

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1919

VOL. XLVII, No. 15



Canadian North West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, 21 years of age or over, 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 Dominion Land 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.

On 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 earning homestead and cultivate 80 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 on certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 60 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 duties 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 entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agent). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COOBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of his advertisement will not be paid for.

Fire Insurance

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

ACT NOW. CALL UP
DEBLOIS BROS.,
Water Street, Phone 251

LIME

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. Price..... **\$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.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect January 6th, 1919

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

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

| P.M. | P.M. | A.M. | | A.M. | A.M. | P.M. | |
|------|------|------|-----------------------|------|------|-------|--------------------|
| 4.40 | | 6.30 | Dep. Pagan | 6.45 | 8.25 | | Arr. Charlottetown |
| 5.40 | 3.50 | 7.50 | Dep. Emerald Junction | 4.30 | 7.25 | 10.10 | Arr. Charlottetown |
| 6.05 | 4.34 | 8.24 | Dep. Kennington | 3.27 | 6.45 | 9.37 | Arr. Charlottetown |
| 6.30 | 5.15 | 9.00 | Dep. Summerside | 3.00 | 6.00 | 9.10 | Arr. Charlottetown |

| P.M. | A.M. | | A.M. | P.M. |
|-------|-------|-----------------|-------|------|
| 6.45 | 11.30 | Dep. Summerside | 12.20 | 8.55 |
| 7.44 | 1.14 | Dep. Port Hill | 10.41 | 7.54 |
| 8.37 | 2.44 | Dep. O'Leary | 8.21 | 7.01 |
| 9.21 | 3.51 | Dep. Alberton | 8.02 | 9.21 |
| 10.00 | 5.00 | Dep. Tignish | 7.00 | 5.45 |

| P.M. | A.M. | | A.M. | P.M. |
|------|-------|--------------------|-------|------|
| 3.10 | 7.00 | Dep. Charlottetown | 10.10 | 6.10 |
| 4.30 | 8.55 | Dep. Mount Stewart | 8.55 | 4.30 |
| 5.00 | 9.32 | Dep. Morell | 8.22 | 3.35 |
| 5.22 | 10.02 | Dep. St. Peters | 8.00 | 3.00 |
| 6.30 | 11.35 | Dep. Souris | 6.50 | 1.35 |

| P.M. | A.M. | | A.M. | P.M. |
|------|------|-------------|------|------|
| 7.50 | | Dep. Elmira | 8.30 | |

| Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. | Sat. Only | | Sat. Only | Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. |
|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| P.M. 3.10 | P.M. 3.10 | Dep. Charlottetown | A.M. 9.45 | A.M. 10.15 |
| 4.55 | 4.25 | Dep. Vernon River | 8.31 | 8.20 |
| 7.05 | 5.55 | Dep. Murray Har. | 7.00 | 6.20 |

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

H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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 feet of the petitioners for such Bill and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum to be denominated the Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill, and no proceedings after the first reading shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are petitioners 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 payable for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons Municipality or Body Corporate, to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly
November 27, 1918.

A Neglected Book

The present generation does not know the Bible, or at best, knows it only as a second hand, and is as much at a loss before a Scriptural allusion as if an episode from the Talmud had been cited. The greatest mistakes are passed over by a reader unnoted.

As I listen to the priest reading the Gospel of the Sunday, some superb fragments from one of our Lord's discourses or the account of some miracle, I wonder that the members of the congregation do not pick up the Bible on their return home to gain an idea of the context of what they have heard. Apparently they are quite content with the portion read to them as if it were a complete narrative. To put it bluntly, the Bible today is a sacred classic, admired beyond expression in a vague way, reverenced to a degree by all and unread.

Now this is a great pity. I do not speak so much about the Old Testament, for it is emphatically a book for a scholar, requiring a vast amount of side-reading knowledge of topography, and familiarity with strange idioms. What I particularly deprecate is the neglect of the New Testament which in many ways is almost modern, and in a general way, quite within the scope of an ordinary reader.

Judged even by pagan standards there is no other book comparable to it, no other orations like the Sermon on the Mount, no other short stories like the Parables, no other letters like the vivid and piercing Epistles of St. Paul, or the wondrous charity that breathes in the Epistles of St. John. However we look at it, the book is unique, surpassing everything in print.

If the New Testament were really new, if it were discovered in some Eastern monastery or rescued from an Egyptian dust-heap, the world—the cynical, unbelieving world—would go mad over it. It would banish all other topics of conversation; but instead, it is an old story a half-forgotten song. One walking in an office or a library will take up the most uninteresting book in preference to the Bible, from a mistaken notion that there is in it nothing new for him; yet I am certain that, if it were opened at random and read for five minutes, he would be loath to lay it down.

A clerical friend of mine recently told me, with a smile, of a devout lady who asked him for a book of meditations. She had tried them, all, and none suited her. He recommended the New Testament, and she never tired of thanking him.

