

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1921

VOL. XLIX.

NO. 44

W. E. Bentley, K. C.—J. A. Bentley

MCLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and
Solicitors

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova
Scotia Chambers,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an over
sight or want of thought
you have put off insur-
ing, or placing addi-
tional insurance to ade-
quately protect yourself
against loss by fire

ACT NOW. CALL UP

DEBLOIS BROS.
Water Street, Phone 211.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and
Notary Public.

OFFICE:
NEWSON BLOCK
Charlottetown

Branch Office Georgetown

LIME

We have on hand
quantity of

**St. John
LIME**

C. LYONS & Co.

**Now the Prices you've
been waiting for are here**

The old year took away, for ever, we hope, the old
burden of war prices. For months conditions have been
working toward the great climax that brought the remark-
able merchandise that is here assembled for this our great-
est January Carnival of Economy.

The results came in two ways: 1st. The drastic
lowering of prices on our own stocks, down to the new low
basis, and often far below it—to double your interest in
January buying in our store.

2nd. We have combed the markets—taking utmost
advantage of the opportunities created by far sighted
manufacturers who were ready to co-operate with us in
presenting to you now the lowest prices that will be
possible, for the next six months, at least.

We can just see the delight of our Customers when
they see the splendid assortment of goods, in every de-
partment of our store, and then realize that prices are
away down to the bottom, where it is a pleasure to buy
things.

Many Manufacturers have ACCEPTED LARGE LOSSES.

We shall forgo a large part of our profits on the new
goods and accept large losses on our own mark-downs—
to inaugurate this first New Year under the New Man-
agement and

THE MOST STIRRING PRICE-UPSET THAT THIS
COMMUNITY HAS EVER KNOWN.

No matter what you need or desire, now is the best
time for months to come to buy it. Some of the reasons
are told on this page; but scores of others are here that
can get no mention today, even in this broad space.]

Patons, Ltd

January 5, 1921—14

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 to
marked "Furs of Canadian Origin," and your furs will
come right through.

FAIR GRADING

The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit us
sending out slurring 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
5th & Chestnut St, St. Louis, Mo, U.S.A.

Advertise In The Herald

**Canadian
National
Railways**
The National Way



Across Canada

The Continental Limited
Dep. Montreal, Bonaventure Sta.
9:20 P.M. Daily.
Fastest Time
Short Line
Superior Road Bed
Superior Service

All Steel Equipment

Through Compartment-Observation-Library Cars, Standard
Tourist Sleeping Cars, Dining and Colonnade Cars and Coaches

For Fares, Reservations, Etc., apply to

W. K. ROGERS,

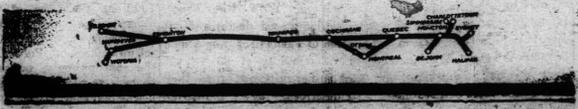
City Ticket Agent.

W. M. FLYNN,

Station Ticket Agent.

or W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent.

September 21, 1921—51



**Catholic Mutual Benefit Association
OF CANADA**

An Exclusively Catholic and Canadian Fraternal
Insurance Company for Men and Women.

Incorporated by Act of Dominion Parliament.

Adequate Rates, Whole Life and Twenty and
Thirty Years Assessment Policies.

Over Eight Million Dollars Paid to the
Families of Deceased Members

For further information address

J. E. H. HOWISON,

Grand Secretary.

59 St. Denis St, Montreal, P.Q.

April 14, 1920—17

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND
INLAND REVENUE.

EXCISE TAX

Retailers, Jewellers, Manufactur-
ers and Sales Tax Licenses as
required under the Amendment
to the Special War Revenue Act,
1915, are ready for issue, and
application forms may be had
from the undersigned.

Firms not in possession of
Licenses on the 15th November,
1920, will be subject to penalty
as provided in the Act.

PENALTY

For neglect or refusal to take
out a License shall be a sum
not exceeding

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

F. J. CASEY,

Collector of Inland Revenue for
Charlottetown.

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 con-
dition 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
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

MacLELLAN BROS.

**Sermons On
Catholic Worship**

The Incensing and Washing of
Hands at the Offertory is the
subject of the eighteenth Ser-
mon of the series. It was
preached by the Rev. T. F.
Landy, Pastor of the Imma-
culate Conception Parish, Deer
Lodge, Mont.

