.

MacDONALD—In Charlottetown on October 28, 1916, to Rev. D. J., and Mrs. Macdonald, a son.

DEATHS

WILLIS—At Kingston, on Sunday, October 29th, Charles Willis, in his seventy-fourth year. Funeral on Tuesday at two o'clock to Kingston Cemetery.

ORANGE PUDDING

Peel carefully, removing all the pulp, six large seedless oranges. Cut into thin slices and lay in a baking dish. Cover with rich boiled custard and let stand on the ice for several hours.

COAL

We import nothing but the best in Hard and Soft Coal and sell at lowest possible prices by cargo car-load or in small quantities. We would advise all parties requiring Coal to take advantage of October and November prices, as owing to recent advances in Coal and freight, prices are bound to advance at any time.

BUNTAIN, BELL & CO.

Selling Agents for Dominion Coal Co Ltd for P. E. Island Phone 404

ORANGE DELIGHT.

Slice and quarter six large oranges mix with them a can of pineapple, or other suitable fruit, sprinkle generously with powdered sugar, and serve with whipped cream or shredded fresh coconut.

Auction Sale

I am instructed by Louis Wheeler Abney, to sell by public auction on his premises on Tuesday the 31st day of Oct. inst. noon all his stock, and farming implements, 3 milch cows and 2 fat cows, 6 sheep, 1 cart box, 1 truck, 2 pair wheels, spring tooth, harrows, 1 roller, 1 horse rake, 1 seeder, 1 scythe, 1 horse power and separator, spike harrows, 1 cream separator, 1 mower, 1 wood sledge and a quantity hay and straw and other articles too numerous to mention.

DAVID GLOVER, Auctioneer

27761-10-27M31.

Pure Guernsey Milk

I wish to inform all my old customers that I will again deliver pure Guernsey milk in Charlottetown and discontinue supplying Mr. A. R. McKay. I have nothing but pure bred Guernsey's in my herd and will therefore be able to supply a "number 1 quality" of milk.

F. H. ROPER, Charlottetown, P. O. 27588-10-26M41pd.

The Rhodes Scholarship FOR Prince Edward Island

An Election for the Rhodes Scholarship for Prince Edward Island will take place during the month of December in each year. The Scholarships are of the value of £300 per annum, and are tenable at Oxford University for three years. Full particulars about the conditions on which they are awarded can be obtained by applying to the Chief Superintendent of Education, Charlottetown, to whom all applications should be addressed not later than October 31st in each year.

Important Sale of Stock

The Annual Sale of pure bred Shorthorn Calves (Bulls and heifers) from the herds of Senator Yeo and Mr. Richards, will be held at McNeill's Livery Stable, Summerside on Thursday, November 2nd. Sale will begin at 12.30 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: A credit of 12 months or discount of five per cent for cash.

F. J. G. WRIGHT, Auctioneer. 2775-10-27M51pd.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years of age, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within five miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, or certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 30 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions. A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of three years cultivate 30 acres and erect a house worth \$500. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions. W. W. QUAY, C.M.G., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario. Unpublished publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 1638

How the Canadians Captured The Mysterious Regina Trench

OTTAWA, October 25.—Lieutenant-General Sir Sam Hughes has received the following report from the Canadian war records office:

CANADIAN CORPS HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, October 22.—The mystery of the Regina trench was solved. The resistance of the Germans at this point has been finally broken, and the British are now in possession of a line to which the enemy attacked considerable tactical importance. Three times Canadians had attacked this position. Each time they had successfully broken into the trenches and had inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy, but each time strong hostile counter-attacks had driven them out again.

The German defences had indeed been so organized that almost an air of mystery and of sinister hidden danger had come to be attached to the Regina trench. It was known to be strongly built, with many deep dug-outs, and to be protected by heavy wire entanglements but the line, for the greater part below the crest of the intervening ground, and could be reconnoitered only by night.

Wounded men who returned claimed that the enemy rifle and machine gun fire came from behind the trench and that in counter-attacking the Germans appeared to spring from a concealed position immediately in the rear. In the big advance of October 21st which carried the British line forward on a frontage of 5,000 yards, and to an average depth of 500 yards, the Canadians with other troops, advanced to the attack of Regina trench. They were successful. Profiting by the former's experiences their own maintained a continuous bombardment of their objectives until the wire entanglements were all completely blown away and no longer presented an obstruction to the infantry advance.