The present generation is stuffing itself with literature that is not worth while, badly written, rousing unhealthy excitement, and sometimes positively harmful. Reading to-day is a sort of mental drug-habit with all the consequences such a habit breeds. It would be vastly better for us all if nine-tenths of the books now in circulation had never been written.

Throw away your popular novels and flamboyant magazines; procure a well printed copy of the New Testament and settle down to read it as if you had never opened it before. Loop up the geography of Palestine and read something of what learned and holy men have written about our Lord's public life and the circumstances of His Utterances, and I guarantee that within six months all other books will have lost their savor for you. Men and women of varied degree of ability, learning and wit of diverse style have given us books after their fashion, but God has given us His Book—Exchange.

1279 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. Belgie 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 Belgie 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 Belgie, and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

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

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

March 12, 1919

Job Printing Done at The Herald

CONSTIPATION, LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS SPELLS.

When your liver becomes sluggish and inactive, the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the breath bad, the stomach flatulent, and bilious spells occur on account of their holding back the bile which is so essential to promote the movement of the bowels, and the bile gets into the blood, instead of passing through the usual channel.

The only paper way to keep the liver active and working properly is to keep the bowels regular by using Milburn's Laxative Pills. They work smoothly and gently, and do not gripe, weaken and sicken, as so many laxative pills do.

Mr. James P. Colter, Hartford, N.S., writes: "I have used Milburn's Laxative Pills for constipation and liver complaint. At one time I used to have a bilious spell every little while and once was in bed for four weeks. Since taking your pills, the bilious spells have left me, and I am now a healthy man. I cannot recommend them too highly to anyone having weak kidneys, as they have been a great help to me."

The phenomenal success of Doan's Kidney Pills in all parts of the world has brought forth many imitations. See that you get "Doan's" when you ask for them. One trade mark, "The Maple Leaf" in an open box. Price 50c. at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

fire department arrived at the scene within a very few minutes after the alarm had been turned in, but could see no fire except in the cellar, the flames being confined to the space between the studding of the building, and soon communicated to the roof above. So thoroughly had the fire spread that the fireman saw it would be impossible to save the building and devoted their efforts to confine the flames so as to prevent the spreading of the fire to the rectory. When the fire reached the tall steeple the flames with a roar rushed towards the skies, and for a few minutes formed a great torch that lighted up the entire city and was seen for miles away. Gradually the base of the steeple was weakened and then with a crash it fell inward with the great golden cross at the top and was buried in the burning ruins of the basement.

The church was a frame building and was constructed 31 years ago by H. D. Campbell, who is still living, and the manner in which the woodwork withstood the ravages of the flames was a strong testimonial to the way in which the church was built. On the Sunday preceding the Christmas of 1887, the first service was held in the church, with Father Lejeune in charge, and strange as it may seem, he was one of the witnesses of the conflagration on Wednesday night.

Until other arrangements are made, regular services will be held in the chapel of St. Anne's Academy.

Mandy had been troubled with a toothache for some time before she got up sufficient courage to go to a dentist. The moment he touched her tooth she screamed.

"What are you making such a noise for?" he demanded. "Don't you know I'm a painless dentist?"

"Well, sah," retorted Mandy, "mebbe yo' is painless, but Ah isn't."

"You don't always agree with other members of your party," "No," replied Senator Sorghum. "Of course, I'm open to argument but a man who never disagrees with anything is in great danger of being entirely overlooked."

Kamloops, B. C., Catholic Church Destroyed

The Sacred Heart Church, located at Second Avenue and Battle Street, was destroyed by fire Wednesday evening, March 5th, and all the contents were lost except some of the altar vestments. The insurance was only \$1,500.

When the fire was first discovered between fifty and sixty people were in the church attending Ash Wednesday's services with Father Kennedy officiating. Smoke was noticed coming through the register in the center of the aisle and a few minutes later more of it wherever there was a crack in the floor. Father Kennedy admonished the congregation to keep quiet and then pass from the church in the ordinary way, which was done to perfection, the choir continuing to sing in the meanwhile. After the main part of the congregation had departed, the sisters, who had charge of the children in the front part of the church, rose and escorted them from the burning building. The members of the choir who were in the loft at the back of the altar, watched the people gradually leave the church, and although the smoke was growing more dense all the time, they did not cease singing until the last person was out, and then hurried down the little winding staircase and sought safety themselves.