THE SECOND INCENSING.

It was previously explained
that the altar represents our Lord
and the faithful gathering before
it are the members of His mystic
body. That is why so much honor
is given to it, and why it is in-
censed several times during a
Solemn High Mass as a mark of
homage to the Deity. The use
and religious significance of in-
censations were explained in the
instruction on the incensing at
the beginning of a Solemn High
Mass. The second incensing takes
place after the offertory, and is
the principal, and most solemn
one. The celebrant solemnly in-
vokes the assistance of the hea-
venly court, saying: "By the
intercession of blessed Michael,
the Archangel, standing at the
right hand of the altar of incense,
and of all His elect, may the Lord
deign to bless this incense and
receive it as an odor of sweet-
ness. Through Christ, our Lord,
Amen." The priest first incenses
the bread and wine by making
three crosses over them to signify
the intimate relationship that the
sacrifice bears to the Most Blessed
Trinity. He then incenses the
offerings from the right side to
left, and from the left to the
right, to indicate that they are
now separated from everything
unholy, and that these sacrifi-
cial gifts now become the center
towards which all the ceremonial
is directed.

A MYSTICAL CALVARY.

While incensing the bread and
wine the priest says: "May this
incense, blessed by Thee, O Lord,
ascend to Thee and Thy mercy
come down upon us." The altar
and holy relics are then incensed
to indicate that the altar be-
comes a mystical calvary, the
"mountain of myrrh and hill of
frankincense," spoken of in the
canticle of canticles, from the
summit of which "shall rise the
sweetest odor of sacrifice and the
delightful prayer. We see also in
this incensation the figure of
God's inscrutable sanctity hidden
from the eyes of men, and before
Whom Seraphim and Cherubim
bow down in awe and adoration:
When incensing the altar the
priest recites part of Psalm 140
'Let my prayer be directed, O
Lord, as incense in Thy sight, and
the lifting up of my hands as the
evening sacrifice. Set a watch, O
Lord, before my mouth and a
door around my lips. Incline not
my heart to evil words to make
excesses in sins. The royal
psalmist seems to have pictured
in his prophetic vision the even-
ing sacrifice of Calvary, when
the dying Saviour with outstret-
ched hands, with suppliant
lips and forgiving heart made ex-
cesses to His heavenly Father for
the sins of mankind and begged to
have souls purified in His atoning
blood. The words may also be
applied to the unbloody sacrifice
which Jesus Christ offered on
the evening of His passion, when
He instituted the holy sacrifice of
the Mass and when He prayed for
those who should offer this sacri-
fice after Him: 'I pray not that
Thou shouldst take them out of
the world but keep them from
falling.'"

PRECEDENT WAS DIVINE.

By incorporating this ceremony
into the liturgy of the Mass the
church has in mind the action of
her Divine Founder when He
washed the feet of His disciples
before permitting them to partici-
pate in the Divine Mysteries
which He was about to institute,
saying: "If I wash thee not thou
shalt have no part with Me. . . .
He that is washed needeth not
but to wash his feet, but is clean
wholly." No clearer explanation
of the mystic meaning of the
ceremony could be found than
that expressed in the very words
of the verses of Psalm XXV,
which the church places on the
lips of the priest while he washes
his hands: 'I will wash my
hands among the innocent; and
I will compass Thine altar, O
Lord. That I may hear the voice
of praise, and tell of all Thy
wondrous works. O Lord, I have
loved the beauty of Thy house,
and the place where Thy glory
dwelleth. Take not away my
footstool."

Minard's Liniment for Gargot in
Cows.

evil.' In returning the censer to
the deacon the celebrant says:
'May the Lord enkindle in us the
fire of His love and the flame of
everlasting charity.' This wish
though directed to the deacon, is
meant to include all assistants at
the holy sacrifice. As a response
to and an interpretation of this
wish, the deacon incenses the
celebrant, the officers of the Mass
the choir and, through the sur-
rier, the people, thus reminding
them that they are a kingly
priesthood, a holy nation, a pur-
chased people; that you may de-
clare His virtues who hath called
you out of darkness into His
marvelous light. (I St. Peter, ii,
9); and that as members of
Christ's mystical body and as
temples of the Holy Ghost they
should have their conversation
good among the gentiles that they
may by the good words which
they shall behold in you glorify
(God in the day of visitation,
41. 12.)

