The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES — CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1920 — VOL. XLVIII. NO. 28

C. N. R. Time Changes Effective June 27th

Do not effect service on Prince Edward Island Railway. Connections are unchanged.

Changes of time on Canadian National lines effective June 27 do not affect the service between Prince Edward Island and the Mainland to any great extent, inasmuch as the time of arrival and departure of trains is unchanged.

Passengers leaving on the morning train at 7.0[illegible] a. m. will connect at Tormentine with No 38 train carrying parlor cafe car. No. 30 is due in Moncton at 1.35 p. m., and connection is made with No. 1 Ocean Limited for Quebec and Montreal, and with No. 13 express for St. John and Boston. The cafe parlor car on No. 39 is carried to St. John on No. 13.

Passengers by the train leaving at 1.40 p. m. connect at Sackville with No. 3 Maritime Express for Quebec and Montreal and with No.9 and No. 10, the night trains between St. John and Halifax.

Train leaving Sackville at 1.15 p. m. connects with first trip of steamer from Tormentine to Borden.

No. 40 train leaving Moncton at 4.30 p. m. carrying cafe parlor car meets with steamer leaving Tormentime for Borden at 7.20 p. m.. Boston passengers and passengers on No. 2 Ocean Limited connect with No. 40 train at Moncton. The cafe parlor is carried through from St. John to Tormentine.—June 23 3i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 30th of July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route Montague Rural Mail Route, No. 4, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

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 Offices of Montague and St. Mary's Road, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch'town, June 19, 1920.
June 23, 1920—3i

Canadian-West Land Regulations

Any 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. Application must appear in person at the 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 can rent 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.

Job Printing Done At The Herald

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon

Office and Residence:
105 Kent Street
CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I.

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

MONEY TO LOAN

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 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 ba paid for t same into the hands of the Clerk of the House

41 No Bi.l naving 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 Legislatvei Assembly

On 279 Special Trains, 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 was on Saturday 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 it 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 dependants arrived Wednesday and S. S. Adriadic is due Sunday. The movement of returning men is to be kept up actively all summer.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect May 3rd, 1920

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

Trains Outward, Read Down. / Trains Inward, Read Up

P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
4.40	2.50	1.40	7.00	Dep	Charlottetown	Arr. 10.50	2.25	7.00	11.20
6.20	4.01	2.58	7.52		Hunter River	9.20	1.11	5.47	10.20
7.10	4.55	3.35	8.25	Arr.	Emerald Jct	8.10	12.25	5.10	9.50
	6.05	4.45	9.10	Arr.	Borden	Dep. 7.10		4.10	9.00

P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
9.0[illegible]	4.10	7.10	Dep.	Borden	Arr.	9.10		4.45
9.50	5.10	8.35		Emerald Junction		8.10	12.25	3.25
10.20	5.44	9.13	Arr.	Kensington		7.35	11.51	2.40
10.50	6.15	9.55	Arr.	Summerside	Dep.	7.05	11.20	1.55
							A.M.	

P.M.		A.M.				A.M.	P.M.
6.35		11.45	Dep.	Summerside	Arr	10.15	12.25
7.38		1.36		Port Hill		8.41	11.17
8.33		3.10		O'Leary		7.21	10.25
9.23		4.20		Alberton		6.02	9.37
10.00		5.20	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.	5.00	9.00
P.M.		P.M.					A.M.

P.M	A.M.				A.M.	P.M
3.10	6.35	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.00	5.50
4.15	8.45		Mount Stewart		8.45	4.15
4.42	9.22		Morell		8.14	3.17
5.02	9.52		St. Peters		7.52	2.40
6.05	11.25	Arr.	Souris	Dep.	6.50	1.15

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

P.M.	A.M.				A.M.	P.M
4.20	9.00	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr	8.45	4.00
5.14	10.10		Cardigan		7.47	2.44
5.35	10.50		Montague		7.23	2.10
6.10	11.30	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.45	1.15

Sat. Only	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.				Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only
P.M.	P.M.				A.M	A.M.
4.00	3.30	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.40	10.25
5.15	5.15		Vernon River		8.45	9.00
6.45	7.25	Arr.	Murray Har.	Dep.	6.45	7.30

☞ 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

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.

Maryknoll Mission Letters.

Peking, China.

Dear Maryknoll:

Let's see—the last time we were together was at Yamaguchi. The missioner there, Father Cettour, accompanied us to Shimonoseki, where he has another little church and house.

