

The Charlottetown Herald

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 50



Legislative Assembly.

West Land Regulation

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may be considered a qualified person for the purpose of the Dominion Land Act, and such person may be considered a qualified person for the purpose of the Dominion Land Act, and such person may be considered a qualified person for the purpose of the Dominion Land Act.

36. All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37. No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, stating the case of the petitioner, and the grounds upon which such Bill and such petition must be signed by the said petitioner.

38. A Committee shall be appointed for the consideration of Private Bills, and such Committee shall be composed of five members, of whom three shall be appointed by the House, and two by the Government. The Committee shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39. So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are sponsors for such Bill, and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading, if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40. No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation, or Corporations, or body or bodies of people, shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41. No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person, or persons, Municipality or Body corporate, the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or Body Corporate, to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly,
November 27, 1918.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be held responsible.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over-sight, or want of thought, you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect your gains, loss by fire.

ACT NOW! CALL UP
DEBLOIS BROS.
Water Street, Phone 251.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

CLYONS & Co.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th December 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail route No. 1, from New Cross, P. E. Island, from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of New Cross, P. E. Island, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1918.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1918.
Nov. 27, 1918—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th December 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week over Rural Mail route No. 2, from P. E. Island, from the 1st January next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of P. E. Island, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1918.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, Nov. 22, 1918.
Nov. 27, 1918—31

H. H. MELANSON,
Passenger Traffic Manager,
Moncton, N.B.

W. T. HUGGAN,
District Passenger Agent,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

Look! Read! Realize!



We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor!

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat, would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!

We study the business. We know what suits a young man, we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman, both in good and bad style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co. Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... **\$30.00 to \$48.00**

Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... **\$15.00 to \$36.00**

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success.

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price..... **\$1.00 to \$2.00**

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit **\$1.90 to \$5.50**

MacLELLAN BROS.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect September 21st, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.					
Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
3:14	12:30	8:15	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 7:15	11:55
2:30	2:03	7:15	Dep. Hunter River	Arr. 6:10	10:45
5:02	3:00	7:45	Dep. Emerald Junction	Arr. 5:35	10:04
6:35		8:45	Dep. Borden	Arr. 4:30	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4:30		6:30	Dep. Borden	Arr. 8:45	6:35
5:20	3:15	8:00	Dep. Emerald Junction	Arr. 8:05	10:04
5:53	4:00	8:47	Dep. Hunter River	Arr. 7:05	9:31
6:25	4:35	9:35	Dep. Summerside	Arr. 6:30	9:00
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
6:4	11:30	Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8:40	2:05	
7:4	1:21	Dep. Port Hill	Arr. 7:44	12:21	
8:3	2:55	Dep. O'Leary	Arr. 6:55	11:01	
9:1	3:38	Dep. Alberton	Arr. 6:55	9:42	
9:55	4:55	Dep. Tignish	Arr. 5:55	8:40	
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
6:45	2:50	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 9:50	5:50	
7:12	4:15	Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr. 8:55	4:15	
7:42	5:12	Dep. St. Peter's Bay	Arr. 8:07	3:17	
8:42	6:05	Dep. St. John's	Arr. 7:45	2:40	
11:15	6:05	Dep. St. John's	Arr. 6:45	1:15	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
7:20	8:30	Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr. 8:35	3:55	
8:15	10:00	Dep. Cardigan	Arr. 7:37	2:39	
5:04	10:40	Dep. Montague	Arr. 7:18	2:10	
6:00	11:20	Dep. Georgetown	Arr. 6:35	1:00	
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3:10	3:10	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10:05	10:15	
4:55	4:25	Dep. Vernon River	Arr. 8:51	8:30	
7:05	5:55	Dep. Murray Har.	Arr. 7:20	6:20	

Except as noted, all the above Trains run Daily, Sunday excepted.

H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N.B.

W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

War Saving Plan.

Canada is adopting a system of war saving stamps, a plan which has been wonderfully successful in the United States and elsewhere, and while in detail this new scheme differs from that of the United States, still the principle is the same, and should do much to inculcate the habit of saving money among our people.

The war savings stamp is a plan whereby any person can save small savings to the government at a rate of interest not less than four and one-half per cent, compounded yearly. This is done by purchasing war savings stamps and thrift stamps. The former stamps cost between four dollars and four dollars and eleven cents during 1919, depending on the month in which they may be purchased, and for these the government will pay five dollars on January 1, 1924. The thrift stamp costs twenty-five cents, is used to be applied in payment of a war saving stamp and does not earn interest. Its purpose is to enable the people to accumulate in small sums the amount necessary for the purchase of a war savings stamp.

Either of these stamps can be purchased at the post office, any bank or other authorized agency and should be purchased by anyone with twenty-five cents or four dollars to spare, for every dollar loaned to the federal government provides for the better comfort of our men overseas and the prosperity of our people at home.

Anyone desiring to save in this way should first of all go to a post office or a bank, or other place where stamps are sold, and where, as designated, hand in four dollars, and receive a war savings certificate. The latter is a small folder with ten spaces in which war savings stamps may be affixed. This certificate becomes a government liability as soon as a war savings stamp is affixed to it. A certificate cannot be secured without purchase of a stamp. The certificate itself costs nothing, but the agent from whom the purchase of the stamp is made will write your name and address on the certificate and furnish you with an envelope in which to keep it. In making this payment of four dollars and receiving a certificate you become a war saver. Continue to buy war saving stamps every month, or if possible every week, put them in your certificate until all of the ten spaces have been filled. This will mean that you have bought forty dollars worth of war savings stamps the Government will on January first, 1924, pay you the sum of fifty dollars.

