



**The Herald**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR.  
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY  
BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
AT 81 QUEEN STREET,  
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

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**At The Federal Capital**

The proceedings in the House of Commons on Monday, March 7th, were somewhat out of the ordinary. After the usual routine, Sir Thomas White on behalf of the government side of the House rose and stated that since the House had last met, one of its members had been called away by death. Captain Joseph Reid, of Prince, P. E. I. who had died on Sunday evening. The Acting Prime Minister paid a tribute of respect to the memory of the departed member. He was followed by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, who thanked the leader of the government for the kindly words he had spoken regarding the departed member, and on behalf of the opposition members concurred in what the acting prime minister had said. It may be noted that this is the third death in the ranks of members of parliament since the opening of the present session, and that all three deaths were quite sudden. The first was that of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then Senator Taylor, and now Captain Reid. In each case, the illness had lasted only a couple of days.

The balance of the afternoon sitting, as well as the evening was occupied discussing a matter somewhat out of the usual routine of parliamentary proceedings, namely, the resolution proposed by General Sir Sam Hughes, asking for a parliamentary committee to investigate the question of the raid on the Jesuit Novitiate at Guelph, Ont. during last June. Notice of Sir Sam's resolution had been on the order paper for a considerable time, and it was not unreasonable to anticipate there might be some Parliamentary pyrotechnics when the discussion would take place. To Sir Sam's credit it must be said that his speech in introducing the resolution was quite moderate, no great exception could be taken to it, but it could plainly be seen that there was a disposition of eagerness among those who never balk at an opportunity for adding a little fuel to parliamentary fire. Of course it is always true that where there is considerable smoke there is necessarily a little flame, but in this case the discussion passed off without any very serious excitement. This, perhaps, is not so much due to any disposition for peace and harmony on the part of some members who seem to have a penchant for anything that will create an undesirable condition of affairs in the house. The credit of a successful and orderly termination of the debate must be given to the members of the government.

On the conclusion of Sir Sam's speech, the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia and Defence immediately rose, and laid before the house his view of the matter. To General Mewburn's everlasting credit, it must be said that he discharged his part of the programme in a most exemplary manner. He briefly detailed the military regulations bearing upon a case of this kind, and stated to the House the facts relative to the visit of Captain McAnlay to the Jesuit Novitiate on the date in question, at an unseasonable hour of the night. He read to the House the dignified letter of protest received by himself from

the reverend rector of the institutions, and his own (the General's) apology for the unfortunate circumstances surrounding the affair. General Mewburn said he felt at the time that this apology was due from him, and he had not changed his mind. He now stood by what he then did and said and wrote. He took a dignified stand and certainly impressed all unbiased members of the House most favorably by his admirable conduct in the debate.

Hon. Mr. Meighen acting Minister of Justice then took up the case on behalf of the Minister of Justice, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Doherty. Mr. Meighen measured and dignified terms detailed to the House the part taken in this affair by the Minister of Justice and his Department. He went on to say that the Minister acted admirably, in accordance with the regulations between the departments of Militia and Justice. To use his own words, he said that the Hon. Mr. Doherty had done in this case "only what became a Minister of the Crown, and a gentleman." He read to the House a cablegram he had received from the Minister of Justice, stating he would be most pleased with any action that his colleagues might take to investigate this case, if their judgment, it would be in the public interest. Hon. Mr. Meighen went on then to detail the opinions that had been given by the Deputy Minister of Justice had declared in a written opinion that there was not one man in the Novitiate liable to military service. Mr. Meighen next described the action taken by the ministerial association of Guelph and said that no specific charges had been presented, but the government are quite anxious to prove the matter and desirous in the public interest, that no possible opportunity hereafter may be available for bringing it before the public again. He therefore declared that in view of all the circumstances and for the public good everything should be cleared up. The government he said had decided to appoint a Royal commission to probe the matter to the bottom. In consequence of this determination of the government, he thought that the mover of the resolution would withdraw it from the House. The determination of the Government thus expressed by the Acting Minister of Justice took the wind out of the sails of those who looked forward to the end of the debate, it was a tame affair, the occupation of the extremists for the time being was gone. Several others spoke on the resolution during the afternoon and evening sittings of the House, and at the close of the debate, Sir Thomas White rose and said that he had been requested by Sir Sam Hughes, who had been obliged to leave the city, to withdraw the resolution. Thus ended in normal fashion what no doubt a great many had anticipated with bated breath.