In the general assault the task of the Canadians was a minor, but a very important one. Their main objective was only a length of 600 yards of the Regina trench immediately to the north of the village of Courcellette. But this formed the right flank of the attack, and the Canadian troops were obliged not only to secure their proper objective, but also to connect the right of the captured position with their original line in such a manner as to make a defensive flank to the east.

For this purpose troops from western Canada and Montreal were employed. An Ontario battalion was also to advance in close support.

During the night of October 20-21, the assaulting troops took up their position. The night was clear and frosty. The trenches, dug in heavy soil, were half-filled with mud and water, for there had been much rain during the previous days. The ground about was in a difficult condition, churned and beaten into a sticky pulp by the long bombardments. The morning sun could do little to dry the water-soaked earth.

Shortly before noon the enemy, suspecting perhaps the imminence of an attack, began a heavy artillery fire from their front lines. About noon our own guns opened with the full fury of their massed batteries. The concentration was terrific, and the hail of heavy shells and shrapnel descended with heavy force and accuracy.

The infantry advance began. The men clattered out of their trenches, and in long lines dashed forward, closing under the barrage, advancing as rapidly as the state of the ground would permit. In ten minutes the 500 yards of open ground had been crossed, and REGINA TRENCH WAS OURS. On the right tragic incident for a moment threatened the success of the assault. Lieutenant Scott, son of Canon Scott, of Quebec was advancing at the head of his men and was directing the progress in accordance with the artillery barrage. As the men threw themselves down to await the momentary lift of the guns, Lieutenant Scott was shot and instantly killed. His death was not at first remarked, and his men still waited for the signal to advance. Not until the barrage had passed beyond the German trench did the men realize the situation. Then with a heroic impetuous rush, which nothing could arrest, they dashed for the German trench, eager to avenge the death of their gallant young officer.

In the meantime, however, the enemy had been able to man his parapet, and had opened a rapid fire at this point. We therefore suffered some casualties, but the result was the same. Our men went in with the bayonet, and there was short shrift for the Germans.

At some points the enemy, consisting of Prussians brought recently from Ypres, were eager to surrender. They jumped out of their trenches and advanced to meet our men, holding their hands above their heads. Altogether 163 prisoners were taken, and between 75 and 100 dead Germans were counted in the trench. Among those who surrendered were two or three machine gun crews who abandoned their guns. One of the prisoners, a sergeant, taken by a Montreal battalion, was a German who was actually living in Montreal at the time the war broke out. He had been there a year and a half, employed as a moulder. He stated that in June 1914, he had applied for a passport to the United States, but it had been refused to him on the ground that a war was imminent, and that he would have to hold himself in readiness to return to Germany at a moment's notice.

Not only was the whole of our immediate objective secured and the flank protected in the manner intended, but strong parties pushed well out beyond and established posts in certain positions. The operation was entirely successful. Consolidation was proceeded with and during the following night communication trenches were completely constructed, linking up the old line with the new.

Attacks by the enemy to counter-attack were promptly disposed of by our artillery. At 1.30 p.m. several hundred Germans came out from the village of Pys and, deploying in the open, advanced with the evident intention of attacking. This was blotted out by a heavy burst of shrapnel fire. Only about 60 were seen to reach a forward trench which was under our direct observation. Here high explosive shells were fired, and the trench severely damaged. Several Germans were seen to be hurled into the air.

Again at 2.12 p.m. the enemy came out of a trench in considerable numbers and attempted to make their way down the communication trenches. Our guns were brought to bear with great effect, and the Germans were seen to fall literally in groups. During the afternoon reinforcements in small parties continued to press forward to man certain support trenches. As these were all now visible targets, our bursts of fire caused them severe casualties. Every effort of the enemy to organize a counter-attack was thus frustrated, and our men remained to come over the top.

Hostile aeroplanes attempted to come over the lines after the assault, but they were driven back. Another German gun, a 5.9 howitzer, has been added to the list of our captures at Courcellette. This gun had been cleverly concealed in the ruins of the village by folding doors which hid the emplacement. Recently it was discovered quite by accident, and the gun is found to be practically intact, only one of its wheels being injured.

