

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1919

VOL. XLVII, No. 21

## Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW. CALL UP

DEBLOIS BROS.

Water Street, Phone 47

## LIME

We have on hand quantity of

### St. John LIME!

In Barrels and Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.



Canadian North West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, 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 friendly country, may homestead a certain 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 a. In certain districts a homestead may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after securing homestead and cultivate 20 acres. b. His claim pre-emptive 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 20 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for Sub-Agency. Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Daily Mailer's Interests

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

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and

Notary Public.

OFFICE:

NEWSON BLOCK

Charlottetown

Branch Office, Georgetown

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Minard's Liniment will cure Sprains.

## 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 session 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 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 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 to 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

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 757,400 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 system of co-operation between the Military and the Railway officials.

March 12, 1919

Job Printing Done at

The Herald

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect April 23rd, 1919

Trains Outward, Read Down.				ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME				Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
4:00	12:15	6:35	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 11:55	10:20						10:40
5:20	1:48	7:55	Hunter River	10:47	9:22						9:08
6:05	2:50	8:08	Emerald Jct.	10:09	8:50	7:30					8:08
6:50	3:30	8:34	Kensington	9:27	7:25	6:50					
7:20	4:10	9:00	Arr. Summerside	Dep. 9:40	8:00	6:10					

Trains Outward, Read Down.				ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME				Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
8:10	12:20		Dep. Summerside	Arr. 8:35	5:00						
9:08	2:10		Port Hill	7:40	3:21						
9:57	3:57		O'Leary	6:52	1:52						
10:38	5:07		Alberton	6:05	1:23						
11:15	6:05		Arr. Tignish	Dep. 5:30	11:30						

Trains Outward, Read Down.				ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME				Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	A.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri.		A.M.	P.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri.		A.M.	P.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri.	
3:10	7:00		Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10:10	6:10						
4:30	8:55		Mount Stewart	8:55	4:30						
5:00	9:22		Morell	8:25	3:35						
5:22	10:02		[St. Peters	8:00	3:00						
6:30	11:35		Arr. Souris	Dep. 6:50	1:35						

Trains Outward, Read Down.				ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME				Trains Inward, Read Up			
P.M.	A.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri.		A.M.	P.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri.		A.M.	P.M.	Mon. Wed. Fri.	
4:35	9:10		Dep. Mount Stewart	Arr. 8:50	4:10						
5:27	10:20		Cardigan	7:58	2:54						
5:51	11:00		Montague	7:23	2:25						
6:25	11:40		Arr. Georgetown	Dep. 6:45	1:40						

Trains Outward, Read Down.				ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME				Trains Inward, Read Up			
Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	P.M.	P.M.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	A.M.	A.M.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	P.M.	P.M.	Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.
		3:10	3:10		10:15	9:45					
		4:25	4:55		8:20	8:31					
		5:55	7:05		6:20	7:00					

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 know what 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. 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 \$1.50 to \$5.50

## MacLELLAN BROS.

101-103 Water Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

## Modern Jerusalem As it Appears to the Visitor.

Modern Jerusalem offers little to please the eye, writes John Hartley. With the exception of one or two busy thoroughfares, its streets are narrow, crooked and very dirty, paved with smooth stones that are a menace not only to the timid rider, but where the descent is steep, even to the pedestrian. The dwellings, which are low and poorly constructed, have only one door and two small windows opening upon the street, all the others opening toward the rear. The roofs are flat, as a rule, but sometimes dome-shaped.

The city is inclosed by walls which were built or required by the Sultan Selim in the sixteenth century, the foundations being for the greater part the very ones laid out by the Emperor Hadrian and afterwards repaired by the crusaders. On the southern side of the city there is a stretch of walls far removed from the old foundation, beyond which are Ophel and Sion, which formerly were inside the walls, but are now ploughed up as a field, thereby fulfilling the prophecies of Jeremiah and Micah.

Seven monumental gates give entrance to the city, each of which bears its proper name. Chief amongst them are the Damascus Gate on the north, and the Jaffa Gate on the south. Formerly these gates were closed at night and opened at day-break, but they are no longer locked since the danger of smuggling in merchandise has been done away with by the institution of night watchmen. The walls surrounding the city were formerly crowned by many towers, which were built not only for the adornment of the enclosure, but also to serve as watch-towers against the approach of enemies. Of the scores of wall-towers only one of importance—the Tower of David, near the Jaffa Gate—stands today.

