

Stop The First Cough

Slight coughs often pave the way for later ones by setting up a chronic inflammation of the air passages.

Cure the first cough promptly and rightly and thus you will be taking precautions against liability to later annoyance and danger. For any kind of a cough at any time, we know of nothing better than

Jamieson's

White Pine and Tar

It's a remedy that we can highly recommend because it cures in the right way, and its value has been demonstrated by years of use

Price 25 and 50 cents

J. G. Jamieson
DRUGGIST

Watermans Ideal Fountain Pens

for the New Year.

Every pen fully guaranteed.

Prices from \$2.50 up.

G. H. Taylor
Jeweller & Optician

TENDERS

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until noon on Wednesday, January 27th, 1915, from any person or persons willing to contract for the construction of any one of the following works:

In King's County:—Wharf at Midgell; Bridge at South Lake; Approaches to Mink River Bridge; Approaches to Montague Bridge.

In Queen's County:—Shea's Bridge at Iona; Gascoigne Bridge, Flat River; Clyde River Bridge.

In Prince County: Hickey's Bridge, West Cape; Whaleback Bridge, Malpeque; Summerside Road near Summerside.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the Provincial Engineer's office, Charlottetown and of each nearest work at the following places:

Office of H. D. McEwen, Morell, Store of John McLean, Souris.

Store of Benj. Clow, Murray Harbor North.

Store of Martin McKinnon, Montague.

Store of Joseph McCabe, Iona.

Store of A. D. Ross, Eldon.

Office of G. M. Matthews, O'Leary.

Store of P. McNutt & Sons, Malpeque.

Office of Hon. James A. McNeill, Summerside.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or, fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender."

L. B. McMILLAN,
Secy. of Public Works,
Public Works Office, Charlottetown,
P. E. I., Jan. 12, 1915.

8256-1-13mtf

Money To Loan

Messrs. McKinnon and McNeill, 90 Great George Street, have several thousand dollars to loan on real good security in the city or country in small or large sums.

8165-1mwflm

Pharmacy Examinations

The Board of Examiners of the P.E.I. Pharmaceutical Association will meet for the purpose of examining candidates offering for Registration, on February 24th, 1915.

The examinations in subjects under the head of General, will be held on February 11th, 1915.

All applications must be received not later than February 5th next. For further particulars apply to

E. A. FOSTER,
Secretary-Registrar.

8394-1-27m31

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of Hillsboro Dairying Company will be held in Hillsboro Cheese Factory on Wednesday the 3rd of February at 2 o'clock p. m.

A full attendance is requested as interesting business is to be discussed.

F. T. MCGROW, President.

HUGH TRAINOR, Secretary.

8387-1-27usn31

THINK KIPLING MISTAKEN

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In a recent article Rudyard Kipling wrote: "England's new armies are humorous because for all our long faces, we are the only genuinely humorous race on earth."

The Evening News has been collecting opinions regarding this "daring assertion."

E. V. Lucas thinks that Mr. Kipling probably meant, "facetious" instead of "humorous," for he says, "Humor implies imagination, and in imagination we, as a race, are not rich."

F. Anstey also dissents from Mr. Kipling's view, saying: "If such a claim were seriously made, I should regard it as dangerously near the German boast that their nation are the sole possessors of genuine culture."

Perhaps Mr. Kipling meant to include our American cousins under "we."

Walter Emanuel does not consider the British a humorous nation and says:

"Altho I have never been in the United States, I should say that America is a nation of humorists, to judge by the intense wit of its slang, which I take to be current conversational coin there. Over here, speaking broadly, one has to ring a bell before making a joke, or it will pass unnoticed."

Polish Your Silver With Sparklene

We use Sparklene and know from actual experience that you cannot secure a better Silver Polish at a smaller cost. We have used it for years and it has always given us perfect satisfaction—that's why we recommend it to you as the best Silver Polish on the market.

You'll like Sparklene, because it is quicker, easier and the results are so much more satisfactory than it is possible to secure with other Silver Polishes.