Bulgarian Report.

The French artillery preparation was brief but intense, and was over before the German commands had time to bring up reinforcements, even if they were available. The assaulting French waves caught them before the Germans recovered from their surprise, and swept over trench after trench, sending prisoners in all lines to the rear. The French losses were very light, it is believed, even lighter than any recorded in the attacks on the Somme front.

mans, including such positions as Bois Wood from both of which positions it can readily be attacked. The ground to gain which required months of patient effort by the Germans of the success has caused tremendous public enthusiasm here, and this is all the greater because of the general impression that Verdun was over and done with, and that both sides were contenting themselves with holding what they had done.

Today's operation proving that the French could strike a smashing blow at Verdun, while carrying on an extended offensive on the Somme, has greatly increased public confidence, and gone far to lessen the depression caused by the loss of Constance.

In three hours the French re-captured it at Damloups Battery and Chenet on the north of Vaux village and Work, which in the past were won by the British, and also on the south of Pamin Wood, and also on the south and lost repeatedly.

The official French account of the battle, every word of which was weighed carefully, does not say the German line was forced back, but that it was "burst." Later details of the French victory show that its extent was as much of a surprise to the French as it must have been to the Germans. General Petain re-

garded the front east of the Meuse as too cramped and suggested to General Nivelle, the commander of the Verdun, that he give himself more elbow room. With that end in view infantry was sent up to reinforce the French 2nd artillery or new batteries. The aviation department was commissioned to make an exhaustive survey of the positions of the German batteries and points of assembly. This work was carried out and the secret was kept so well that to all appearances the Germans never had an inkling of what was in prospect. Furthermore, they evidently believed the energies of the French were being absorbed by the battle of the Somme and made no preparations to meet a thrust at Verdun. Thus it came about that what was intended for a small manoeuvre became a brilliant tactical success.

The attack was planned for ten days ago. Artillery began preliminary work, but rainy weather set in and the grand headquarters ordered a postponement. When the time came, the attack was delivered by four columns of a division each.

How to Bring the Hay Fork Back to the Load Easily.

One L of the principal barn on the Hoard's Dairyman farm is ninety feet long and the hay fork has to travel the distance to deposit its load at the farther end. Consequently it is hard for the men on the load to pull that fork and the heavy rope back to the load. Thinking of this one day, we saw a way of making the horses that work the hay fork pull it back to the load when they returned to the barn.

To do this we added ninety feet to the trip rope and run it through a small pulley fastened to an iron stake in the ground placed just where the horses stopped when the fork was dumped. At the end of the trip rope was a hook. When the horses stopped the driver hooked it into the clevis of the cover and the horses pulled the fork back to the load as they returned to the barn. It proved a great labor saver and the cost was trifling.

Mr. George G. Henry, formerly of Victoria West and now of Waterville, Maine, has received a telegram informing him that his son, Sergt. Percy Henry has been severely wounded by a bayonet thrust in the abdomen in the fighting on the Somme. In reference thereto the Waterville Sentinel of Wednesday last says, in part:—

"In August, 1914, Percy Henry, then 21 years old, left his home in Waterville to go on a harvest excursion to the Canadian Northwest. On reaching St. John, N. B., he found that he would have several days to wait. The war in Europe had just begun. Henry, a native of Prince Edward Island, shared in the enthusiasm of the young men of Canada and enlisted in the medical service of the Canadian troops. In February, 1915, his detachment was sent to 'Somewhere' in France." Since then to his father and mother he has sent many letters. He became a corporal and recently he wrote that he had been made a sergeant.

Guardian Classified Ads.

One cent per word first insertion in this column, half cent per word each continuation. Cash must accompany order. Minimum charge Twenty-five cents.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED, a reliable agent in every unrepresented district in Prince Edward Island, to sell our selected list of hardy fruit and Ornamental trees. Equipment free. Exclusive territory. Good pay weekly. Over 600 acres. Established thirty-five years. PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont., 239-14MWSMELF.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED, a BOY, APPLY E. A. Foster, druggist. 2351-10-2Mtf.

LOST

LOST—A GENTLEMAN'S DRIVING glove. Finder please leave at 220 Kent Street. Reward. 2806-10-28M31pd.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

GIRL WANTED—FOR HOUSE work in a small family. Apply 22 Brighton Road. 2791-10-27Mtf.