After passing secret service examinations and customs officials we were held up six times in Japan and twice in Korea. Japan is very efficient in petty annoyances. She has a wonderful staff of secret service men who can't speak English; they ask two or three stereotyped questions and always grunt at the answer, and bow, and that is all. I stumped one by telling him my father was a "naturalized American citizen." He wanted to know what that was. I explained in brief the geography of Great Britain and Ireland and smiled. "Yes, Great Britain, yes," and was satisfied. Father Spenner called my attention to the curious fact that the Jap tries to smile as he speaks, with the result that his tightened lips and closed teeth prevent articulation, and when trying to speak English he cannot habituate himself to biting the consonants.

The church at Shimonoseki is easy to find, though it is a good twenty minutes from the station; you climb through back alleys and turn to the left of every opening. This would seem to bring you back to where you started from, but it doesn't, as you are climbing a hill all the time. I'm rather proud of the fact that we found the place unassisted a few days later.

The catechist was not expecting three for supper, and I had visions of a cup of tea "sans milk, sans bread, sans anything," but Father Cettour smiled and waved his hand over his suitcase and produced the remains of our dinner at Yamagachi, wrapped up in the latest evening paper. A candle was lighted and we ate the cold cuts of Father Price's favorite dish in the primitive Japanese fashion, before toothpicks were invented, while the Japs still swung by their tails.

Shimonoseki boasts of three automobiles. One of them speeded along unmindful of the townspeople, who seem to occupy every square inch of the road the instant before, but who manage somehow to compress themselves to let the yelling autoist go by. The Bridge crush at City Hall is the only comparison to the crowds in Japan. The Chinese and Korean crowds seem to take things more leisurely, but the Jap forgets his manners when in numbers. However, generalizations are apt to be sweeping, as I can take only one little peep at each thing and draw conclusions from what may possibly be an exception.

At Moji Father Cettour left us. There is a church here, but we had no time to call. Nagasaki was reached in the morning, and after a parley in Latin with an old Chinese priest we were taken to the Bishop. Rooms were ready for us, and after Mass we took a little siesta before dinner. Father Price said Mass at the Altar where hangs the image of Our Lady that attracted the Urakami Christians.

With the exception of a few words in English with Father Van Oven, a Hollander Lazarist whom I had met in Germantown, San Francisco, and Tokyo nothing but French, or our nearest approach to it, was spoken. As most of the priests could speak faster than I could follow, the three or four days there were dizzy ones for me. We found relief in an American Brother of Mary from Dayton, Ohio, named John Grote, recently transferred from Yokohama to Nagasaki. He was as homesick for English as we were, and he piloted us for three weeks through Catholic Nagasaki.

It was delightful going to Urakami, a half hour's trolley ride across the bay. As we neared the village children came out and bowed, women stopped, ankle-deep in muddy rice paddies, to smile, and sun-tanned workmen, struggling with loads of rice, straw, or urging little horses hidden under a miniature haystack placed on their backs stood and mopped their foreheads and gave us a salute. Every one was barefooted and poorly clad but the grace of Baptism seemed to ennoble them, and somehow they were different from the pagan villagers. Urakami is a Catholic village of seven thousand souls, and here away from enervating civilization the priests have been able to keep their people simple and honest. It recalled Arcadia, or the Cure of Ars and his flock, and as we picked our steps along the narrow cowpaths that wind, with apparently no reason for winding, along the rice fields, it was painful to see signs of a new era in the life of the little village. A factory was being built, and it would mean the coming of several thousand pagans into the chosen spot, where the church built by the villagers themselves has always been the centre of the village.

Another day we visited the sites of the two martyrdoms of Nagasaki, when the Christians of Urakami, hundreds in number, were driven along the road we walked, and with the Christians of Nagasaki were martyred on a hill overlooking the city and in view of the harbor. Both cities, within a hundred yards of each other, are natural amphitheatres for such a sacrifice. As we knelt and kissed the spot, and looked before us as the martyrs must have gazed from their crosses, the mountains to the West were dark and purple, and behind them an orangered sun was dying and making the mountains darker by the contrast. The city lay at our feet outlining the water's edge, and seemed quiet from the distance, and the many white sails of the Japanese junks were resting unmoved by any breeze.

It was hard to vizualize the clamoring crowds that threw the martyrs' bodies over the cliff into the sea, and Japan of today seems to have risen in wrath against the Church. Yet her persecution of today is as effective as the bloody wars of the past. Japan controls the minds of the growing youth and Christian education has received a set-back that is almost numbing.