Large bottles price 25c.

W. N. TANTON

SUNNYSIDE

THE KILT IS SAVED BUT TARTANS GO UNTIL PEACE COMES

GLASGOW, Jan. 25.—The tartan kilt should be used during the war in all the remonstrances the War Office seem determined that the drab kilt should be used during the war.

There is, of course, the question of personal safety to consider. A tartan kilt is almost as good a target as the Frenchman's red trousers, which have, for the time at least, been replaced with grey unmentionables. The greatest objection to the drab kilt has been that it is not sufficiently thick and does not lie about the legs in such a comfortable way as the tartan, and that for this reason the men will not be able to keep so fit. A chill is, of course, a much more awkward illness on the battlefield than it is at home. It does seem as if the London lady who knitted the little woolen petticoats for the Highlanders had got a hint from the War Office of the coming change.

The only satisfactory point in the agitation is that Lord Kitchener remains for the use of a search party to go after Stefansson and his two companions. He says the whole cost would be about \$110,000. He was sure that the three men were still alive for they had 400 rounds of ammunition, and provisions for sixty days. They would have no fear of storms either, because they knew how to build ice houses as well as the eskimos.

The other eight men who got separated from the main party after the sinking of the "Karluk" a year ago last Monday, and who could not be found last year, might also be found by means of the hydro aeroplanes, McConnell thought.

Before leaving here today for New York he said that if the Canadian Government did not send a search party he would appeal to the United States Government to do so.

The reply of the naval service department is that there is no doubt that the party of eight men are lost. Four ships tried to find them last summer but failed to do so. As for Stefansson and his two companions, Anderson and Storkerson, there is no reason to believe that they have not carried out the plans they had arranged, and are still safe. Already, however, full arrangements have been made for an expedition to search for them if they are not heard from next Spring. Captain Anderson, who had charge of one section of the original expedition has three ships on the Canadian Arctic coast just east of Alaska, and they will set out to look for the three men.

Stefansson's plan was to drift on the floating ice until they reached either Banks Island or were carried back to the Alaskan coast. If they do the latter they will turn up at one of the numerous settlements on the coast. If they reach Banks Island they will get ample supplies at the depots planted there by a steamer sent for the purpose, or they may find the steamer itself if it did not get back before the freeze-up.

Even if the steamer has gone and they reach one of the depots they may continue south this winter, over the ice, and reach the mainland.

In any case the Department feels that adequate precautions have been taken in case a searching expedition is necessary.

THE POLITE BULL

(From the National Monthly)

An Irishman was going along the road when an angry bull rushed him and tossed him over the fence.

The Irishman, recovering from his fall, upon looking up saw the bull pawing and tearing up the ground as is the custom of the animal when irritated, whereupon he smiled happily and said:

"Faith and if it wasn't for your bowing and scraping and humble apologies I'd think you had thrown me over that fence on purpose."

QUITE OBVIOUS

Tramp—"It is needless to ask the question, madam. You know what I want."

Lady—"Yes, I know what you want badly, but I've only got one bar of soap in the house and the servant is using it. Come again some other time."

BERWICK'S DANGEROUS GUNS.

In the olden days Berwick on Tweed was sometimes in England and sometimes in Scotland. It all depended on the wars. Although it is now on the other side of the border, I am annexing it this week for the purpose of this letter because Scotsmen are keenly interested in the old town. On an ancient rampart there are many a very great danger to artillerymen called upon to use them. Under the laws of warfare, however, they represent fortifications, however, inefficient and in the event of a German raid they would justify bombardment. In these circumstances the Town Council at a private meeting this week decided to dismantle the guns until the war is over.

SHETLAND'S LOYALTY.