THE WASHING OF HANDS.

The whole burden of these
prayers at the incensation is for
more greater piety and godliness
through Divine love and purifi-
cation from even the lesser blem-
ishes of sin. This desire for
sinlessness in heart and tongue is
now supplemented by a prayer
for a complete innocence of the
entire being in the ceremony of
the washing of the hands which
follows. St. Thomas, speaking
of this rite, says that it signifies
a perfect purification internally
as well as externally, because to
the hands, as the instruments of
the other members, are ascribed
all our works. This washing of
the hands is prescribed for two
reasons, the one natural, the other
moral. For the former reason,
because there is close at hand the
solemn moment of the consecra-
tion, when the priest will hold in
his hands the most precious body
of Christ, and it would not be
fitting that even the least phy-
sical defilement come in contact
with the Most Holy. The moral
and symbolical reason is that in
this ablution the priest, in wash-
ing only the tips of his fingers,
signifies that he wishes to cleanse
himself from his least imperfec-
tions, in order to make himself
worthy for the handling of the
sacred mysteries. Before the
beginning of the Mass he washes
the whole hand to indicate that
he wishes to approach the altar
freed from the grosser faults and
imperfections; now he desires to
be cleansed from the slightest
faults he may have contracted,
even since the beginning of the
Mass.

PRECEDENT WAS DIVINE.

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into the liturgy of the Mass the
church has in mind the action of
her Divine Founder when He
washed the feet of His disciples
before permitting them to partici-
pate in the Divine Mysteries
which He was about to institute,
saying: "If I wash thee not thou
shalt have no part with Me. . . .
He that is washed needeth not
but to wash his feet, but is clean
wholly." No clearer explanation
of the mystic meaning of the
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his hands: 'I will wash my
hands among the innocent; and
I will compass Thine altar, O
Lord. That I may hear the voice
of praise, and tell of all Thy
wondrous works. O Lord, I have
loved the beauty of Thy house,
and the place where Thy glory
dwelleth. Take not away my
footstool."

Minard's Liniment for Gargot in
Cows.

**TROUBLED FOR YEARS
WITH CONSTIPATION**

If you have suffered from consti-
pation for years, tried all kinds of reme-
dies without getting relief, if you have
been subject to all the miseries associ-
ated with constipation, wouldn't you
consider it a blessing to be able to keep
the bowels in a good healthy condition
and prevent disease getting a foothold
on your system?

**LAXATIVE
PILLS**

are indicated just for this purpose;
their regular use relieving the worst
case of constipation.
Mrs. T. Thompson, Bounty, Sask.,
writes: "I have been troubled for years
with constipation, and tried various
remedies which did me no good. I
then tried Milburn's Laxative Pills and
they have done me a world of good;
they are indeed a splendid pill, and I
heartily recommend them to all who
suffer from constipation."

Price, 25c, a vial at all dealers, or
ordered direct on receipt of price by
The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

and, O God, with the wicked, nor
my life with men of blood. In
whose hands are iniquities; their
right hand is filled with gifts.
But as for me, I have walked in
my innocence; redeem me and
be merciful unto me. My foot
hath stood in the right way; in
the churches I will bless Thee, O
Lord. By detailed enumeration
the celebrant is here reminded of
the dispositions he ought to have,
the life he should lead, the virtues
he should practice worthily
to celebrate the holy mysteries.
He should have delicacy of con-
science, avoidance of the ways of
the wicked, patience in trial and
constancy in persecution, zeal for
the House of God, the place
where His glory dwelleth. These
must also be the dispositions of
the faithful. In uttering this
prayer he serves as the repre-
sentative and mediator of all the
people with God. Soon he will
hold aloft in his anointed and
purified hands the immaculate
Lamb in sacrifice. And the faith-
ful, who compass the altar of
God, in silent adoration send forth
their sentiments of praise and tell
of God's wondrous works, begging
that through the merits of the
sacrifice their spirit may be forti-
fied in His grace to walk in
innocence all their days.

