The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES — CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919 — VOL. XLVII. No. 16

Canadian North West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, 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 homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 xtercasre.

May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W CORY,
Deputy Ministerthe Interio of

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of his advertisement will not be paid for.

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourse against loss by firoi

ACT NOW. CALL UP

DEBLOIS BROS.,
Water Street, Phone 251

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect January 6th, 1919

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Trains Outward, Read Down.					Trains Inward, Read Up		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			P.M.	A.M.	Noon
3.35	1.25	6.00	Dep.	Charlottetown Arr.	7.20	10.30	12.00
4.39	2.57	7.02		Hunter River	6.18	8.55	10.50
5.20	3.50	7.40	Arr.	Emerald Junction	5.40	7.55	10.10
6.45		8.35	Arr.	Borden Dep.	4.40	6.20	

P.M.	P.M	A.M.			A.M.	A.M.	P.M
4.40		6.20	Dep.	Borden Arr.	6.45	8.35	
5.40	3.50	7.50		Emerald Junction	4.30	7.25	10.10
6.05	4.34	8.24	Arr.	Kensington	3.37	6.45	9.37
6.30	5.15	9.00	Arr.	Summerside Dep.	3.00	6.00	9.10

		Tues. Thurs. Sat.			Mon. Wed. Fri.	
P.M.		A.M.			A.M.	P.M.
6.45		11.30	Dep.	Summerside Arr	12.20	6.10
7.44		1.14		Port Hill	10.41	4.30
8.37		2.44		O'Leary	6.21	3.35
9.21		3.51		Alberton	8.02	3.00
10.00		5.00	Arr.	Tignish Dep	7.00	1.35
		P.M.				

	Mon. Wed. Fri.				Mon. Wed Fri.
P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.
3.10	7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown Arr.	10.10	6 0
4.30	8.55		Mount Stewart	8.55	4 30
5.00	9.32		Morell	8.22	3.35
5.22	10.02		St. Peters	8.00	3.00
6.30	11.35	Arr.	Souris Dep.	6.50	1.35

P.M			A.M
7.50	Arr.	Elmira Dep.	5.30

	Mon. Wed. Fri.				Mon. Wed. Fri.
P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M
4.35	9.10	Dep.	Mount Stewart Arr.	8.50	4.10
5.27	10.20		Cardigan	7.48	2.54
5.51	11.00		Montague	7.23	2.25
6.25	11.40	Arr.	Georgetown Dep.	6.45	1.40

Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat Only			Sat Only	Daily ex. Sat & Sun.
P.M.	P.M			A.M	A.M
3.10	3.10	Dep	Charlottetown Arr.	8.45	10.15
4.55	4.25		Vernon River	8.31	8.20
7.05	5.55	Arr.	Murray Har. Dep.	7.00	6.20

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

H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.

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

LIME

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME!

In Barrels and Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

J. D. STEWART
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE:
NEWSON BLOCK
Charlottetown
Branch Office, Georgetwon.

McLean & McKinnon
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Minard's Liniment will cure Colds etc.

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 knowwhat suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in 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 lure 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. Prices..... **$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.

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island.

Rules Relating to Private Bills.

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

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case of the petitioners for such Bill and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated. The Private Bills Committee to whom 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 suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to themembers 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 Legislative Assembly

November 27, 1918.

1,279 Special Trains On C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways.

Thousands arrive each week at Halifax and are sent forward to Dispersal Areas.

Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic disembarked her returned soldier passengers at Halifax 757,400 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways.

The first train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic on Saturday was No. 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 767,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years.

The movement of troops back to Canada is now approaching its greatest activity. Last Sunday 5000 arrived at Halifax by the transports Lapland and Belgic, and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

S. S. Megantic with soldiers and dependents arrived Wednesday and S.S. Adriatic is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer.

The process of disembarkation at Halifax is being carried on without a hitch, and there is a fine system of co-operation between the Military and the Railway officials.

March 12, 1919

Job Printing Done at The Herald

San Francisco Settled By Two Friars.