Shetland has not been affected by war since the days of Napoleon when there were unwelcome visits from the press gang. What a change in public spirit. These men had to be pressed into service; today they go of their own free will. The Islesmen have rallied to their country's call in quite remarkable fashion. The Royal Naval Reserve, which for many years has been little more than a name, filled up. The Territorial Force was soon to full strength, and now it is reckoned that since the war began 1,000 Shetlanders have gone on active service. The herding fishing on which the people so largely depend, came to an abrupt close with the outbreak of the war, but

up to that date the catch had amounted to 266,251 crabs, as against 161,629 in the same period of 1913. The whale fishing was fairly successful, there have been fewer wrecks than usual, the Lerwick harbor works have given employment to many, and the Land Court has reduced the rents of applicants by 20 to 40 per cent. The hosiery trade has been very busy in the latter part of the year. There is only one unsatisfactory point in this review of life in 1914 in the far north, and that is the vital statistics. There have been 38 more deaths than in the previous year and the birth rate continues to decrease.

THE CHIEF.

PROPOSES TO SEARCH FOR STEFANSSON BY HYDRO AEROPLANE

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The Naval Service department has been asked by Burt M. McConnell, who was secretary to Stefansson and meteorologist of the Canadian Arctic expedition, to buy two hydro aeroplanes for the use of a search party to go after Stefansson and his two companions. He says the whole cost would be about \$110,000. He was sure that the three men were still alive for they had 400 rounds of ammunition, and provisions for sixty days. They would have no fear of storms either, because they knew how to build ice houses as well as the eskimos.

The other eight men who got separated from the main party after the sinking of the "Karluk" a year ago last Monday, and who could not be found last year, might also be found by means of the hydro aeroplanes, McConnell thought.

Before leaving here today for New York he said that if the Canadian Government did not send a search party he would appeal to the United States Government to do so.

The reply of the naval service department is that there is no doubt that the party of eight men are lost. Four ships tried to find them last summer but failed to do so. As for Stefansson and his two companions, Anderson and Storkerson, there is no reason to believe that they have not carried out the plans they had arranged, and are still safe. Already, however, full arrangements have been made for an expedition to search for them if they are not heard from next Spring. Captain Anderson, who had charge of one section of the original expedition has three ships on the Canadian Arctic coast just east of Alaska, and they will set out to look for the three men.

Stefansson's plan was to drift on the floating ice until they reached either Banks Island or were carried back to the Alaskan coast. If they do the latter they will turn up at one of the numerous settlements on the coast. If they reach Banks Island they will get ample supplies at the depots planted there by a steamer sent for the purpose, or they may find the steamer itself if it did not get back before the freeze-up.

Even if the steamer has gone and they reach one of the depots they may continue south this winter, over the ice, and reach the mainland.

In any case the Department feels that adequate precautions have been taken in case a searching expedition is necessary.

PRICE OF FOOD IS PROBLEM THAT NOW FACES BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The food prices problem bulks largely in today's press. It is estimated that in meat alone the English consumer is paying at the annual rate of fifty-two million dollars more than last year.

The Labor and Radical parties especially are pressing the Government to take immediate action. The Ministerial Daily Chronicle says: "The Government cannot stand with arms folded and see the nation starved by speculators. Ought the Government not to step in and buy foreign wheat as it bought sugar and also commandeer shipping at a fair price, and undertake itself the carriage of necessities?"

"The Times makes sport of those who are urging the Government to meet the rise in price of flour and other necessities by taking over shipping and stocks of food, and says:

"It is idle to expect the shipowners, farmers, or anybody else to refuse the best offer they can get. These who indignantly denounce this monstrous conduct do exactly the same themselves. The way to bring down freights is to put more ships into commerce."

"The return of the 246 German ships captured or detained in British Allied ports could not but relieve the freight market. The way to relieve the congestion at the docks is to put more men in."

Another Northcliffe journal, the Daily Mail, says:

"The British public does not derive the advantage it might expect from control of the sea. It looks as though a very substantial portion of that advantage is being intercepted by the British shipowner. If shipowners persist in charging exorbitantly there should be no hesitation in adopting the proposal of the government to fix maximum prices for food."

