The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1919 | VOL. XLVII. No. 26

LIME

We have on hand quantity of

St. John LIME!

In Barrels and Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW. CALL UP

DEBLOIS BROS.,

Water Street, Phone 251

Canadian-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 extra acres. 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 Minister of the Interior

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

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

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NEWSON BLOCK

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CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Job Printing Done at The Herald

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 2nd, 1919

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME!

Trains Outward, Read Down. P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			Trains Inward, Read Up A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
4.30	3.30	12.50	6.15	Lep.	Charlottetown	Arr. 10.35	1.40	7.05	11.20
6.20	4.30	2.17	7.11		Hunter River	9.00	12.42	5.47	10.20
7.10	5.05	2.55	7.45	Arr.	Emerald Jct.	7.40	12.10	5.05	9.50
	6.20	4.00	8.35	Arr.	Borden	Dep. 6.40		4.15	9.00

P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
9.00	4.15	6.40	Dep.	Borden	Arr. 8.35		4.00
10.00	5.15	8.00		Emerald Junction	8.00	12.10	2.55
10.30	5.40	8.40	Arr.	Kensington	7.15	11.45	2.15
11.00	6.05	9.20	Arr.	Summerside	Dep. 6.45	11.20	1.30
						A.M.	P.M.

P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.
6.30	11.05	Dep.	Summerside	Arr	10.30	12.35
7.28	12.51		Port Hill		8.56	11.39
8.17	2.22		O'Leary		7.36	10.50
8.58	3.31		Alberton		6.17	10.04
9.35	4.30	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.	5.15	9.30
	P.M.					A.M.

P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.
3.05	6.50	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.00	5.50
4.15	8.45		Mount Stewart		8.45	4.15
4.42	9.22		Morell		8.17	3.17
5.02	9.52		St. Peters		7.55	2.40
6.05	11.25	Arr.	Souris	Dep.	6.55	1.15

P.M.				A.M.
7.20	Arr.	Elmira	Dep.	5.35

P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.
4.15	9.00	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr.	8.45	3.55
5.04	10.10		Cardigan		7.47	2.39
5.25	10.50		Montague		7.23	2.10
6.00	11.30	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.45	1.00

Sat. Only P.M.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. P.M.				Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. A.M	Sat. Only A.M.
4.00	3.30	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.40	10.05
5.15	5.15		Vernon River	Dep.	8.45	[illegible]
6.45	7.25		Murray Har.	Dep.	6.45	7.20

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

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

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 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. Priec.....**$1.00** to **$4.00**

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.

Dominion Parliament

The excessive heat wave that struck Canada's capital during the first few days of June rendered the work of law-making exceedingly distressing. With the mercury hovering round the 96 mark, members of the House were disposed to divest themselves, as far as parliamentary etiquette would permit, of as many of their garments as possible; only those of the very slightest kind were worn, while the heat of the debate mingled with the heat of the chamber, and statesmen were sweltering while they wrestled with the great problems of state.

The all important public question engaging the attention of the House of Commons during the week ending June 7th, was the budget speech, which was delivered on Thursday the 5th. by Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister. This declaration, embracing the financial position and fiscal policy of the government had been anticipated with a very great amount of interest. All manner of conjectures were indulged in, as to what the nature of the declaration would be, as well as the effect it would probably have on a number of members sitting on the government side of the House, who are known to have entertained, if not free trade, at least very low tariff ideas. This is particularly applicable to Liberal Unionist members from Western Canada, who have at all times clamored for reduction on a number of essential commodities, especially on agricultural implements. It was even predicted that there would be resignations from the cabinet of those who could not see eye to eye with the Finance Minister and other members of the government, relative to the existing tariff policy. Finally, when the budget was brought down and presented to parliament, as already stated, by the Finance Minister, it was learned also that Mr. Crerar, Minister of Agricultnre, had resigned from the government, as he declared he could not agree to the proposed fiscal policy of the administration. That is all, so far, that happened out of the ordinary. Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister, read in parliament on Friday the correspondence between Mr. Crerar and himself, regarding the resignation. This all passed over very quietly without any excitement, and at this writing, no one realized that anything has happened out of the ordinary parliamentary or governmental routine.

In the judgment of the writer, the budget speech delivered by Sir Thomas White on this occasion was, under all the circumstances, a most wonderful deliverance. There is no doubt it was one of the most important declarations of this character ever delivered in the Canadian Parliament. The budget speech, around which hinges the financial position of the country, the condition of trade and the fiscal policy of the government generally, is, as will readily be understood, the most important government declaration that is made to parliament from year to year. The extraordinary condition through which our country had been passing for the last five years have added to the financial and fiscal declarations of the government extraordinary additional interest. During the period of the war, the minds of the federal legislators were necessarily concentrated upon that great and all-important question, and little else than the most feasible manner of financing Canada's part in the great struggle seriously engaged their attention. Now, however, that the fighting has ceased all manner of relevant and irrelevant considerations loom up, but in the midst of all these considerations, the most important questions for Canada to consider just now are those which still relate to the completion of the war. What has to be considered is our present financial condition, what that position will be when demobilization has been completed, and what the additional annual charges upon the public treasury will be as results of the war. These are the all-important topics so far as Canada's financial position is concerned.