So quickly had the room filled with smoke after the fire was discovered that it was impossible to save anything with the exception of a few of the altar vestments. The statues, candleabra and other articles used in the services, with the large new organ which has just been installed last year, were destroyed. The

A Cardinal Wiseman Letter

A letter from Cardinal Wiseman, published in a new number of the Dublin Review, gives a well

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS ETC

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The Herald

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Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

At The Federal Capital

Monday, March 31st was private Member's day in the House of Commons, and as usual, resolutions of one kind or another previously on the order paper of private members, were discussed. On this occasion almost all the discussion was in the direction of better conditions for the returned soldiers. The first resolution in this direction was advanced by Mr. McCurdy of Colchester, N. S. This resolution asked for preferential treatment in Civil Service appointments for disabled soldiers. It need not be said that this met with very strong support in the House, practically all the members on the Government side, at the least, favoured this. After the matter had been fully discussed by the mover and other members of the House on the Government side, the Hon. A. K. MacLean, speaking for the Government, stated that everything that had been said was quite in line with the desire of the Government, to do everything possible to improve the conditions of the returned soldiers, and to make their advent into the Civil Service as reasonable as possible. He said that the Government intended bringing down to the House amendments to the Civil Service Act, which practically incorporated all that the members advanced in the resolution under discussion. Under these circumstances he thought that possibly the matter would not be pressed to a vote. This idea prevailed and after some words of explanation Mr. McCurdy withdrew his resolution. During the evening sitting Mr. Stevens of British Columbia introduced a resolution practically along the same lines embodying, in a general way, the improvement of conditions for returned men. Mr. Stevens' resolutions favoured technical or vocational training, for boys under military age, who had gone to the front nevertheless, and interrupted their education by enlisting in the Army, and also young men who had, in their second or third year University courses, abandoned their preparation for professional life and went to serve their country. He strongly recommended that the Government would make provision for the education of these who went away, and of these young men who were undergraduates of the Universities seeing that their education, interrupted by their going to the front, would not be allowed to lapse, and that proper provision should be made for their completing their course and enabling them to start life on the plane on which they had aimed before they were taken away. This met with equal approbation in the House and Mr. Rowell speaking for the Government stated that in a few weeks the Government would bring down propositions meeting the very cases that had been advanced in this resolution. As a consequence of this Mr. Stevens' resolution was not pressed to a vote. This practically constituted the work of Monday sittings of the House of Commons, with the exception of some little routine matters and answering of questions and odds and ends of that kind. House adjourned shortly before midnight.

Beyond the business of advancing some Government bills

from stage to stage, most of the time at the sittings of the House of Commons on April 1st was devoted to consideration of Imperial and Constitutional affairs. These questions were brought under review by Hon. N. W. Rowell, who has charge of the estimates for the Department of External Affairs. On moving the House into Committee of Supply to consider these estimates, he gave a lengthy exposition and explanation of the new status of Canada in her relation to the Mother Country in consequence of the developments at the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet. Mr. Rowell dwelt at very considerable length upon the questions engaging the attention of those statesmen gathered together in this Council and Cabinet. He unfolded to the House a large amount of information bearing upon the position of the Allies at the most critical time in the history of the war. From the information supplied by him, it is very evident that the situation for Great Britain and the Allies generally was at a certain time very much more critical than we were wont to suppose. Of course, we were in a general way cognizant of the fact that it was serious enough when the Germans were making their terrible drives, but the information supplied to us through the press was very fragmentary and did not convey the very serious situation and the stress to which the British and Allied forces were reduced. From the statements made by Mr. Rowell, we now know that 300,000 school boys in Great Britain, under the age of 18, had been drafted into the army at the most serious stage of the conflict. During his exposition of Canada's present relations to the Mother Country in consequence of the recent sittings of the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet, Mr. Rowell was subjected to many questions by some Members of the Opposition, but he was always able to answer them satisfactorily, that is to say questions that were of serious and reasonable nature. There many questions and interruptions that were not to the point or anyway reasonable in their nature. Throughout the ordeal, he maintained his equilibrium and good temper, and everything passed off quite satisfactorily. After the house went into Committee of Supply, on Mr. Rowell's estimates, not very much was done as it was late at night. Progress was reported and the House then adjourned until Wednesday.