The Ministerial Daily News and Leader is much perturbed because of the apparent failure of the Government scheme for state-aided combination to establish an aniline dye industry.

The Daily News as a strong free trade organ, attacks the London Chamber of Commerce for declaring that what is required for success is the guarantee of adequate tariff protection for at least ten years after the war and says:

"This proposal amounts to nothing more than levying blackmail upon the cotton trade foredoomed to failure, but it would be rash to say that if the British manufacturer is really willing to abandon his traditional-conservative practice of the Government may not profitably intervene to assist so important and satisfactory a revolution."

The London Chamber of Commerce resolution was seconded by the strongest Free Trader in the Chamber, Sir Albert Spicer, a Liberal M. P., and well known papermaker, who recently visited Canada.

DANISH STEAMER RELEASED

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Danish steamer Arkansas, which sailed from New York, Dec. 11, for Copenhagen and was taken to Newcastle by a British warship on Jan. 2 for an investigation of her cargo, sailed for Denmark on Wednesday last, no contraband having been found. The cargo consisted chiefly of apples and flour, part of which was shifted to the docks during the inspection. Labor troubles made it impossible to reload these goods and the Arkansas had to leave them behind.

THE FAIR CITY DEFAMED.

Perth United Free Church Presbytery has been urging very strongly that this country should adopt prohibition during the war and recently they sent resolutions on the subject to the Prime Minister and other politicians, including the Marquis of Tullibardine, at Tuesday's meeting of the reply of the Marquis was the subject of discussion and on the whole His Lordship had rather the worst of it. In his letter the Marquis expresses the opinion that early closing and total prohibition would be advisable. Drunkenness among soldiers, he says, is a serious and direly by the temptations put in their way by the localities in which they may be situated. He points out that at Bedford and Keffering, where the civil population realized their responsibilities and public houses were put out of bounds at an early hour, there was little or no drunkenness, while he was at "whiskey was literally forced down the throats" of the men.

The Presbytery showed that the responsibility for the situation did not lie with them. They pointed out that it lay with the military authorities to place public houses out of bounds, and the sheriff to take action, but that their deputations had been unable to get anything done. Further, while the soldiers were at Scone Palace Park, the United Free Church Guild had two tents in which recreation and concerts were given every day. The amusing side of the matter is that Lord Tullibardine is a Unionist, and that party is rather adverse to interfere with the liquor trade, and that the United Free Church, which is largely liberal, is now going to use his letter which they regard as an official document to further the restriction which they have always advocated. The Provost of Perth declares that the fault lies in the lack of proper discipline, and the Fair City, as a whole, is rather indignant at having the responsibility put on their shoulders.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

There is a feeling here that "the women from Hell," as the Germans call the Highland regiments, have scarcely got due praise in the official despatches of Sir John French. It has been quite evident that they have been in the thick of the fighting. The Rev. J. E. Adams, who has been acting chaplain to the Gordon Highlanders, is home again and in a sermon in the West United Free Church at Aberdeen he told an affecting story of the soldiers' hardships and their interest in Christianity. Catholics had accepted his ministrations gladly. The First Gordons, he asked—where were they? There were still some of the 2nd battalion. He believed that after a famous battle they were called back to the front where 20 men and 3 officers left. They went out 1,000 strong and 31 of a mess, and when you spoke to the officers they declined to talk of the things that had happened.

A CANADIAN'S SURPRISE.

Some more letters arrived in Scotland this week from the ill-fated Edinburgh, which sank in the St. Lawrence six months ago. These included letters to a Kirkistoun lady containing photographs of her Canadian friends. When the photographs arrived one of those friends, who is here with the Canadian contingent and at present on leave from Salisbury Plain, received from the postman the water-stained letter which he had himself posted in Canada six months ago.

THE POLITE BULL

(From the National Monthly)

An Irishman was going along the road when an angry bull rushed him and tossed him over the fence.