The greater part of the afternoon and evening sittings of the House on Tuesday was devoted to supply. The House went into committee of supply after routine proceedings, and continued almost uninterruptedly until late in the evening. In the afternoon some Public works appropriations were considered, and the Minister, Hon. M. Carvell, was subjected to considerable hot shot, which came from both sides of the House. He scarcely preserved the equanimity that is generally expected from a minister under fire. He lost his temper to a considerable extent, and rather showed a disposition for fight. This condition of affairs was brought about by criticisms of his administration presented by Mr. Butts, member for Cape Breton. The fight was pretty lively up to six o'clock, when recess was taken. In the

evening, estimates for the Trade and Commerce Department under consideration in committee. They pertained mostly to steamship subsidies. Very considerable progress was made before the House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

Sir Sam Hughes certainly possesses the faculty of precipitating lively scenes in the House of Commons, while he himself does not unduly participate in the affair. For the second time during the week he was the cause of a hot debate in the House on Wednesday. It was brought about by his motion, for the adoption of a resolution, which he had some time previously placed on the order paper. The resolution in itself looked quite innocent and possibly would have passed over without any unusual scene, had it not been for a few hot spirits who took advantage of the occasion to engage in philippics of a very pronounced character. The resolution asked for a uniform system of administering the law with regard to defaulters, deserters, slackers or any of those who had in any way failed to do their duty under the Military Service Act. The General introduced his motion in a few words. He was followed by the Solicitor General, the Minister of Militia and the Minister of Justice, who explained the law and its manner of administration in the different province of the Dominion. Hon. Mr. Meighen pointed out that while it was the duty of the Justice Department to see that correct laws found their way on to the statute books, the administration of the laws was in the hands of the officials of indifferent provincial governments. Mr. Meighen's contribution to the debate was, as is usual in his case, of a serious and didactic character. Everything up to this point went along quite smoothly. The leader of the opposition spoke briefly. He was followed by Dr. Clark, who made, as he always does, a most interesting and entertaining speech. It was then thought that possibly the motion would pass without further discussion, but at this point a cannon exploded. It was none other than Lucien Cannon, member for Dorchester, Quebec. "Dear Lucien" hurled invectives across the floor in the fiercest of philippics. He arraigned the members of the government and all members of the government and all members of the Union party. The conduct of the government in the war and during the election campaign was all held up to execration by the member for Dorchester.

Sir Thomas White then moved the House into committee on a resolution for the expenditure of \$350,000,000 for the defence and security of Canada; the conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada and the demobilization of the Canadian forces, as well as the promotion of trade and industry, transportation facilities, and several other matters of public importance, connected with or consequent upon the war period and the period of reconstruction. Sir Thomas explained at length the different features of this very large anticipated appropriation. It was for war purposes, to meet some of the expenditures already called for, and provide for what would be necessary in this connection during the present fiscal year. He went on to lay before the House the necessity that existed for the government anticipating an expansion of export trade, to take the place of trade and business that in this direction had been destroyed or very largely minimized by the war, if nothing was done now to anticipate trade of this kind and to go out and seek such trade, matters would come to a stand still and in consequence, the energies and the enterprises of the country would be paralyzed, and it would only be a very short time until we would be face to face with chaos in our business relations. Allied countries engaged in the war had suffered in the particulars to which he referred, but he was happy to say that none of them had come out of the struggle in as good a position as Canada except the United States, and he was not sure that he should even make that exception. This was encouraging, and now was the time to enter with an optimistic spirit into the promotion expansion and development our export trade. This could not be done without a large expenditure of money, but money expended for this development would come back with interest in a few years when, after the conclusion of peace normal conditions would come about. The object was, in the present and uncertain period

to enter energetically and enthusiastically and optimistically into the encouragement and development of these enterprises, so that when normal conditions would eventually in a few years, we would be on a basis equally stable and progressive as that which existed at the beginning of the war.

During the evening sitting of the House nearly all the time was occupied in discussing the committee stage of the federal health bill. Some amendments to clauses, here and there, were incorporated, and shortly after ten o'clock the bill was reported for third reading. The House then adjourned.

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**The Legislature**

Wednesday April 9. p. m.  
Hon. Charles Dalton eulogized the soldiers from this province who had left their homes to fight for freedom and democracy. These men had done their duty nobly many of them had laid down their lives, and for their dependants and for those who returned we could not do enough. He hoped that many returned soldiers would take up agriculture in this province.

The present government had increased the teachers' salaries but further increase is necessary. He claimed that this government had provided better roads than their predecessors. The Car Ferry for which the Conservative party deserves credit had revolutionized transportation in this province and added to our wealth, many times the provincial debt.

He believed in the roads of the province being still further improved and thought the assistance offered from Ottawa should be taken advantage of. Practically all that had been done by the government to help the fishermen had been done by the present government.

Scientists claim that the disease that has invaded some of our oyster beds is but a temporary thing and would pass away. Under the regulations made by the government the industry would soon become profitable and a source of much wealth. The Government deserved much credit for having mud fertilizer supplied to farmers at cost of transportation only, still greater supplies would be distributed in future.

He was pleased to see that the opposition no longer criticized the Dalton Sanatorium. That policy should be adopted in other matters. Honorable members should not even in opposition make statements that they could not substantiate, if it should happen as it is not likely in this case, that they would succeed in receiving the reins of Government.