Wednesday was a very ordinary day in the House of Commons. It was, as already stated, private Members day, and by the way, it is the last Wednesday that the private Members will have this Session, as the Acting Prime Minister stated that Wednesday the 9th would be devoted to Government business in preference to anything else, and all Wednesdays of the Session following thereafter. After several resolutions in the name of private Members had been disposed of, Government business was discussed for a brief time before the House adjourned at six o'clock. Among other things brought up was the matter of bank mergers, especially the amalgamation of the Bank of Ottawa with the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr. Lemieux asked the Acting Prime Minister regarding this and backed up his question with a speech of some length as is his wont. The Acting Prime Minister explained the condition of affairs and the law and regulations regarding mergers of this kind. He pointed out that when the shareholders and other authorities of two different Banks had agreed on terms of amalgamation and nothing could be found of an improper character in the negotiations, there was no reason why the Minister of Finance and the Government should refuse. This matter of amalgamation has always proceeded according to these regulations. So far as the case of the Banks of Ottawa and Nova Scotia is concerned he was aware that a good deal of talk and reports in the newspapers has been indulged in, but whatever was set forth in this regard was simply of a sentimental nature and would have no bearing on the actual proceedings which led up to the amalgamation. Towards the close of the sitting, the Acting Prime Minister introduced a resolution which was afterwards embodied in a Bill relative to the export of gold from Canada. As a precautionary measure, the Government had brought in legislation at the beginning of the war that no gold, whether coin or bullion or in any other form would be allowed to be exported from Canada during the war, unless under such circumstances as the Minister of Finance and the Government might permit. Now the Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Finance considered that it would be prudent to extend this regulation for a period of two years in consequence of the unsettled condition of things and he deemed it prudent that this precaution be taken. It might not be necessary to enforce this regulation for the whole period of two years, but he thought it best to place that time limit on the scope of the Bill. Mr. Lemieux, shortly before six o'clock, moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing an important public matter. This is permitted under the rules of the House, if the matter is considered sufficiently urgent, but in the case in question, Mr. Speaker ruled that he did not think that the motion of Mr. Lemieux complied either in letter or spirit with the rule governing such cases. He pointed out that the practice of the Canadian House of Commons was that matters of this kind regarded as strictly urgent should be of present or very recent occurrence, but in the matter under consideration the object was to discuss in the House of Commons certain statements critical of the conduct of the Canadian Government in military matters. These statements were made by General Smart, who is a member of the Quebec Legislature, and by Col. Pratt, a member of the Ontario Legislature. The statements upon which the intervention was asked bearing upon this matter appeared in the public press, and Mr. Speaker pointed out that he did not consider that their appearance in the newspapers was a sufficient guarantee for their discussion in the House. He moreover showed that anything said or discussed in the Provincial Legislature might not be a proper matter for consideration in the Federal Parliament, as he did not think that it would be good procedure for one Parliament to be trenching upon the privileges of another. Upon this point, he ruled Mr. Lemieux's resolution out of order, and the House then adjourned.

Almost the entire sitting of the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon and evening were observed in the consideration of a bill, introduced by the Minister of Finance relative to the taking over and placing in the hands of a receiver the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It will be remembered that, early in March, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company notified the Government that, on a certain date, they would be obliged to discontinue operating the road in consequence of financial difficulties. As a matter of fact, large sums of money—many millions—had been loaned to this Company by the Government from time to time

and a further loan was sought during the latter days of February. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was guarantor for bonds of the Grand Trunk Pacific and were expected to arrange with the Government relative to securing the numerous loans made to the Grand Trunk Pacific; but it became evident to the Government that the Grand Trunk Railway Company were disposed to be delinquent in the carrying out of their arrangements with the Government. In consequence of this, the Government plainly saw that it would be not only bad policy, but bad business to make any more loans to the Grand Trunk Pacific, until the Grand Trunk Railway Company had satisfactorily adjusted their part of the bargain with the Government.

When matters reached this stage and it was evident to both the Railway Companies that the Government was not disposed to lend them any more millions, the Grand Trunk Pacific served notice that they would not operate their road after the tenth day of March. The Government, regarded this declaration in the light of a bluff, and, assuming that the Grand Trunk Pacific were figuring on the Government making them a loan rather than see the operations of the road discontinued and the serious dislocation of business and inconvenience and loss which this would entail. The Government had but two or three days in which to act, but they acted promptly, and availing themselves of the power and authority of the war measures act, appointed the Minister of Railways Receiver for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This prompt action on the part of the Government saved the situation, and precluded the possibility of the dislocation of business and the loss and inconvenience to the public which the discontinuance of the operations of the Grand Trunk Pacific would necessarily entail. Under the Receiver, the operations of the road continued as usual, and business did not suffer. Now in order that no possible doubts might exist regarding the action of the Government in making the appointment of the Receiver by Order in Council. The Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister brings into the House a bill to confirm the Orders in Council creating the Receiver.

That is to say, to validate and place beyond the possibility of doubt, by Act of Parliament, the action of the Government in this matter. This should seem to all sensible men a very reasonable course of procedure, and the action of the Government was received by the House generally as most acceptable, but certain members of the opposition, apparently for no other reason than for opposition's sake, held up the bill during the whole afternoon and evening by discussions that seemed to have no real merit or foundation in fact. As all are aware, the Grand Trunk Pacific and National Continental Railway project is one of the white elephants inherited from the late Liberal Government, and a most expensive elephant at that. It will cost the Government a large amount of money to have this matter adjusted, but there is no alternative. Unless the Government operate the road and improve it so that its usefulness may be enhanced, it will cease to be operated, and all the money that has been put into it will be lost to the country. This must not be permitted to happen. During the course of the discussion, it was indicated by the acting Leader of the Government that the Grand Trunk Railway Company are now negotiating with the Government regarding the taking over of that Company. Of course, while negotiations are going on, the Government are not expected to make public information relative to what terms are under consideration. It may happen that the Grand Trunk Railway will become a part of the Government Railway system of Canada, as well as the Grand Trunk Pacific. The matter of Government ownership of railways is assuming a very important attitude at the present time, and if the Government may be able to make satisfactory arrangements in the taking over of the Grand Trunk

Railway, it may be of great value to Canada. If this eventuates, it will be perhaps not so much on account of the Government's desire as on account of the fact that no other alternatives remain to prevent tremendous financial losses to the country in the immense sums that were advanced to these railway companies from the federal exchequer.