The Irishman, recovering from his fall, upon looking up saw the bull pawing and tearing up the ground as is the custom of the animal when irritated, whereupon he smiled happily and said:

"Faith and if it wasn't for your bowing and scraping and humble apologies I'd think you had thrown me over that fence on purpose."

QUITE OBVIOUS

Tramp—"It is needless to ask the question, madam. You know what I want."

Lady—"Yes, I know what you want badly, but I've only got one bar of soap in the house and the servant is using it. Come again some other time."

BERWICK'S DANGEROUS GUNS.

In the olden days Berwick on Tweed was sometimes in England and sometimes in Scotland. It all depended on the wars. Although it is now on the other side of the border, I am annexing it this week for the purpose of this letter because Scotsmen are keenly interested in the old town. On an ancient rampart there are many a very great danger to artillerymen called upon to use them. Under the laws of warfare, however, they represent fortifications, however, inefficient and in the event of a German raid they would justify bombardment. In these circumstances the Town Council at a private meeting this week decided to dismantle the guns until the war is over.

SHETLAND'S LOYALTY.

Shetland has not been affected by war since the days of Napoleon when there were unwelcome visits from the press gang. What a change in public spirit. These men had to be pressed into service; today they go of their own free will. The Islesmen have rallied to their country's call in quite remarkable fashion. The Royal Naval Reserve, which for many years has been little more than a name, filled up. The Territorial Force was soon to full strength, and now it is reckoned that since the war began 1,000 Shetlanders have gone on active service. The herding fishing on which the people so largely depend, came to an abrupt close with the outbreak of the war, but



S. A. McDonald The Island's Leading Store

Sale of Overcoats

Save from \$5. to \$10. Now

Every Overcoat in this store is being sold now, at Sacrifice Prices, Saturday & Monday were two of the busiest overcoat days of the season.

Many Coats going now at nearly 1-2 their regular values. Every man should secure one of these coats today.

Bring your boy with you some bargains for him too.

PRICE OF FOOD IS PROBLEM THAT NOW FACES BRITAIN

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The food prices problem bulks largely in today's press. It is estimated that in meat alone the English consumer is paying at the annual rate of fifty-two million dollars more than last year.

The Labor and Radical parties especially are pressing the Government to take immediate action. The Ministerial Daily Chronicle says: "The Government cannot stand with arms folded and see the nation starved by speculators. Ought the Government not to step in and buy foreign wheat as it bought sugar and also commandeer shipping at a fair price, and undertake itself the carriage of necessities?"

"The Times makes sport of those who are urging the Government to meet the rise in price of flour and other necessities by taking over shipping and stocks of food, and says:

"It is idle to expect the shipowners, farmers, or anybody else to refuse the best offer they can get. These who indignantly denounce this monstrous conduct do exactly the same themselves. The way to bring down freights is to put more ships into commerce."

"The return of the 246 German ships captured or detained in British Allied ports could not but relieve the freight market. The way to relieve the congestion at the docks is to put more men in."

Another Northcliffe journal, the Daily Mail, says:

"The British public does not derive the advantage it might expect from control of the sea. It looks as though a very substantial portion of that advantage is being intercepted by the British shipowner. If shipowners persist in charging exorbitantly there should be no hesitation in adopting the proposal of the government to fix maximum prices for food."

The Ministerial Daily News and Leader is much perturbed because of the apparent failure of the Government scheme for state-aided combination to establish an aniline dye industry.

The Daily News as a strong free trade organ, attacks the London Chamber of Commerce for declaring that what is required for success is the guarantee of adequate tariff protection for at least ten years after the war and says:

"This proposal amounts to nothing more than levying blackmail upon the cotton trade foredoomed to failure, but it would be rash to say that if the British manufacturer is really willing to abandon his traditional-conservative practice of the Government may not profitably intervene to assist so important and satisfactory a revolution."

The London Chamber of Commerce resolution was seconded by the strongest Free Trader in the Chamber, Sir Albert Spicer, a Liberal M. P., and well known papermaker, who recently visited Canada.