In the case of thrift stamps the procedure is much the same. If you have only twenty-five cents, go to the post office, bank or elsewhere, and get a thrift card on payment of twenty-five cents. To this card attach your first thrift stamp, as you accumulate them, so that when these spaces are filled your card will represent four dollars. Thrift stamps do not earn interest, but are merely a convenience for persons who can afford to put away only a few cents at a time. In this way they are enabled to purchase war savings stamps, which do bear interest. When your thrift card is filled exchange it at any of the agencies for a war savings stamp.

The certificate may be registered at any post office so that you can receive payment in cash when the certificate is cashed, but in this case each stamp must be registered.

Get this thing clearly: There are two kinds of stamps—war savings stamps and thrift stamps. The war savings stamps and thrift stamps cost twenty-five cents, and when the sixteen places on the thrift card are filled you exchange the entire card for a savings stamp of the value of four dollars. The thrift stamps do not bear interest. War savings stamps do. A war savings certificate has ten spaces to be filled with war savings stamps of the value of four dollars each, representing a total of forty dollars, for which the government will pay you on January first, 1924, the sum of fifty dollars. There is a slight difference in the amount to be paid for a war savings stamp, purchased in January, 1919, the amount is four dollars, if in December, 1919, the amount is four dollars and eleven cents. This additional charge of one cent per month represents the interest earned on the stamp coming into your possession, and to which interest you are not entitled.

If you desire to cash your war savings stamps before the date of maturity, take your certificate to a money order office and it will be redeemed according to the amount indicated in the table printed on the certificate. A thrift card on the other hand cannot be surrendered for cash, but must be filled to the value of a war savings stamp which in turn may be surrendered for cash. These war savings stamps will earn interest about three per cent rendered during the first or second year.

Here is a chance for every boy and girl and every man and woman in the Province to save. There is not a boy or girl or man or woman who has not twenty-five cents to spare or some time or other, and while might in this way be saved, and before very long the habit of thrift so practiced will mean that everyone will have a bank account and the government will be in the enjoyment of sufficient funds to carry on important work which will be necessary to the prosperity of the country during the next few years.

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Home is What We Make It.

A man may own a handsome and well furnished residence and yet may not possess a home—that is, a home in its best and purest sense, where domestic felicity reigns supreme; for only amid such surroundings can we find the happy home.

So understood, there is no sweeter word in the language than "home," and one has realized, "Few words lie nearer the heart than the word home." To those of us who were trained in good homes, how deep, how heartfelt is the pity we feel for those who were deprived of that moral and social stimulus that is the concomitant of the happy home!

"Where is your home?" a little boy was asked by an acquaintance. "Where mother is," the little fellow replied, as he looked lovingly across at her.

The little boy's philosophy would be endorsed by many of our fathers. Undoubtedly the mother of a family, the mistress of the house, has much to do with the tone or quality of home life. The author of "The Chronicle of the Suburban Cottages" says, "Of our mother I cannot think of anything to say. She is just the mother—your own dear mother, loving and kind."

As a background to the scene is a line of dark green forest, in which are conspicuous, by reason of their white bark, the towering cypress trees, contrasting in their massive girth with the tall, slender palms, whose straight trunks when felled, give, unvaryingly, as ready-made pillars to the church; and in the far distance are Ruwenzori foothills—blue-green, with purple blotches cast by the clouds that almost perpetually shroud that giant's hoary head, which, only once in a day is bared to the rosy light of the setting sun. The vision of "scarcely which once seen is never forgotten."

HAD PIMPLES ALL OVER HIS BODY.

The many, insipid little pimples that break out on the face and other parts of the body are usually little irritations reminding that the blood is out of order and requires purifying.

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for the most forty years, and its reputation is unshakable as a medicine to drive all the impurities out of the blood, thus eradicating the pimples and leaving a bright, clear complexion.

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Washington Irving must have known the full and abiding faith of the true mother heart, when he wrote: "A father may turn his back on the child, brothers and sisters may become inveterate enemies, husbands may desert their wives, wives their husbands. But a mother's love endures through all; in good repute, in bad repute, in the face of the world's condemnation, a mother still loves on, and still hopes that a child may turn from his evil ways and repent; still she remembers the infant smiles that once filled her bosom with rapture, the merry laugh, the joyful shout of his childhood, the opening promise of his youth and she can never be brought to think him all unworthy."

The instruction received at the mother's knee, and the peace and sweet memories of the residence, are never entirely effaced from the soul.

Aley writer gives this picture of an African scene, in the midst of which a mission station of White Fathers lies snugly nestled. The landscape is "lovelier than any artist in stained glass could depict. Here the deep pure blue sky and water meet; there an escarpment of rich earth contrasts with the bright green leaves of a banana plantation and ripening field of maize and millet in which half-concealed the low, neatly thatched straw huts are gleaming pale gold in the afternoon sun.

As background to the scene is a line of dark green forest, in which are conspicuous, by reason of their white bark, the towering cypress trees, contrasting in their massive girth with the tall, slender palms, whose straight trunks when felled, give, unvaryingly, as ready-made pillars to the church; and in the far distance are Ruwenzori foothills—blue-green, with purple blotches cast by the clouds that almost perpetually shroud that giant's hoary head, which, only once in a day is bared to the rosy light of the setting sun. The vision of "scarcely which once seen is never forgotten."

BOT UP IN MORNING WITH HEADACHE AND SICK STOMACH.

Mr. P. M. Phelps, Sturbridge, East, Que., writes: "I have been taking Miller's Lax-Liver Pills each day for a month, and I would like to say that I had stomach and liver troubles, and would get up in the morning with a headache, and a sick stomach. After taking two pills I was cured of these troubles, and I can say that I feel better than I have for many months."

Miller's Lax-Liver Pills are 25c a box, and are sold by all druggists. They are made by The T. Millburn Co., Toronto, Ont.