On Thursday afternoon, Sir Louis Davies, Deputy to His Excellency, the Governor-General came down to Parliament for the purpose of giving the assent to several bills that had been passed by both Houses of Parliament. His advent to the Senate Chamber necessitated the offices of "Black Red," who duly proceeded to the House of Commons, and having executed in due form his three bows, informed Mr. Speaker that His Honour requested the attention of the House of Commons in the Senate Chamber. He then bowed himself out backwards. The precision and exactitude with which he performed these onerous duties won unstinted applause from the members of the Commons. The Speaker then, with members of the Commons, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the ceremony of assenting to the bills was performed. The whole business occupied only a few minutes.

The attention of the House on Thursday was engaged almost entirely, during the afternoon and evening sittings, with the consideration of the bill creating a Federal Department of Public Health. This bill had been fore-shadowed in the speech from the throne, at the opening of the session. The bill was introduced by Hon. Mr. Rowell, President of the Privy Council. In a lengthy speech, Mr. Rowell explained the different features of the proposed legislation. After the bill was read a second time, and committed to a committee of the whole House, its different features were discussed at a considerable length, mostly by the doctors, who are members of the House. Lay members did not, to any great extent, intervene in the discussion as it was largely of a technical character. Where the principal criticism seemed to be raised in connection with the bill was in regard to provincial rights. It was held by some that provisions of the new bill here and there might interfere with legislations regarding health which exist in all the Provinces. But the promoter seemed to satisfy all objections on this score, pointing out that the proper line of demarcation between the federal and provincial privileges would be duly observed. The discussion was kept up until after eleven o'clock, when progress was reported and the House adjourned until Monday, the 7th.

The Legislature

April 2, after the reading of the Governor's speech Mr. H. Huestis, O'Leary was appointed Sergeant at Arms and Benjamin McDonald was appointed an usher of the House.

Premier Arsenault moved that the sympathy of the House be tendered the family of the late Hubert Howatt who had died since the House last met. He referred feelingly to the late member saying that since becoming a member he had won the respect of both sides of the House. His passing was another reminder that our sojourn here is liable to be ended at any time.

The Leader of the Opposition seconded the resolution.

Mr. Howatt, he said, had warm friends on both sides of the House, and his loss would be keenly felt. Mr. John McMillan supported the motion in a few remarks of much feeling.

Mr. A. E. McLean also spoke.

After the appointment of the usual committee the House adjourned.

April 3. Before taking up the orders of the day the House adopted the Daylight Saving Time.

Mr. R. J. McLellan moved the address in reply to the Governor's speech.

When the House was last in session things did not look very good on the battlefields of Europe, but through the confidence, courage and resources of the Allies, directed against the enemy by that greatest general the world has yet seen, Marshal Foch, a change was brought about sooner than we expected, and the greatest defeat in the war history of the world was inflicted on tyrannizing Hun and his Allies. No such fall has happened since last this House met. Our gallant Canadians played a glorious part and helped in no small degree to bring about the great result. We mourn the loss of many who now sleep in Flanders Fields but we are proud of the spirit that animated them in fighting for freedom and justice and against the menace of Prussian militarism. Neither should we forget the heroism of the women of our country who abroad suffered hardships and even death itself, to bring comfort to the wounded soldiers, our praise is also due to the men and women at home who gave money and work in the great cause.

The reception given the Governor General showed that while other monarchies and empires are in utter disorder and chaos ours, if that were possible, is having a firmer hold on the hearts of the people.

All that can be done for the returned soldiers must be done. We cannot repay the debt we owe for the work they have done. The Federal Government is offering terms that will assist young men who wish to take up farming and fishing in this province.

Farmers had received more for eggs and wool on account of better methods of handling, fostered by the Government and when the Broad Gauge is completed still greater prices will be received for all our products and imports will be obtainable with greater advantage.

Teachers he thought should be better paid. They rendered an important service and that service would suffer when the pay is too small.

Mr. H. McLean seconded the resolution. He felt that we should be truly thankful for the happy termination of the war, and he felt confident that the peace terms would be quite satisfactory.

Our soldiers and sailors have shown great valor and endurance in this struggle and our nurses have displayed equal courage and devotion.

The farmers and fishermen of the province had been prosperous the last few years and he did not think that any young man of pluck would fail in either of these occupations in the years to come.

The broadening of the railway gauge would make times better than ever in the province. Good teachers will not remain where they are improperly paid. We have a duty to perform to the children in the schools and if education is not looked after as it should, serious loss will be sustained by the country.

He recalled the long period of twenty years, when with public works neglected their friends opposite were never in a single instance able to make ends meet. Under the present regime with its yearly surplus, the affairs of the province adequately provided for, the people are satisfied.

Mr. J. H. Ball Leader of the opposition congratulated the mover and second of the address, while he did not agree with all they said. Great was the change in the war situation since the House last met. The conduct of Canada's soldiers in the war brought forth an eloquent tribute from the speaker. By their gallantry they had blocked the road to the channel ports and thus saved the situation and the Empire. Mr. Ball at 6 o'clock moved the adjournment of the debate.