Mr. J. J. Johnston was the next speaker. It being within a few minutes of six he made some references to the speeches of Hon. Mr. McEwen and Hon. Mr. Dalton and moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House resumed at 8:20. Mr. Johnston took up the discussion on the draft address. He said that during the past year no great public works had been undertaken by the government, although they had a revenue of \$100,000 more than the Liberals and consequently there should be a big surplus.

After paying tribute to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Capt. Joseph Reid and Mr. Howett went on to say that the Conservative platform had not been carried out. It promised that the entire debt of the province would be discharged. Though the subsidy has been increased \$100,000 and over \$30,000 annually has been received for agriculture the debt of the province has not been discharged.

Referring to the Dominion grant for permanent highways he said that this province is in a peculiar position as regards its roads and soil; that there is not the necessary material here for permanent road building. He did not think that the province should be controlled in the expenditure of money in the same way as the other provinces where there are large arteries leading from ocean to ocean.

Mr. Johnson also touched on the question of our claims at Ottawa, the ending of the war, and the rehabilitation of our returned soldiers.

He commended the Government for the interest it was taking in this matter and said it would always find the opposition ready to join hands in anything that could be done to settle our soldiers in this Province.

Mr. Johnston concluded by complimenting the Premier on the tact ability and dignity with which he has conducted the affairs of his important office.

Mr. J. A. Dewar spoke next. He thought the session should not be called so late. He paid eloquent tribute to late Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Dugald Currie, Mr. Howett, Capt. Joseph Reid and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He then made some explanations in reference to the recent political convention in the Cardigan district claiming that the nomination made was the result of a hotbed of intrigue, but that he would be elected next time with a larger vote.

He spoke eloquently on the war and the heroism of the Canadians. He spoke of the transportation and claimed that when standardization of our railways was complete prosperity of the province would be greater than ever.

Mr. A. E. McLean followed, with a lengthy address in which he stated that the views of the last speaker were largely the same as his own. He referred to the land settlement scheme education, the grant for roads, etc., concluding with a strong eulogy of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. James Paton was the last speaker and referring to the victorious conclusion of the great war pointed out the great luxuries and privileges which are enjoyed in the province compared with the Old Land where the people have been on rations so long and have to put up with many disabilities as a result of the war.

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NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	AGE
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Wm. Aitken	Lower Montague	Ayrshire Bulls	(3 yrs, 6 mos)
M. McManus	New Haven	Shorthorn Bull	(5 years)
W. F. Weeks	Fredericton	" "	(2 years)
David Reid	Victoria Cross	" "	(2 years)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	" "	" call
Frank Halliday	Eldon	5 Yorkshire Pigs	(5 weeks)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	Yorkshire Hog	(2 years)
J. A. E. McDonald	Little Pond	Duror Jersey Boar	(2 years)
		5 " "	Sows (4 weeks)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Provincial Legislature.

(Continued from page 2.)

of the opposition was going to get sufficient from our claims at Ottawa to pay off the Provincial Debt and such other benefits as his fertile imagination might conjure up.

If we wait for the present Leader of the opposition to secure these subsidies, he feared we should die poor. He admitted he was not wholly in accord with the Prohibition Act. The burden of its enforcement fell upon the doctors who are between the devil and the deep sea.

In those days of high cost of living we also have high cost of government and the wonder is that the government can get along at all without enormous deficits.

He concluded with a warm tribute to his friend the late Mr. Howatt, one of the finest characters he knew and one whom he had learned to admire during his brief acquaintance with him.

Mr. Dennis followed. He contended that under the Liberal government more had been done for Agriculture than under the present Administration.

Exhibitions and seed fairs had been neglected. Add for the benefits accruing from co-operation in egg and wool production the government was not entitled to any credit.

Mr. J. D. Stewart extended his sympathy to some of the members of the House upon whom the burden of the war had fallen. He paid a warm tribute to the late Mr. Howatt who was one of the first to welcome him to the House when he came as a stranger and whose friendships he valued most highly.

Much history had been made in the last five years, and in the future we shall glory in and surely the example set by our own Canadian Heroes. Canada shall be one of the greatest nations of coming ages.

After referring at some length to members of the House changing their party allegiances for personal, selfish and other obscure causes, he went on to say that the present government had done well in the administration of the affairs of the province. Since they came into power the debt of the province had been decreased by over \$6000, while the public services had never been better maintained.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne was put and carried. House adjourned. Friday, April 11. House met at 11.30 a. m. A Bill respecting registration of births, deaths and marriages was read a first time.

Mr. Stewart explained matters, and after some discussion progress was reported.

House went into Committee on the Bill respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Mr. McKinnon explained the need of having uniform statistics throughout the province, and the Premier said that the statistics along agricultural lines in this province were the most complete in the Dominion.

The Bill was under consideration at 6 p. m., when progress was reported and the House adjourned to 10 a. m. Tuesday.