Passionists To China

The Sacred Heart Congrega-
tion of Propaganda has assigned to
the Passionist Fathers a mis-
sion field in China, comprising the
western territory of the Vicariate
Apostolic of North Hunan. The
Passionist Fathers are the latest
to enter the vineyard of the for-
sign missions, but they have by
no means been standing idle
waiting for the Master of the
Vineyard to hire them. For the
last sixty years their work in the
mission fields of the United States
has been constant and hard. It
was hoped with increasing num-
bers the home field could be cov-
ered and a surplus be available
for foreign mission work. But
although their number has been
doubled within the last ten years,
they are still unable to satisfy
the ever-increasing demands that
are made upon them for missions
and retreats. Feeling they can
wait no longer, they are willing
to sacrifice some of their work at
home for the sake of the missions
abroad.

UNSIGHTLY PIMPLES

MAY BE ERADICATED BY

FOR THE BLOOD

Miss Mary E. Flanagan, R.R. 3,
Stella, Ont., writes: "I suffered about
two years with pimples and blotches
breaking out on my face. The doctor
said it was caused by bad blood. My
face was so bad I didn't like to go out
among a crowd of people.

One day I was talking to a friend
and she advised me to get a bottle of
Burdock Blood Bitters and try it. I
just took three bottles, and there wasn't
a blotch or pimple of any kind left.
Some of my friends asked me what I
had used and I said "Burdock Blood
Bitters chased them." I cannot give
it enough praise and recommend it to
any person who wants a sure remedy
for those nasty pimples and blotches."

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

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1921
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TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
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AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

Sir George's Visit

The visit to our Province, last
week of Sir George E. Foster,
Canada's veteran statesman, was a
matter of very much importance
in relation to the election cam-
paign now going on, as well as an
extreme pleasure to all acquaint-
ances of this member of the Liberal
Conservative Party. Sir George
was accompanied by Lady Foster
and it was most satisfactory to
know that they thoroughly en-
joyed their stay on the Island.
Sir George came to the Island on
Thursday afternoon, Oct. 27th,
and spoke at Summerside that
night. On Friday evening he
addressed a large meeting at
Somers and wound up his itinerary
in this Province at Charlottetown
Saturday evening when he deliv-
ered a masterly speech to a
large assembly in the Strand
Theatre.

It is needless to state that his
addresses on the public questions
at issue in the pending election
were master pieces from every
point of view. They were com-
prehensive, argumentative, elo-
quent and persuasive. He showed
in his public utterances that he
still retains all the force and
vigor that has characterized his
political speeches during the forty
years of his public life. He did
not present to his hearers any
new fangled fiscal doctrines;
but brought home to all with
merciless logic and convincing
force the necessity for Canada to
sustain the policy which the
Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Arthur
Meighen has presented to the
people in his election manifes-
to. This is nothing more or
less than the National Policy in-
augurated by Sir John McDonald
upwards of forty years ago.

With admirable clearness Sir
George pointed out how Canada
had benefited by adherence to
that policy, and how disastrous it
would be for our country should
we depart from this protective
tariff policy. The whole world,
he pointed out, is now protective
and is becoming more so. How,
then, could we hope to maintain
our fiscal identity and hope to
progress as a nation, were we to
pull down our barriers?
Sir George's addresses were most
timely, and in every way ad-
mirable and convincing, and can-
not fail to accomplish much good
among thinking people. It was
a pleasure, a privilege and an
education to have heard the veter-
an statesman once more.

Liberal Tariff
Inconsistencies

The record of the Liberal Party
on that most important and vital
of all questions—the Tariff—is
one of inconsistency and oppor-
tunism—the one because of the
other. Out of office in the nineties
they denounced protection and
advocated its destruction root
and branch—they would not be
satisfied until the last vestige of
protection was removed. In
office for fifteen years they main-
tained protection and unctuously
claimed they knew how to get
better results out of it than their
opponents. Out of office again
and anxious to get back they are
playing the old game of fooling
the public by telling one class—
the farmers—that they are for
free trade—another class that
they are for lower tariff, and still
another class that they could not

remove protection if they wanted
to. It is a sorry record of stradd-
ling the fence and of political
hypocrisy, of blowing hot and
blowing cold, of pandering to
each and every discordant and
divergent element of trying to be
all things to all men. To get into
office appears to be the sole
motive—principles be hanged.