DANISH STEAMER RELEASED

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Danish steamer Arkansas, which sailed from New York, Dec. 11, for Copenhagen and was taken to Newcastle by a British warship on Jan. 2 for an investigation of her cargo, sailed for Denmark on Wednesday last, no contraband having been found. The cargo consisted chiefly of apples and flour, part of which was shifted to the docks during the inspection. Labor troubles made it impossible to reload these goods and the Arkansas had to leave them behind.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR READERS OF THE GUARDIAN

Furnished by W. S. Louson

SHUT YOUR MOUTH.

(By Kenneth Harris.)

If you make an awkward slip, Get the worst end of the deal, Keep a stiffened upper lip, Don't express the things you feel, Wait the turning of the wheel Working from the mirth rut; Even when the loss is real, Shut your mouth and keep it shut.

When old Trouble swings the whip Stand and take it; never kneel, Never loosen on your grip, Tighten in a clutch of steel, Pretty soon the scars will heal, You can let your jawbone jut, Don't complain and don't appeal, Shut your mouth and keep it shut.

Here's a mighty useful tip: Don't rely on friendly zeal, Let the old contraption rip, Sympathy will soon congeal, Wounds are what you should conceal, Be they ne'er so deeply cut, Sores are what the fools reveal, Shut your mouth and keep it shut.

Be your portion woe or weal, Still in palace or in hut, Take what comes and never squeal, Shut your mouth and keep it shut.

"Penslar" Buchu and Palmetto Compound is excellent for kidney affections, pain in back and loins, frequency of urination, catarrh of bladder, cystitis, etc.—\$1.00 bottles—E. A. Foster, Central Drugstore. 8340-1-22m31

L'ENVOI.

Be your portion woe or weal, Still in palace or in hut, Take what comes and never squeal, Shut your mouth and keep it shut.

A Superb Assortment of Song and Music Folios at HALF PRICE

Never have you had such a favorable opportunity to select the songs and music you have longed for, from such a wide range, at such extremely low prices as now.

We have over one hundred Folios of song and music that we wish to quickly clear, and to do this we have cut the prices deeply. If you want to secure your share of these Folios while they are selling at half price, you should call at once, because they will not last long at these exceptionally low prices.

- Haviland's Dance Folio, No. 3, 32 pages, price 50c now 25c
- Smart Set Dance Album, No. 3, 32 pages, price 50c now 25c
- Witmark's Dance Album, No. 8, 62 pages, price 75c now 38c
- Broadway Dance Folio, 95 pages, price 75c now 38c
- The Shapiro Dance Folio, 31 pages, price 25c now 13c
- Royal Folio of Music, 207 pages, price 60c now 30c
- Royal Crown Folio, 200 pages, price 65c now 33c
- 50 Gems Scottish Songs, 128 pages, price 60c now 30c
- Bijou Collection of Music, Inst, 190 pages, price 60c now 30c
- The Monster Pianoforte Folio, Inst, 336 pages, price 75c now 38c
- Royal Folio of Music, Inst, No. 3, 161 pages, price 60c now 30c
- Superb Song Folio, 175 pages, price 60c now 30c
- Superb Song Folio, No. 2, 159 pages, price 60c now 30c
- Superb Folio of Music, Inst, 161 pages, price 65c now 33c
- Superb Folio of Music, Inst, No. 2, 159 pages, price 65c now 33c
- Classic Vocal Gems for Tenor Voice, 128 pages, price \$1.25 now 63c
- Gem Dance Folio, 72 pages, price 75c now 38c
- Majestic Song Folio, 80 pages, price 75c now 38c
- Star Dance Folio, 83 pages, price 75c now 38c
- Parlor and School March Album, 103 pages, price \$1.00 now 50c
- Drawing Room Vocal Folio, 95 pages, price 75c now 38c
- The George Rosey March Folio, 45 pages, price 50c now 25c

Miller Bros., 123 Kent Street Charlottetown

835