April 4, House met at 11:30 a. m.

The Premier gave notice of a bill respecting public offices.

Mr. Johnston gave notice of a resolution regarding the reduction of the customs tariff, seconded by Mr. McMillan.

The Leader of the opposition then resumed the debate in reply to the speech from the throne. He dwelt at some length on the claims which the province had against the Dominion notably the Manitoba Precedent and the claim arising out of the extension of boundaries of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, and the claim for a fair and just portion of the school lands of the Northwest.

(Continued on page 3)

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 on high 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 Browns 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.

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

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

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 direct with you.

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

Provincial Legislature.

(Continued from page 2.) He was not in favor of throwing the responsibility for increased payment to teachers on the school districts. He claimed this would create dissension where the utmost harmony was necessary and result in closing many of the schools.

The Premier upon the conclusion of Mr. Bell's address moved the adjournment of the debate.

Monday April 7 House met at 5:20 p.m. Gordon Brown a returned soldier was appointed a doorkeeper in the House. The Daylight Saving Bill was taken up and some progress was made.

At 6 p.m. the Premier moved that the Speaker take the chair and the chairman reported progress.

Evening Session The Premier resumed the debate on the Draft address. He congratulated the mover and seconder. He paid an eloquent tribute to our Canadian Soldiers, and said that everything possible should be done for those who now return from the battlefields where freedom and liberty was won.

There are in this province many acres of land which require to be reclaimed.

The intention of the Government was that these lands should be placed at the disposal of the returned soldiers who can borrow money on the lands they wish to cultivate.

Agriculture is our basic industry and it was deemed wise to encourage agriculture to a greater extent than any other calling.

If any Government ever pressed provincial claims and pressed them successfully that Government was the present one. Premiers of a former regime had expressed the opinion that it was no use dangling the claims of this province at Ottawa.

They were told by the Premier of a former Federal Government that if Prince Edward Island presented any further claims the door would shut.

Some of the concessions received from the present government at Ottawa were, the Car Ferry, the four cone cable, the \$100,000 increase in subsidy, the telephone system across the straits, favorable tolls etc. and the greatest concession of all the widening of the gauge is well underway. After some further discussion the Premier moved the adjournment of the debate.

April 8.—House resumed at 11:30. The Bill respecting time in public offices was further considered and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow. Premier Arsenault then resumed the debate on the Draft Address.

He read extracts from the memorandum presented by Nova Scotia Now Brunswick and P. E. Island setting forth their claims against the Dominion, showing that these claims were fully presented and thus effectually disposing of the contention of the opposition that the matter had been neglected. Referring to the Manitoba precedent and the preferential treatment accorded that province he said our claims were identical and that he would never cease his efforts till these claims were obtained for the province.

In regard to teachers salaries the late government had appointed a commission at a cost of four or five thousand dollars but put no part of the report thereof into effect. The late government was presented with a petition signed by four or five thousand people asking that teachers' pay be increased but no increase was given. The increase given by this government is over fifty thousand dollars annually.

The opposition when in power abolished supplements the present government restored them. He felt confident that when the school districts realized the seriousness of the situation they would still further increase their votes for supplements. At a conversation of farmers lately the statement that a special tax should be levied for education was loudly applauded. He did not believe that a school should be closed and children deprived of an education because the people of the district refused to vote a sum sufficient to employ a teacher. He was not in favor of the government dictating to a

district what it should pay a teacher, but has a right to say that the children should be educated. The Premier was speaking when the House adjourned at one o'clock.

April 8.—House met at 4 p.m. The Premier continued the debate on the Draft Address. He said the Government had no such thing in view as the building of a speedway from Tignish to Souris, but would connect by improved highways the different shipping points of the Island and would take advantage of the Dominion Governments offer to assist in this work. It would be necessary to have engineers to go over the roads and decide on the best way in which this work should be done.

He said that it was contemplated to have still larger supplies of oyster and mussel mud supplied to the farmers of the province. Mr. G. E. Hughes followed. He congratulated the mover and seconder. All were thankful for the generous response that had been made in the war, those who could not go to the front, men and women, did their part nobly. He thought everything possible should be done for the returned soldiers and that some concession should be made to fishermen in getting outfits. He believed in co-operation among the farmers and thought that much could be done in the business of producing a high quality of seed.

In reference to transportation he did not think that one line of traffic by government railway was going to be sufficient to carry the trade to and from the province. He thought that teachers should get more pay and that the staff of government officials should be cut down.

He strongly criticised the Prohibition Commission, which he said was composed of a body of men who knew nothing of the liquor business or any other business, the vendor in Charlottetown knows nothing of the liquor business, and that the liquor supplied was inferior in quality and superior in price.

He believed that a delegation from both sides of the House should be appointed to press our claims for increased subsidy from the Dominion.

April 8, Afternoon Session—Mr. H. D. McEwen said the opposition ideas were confined to fault-finding. Nothing of a constructive nature had yet been offered, all were agreed that the teachers were underpaid.