The first settlement on the site of San Francisco was a mission established in 1776 by Francis Poalon and Benito Cambron, two friars and known as the Mission Dolores. Gradually a village grew up about the Mission, and the little community of pioneers was known as Yerba Buena until seventy-two years ago, the Alcalde officially changed the name to San Francisco.

During that year the first school opened, the first hotel was built and a survey of the town was made by Jasper O'Farrell. Two years after the birth of San Francisco the rush of 49 increased its population ten-fold. The first steamship of the Pacific Mail arrived in 1849, and in the same year the Oregon brought the first United States mail and the first postmaster, John W. Geary. The first steamship between San Francisco and Sacramento began plying that year, and the city had its great fire.

Geary, the first postmaster, became the first mayor, following incorporation of the city in 1850. The first of the famous vigilance committees began its work in 1851. The first panic afflicted the city in 1855. The year 1860 was a notable one for the Golden Gate City, for in that year the first pony express arrived, nine days from St Joseph. Mo., and the city was connected with New York by telegraph.

San Francisco's first great exhibition was held in 1894, but it was a small affair compared with the Great Panama Pacific Exposition held a few years ago.

What is Thrift?

Before you can practice a virtue you must know what it is. When we speak of thrifty people we are apt to picture them living on cheap food, in cheap quarters, wearing shabby, worn clothes, having little or no pleasure, and saving every cent possible But that is not thrift—far from it. Thrift is a greater virtue than the mere saving of money. Don't forget that.

The prudent man looks ahead and gets ready. The frugal man lives carefully and saves persistenly. The economical man spends judiciously, buys wisely and wastes nothing. The industrious man works hard and saves hard; the miser hoards; but the man of thrift earns largely, spends wisely, plans carefully, manages economically and saves.

The virtue of thrift is the most important habit you can cultivate the most profitable and the most satisfactory. You can see what it does—it works here, not hereafter. Waste is the most costly evil you can tolerate in your material life. Thrift will get you further up life's ladder than any other quality, and waste will carry you down faster.

Thrift of time will do more to give you an education than all the colleagues and thrift of food will make you better fed than the rich man. Thrift of money will make you independent of the loan shark, the pawnbroker and the landlord.

You must realize early or late, that if you have one thing worth while you may have to do without other things; sacrifice means satisfaction. Deny yourself in little things to get the big.

Have Confidence

I believe that some people make failures of their lives by constantly thinking of the long list of failures behind them. There is no better way of creating a lack of confidence. The other day I was standing at a corner waiting for a tram. Near me were two girls with their hair still in braids down their backs. One of the girls was trying to teach the other to ride on her "bike." But the girl who was being taught seemed hesitating and afraid, and at last she said: "Of course, I feel afraid. You know how I tumbled off both yesterday and the day before when you were trying to teach me to ride." Then the other girl said, with a sharp note of reproof in her voice: "Oh, yesterday and the day before! Why do you want to keep thinking of what happened yesterday and the day before? Of course you are going to tumble off if you think that you are just because you took a tumble yesterday and the day before! Let what happened those days go hang! See what you can do now."

It would surely help every woman who reads this to make successful the efforts of today if she, too, would let the blunders of yesterday and all the other days of the past "go hang.' You want to forget your failures if you expect future triumphs. Young women starting out in life for themselves should have the most abundant supply of that fine asset we call self-confidence. You will never get it by remembering the failures of life.

The most successful men and women of all ages have been those who have made steppingstones of their failures, by putting them under foot and not allowing them to rise and confront them with taunts of any kind.

Failures sometimes serve the good purpose of showing us wherein we are weak and helping us to strengthen the weak places in character and in ability. I know a woman who always says when she makes a grievous blunder of any kind. "Well, I will at least have sense enough not to be such a fool again."

Failures are not bad things when they beget a determination to acquire wisdom from them. I do not think that we should dwell constantly on even the great sorrows of life. I know a woman who has never been known to smile since her husband died several years ago. She says that she feels that she would be showing a lack of respect for his memory if she lapsed into merriment. So she keeps herself swathed in black, and says that her life is all in the past. Of course, she is a kind of "wet blanket" no matter where she goes, and no one regards her as a very welcome visitor. I think that a constant memory of the failures of life is the surest way of adding to the failures of the futurs.—Exchange.