The times are too serious and
the conditions of the country too
grave to trifle, as the Liberals are
doing, with the destinies of their
country. Mr. King and his lieuten-
ants must be brought sharply to
task. It is a public duty to ex-
pose their insincerity and lack of
principle. At this, perhaps the
most critical point in our history,
these men must be stopped in
their course of saying one thing
here, and another there. They
must be pinned down to the plat-
form of their party, which is their
only mandate. It is on that
platform they stand before the
country, and it is by that plat-
form they will be judged by the
people, and not by the vote-catch-
ing utterances of Mr. Mackenzie
King or any of his associates.
We refuse to accept Mr. Fielding's
cynical statement that the plat-
form was made "to get in on."
That platform is a declaration of
Liberal principles and faith, which
is the exact language of the
platform itself. It is not a
"platform" but a "policy."

Before proceeding to analyze
and interpret the Liberal plat-
form, a word or two as to the
manner of its construction will,
we think, be worth while. As
everybody knows it was adopted
at a great nation-wide convention
of the Party held in August,
1919, a convention called for the
purpose of nominating a leader
in succession to Sir Wilfrid Laurier
and of laying down the policy
to be followed. In many respects
it was a decidedly interesting
affair. Bereft of the wise counsel
and restraining hands of its great
leader, Sir Wilfrid, the party was
at sixes and sevens. The East-
ern wing favored, as it has al-
ways done, a policy of moderate
protection, while the Western
wing was out and out for free
trade. The portentous shadow of
the free trade farmer movement
in the West, spreading into Ont-
ario and the other provinces,
was a menace to be reckoned
with. The contest for the leader-
ship developed latent animosities
and sharply accentuated the
differences of opinion in regard to
the war attitude of the party and
the bad feelings engendered there-
by. Under such circumstances
there was little harmony; and
the opposing interests fought stoutly
and strenuously. Out of the
struggle emerged a leader chosen
not so much for his ability as for
his volubility; not so much for
himself as from a desire to punish
others. Out of it also the free
trade element emerged victorious.
The influence of the farmer move-
ment gained the day and the
moderate protectionists in the
party had to take their medicine,
bitter though it was to swallow.

The convention was dominated
by such pronounced and out-
spoken free traders as Andrew
McMaster, the member for Brome,
who was the chairman of the
Tariff Resolution Committee; the
Hon. George Langley of Saskat-
chewan and the Hon. Duncan
Marshall of Alberta. The mod-
erate counsels of Mr. Fielding
and Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, of
Quebec were rejected. One of
the staunchest Liberals of Mon-
treal (who was a close personal
friend of Sir Wilfrid) was brut-
ally told that the advice he offer-
ed was valueless because he was
a manufacturer. The free trade
leaders carried things through in
a frenzy of excitement. Passion
rose to great heights. As a prom-
inent member of the convention
said afterwards, it was a "free
trade orgy."

Minard's Liniment used by Veter-
inarians.

KINGS' COUNTY CAMPAIGN
AUSPICIOUSLY OPENED

Synopsis of Address Delivered by Mr. James
McIsaac, M.P., at Opening Meeting

The first meeting of the Cam-
paign in King's County, was held
at Peake's Station on Monday
night, Oct. 24th. Mr. Paul Mc-
Loughlan presided. There was
a large crowd, the hall being
packed. The speakers were Mr.
James McIsaac, M.P., Mr. J. J.
Hughes, and Mr. Mullins. Mr.
James McIsaac, M.P., delivered a
splendid address in which he ex-
posed the fallacy of the Liberal
Free-Trade platform. He held
the attention of the audience
throughout, and was given a
magnificent reception. Mr. Mc-
Isaac spoke as follows:

At this the first opportunity I
have of meeting so many of you
since the election of 1917, my
first duty is to thank you for the
support I received in this section
of the county, on that occasion.
Now at the end of 4 years you
have right to expect me to give
some account of my stewardship.
I can say, with sincerity, that
during the 5 sessions of the
Parliament that has just expired
I devoted myself, unreservedly
to the public business of the county
and participated in the discussions
in the House of Commons in ac-
cordance with my best judgment,
and exerted my humble abilities
to the advancement of the rights
and claims of the people of Prince
Edward Island, and particularly
of my constituents of King's.