Evening Session—Mr. McEwen thought when the opposition complained that the teachers' salaries were too low they should tell where the money is to come from to pay more.

He would like to see many returned soldiers settle on the land.

Lately the trend of population in Canada had been from the country to the towns.

This decreased rather than increased our wealth. What is now needed is a change we want more people on the land and at work in the production of wealth.

The Car Ferry is a great boon to the province and when the whole gauge is widened we will be in a splendid position if time tables are so arranged that travel will not be subject to stopovers.

Great was the benefit to the farmers from the mud obtained from St. Peter's Bay. There should be good roads for transportation of our produce, he was strongly in favor of getting a federal grant for permanent roads. Co-operation was doing much for the province, as in the egg and wool business and we should have more of it in the fish and other business.

Mr. Benjamin Gallant made suitable reference to the memory of the late Hubert Howatt, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Capt. Joseph Read. He was proud of the part taken in the war by the Acadians of this province, and regretted that the province of Quebec for political purposes had not been given the same chance.

Wednesday April 9 a.m.—Mr. J. D. Stewart submitted a bill entitled The Sale of Goods Act. Mr. David McDonald asked about a boat being put on the East River Service.

The Premier replied that the matter was being considered. The Daylight Saving bill was further considered.

Mr. Benjamin Gallant resumed the debate on the Draft Address. He was glad to know that there

Local and Other Items

Daniel Murphy, one of the oldest of the Civil War Veterans who died in Lowell Mass, last week assisted in the capturing of Wilkes Booth the assassin of President Lincoln.

Eighty-two horses were sold by the Halifax Relief Commission on Wednesday. The prices ran from \$350.00 to \$80.00 a pair. Damp sars waggons etc. were also sold, bringing good prices.

The distribution of the first American flour to arrive in Germany began at Hanburg on Thursday, half pound rations were sold at 214 marks. The distribution will be continued for four weeks, it is said.

Since the first of January some twenty-five candidates have passed the Master and Mate examination in the Maritime Provinces. Among the number in Sydney Hubert Turner of Charlottetown.

The first units of the First Division of Canadians are expected to embark and leave England for home on Saturday of this week. It is expected that the Olympic will bring all first division men and she should arrive at Halifax in a little over a week.

It is officially announced in Paris that General Jan Christian Smuts member of the British League of Nations Commission has gone to Hungary to investigate certain problems arising from the armistice on which the Supreme Council desires further information.

Farquhar and Co. of Halifax, have purchased the Canadian government steamer Princess, formerly owned by the Steam Navigation Company of Charlottetown. The ship will be used on the Curling St. John's Nfld. service.

Arrangements have been made with the City Council whereby the room in the Market Building, formerly used as a Recruiting Office, will be fitted up as an Employment and Information Bureau for returned soldiers. It will be in charge of W. C. Wright and Julien Keoughan both returned men. The room is being put in readiness today.

A meeting of the executive of the Teachers Union was held in this city on Saturday. The Secretary reported that a number of teachers in the Province has signified their intention of not teaching next year. It was decided to appoint three organizers to canvass the teachers personally, with the object to push the work more vigorously.

Among the soldiers who recently returned from overseas to their homes in Georgetown were: Michael Dalton and Norman McDonald, Private McDonald enlisted in the 105th, was transferred to the 13th Reserves, and later saw service in France where he was wounded. He is the third son of Mr. D. D. McDonald of Georgetown. Needless to say he received a warm welcome.

The King on Friday last invested with the Victoria Cross Captain Coulson Mitchell, of the engineers, who on October 8th last, at the canal near Cambrai, led a small party in advance of the first wave of infantry to save the canal bridges and under a heavy barrage cut a number of lead wires in the attack on another bridge, killed three and captured twelve of the enemy.

Judge Aeneas McDonald, Chairman of the Relief Committee of the Patriotic Fund left for Ottawa Monday to be present at the meeting of the National Executive of the Patriotic Fund there on the 9th instant. The future policy of the Patriotic Fund will be taken into consideration and arrangements made for further legislation to carry on the work of the fund for a year after the declaration of peace. Arrangements will also be made for the investment of funds on hand and the disposal of the income therefrom for the benefit of families of soldiers for whom after-war conditions involve permanent hardship.

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

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 26, 1919.—31

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

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 26, 1919.—31

TENDERS

SEALING 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, Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 4, 1919.

April 9, 1919.—21

Mail Contract

SEALING 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, P.E.I., April 9, 1919.—31

Mail Contract

SEALING TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 23rd May, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the Fort Augustus Rural Mail Route No. 1, 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 Fort Augustus, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 9, 1919.—31

TENDERS

For Steam Communication —BETWEEN— Charlottetown, Orwell, Cranford, 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 Cranford 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 Works, March 19, 1919.—41

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect January 6th, 1919;

Table with 3 columns: Trains Outward, Read Down; ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME; Trains Inward, Read Up. Includes times for P.M., P.M., A.M.