Tuesday April 15. House met at 12.10. The Premier presented a petition for incorporation of The Farmers Union Co-operative Society Limited.

Mr. G. E. Hughes presented a petition to amend the Prince Edward Island Dental Act.

Mr. Paton presented a petition to amend the Charlottetown Waterworks Act.

Bills in accordance were read a first time. The Premier answered Mr. Lea re the Prohibition Act.

Mr. McKinnon answered Mr. A. E. McLean re Production Campaign.

Mr. Hughes asked for information re Victory Bonds and was told that Bonds were bought with money from the Bank of Montreal.

House went into committee on Bill respecting registration of births Act.

House adjourned at 1 p. m. Tuesday afternoon.

House met at 5, and resumed committee. Evening Session. House opened at 9 o'clock, and went into committee on consideration of Sale of Goods Act.

Progress was reported and House adjourned to meet at 10 a. m.

Premier Arsenault stated that there was a matter which he wanted to bring to the attention of the House. The Prohibition Commissioners had been doing their work for some time without any hope of reward and solely from a sense of duty, and doing it fearlessly, conscientiously and to the best of their ability.

Locals and Other Items

The Canadian National debt in 1914 totalled \$46 a head. It is now over \$270. Increased trade only, says the Canadian Trades Commission, can help us to carry the new burden.

At the sale of the Ings property 4 acres of land, Charlottetown Common, sold to Alfred Pickard for \$700, 3 acres in the Royalty sold to Geo. Simmons for \$775, 2 acres adjoining the Bayfield property sold to W. F. Burke for \$720.

One of the most eloquent and inspiring sermons of the Lenten season was preached in St. Dunstan's Cathedral Sunday night by Rev. Dr. J. C. McGuigan, of St. Dunstan's University on the "Commandments of the Church," and the gifted young preacher handled his subject in a splendid and capable manner.

At High Mass in St. Dunstan's Cathedral yesterday Rev. Maurice McDonald announced that the young men of the congregation would present a petition to the members of the congregation asking for the signatures of those opposed to the granting of strong beer for sale in this Province.

The closing services of the forty hours devotion at St. Dunstan's Cathedral on Thursday morning were largely attended. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. J. C. McLean of Summerside, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hughes as Deacon and Rev. Wm. V. McDonald as Sub-Deacon, Rev. Maurice McDonald was master of ceremonies.

Palm Sunday was observed at St. Dunstan's Cathedral Sunday by the usual blessing and distribution of Palm from the High Mass. His Lordship Bishop O'Leary was assisted by Rev. Maurice McDonald and Rev. J. C. McGuigan. Rev. J. C. McDonald assisted by Rev. Wm. V. McDonald as sub-deacon. Rev. Dr. Hughes was master of ceremonies. The announcements for the week were read by Rev. Maurice McDonald.

Georgetown is to have a fine new Roman Catholic church this year built of brick on the site of the old church which is now removed. The work of construction will begin at the earliest possible date. It will be one hundred and twenty feet length by fifty feet breadth to hold a congregation of about five hundred. Rev. P. D. Croken is the parish priest. Chappel & Hunter are the architects. The contract for the building has not yet been closed.

Sir Thomas White's proposal that a special committee of the House of Commons be appointed to consider what attitude should be taken toward the conferring of Titular distinctions and decorations upon subjects of His Majesty ordinarily resident in Canada, including those who have performed overseas, in Canada, or elsewhere, naval, military, and civilian service in connection with the war, was carried in the House, by the narrow majority of seven votes.

A letter was read at a meeting of the City Council from the Labor Union asking that the city recognize the Union in their streets work and that a rate of not less than \$3.00 per day of nine hours be paid to laboring men of good working ability. The application was endorsed by a number of leading business firms and large tax payers of the city; but in the absence of His Worship the Mayor and the chairman of the Street committee it was decided to let the matter stand over till the next meeting.

The Soldier Settlement Board has effected an arrangement with a number of the leading Agricultural Implement Firms by which soldier settlers on the land will be given an opportunity of purchasing implements harness and other necessary equipment at considerable reduced prices. The Board has endeavored to give settlers as wide a range of selection as practicable.

Although the returns are not yet complete the "wet" majority throughout the Province has now reached 132,000 according to computations at 11 o'clock on Saturday night.

Local and Other Items

Trinity Church at Halifax which has been closed since the big disaster in 1917 was reopened for worship on Sunday last.

It was stated in authoritative quarters, that a satisfactory agreement had been reached on the question of the Rhine frontier, the last of the main obstacles in the way of the peace treaty with Germany.

Work is progressing satisfactorily on the office buildings for the branches of the Provincial Bank both at Charlottetown and Summerside. The branches are to be open May 15th.

Work is to commence at once in fitting up the Vocational Training buildings at the Cohalescent Home. The old farm buildings are being utilized and there will be a Carpenter shop and a Machine shop in which latter the principal training will be in auto driving and repairs. The General Training classes will be carried on in the main hospital building.