A Catholic never goes to Jerusalem as a mere tourist. He is always a pilgrim, desirous of nurturing his faith and piety by the sight of the very ground over which the God-Man trod. Everything speaks to his heart. But of all the holy places, the Via Dolorosa, over which the Master passed on His way to Calvary, is most appealing. Each phase of the Passion commemorated in the Stations of the Cross is marked by a separate chapel.

The first of these lies in the court of Turkish barracks, the second in the old Temple enclosure, and so through the mazes of the city's narrow streets we follow the Lamb Who was led out to slaughter. Many of the chapels along the Via Dolorosa have been in the custody of the Turks, and the Christian pilgrim has up to this time of happy deliverance, been put to the humiliating necessity of requesting permission to worship in them. The last stations are within the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

On entering the basilica from the south side, one ascends a narrow and steep flight of stairs leading to a massive platform of stone, which is the door of a chapel—the holiest spot in the world, the summit of the rock of Calvary! There one can see the place where the cross stood, and the spot to the right where Jesus was stripped of His garments. There also is pointed out the rock rent in two at the moment when Our Lord expired upon the cross. In the interior of the church proper, inclosed in a sixteen-sided chapel stands the tomb in which Our Lord was laid upon being taken down from the cross. Chapels marking other details of the Passion surround the Holy Sepulchre. Thus for instance, we have the chapel in which the stone is shown upon which the body of Christ reposed before it was consigned to the tomb. In another the column at which Our Saviour was

scourged is preserved. All in all, there is not a spot on earth which appeals so powerfully to the Christian imagination or touches so deeply the heart of the believer as does this very ground once watered with the blood of the Redeemer.

There are, of course, many other holy places in and around Jerusalem—Bethlem, Nazareth, Gethsemane—in fact, the whole of Palestine has been made sacred by the passing of the Master's feet. He went about doing good. All these the pious pilgrim, returning from their deep draughts of piety and fervor. But when one stands in the place of Christ's crucifixion, one's emotions are too powerful for words. One can fully realize then why a Catholic Europe arises in arms to snatch this holy place from the hands of the unbeliever. One realizes then that all the blood shed during the Crusades was not shed in vain. And one wonders what must have been wrong with Europe during recent centuries that it tolerated the unbearable conditions brought about by the possession of the Holy Sepulchre by the Mohammedans. Now, thank God, the Turk has been forced to flee before the Allied armies, and it is the ardent hope of every Christian that he may not again have the opportunity of putting his foot back in a place where his presence is an insult and a sacrilege.

### Excessive Talkativeness

It goes without saying that in every-day social life we are not bound to such rigid silence as is observed by Carthusian and Trappist monks. Also the Catholic religion, in keeping without natural needs, by no means proscribes an all too rigorous conduct of life. On the contrary, a Catholic should be friendly and obliging, should take part with out restraint or affectation in cheerful family and social converse, and should avoid everything that appears like excessive severity. But between a cordial and spontaneous course of conduct and undue talkativeness there is the same distinction as between use and evident abuse in general. Just as it is meet and useful, why, even necessary, that everyone contribute his share in his own circle, so the conversation, so it is dangerous to talk too much.

First of all, it is difficult, if not impossible, to give the tongue full freedom without beseeching uncharitably. How can one talk continuously, sometimes for a whole hour, at table and in society, without meeting and succumbing to the temptation of censuring some person or another, of misinterpreting his motives, and putting his failings and weaknesses in an unfavorable light? What is the topic of conversation in most cases, if we are not discussing politics and science, but still insist on leading the conversation—of what else do we talk than the subject of our fellowmen—and that to their disadvantage! Frequently to defend such uncharitable talk the excuse is advanced that if one could not have his joke at the expense of the imperfections of others, there would be nothing to talk about. Seriously considering all this, the thoughtful Christian will be put on his guard against this fault. If the inordinate desire to talk leads to ridicule and backbiting speech, this circumstance should serve notice to you to bridle your tongue, and guard against excess. One word will bring on another, one biting remark provokes another, and while one may have begun with harmless and tolerable jests, the gathering will not disband before the reputation of several persons has been damaged.

To this danger is associated another, that of causing friction in the family and between friends. Doris and Jane were once inseparable friends, when suddenly they became estranged. Friends of both were at first at a loss to account for the change. It was not until they had read the account of the fatal errors of Socialism and Communism, they declared that domestic society, or the family, derives all its reason of existence solely from civil law, whence it is to be concluded that, from civil law descend and depend all the rights of parents over their children, and above all, the right of instructing and educating them. By such impious opinions, and machinations do these false teachers endeavor to eliminate the salutary teaching and influence of the Catholic Church from the instruction and education of youth, and miserably to infect and deprave by every pernicious error and vice the tender and pliant minds of the young.—Pius IX, December 8, 1864.