Table with 3 columns: Trains Outward, Read Down; ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME; Trains Inward, Read Up. Includes times for P.M., P.M., A.M.

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Table with 3 columns: Trains Outward, Read Down; ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME; Trains Inward, Read Up. Includes times for P.M., P.M., A.M.

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, Priced... \$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.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

The Ballad of Father Gilligan

The old priest, Father Gilligan, Was weary night and day; For half his flock were in their beds, Or under green sods lay.

More Than Brothers

(Sarah Frances Ashburton, in The Ave Maria) Concluded "My own father and mother are dead. The people turned me into the street, after they had taken them away in the dead wagon and flung them into a ditch. I saw them covered with mud and dirt."

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, the joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"Very well, you will be the elder, and henceforward you are brothers. There is a room in my house for another inmate, and who knows but that one day you may both dedicate yourself to God's service? Now, what is your name, my little fellow?" he inquired, turning to the boy.

The Leaves for the Poor.

Years ago in the city of Florence lived Nicholas Nerli the banker. At six in the morning, when the church bell rang for Terce, he sat at his desk, and at nine, when it rang for None, he was there still; and all day long he wrote and wrote figures in his ledgers.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter.

HEART PALPITATED

PAINT AND DIZZY SPELLS. WOULD FALL DOWN IN FAINT.

Palpitation of the heart is very often accompanied by weak, faint and dizzy spells, and is generally caused by some sudden fright, or associated with conditions of a nervous breakdown, but whatever the cause, it is of considerable importance that the heart should be strengthened, and brought back to its regular beat.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are just the remedy to do this for you. Mr. Henry Fawcett, Killam's Mills, N.B., writes—"I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for heart trouble. I was very weak and run down, my heart would palpitate, I would take faint and dizzy spells, and sometimes I would fall down in a faint. I started to take your pills and I must say they have done wonders for me. I will always speak a good word for your Heart and Nerve Pills."

The Archangel said: "You see, Nicholas Nerli, you are fit neither for heaven nor for hell. Go back to Florence. Multiply in the city the leaves you gave last night, and let none know it, and you will be saved. For heaven does not open merely to the thief who repents. The mercy of God is infinite; it can save even the rich! Multiply among the poor those leaves of which you have seen the weight in my scales."

Nicholas Nerli awoke in his bed. He resolved to follow the counsel of the Archangel, and to multiply the leaves of the poor, that he might enter the Kingdom of Heaven. And for three years that he lived on earth he was charitable to the poor and a great giver of alms.

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Streetford says—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 25c. a box.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARDS LINIMENT. Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL. I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARDS LINIMENT. Springhill, N.S. WM. DANIELS. I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARDS LINIMENT. Albert Co., N. B. GEO. TINGLEY.

Dear Joe: Come home. Forgive and forget. I have destroyed the book of war receipts.—Vollet. "You say this picture you bought so cheaply is worth \$10,000?" "Yes." "Who told you that?" "The artist."

Mrs. Pickett (apropos of nothing in particular)—"Something I think that Darwin was right." Mr. Pickett (startled)—"Great scots! What have I done now?"

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and have no bad after effects whatsoever. Be sure you get Milburn's Price 25 cents a box.

TOOK SEVERE COLD

SETTLED ON CHEST. Bad Cough for Weeks.

The cold starts with a little running of the nose, the head becomes stuffed up, but little attention is paid to it, thinking perhaps it will go away in a day or two.

You neglect it, and then it gets down the throat and from there to the lungs, and it is a case of cough, cough, morning, noon and night.

However slight a cold you have you should never neglect it. In all possibility, if you do not treat it in time, it will develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is a universal remedy for those who suffer from any bronchial trouble. It stimulates the weakened bronchial organs, soothes and heals the irritated parts, loosens the phlegm and mucus, and aids nature to clear away the morbid accumulations.

Mrs. Wm. Kaye, Tallahassee, Fla., writes—"Last winter I took a severe cold which settled on my chest. I had from any bronchial trouble. I got some medicine from our doctor but it did me no good. At last a friend advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I did, and after using one bottle I found that my cold was better. I have recommended it to my neighbors, and they say they would not be without it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is for sale by all dealers. Price 25c. and 50c. a bottle. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn 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 high 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 Browns 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.

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.

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.

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

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

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 Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Includes entries for Gpo. Annap, Montague, Ayrshire bull calves (3 yrs, 8 mos), Wm. Aitken, Lower Montague, Ayrshire Bulls (3 yrs, 6 mos), M. McLennan, New Haven, Shorthorn Bull (5 years), W. F. Weeks, Fredericton, (2 years), David Reid, Victoria Cross, (2 years), Ramsay Auld, West Covehead, calf, Frank Halliday, Eldon, 6 Yorkshire Pigs (5 weeks), Ramsay Auld, West Covehead, Yorkshire Hog (2 years), J.A.E. McDonald, Little Pond, Dorset Jersey Boar (2 years), 5 Sows (2 weeks)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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