Work is to be recommenced at once on the constructions of the new Roman Catholic church at East Point, the walls of which were last year built up to the level of the first story windows. Mr. McEachern of Souris is foreman of the work which is being done by day's labor.

The total amount of the Debentures issued for the construction of the Water Works and Sewerage Systems of Charlottetown was \$461,000. Between the debentures paid off and the accumulated sinking fund the debt on account of the systems had been reduced at the end of last year to \$210,086.88.

Major Louis W. McNutt, has arrived in Charlottetown from Halifax and takes charge of the Convalescent Home in succession to Lieut. Colonel Warburton. It is understood that nursing sister Winnie McLeod, who recently returned to her home in this city from overseas will be Matron of the Institution.

DRIVER.—In Dorchester Mass., on April 3rd, Anastasia Driver (nee Lafferty), widow of Thomas Driver.

MACMILLAN.—In Medford, Mass. on April 3rd, Flora A., beloved daughter of the late Duncan and Mary MacMillan.

DUNNE.—On the 1st of April, inst., at her home in Springfield, Lot 67, Mary A. Dunne, relict of the late Peter Dunne, in the 79 year of her age. She leaves a family of two sons and two daughters to mourn their loss.

KNEEBONE.—In this city, April 12th, Alexander Kneebone, aged 37 years.

MCPHAIL.—The death occurred at St. Catherine's on Friday, April 11th, of Mr. Arch. McPhail, aged 68.

ALLEN.—At Folsomwood, April 12th Warren Allen, aged 38 years.

WOOD.—On Sunday, April 13th at Bay Fortune, Mary Jane Wood (nee Judson) widow of the late Howard Wood, formerly of Alexandria, aged 81 years.

TENDERS

For Steam Communication —BETWEEN— Charlottetown, Orwell, Cra. paud, and East and West Rivers

Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 10, 1919.

Sealed Tenders will be received at this Department until noon on Monday, April 14, 1919, from any person or persons willing to contract with the Government of Prince Edward Island to run a steamer of about 200 tons registered, and holding a certificate to carry not less than 200 passengers, and capable of maintaining a speed of not less than 10 knots per hour.

From Charlottetown to Cra-paud once a week. From Charlottetown to Orwell once a week. From Charlottetown to East River once a week. From Charlottetown to West River once a week.

For a period of five years from the opening of navigation 1919. Parties tendering to state separately for what annual subsidy they will perform the services for a five or ten year period. For further particulars as regards the rates for passengers and freight, also the days and hours for sailing from the respective places, apply to this office.

Good and sufficient securities must be provided for the faithful performance of the contract. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

L. B. McMILLAN, Sec'y. of Public Wo March 19, 1919 41

TENDERS

ELLIS RIVER FERRY

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon on Thursday, April 17th, 1919 from any person or persons willing to contract for the running of the Ellis River Ferry for a period of one or three years from the 1st of April, 1919, according to the specifications, terms and conditions to be seen at this Office.

The names of two good and responsible persons willing to become bound for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each tender. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned and marked "TENDERS FOR ELLIS RIVER FERRY."

L. B. McMILLAN, Sec'y. of Public Works, Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 4, 1919, April 9, 1919—21

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 16th May, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the Murray Harbor Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st October 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 Murray Harbor, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 4th April, 1919, April 9, 1919—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th May, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Murray Harbor, Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st October.

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 Murray Harbor, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 26th March, 1919, March 26, 1919—31

Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST.

In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them.

Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd

CHARLOTTETOWN

Canadian National Railways..

OPERATING ONE HOUR EARLIER

Important Daylight Saving Change of Time at 2 a. m. Sunday, March 30, 1919

All clocks and watches used in operation of Canadian National Railways will at 2 a. m. Sunday, March 30th, be advanced one hour. To prevent serious confusion and inconvenience to the public the attention of all concerned is directed to the following conditions resulting from the important change of time:

If cities, towns, villages and other municipal bodies do not change their local time to correspond with the new Railway time, all concerned should keep in mind that while trains continue to leave Railway Stations on present schedule, such schedule will be operated one hour ahead of present local time. Therefore any municipality where local time is not changed to correspond with the new Railway time, passengers must reach Railway Station ONE HOUR EARLIER than shown in current folders and public time posters.

Where municipal time is changed to correspond with the new Railway time, passengers will not experience difficulty growing out of the change. April 2, 1919—21

Furs. Furs. Furs

—SHIP TO US DIRECT— THE TOP MARKET PRICE PAID AND EQUITABLE GRADING MADE —NO DELAYS AT ANY POINT—

We are registered with and recognized by the United States War Trade Board and all of the Collectors for Customs under licence P. B. F. 30, and you can send your furs to us direct by our tag or any tag, changed to suit, if marked "Furs of Canadian Origin," and your furs will come right through.