Medieval Latin.

That medieval Latin was something very different from what has been represented there are numerous and authoritative witnesses to prove. Take, for example, the judgment of such a scholar as Mr. Rashdall, who in his book. "The Universities of Europe in the Middle ages," says: "The Latin which was written by the theologian or historian, the Latin of the secretary's letter or the episcopal ordinance, was not so bad as is commonly supposed by those who have only heard it abused. . . . Both the excellences and defects of thirteenth-century or fourteenth-century Latin were due to the fact that Latin was still a living language, though its use was confined to the clerical class. J. S. Mill has rightly praised the Schoolmen for their unrivalled capacity for the invention of technical terms. The Latin language, originally rigid, inflexible, poor in vocabulary and almost incapable of expressing a philosiphical idea, became in the hands of the medieval thinkers flexible, subtle and elastic. And this enrichment of the language, which has had such immensely important effects upon the tongues of modern Europe, was carried off not only in the schools by the Sophists and Theologirns, but (no doubt with less wholly satisfactory results) in the epistles of the eclessiastics and even in the conversation of the ordinary schoolboy, until Latin as a living language was killed by the Ciceronian pedantry of the sixteenth or seventeenth century. The barbarism which shocks the modern scholar in the pages of the average medieval scribe consists in the introduction of new words, of vernacular idioms and combinations, and above all of new forms or derivatives of good Latin words demanded by the exigencies of new ineas, rather than in the violation of the ordinary rules of syntax or accidence."

A Happy Home.

A happy home is a little Heaven upon earth. There is no song more universally popular than "Home, Sweet Home." Every honest, human heart at once responds to the sentiment:

"Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Yet how sad is the reflection that there are so many unhappy homes in the world. The old adage, "There is a skeleton in every closet," is a graphic statement of a fact too common to be denied. In view of this really melancholy fact the question, "How to make home happy," is invested with a degree of importance only second to that which attaches to winning the happy life hereafter.

To make a happy home the first and principal requisite is to have a realizing sense of what home is for. Nothing is more lamentable than to witness the ignorance, the carlessness and frivolity with which young persons too often enter upon the holy state of matrimony. They seem to have no thought of its sacredness. They have no conception that the family and, therefore, the home, are divine institutions. They do not recognize the dignity, the sacredness and the really sublime honour and privilege of parenthood; they do not realize that the object of the family is to train the children for Heaven. What wonder, then, if they fail to realize the responsibility as well as the high privilege of having young immortal souls committed to their care, to be trained to a vigorous life here as a preparation for a life of eternal blessedness in the world to come.

HAD PIMPLES ALL OVER HIS BODY.

The nasty, unsightly little pimples that break out on the face and other parts of the body are simply little irritating reminders that the blood is out of order and requires purifying.

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

Mr. T. W. Steward, 165 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with pimples all over my body. I happened to mention it to a friend who advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I am now using the third bottle and I am very pleased with the results. I have no more irritation and feel a whole lot better in every way. Your medicine seems to have fixed me up in general."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that their name appears on the wrapper.

KEEP YOUR HEALTH
TONIGHT TRY
MINARD'S LINIMENT
for that Cold and Tired Feeling.
Get Well, Keep Well,
Kill Spanish Flu
By using the OLD RELIABLE
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO, Ltd
Yarmouth, N. S.

GOT UP IN MORNING WITH HEADACHE AND SICK STOMACH.

Mr. P. M. Phelps, Stanbridge East, Que., writes:—"I have been taking Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills with such good results I thought I would write you. I had stomach and liver trouble, and would get up in the morning with a headache, stomach sick and feel dizzy. After taking two vials I was cured of these troubles, and constipation as well."

Carelessness and neglect, and oftentimes wilful disregard of nature's laws will put the system all out of sorts. The stomach becomes upset, the bowels clogged, and the liver inactive. To bring the system back to its normal state must be the object of those who wish to be well. This can quickly be done by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They liven up the liver, get the bowels back to their normal condition and tone up the stomach, making the entire system sweet and clean.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Toronto, Ont.

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

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