In this correspondence only the merest reference can be made to the most outstanding features of these great questions. In the first place it it is not without interest to compare our public net debt on March 31st, 1914, with what it was on March 31st, 1919. On the former date our national debt was $335,996,850, while on March 31st, 1919, the net national debt was $1,584,000,000. This enormous increase in our public debt was incurred, of course, in consequence of the war. The war expenditure taken by itself during the period covered by the struggle was $1,327,273,848. It had increased from $60,750,000 in round figures, for 1914-15 to $450,000,000, for 1918-19, in addition to ordinary expenditures. The expenditure on ordinary account, that is to say, the ordinary business of the country, during this same period aggregated $832,757,589. In addition to this there was a capital expenditure for permanent public improvements, in the five years, of $180,277,873. For the five years period the principal cost of the war was reduced by taxation by a total aggregate of $275,943,977. In addition to this, amounts were paid during this same period for interest upon war debt and for pensions charges, which brought the total amount paid from revenue on account of the war to March 31st, 1919, up to $438,293,248 The Finance Minister, taking everything into account, figured out that the debt of Canada at the end of the present fiscal year would be, in round figures, close to $2,000,000,000. This averages about $220.00 per head of the population of Canada. That s the legacy that Canada has inherited, as her splendid participation in the great world struggle.

For the year ending March 31st, 1919, the expenditure for the ordinary civil business of the country amounted to $240,000,000. In addition to this there was expenditures of $22,000,000 on capital account, and $450,000,000 on war account. On the other side of that account the amount of revenue received from ordinary sources was $310,000,000. The great balance remaining against the country, on war account, was met by the raising of money by loans. About $48,000,000 of the war debt of the year just closed was paid out of the $310,000,000 of revenue, left over from the requirements of the general civil public service. For the present year ending March 31st, 1920, the Finance Minister estimates the ordinary expenditure at $270,000,000 and the capital expenditure at $50,000,000, adding to this the estimated amount for demobilization, the estimates of the total expenditure for the year will be $620,000,000. To meet this, the receipts from ordinary sources are expected to be about $280,000,000. This is a lesser amount than was received last year, but the explanation for this is that certain remissions of duty are to be made. To meet the great balance between the total estimated expenditure and the estimated revenue from ordinary sources as above stated, at least one government loan will be issued.

Dealing now with the tariff features of the budget the Finance Minister went on to outline the changes that would be made for the current year. Among these would be the total repeal of the preferential tariff of 5 p. c and also the partial repeal of the general tariff of 7½ p. c. at present in effect, under the customs tariff war revenue Act. He enumerated the articles to which these reductions would specifically apply. Proceeding in his development of the tariff question he declared that reductions would be made in the tariff on agricultural implements, in some cases from 27½ p. c. to 15 p. c., and in others from 27 p. c. to 17½ p. c. This would specially affect the western farmers, and in order to be able to do this, the government had succeeded in making an arrangement with the railways which will give reduced freight rate from points east of the great lakes to cities in Western Canada, equal to that charged by American railways, from Chicago to these same western Canadian points. In addition to these reductions of tariff on agricultural implements, the Finance Minister stated that a reduction of 7½ p. c. would be made regarding bituminous coal. This would make up to the railways, who use an immense lot of this coal, in some measure their loss of revenue amounting to near $25,000,000. To make up this loss, to some extent at least, income taxes has been very considerably increased. For instance, the present income tax of $20.00 on a $3000.00 income is increased to $40.00 on the same amount. The present income tax on $10,000 of $392.00, has been increased to $590.00. On $100,000 the present income tax is $17,607. This is increased to $31,190, and so on.

Continuing his consideration of the tariff question, the Finance Minister stated that a permanent revision of the tarift would be undertaken, after the present session of parliament, and very likely at next session a new tariff fully considered in all its phases would be presented. He said it is sound policy, and has been so regarded and practiced hitherto, to revise the tariff at periods of eight or ten years. Such revision would have taken place in 1916 or 1917, at the latest, had the war not intervened. In consequence of the war, of course, all tariff revision and all matters of that nature had been left in abeyance until peace should be restored. According to the Finance Minister's declaration, it will be part of his program for himself and one or two other ministers to make a thorough investigation regarding every phase of Canada's fiscal condition, and then bring to parliament a revised tariff system. As already stated, the budget speech, from every point of view, was a model declaration. It was admirably delivered and listened to with the utmost possible attention by a full house and full galleries. The whole speech did not occupy the Finance Minister in delivery more than about an hour and a quarter. He was warmly applauded at different stages of his speech, and concluded amid much enthusiasm.

SICK HEADACHES AND CONSTIPATION.

When the bowels do not perform their functions properly the liver is sure to become affected and the inactive condition of the liver will cause constipation, sick or bilious headaches, heartburn, water brash, specks floating before the eyes, the tongue becomes coated, the breath foul, and the eyes have a dull, yellow glassy appearance.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will regulate any irregularity of the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver into action.

Mrs. Malcolm McDermid, Cranton Section, N.S., writes—"I have been sick for a number of years with sick headaches and constipation. I tried all kinds of doctor's medicines but none did me any good. I tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and after using four vials I am completely cured. I would heartily recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial at all dealers or mailed direct by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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 at the peril of the suitors 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 Comimttee 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 ba 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

Elsie—"Mamma, I don't feel well."

Mother—That's too bad, dear. Where do you feel worst?"

Elsie—"In school, mamma."

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES PAINFUL BOILS

Are Caused By Bad Blood.

When the blood becomes impure, it is only natural that boils, pimples, or some other indication of bad blood should break out of the system.

Ointment and salves will do you no good. You must get at the seat of the trouble by using a good internal blood purifying remedy such as that grand old medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters. This preparation has been on the market for the past 40 years, and is acknowledged by all who have ever used it to be the best blood cleansing remedy.

Mr. Emerson G. Goodwin, Cambridge, N.B., writes:—"For nearly two years I suffered from boils and pimples on my face and neck, and nearly all of my body was covered with the pimples. I tried most everything, but got no relief. One day a friend advised me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after using three bottles the pimples and boils had all left me, and there is no sign of them returning. I can strongly recommend B. B. B. to anyone who is troubled with skin disease."

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