FAIR GRADING

The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit of sending out alluring price lists, yet we give you an exact and expert grading and pay you at a rate of five to twenty-five cents more on the dollar than the average advertising fur company, as we cut out all middleman's profit in dealing direct with you.

St. Louis Fur Exchange

7th & Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. March 12, 1919—31

Announcement..

For the information of our many patrons, in both town and country, we deem it necessary to announce that the Coal Business, successfully carried on in the past by the late Mr. Charles Lyons, will be continued by the Estate, under the old firm name of C. Lyons & Co.

By maintaining a high standard of service and by courteous and honest treatment of the public, this firm has, for a period of more than a quarter of a century, enjoyed a large and ever-increasing patronage; and in announcing our intention of "carrying on," we desire, most earnestly, to give expression to our appreciation thereof. We are

deeply grateful to the firm's many patrons for their constant manifestation of confidence in it in the past, and we assure them that if they favor us with a similar evidence of their good-will in future there shall be no economy of effort on our part to make our intercourse both pleasant and profitable to them.

As we possess almost unlimited facilities for supplying the coal trade, and as we are desirous of extending our already large business, we respectfully invite the patronage of new customers; and if we succeed in thus increasing our present connection, we guarantee that we shall be indefatigable in our endeavor to justify the confidence of our new friends.

We again thank our patrons for their past generous patronage, and respectfully solicit a renewal of their esteemed custom.

C. LYONS & CO. Queen Street - Charlottetown, P.E.I. March 19, 1919

The Comings Of The Vikings

The Northmen came about our land A Christless chivalry; Who knew not of the arch or pen, Great, beautiful, half-witted men; From the sunrise and the sea. Misshapen ships stood on the deep Full of strange gold and fire And hairy men, as huge as sin With honing heads, came wading in Through the long, low sea-mire. Our towns were shaken of tall kings With scarlet beards like blood The world turned empty where they trod, They took the kindly cross of God And cut it up for wood! Their souls were drifting as the sea, And all good towns and lands They only saw with heavy eyes And broke with heavy hands. Their gods were sadder than the sea, Gods of a wandering will Who cried for blood like beasts at night, Sadly, from hill to hill! They seemed as trees walking the earth, As witness and as tall; Yet they look both upon the heavens And no help came at all! And the great kings of Wessex Wearing and sank in gore, And even their gowns in that great stress, Grew greyer and greyer, less and less, With the lords that died in Lyonesse, And the King that comes no more! —Gilbert K. Gherstern.

After Many Days

(Sarah Frances Ashburton, in The Ave Maria.) The forester and his wife had just returned from a visit to Berlin, where their nephew had been ordained a few days before. Prosperity had crowned the labours of these worthy people. They had only one drop of bitterness in their cup of happiness—it was their misfortune never to have been blessed with a son. "What a joy to have a son a priest!" exclaimed the forester's wife for the twentieth time, as she sat with her husband in the garden on this pleasant afternoon. "We could have paid for his education; he would have been our offering to the Lord; and, who knows, perhaps in time he might even have come to serve the altar here in our own village?" "What you say is true, Katharine," replied the forester,—that is, if it should all come to pass. But how many are there who have had sons who disgrace them and break their hearts! Perhaps it is better so. "O Franz, no son of ours would have done that!" cried his wife. "How could such a thing be possible?" "It has happened often before," the forester answered gravely. "Let us be thankful for the blessings we possess, for they are many." With these words he lit his pipe, took his stick and went forth for a stroll, according to his daily custom. At the same moment the pastor of the village issued from his garden, also for a little walk. Both men, from an opposite direction, entered the fringe of woods which skirted the village. Not far from the spot where the pastor was slowly walking stood a ruined cottage, which, however, had been recently occupied by a wood-cutter and his little boy, a child about eight years of age. The poor man had died of a fever the week before, leaving the request that his child be sent to a brother of his wife who lived in the city. After the funeral, having satisfied himself that the brother-in-law was respectable, the priest sent the child, with his few belongings to the home of his uncle, in care of a neighbour who was going to the city. The family were absent at the time; but a woman who lived in the house—said the

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

child might remain in her room until the evening, when they would return. The villager had reported this fact, and it was supposed that everything would be right. As the priest approached the ruined cottage, he thought he saw a face at the window. It disappeared, and when he arrived at the gate a little boy ran out to meet him. "Why, George!" exclaimed the pastor. "What has brought you here? I thought you were with your uncle." "The woman turned me out," said the boy; beginning to cry. "My uncle was absent, working on the river; and she said there was no room for me. So I came back here." "Did she turn you into the street?" asked the pastor. "Yes, Father,—the next morning." "And how did you get here?" "I walked, Father." "Fifty miles?" "Yes, Father. Good people gave me bread, and I slept sometimes close to a hedge. Once a policeman wanted to put me in jail; but I told him I was coming to you, and he let me go." "To me? But what shall I do with you, my boy?" "I don't know, Father." "When did you arrive?" "A few minutes ago, Father. I was so tired, I thought I would rest here awhile before going to you."