### Fatal Errors of Socialism And Communism

And these same persons—who wish the State to be completely Godless—also impudently pretend that citizens should be deprived of the liberty of publicly bestowing on the Church their aims for the sake of Christian charity, and that the law forbidding "servile labour on account of Divine worship" upon certain fixed days should be abolished, upon the most fallacious pretext that such liberty and such law are contrary to the principles of a political economy. Not content with abolishing Religion in public society, they desire further to banish it from families and private life. Teaching and professing these most fatal errors of Socialism and Communism, they declare that domestic society, or the family, derives all its reason of existence solely from civil law, whence it is to be concluded that, from civil law descend and depend all the rights of parents over their children, and above all, the right of instructing and educating them. By such impious opinions, and machinations do these false teachers endeavor to eliminate the salutary teaching and influence of the Catholic Church from the instruction and education of youth, and miserably to infect and deprave by every pernicious error and vice the tender and pliant minds of the young.—Pius IX, December 8, 1864.

### ECZEMA SPREAD OVER ENTIRE BODY.

No rest night or day for those afflicted with this terrible skin disease, eczema, or, as it is often called, salt rheum. With its unbearable burning, itching, torturing day and night, relief is gladly welcomed.

It is a blessing that there is such a reliable remedy as Burtick Blood Bitters to relieve the sufferer from the continual torture and who can get no relief from their misery.

Apply it externally and it takes out the fire and itch and aids in the healing process. Use it internally and it purifies the blood of all those poisons which are the source of skin eruptions.

Mr. Andrew Bowen, Highland Grove, Ont., writes: "I must say that Burtick Blood Bitters is a wonderful preparation. I had a very bad case of eczema which spread almost over my entire body. I tried doctors, home treatments and many other patent medicines, but with no result. A friend advised me to try Burtick Blood Bitters. I bought a bottle, and after taking five bottles, I am thankful to say they cured me completely."

B. B. B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

### MINARD'S LINIMENT - LEM-BERMAN'S FRIEND

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## 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.

Durlock Blood Bitters has been on the market for the past forty years, and its reputation is unrivaled 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 had tried to mention it to a friend who advised me to use Durlock Blood Bitters. I am now free from the trouble, and I am very pleased with the results. I have no more irritation and feel a whole lot better every day. Your medicine seems to have fixed me up in general."

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

account for this change in their relations, but finally they traced the matter to its source, Doris had many fine qualities, but likewise the fault of talking indiscriminately about everything. One time, in a large gathering, she allowed herself to be carried away to the extent of making fun of Jane by revealing her faults and commenting on them rather uncomplimentarily. One of those wagging tongues, of whom there are everywhere too many specimens, took it upon herself to communicate to Jane the trend of the conversation, of course, embellished with explanations and amplifications. That led to a spirited altercation with Doris and to their final estrangement. Would this have happened if Doris had been more careful and reserved in her speech? If that wretched talebearer had not intervened to enlarge upon what was originally an insignificant matter? As in this case, thus it happens in many a family and between many friends. The tongue, the irresistible impulse to talk, the temptation to give vent to discord from which serious persons must guard themselves, etc.

### Fatal Errors of Socialism And Communism

And these same persons—who wish the State to be completely Godless—also impudently pretend that citizens should be deprived of the liberty of publicly bestowing on the Church their aims for the sake of Christian charity, and that the law forbidding "servile labour on account of Divine worship" upon certain fixed days should be abolished, upon the most fallacious pretext that such liberty and such law are contrary to the principles of a political economy. Not content with abolishing Religion in public society, they desire further to banish it from families and private life. Teaching and professing these most fatal errors of Socialism and Communism, they declare that domestic society, or the family, derives all its reason of existence solely from civil law, whence it is to be concluded that, from civil law descend and depend all the rights of parents over their children, and above all, the right of instructing and educating them. By such impious opinions, and machinations do these false teachers endeavor to eliminate the salutary teaching and influence of the Catholic Church from the instruction and education of youth, and miserably to infect and deprave by every pernicious error and vice the tender and pliant minds of the young.—Pius IX, December 8, 1864.

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