We crossed to Fusan and the rickshaws carried us to the "Catholic Church." It had a cross on it, but the square-jawed ministers told us it was the "English Catholic Church," the "French one" was down the street.

Father Ferrand welcomed us from a second-story window and hastened to prepare altars for us. His joy was evident, and he "spread himself" to make a dinner for us. It was Friday, but a fish apiece and peanuts and some wine that had not been opened since Bishop Dougherty and Father Walsh had honored him with visits, were pieces de resistance to which we gladly succumbed. We were tired after a rough night on the straits between Fusan and Shimonoseki, but we pushed on to Takiou before midnight. Father Vermorel welcomed us in English at the station, and we bumped our way through a real Korean settlement until the "pousse-pousse" could go no further—then we walked.

It is hardly fair to make comparisons, as we know little of the difficulties of each mission, but our hearts warmed to Bishop Demange, who in seven years has built up a series of buildings that will give him lasting consolation as the years speed by. Every one of them is urgently necessary; yet he seems to have planned each carefully and with foresight into the future. His Cathedral, seminary, orphanage, two or three schools, young men's hall, convent and residence were designed and built on the spot with the minimum of expense, yet somehow he has chosen well each site, and left plenty of room for expansion. He commenced seven years ago with nothing, but an optimistic viewpoint and virility of mind and a deep devotion to Our Lady of Lourdes have found him means to raise up a sturdy Catholic life in Taikou. He was ready for Father Price's inquisition and knew the details of his work. All along the line the Bishops seem favorably impressed with Father Price's grasp of the minutest details of construction and his scholastic love of getting at the bottom of the working plan of each vicariate.

We had the honor of greeting Father Robert, an older Brother of the well known Procurator of Hongkong. He is a Confessor of the Faith. After months of hard living with his Christians in the mountain caves and hidden valleys, he was captured and beaten and imprisoned during the years of persecution in Korea. Unlike Dorie and De Bretenieres, he could not give his life, but he gave all he could, and it was thrilling to realize that the jolly old man who smoked his pipe as he took us through the schools and orphanage of his mission in the city of Takiou was really a connecting link with the martyrs of the past.

I forgot to say that Bishop Demange could not meet us at the station because he was engaged in laying a new altar in Father Robert's church, the Cathedral. He designed and superintended the whole affair, inspecting it brick by brick as it rose. The bricks are made behind the Bishop's house, out of clay taken from the church grounds. His workmen are Chinese. He prefers them to Japanese or Koreans. The Jap is a hustler but unscrupulous; the Korean is honest and lazy, while the Chinese, with whatever defects he has, never breaks a contract and can work.

I had a little talk with one of the seminarians and found him as proficient in Latin as I was—at least he answered me more readily than I could think up the questions. They use the same text books as at Maryknoll. Handball seems to be their chief game. At Pekin the seminarians are too dignified to indulge in sports, but the preparatory boys are live Americans.

Well, my pen is still a thousand miles behind my feet and eyes, but I'll catch up soon. Of course our thoughts are with you daily, and I have kept my Masses free for prayers for you all, linking you with China and Japan.

Affectionately,
(Rev.) F. X. FORD.

Minard's Liniment relieves Diphtheria.

Minard's Liniment relieves Colds.

DO NOT DISMISS CONSTIPATION AS A TRIFLE. IT IS NOT.

Half the ills of life are caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated.

When the bowels become constipated the stomach gets out of order, the liver does not work properly, and then follows the violent sick and bilious headaches, sourness of the stomach, biliousness, heartburn, water brash, or the painful, irritating internal bleeding or protruding piles.

Keep your bowels regular with Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and you need never be constipated.

Mrs. C. Henderson, Trail, B.C., writes:—"I have been troubled with sick headaches and constipation most all my life. Have not now been troubled for a long time. I have great faith in Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills since using them."

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

PIMPLES and BOILS
For Nearly Two Years.

When pimples and boils appear on the face and body it seems as if the skin is the seat of the trouble, but the real disease is in the blood.

Lotions and ointments may allay the trouble for a while, but seldom if ever cure.

You have to get under the skin; get at the blood which is the cause of the trouble.

Burdock Blood Bitters goes direct to the root of the disease and restores healthy, normal action to the different organs, and cleanses the blood of all its impurities.

Mr. E. C. 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 boils and pimples 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."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.