The kind priest looked down at the innocent face, with its great blue eyes upturned to his; and his heart ached for the poor orphan, who stood so trustfully regarding him, his cap in one hand, all his worldly goods, tied in a red handkerchief, in the other. Something would have to be done.

Presently the forester was seen advancing from the other side of the forest. The priest went to meet him, engaging him in conversation, while the boy stood patiently waiting at a distance. At length the two men came toward him. "George dear," said the priest, "how would you like to go and live with Mr. Busch?" "I think it would be nice, Father," replied the boy. "Very well. Let us try it, in God's name," said the forester. "Come along, my little fellow. We will go home."

"You will be a very good boy, George?" asked the priest. "A very good boy, Father," echoed the child. Half an hour later the forester entered the living-room of his own comfortable home, where his wife and two daughters were seated. The mother spinning, one of the girls sewing, and the other engaged in knitting a pair of stockings,—for this, though not so very long ago, was before the days of machine work, at least in the Black Forest.

"See here what I have brought you!" exclaimed the big, burly forester, in a cheerful voice, as the child pulled the cap from his curly head and remained uncovered in the presence of the three women. "Oh, what a pretty boy!" said the forester's wife. "Who is he?" "An orphan, who has neither friend nor home," rejoined the forester. "I have brought him to you, mother, for a son; and now, girls, you will have what you have always desired—a little brother."

With one accord these good people arose and embraced the boy. Little George had found

BUILED UP in spring and summer, it's the natural time to store up health and vitality for the year. Scott's Emulsion is Nature's best and quickest help.

Minards Liniment For Sale Everywhere

a home and hearts to love him. He proved to be all they had thought him. He was no trouble to any one, on the contrary, he filled the house with sunshine always willing to oblige and eager to learn. What he liked best, after the household work was done, was to sit on a stool at the feet of his adopted mother and her daughters, quite close to Lena, the younger girl, who had taken a great liking to him. He could already read well, and he delighted in taking up a children's Bible history, which Lena had won at a school contest, and reading aloud the beautiful narratives it contained. He also became quite proficient in drawing, never tiring of making pictures on his slate, and later, when he grew older, on paper.

"George, you will never be a farmer or a forester. I see that already," said his adopted mother to him one day, as he sat contentedly among them, his head bent over his drawing-book.

"No, indeed," said Lena, pulling his curly hair. "For my part I believe George is going to be something great,—perhaps a priest."

"A priest?" cried the boy. "I could never be good enough for that, but maybe I can learn enough to be a teacher some day."

"If George continues to be an industrious boy, I shall not mind spending something on his education," said the forester. "He may learn Latin if he wishes. I am going to speak to the priest about it."

So it came to pass that at last George went to the seminary, and after the requisite studies, was ordained priest. It seemed to the good couple who had adopted him, and to their daughters—one of whom was now married,—that the day on which they assisted at the celebration of his first Mass, in the village church, was the happiest of their lives. Their joy was moderated, however, when they learned that the young priest had offered himself as a missionary to the Chinese,—something which would remove him from them forever.

But, good Christians as they were, they made the sacrifice; and for several years they heard only at long intervals from their adopted son. In the meantime misfortune had fallen upon this good family. Mr. Busch had grown old; he had been removed from his position as forester, and was thus obliged to give up the comfortable, pleasant house where all his married life had been spent. The husband of Martha, the elder girl, had a mania for inventions; he persuaded his father-in-law to lend him all his savings, in order that he might perfect a wheel on which he had been engaged for many years. It proved a failure, and the money was lost. The young man began to drink, and soon died. His wife did not long survive him; and a little later Lena, the younger girl, died of a fever.

The old people were left alone, their only subsistence being whatever Mr. Busch could earn by an occasional day's work. Farmers do not like to employ old men; thus their poverty became extreme. Their good friend the pastor was long dead. They had not heard from George for more than two years; and in their letters to him they carefully refrained from speaking of the change in their circumstances, as they did not wish to cause him pain, which they knew he could not assist them.

At last they realized that there was no refuge for them but the almshouse. The day came. Without saying a word of their purpose to their neighbours, they set out, hand in hand, for the town where henceforth they were to reside. Age and sorrow had dimmed their sight. With bent shoulders and feeble limbs they entered the forest which lay between the village they were leaving and the town to which they were going. Bumping beside a heap of stones, the old man said: "Here, wife, once stood the cottage from which I led our George by the hand."

"I fear he is dead. He must have been murdered by the heathens or he would not have been so long without writing to us," replied his wife.

Just then a tall slender man came out of the brushwood. He was the pastor's son, who had been a soldier in the army. He had been a soldier in the army. He had been a soldier in the army.

EZEMA SPREAD OVER ENTIRE BODY.

No rest night or day for those afflicted with that 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 Burdock 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. Take it internally and it purifies the blood of all those poisons which are the source of skin eruptions.