FOR SALE.

SELENITE HARDWALL PLASTER. Just arrived A. Duchemin & Co. 2810-10-28M61pd.

FOR RENT—TWO TENEMENTS

in first class repair, just after being remodelled and renovated. Any one wanting a house at \$6 or \$8 per month write "J. M." c/o Guardian, 2792-10-27Mtf.

TO LET.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 77 UPPER Prince St. All conveniences, hot water heating. Immediate possession. Apply on premises. 2747-10-25M61.

TO LET—HOUSE, APPLY 232 Great George Street. 2406-10-4Mtf.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON THE CORNER of Cumberland and Grafton Streets, containing nine rooms, modern improvements. Apply James W. Stewart c/o Patons Ltd. 2368-10-3Mtf.

TO LET—IN CENTRE OF CITY, a large barn and coach house private, right away and good yard. Apply Fred H. Trainor, 80 Grafton St. 2021-9-13Mtf.

TO LET—AT BRIGHTON, house of 10 rooms all modern improvements possession Nov. 1st. Apply to J. J. McKinnon. 1023-7-13Mtf.

TENDERS FOR LAMBS—TENDERS

will be received by the East Point Auctioneers, advanced with the further notice. J. A. Fraser, East Point. 2770-10-26M61.

TENDERS

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Eastern King Institute from parties willing to contract for the purchase of 950 Lambs and 100 Sheep. Tenders to be addressed to PETER VINEAU, Sec'y, Rollo Bay. 2736-10-26M61pd.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

2736-10-26M61pd.

Craggan Farm Ayrshires

Two choice pure bred Ayrshire bulls 10 and 11 months old respectively from heavy producing dams also two Yorkshire sows 12 months old apply to

C. T. FERGUSON

Marshfield No 2 YORK R¹ R

2400-10-4Mtf.

Dr. E. C. HARRIS Eye Specialist

will be permanently located in Royal Bank building corner Queen and Richmond Street Charlottetown, where he may be consulted on all matters pertaining to defective vision.

Many suffer from headache, nervousness, stomach trouble, etc., and do not suspect the cause. A scientific examination of the eyes often reveals an abnormal condition, the correction of which by perfectly fitted glasses relieves the trouble.

Don't neglect the Children's Eyes.

Office Hours: 9.30 12.30, 2, 5.

Evenings by Appointment.

2446-10-75Mwtf.

HARD COAL

Hourly expected from New York per Schooner Bertha L. Downs 1100 Tons and pr. Schooner "Riviera" 250 Tons best quality in all sizes. Customers will kindly place their orders and take delivery of their Coal whilst discharging.

C. Lyons & Co Phone 111

Jewelry

If you want honest goods at honest prices you will not forget us when about to purchase a Watch, Clock or article of Jewelry. Special attention given to repairing of Watches etc.

C. W. Patterson Jeweller

Dressed Hogs Wanted

In order to keep our plant in full operation, so as to fill orders promptly, we require a regular and plentiful supply of Dressed Hogs.

We are now paying for the best grade 12 1-2 cents, Charlottetown, with organs attached for Government Inspection. At present price this means over 13c per lb. for the saleable meat. This is a much better return to the farmer than to market his hogs at 9 1-2c live weight.

This alone should be sufficient inducement to sell the hogs here, to say nothing of "Encouraging home industry" and giving employment to local labor instead of sending raw material out of the Province to the detriment of all concerned here.

Think it over, Mr. Island Farmer, and remember that no matter what the fluctuations of outside markets, we are here on the spot to take your hogs, at fair market value any day you have them to offer.

We have done our part by providing a plant to take care of your product. Are you going to let us have the necessary supplies to operate it?

DAVIS & FRASER

2760-10-26-Mtf.

Clearing Out Sale Entire Stock

Groceries and Stationery at Wholesale Sale Prices

Now is your chance to put in your Fall Supply of Groceries. We will take Butter, Eggs and Poultry in exchange for Groceries. Come in and see for yourself; satisfaction guaranteed. All good fresh stock. Sale starts today and all goods must be cleared out in thirty days.

C. A. McDonald, Victoria Row Opposite Post Office