Mr. Andrew Bowen, 27 Highland Grove, Ont., writes:—"I must say that Burdock 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 B.B.B. and after taking five bottles, I was thankful to say they cured me completely."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. started when he observed the old people; but saw that they did not recognize him, as he wore a beard, after the custom of missionaries in some parts of the Orient.

"Franz, he is dressed like a priest," whispered the old woman. "Yes, he is a priest," answered Franz, glancing at the Roman collar.

"Father, your blessing!" said the old woman, falling on her knees, followed by her husband. The priest made the Sign of the Cross above them; and then, raising them from the ground with his own hands, he cried out in faltering tones: "Father, mother! Don't you know me? And why are you so far from home, so feeble, so poorly clad? Tell me what has happened."

Together they sat upon the pile of stones, and on the ruins of the poor home which once had sheltered the priest, and from which the good forester had led him by the hand to the comfort of his own home, now ruined all so, they told their pitiful story.

"Thank God that is all over now!" said the priest, when it was finished. "My health could no longer stand the Chinese climate; the Bishop obliged me to return, and I have been given a very good parish in C., on the other side of the forest. There is also a school there, in which I shall help teach. My stipend is very good indeed. I was coming to tell you about it, little thinking that you had been so unfortunate, I stopped a few moments to look at the place from which you took me, a poor orphan; and it seems to me, Providential that we should meet here on this very spot. Come back now with me to the village inn, and to-morrow we will all sit out again for my new home; and yours as well, dear father, and mother,—the home where you shall end your lives in peace and comfort."

Weeping tears of joy, the old couple leaned upon the arms of their adopted son as they retraced their steps through the forest happy in the thought that for the little time left them on earth they would not be forced to eat the bread of charity; but would be fed with that of gratitude returned to them "after many days."

I consider MINARDS LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARDS LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day. Yours very truly, T. G. McMULLEN.

TWO MONTHS OLD BABY HAD BAD COLD.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP SAVED HIS LIFE.

It takes the life out of a mother to see the child—the idol of her heart—slipping away, succumbing to the cruel cough that all the remedies she has tried won't cure. There is nothing so good for children's coughs, or colds or whooping cough, or bronchitis as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It is pleasant to take, and it cures so quickly and thoroughly that the heart of the mother is delighted. Mrs. Angus McKinnon, Richmond, P.E.I., writes:—"I lost my baby when he was just two months old, when he took a bad cold. He could not keep anything on his stomach with the cough. I tried doctor's medicine, but it gave no relief. I told my husband I would try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and I must say it saved his life. I just used four bottles and now he is perfectly cured, and I can't help but express my thanks to you for curing my baby."

Two years ago I used it for one of my girls. She had a cold and cough, but the doctor's medicine was no good for her. I got six bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and it gave her a perfect cure. I can not praise it half enough. The genuine Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has been on the market for the past 30 years. Don't accept a substitute and perhaps endanger your child's life. Price 25c. and 50c. Put up only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



Footwear FOR SPRING and SUMMER Our new Stock is here, ready for your inspection. Many new lines this year, showing the styles that are worn in larger cities.

WOMEN'S BROWN BOOTS, high tops, with leather or rubber soles, \$5.95 and up. BLACK HIGH TOP BOOTS, same as above, made ohng or low heels, \$4.95 and up. GREY KID BOOTS, newest styles, \$7.25.

MEN'S BOOTS This year we have many special lines in Brown and Blacks. Browns—\$6.50, 7.00, 9.50 | Blacks—\$3.75 to \$8.50. MISSES', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES—We sell the Amherst, Crosby and Classic Lines—the best in Canada.

We Prepay all Mail Orders TRY US ALLEY & CO. Ltd 135 QUEEN STREET.

CARTER'S Feed and Grain Store

Oats, Pressed Hay, Pressed Straw Feed Wheat for poultry, Chicken Feed, Scratch Feed, Ground Oyster Shells, Cotton Seed Meal, Sugar Beet Meal, Cracked Grain, Milk Mash and Egg Mash for laying hens, Flax Seed, Pure Linseed Meal, Charcoal for poultry, Alfalfa Meal, Bird Seed, Bird Gravel, Ground Poultry Bone Beef & Bone Scraps, Leg Bands Wire Hen's Nests, Drinking Fountains, &c. &c., all at LOWEST PRICE WHOLESALE and RETAIL Carter & Co., Ltd Seed Warehouse, Queen Street

Live Stock Breeders

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various live stock breeders and their details.

HERRING, HERRING

We have some good Herring in stock, by Pail, Dozen and Half Barrel. If you desire a Half Barrel mail us \$6.25 and add Fifty Cents extra for freight if you do not receive your freight at a Booking Station. If Herring are not satisfactory return at once and your money will be refunded. Address

R. F. MADDIGAN CHARLOTTETOWN

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C. LYONS & CO. Queen Street Charlottetown, P. E. I. March 19, 1919