The past 4 years constituted a
trying time for the Government
of Canada. During the first part
of the Parliamentary period the
war was still on, and for the last
3 years of that Parliament the
after war conditions rendered the
work of the Government just
about as onerous and responsible
as the war period itself. It was
the time of reconstruction, re-
habilitation and demobilization,
and the demands on the Govern-
ment for enormous sums of money
to meet the extraordinary ex-
penditures of these different de-
partments of public service made
it almost impossible to secure
very considerable amounts for
public works in any part of the
country, as a matter of fact the
Government would not undertake
any new works; all that they
would consent to was to provide
the money absolutely necessary
to preserve the works already ex-
isting. However, I have the
satisfaction of knowing that my
constant and urgent requests for
the expenditure of public money
at many points round the whole
coast of King's County were fair-
ly generously met. Of course, I
will say at this point that there
are many things which I would
wish to have done that I was un-
able to have carried out, and it is
possible that in some of those
things which I secured I may
have made errors of judgment.
However, that may be, my inten-
tions were always for the best
advantages in a general way for
the people of King's County.
Now, however, the Parliament
in 1917 has been dissolved, and
I write have been issued for the
election of a new parliament;
and as the choice of my party I
am here before you again for a
renewal of your suffrage. When
the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon.
Arthur Meighen, advised the dis-
solution of Parliament, he issued
a manifesto to the Canadian
people in which he set forth the
political principles upon which he
sought for the support of the
electorate of Canada.

The platform which he laid
down and the policy which he
enunciated for the pending elec-
tion are briefly embodied and
emphasized in the one leading ques-
tion: Moderate Protection for
Canadian Industries. As a sup-
porter and a follower of that
brilliant and distinguished states-
man, Canada's Prime Minister, as
an advocate of that policy, I
stake my political existence upon
the platform promulgated by him.
In adopting the protective policy
for the fiscal stability and national
progress of Canada, the Prime
Minister is not bringing to the
attention of the Canadian people
any new political doctrine. He
is but reiterating the political
principles embodied by Sir John
A. MacDonald in the National
Policy of Canada in the year
1878. Essentially and in its basic
principles, the fiscal policy that

the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
now presents to the Canadian
electorate is the same national
policy adapted to the present
necessities and conditions. Let me
here remark that this great Na-
tional question upon which hinges
our fiscal autonomy and national
progress has never been reject-
ed by the Canadian electorate when
seriously presented to them, at a
general election. In 1878, in
1891, in 1911 and now in 1921
this great national issue has been
espoused and advocated and
warmly adhered to by the electo-
rate of Canada regardless of what
their former political affiliations
may have been. On the date I
have named, the Liberal Conser-
vative Party espousing this "jus-
tice to power" and I am firmly con-
vinced that when the polls are
closed on December 6th next the
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen shall
be elected and shall have behind
him a sweeping majority in Can-
ada from one end of the country
to the other.

Under the National Policy
during the 42 years of its opera-
tion Canada prospered; her in-
dustries expanded; business sta-
bility was guaranteed; and thus
living beyond the burden of Can-
ada readily invested large sums
of capital with the reasonable
assurance that under such a
fostering policy their investments
would not only be safe but highly
remunerative. The protection
afforded by the National Policy
extends to every phase of the
country's industry; the manu-
facturers are enabled to increas-
ed volume of duty of 33 1-3 per
cent on her principal, or, as they
are described, "key" industries.
This embraces some six thousand
classes of manufactured products
in Great Britain. Not only that,
but the legislation is so framed
that it may be extended auto-
matically to any new industry
that may arise from time to time.

Now I would ask you, in the
face of all these facts and in the
knowledge that every country
protects its own industries, is it
reasonable to suggest that Can-
ada should take down her tariff
and proclaim herself a free trade
country? What would it mean?
I think you will all agree that it
would mean that we should be
the slaughter market of the
world. The United States, from
the surplus of her own markets,
could dump her products into
Canada and those 600 branch
factories would be closed and the
goods they make produced in the
United States. Would there be,
inside of 6 months a factory in
Canada producing enough to pay
running expenses? This is a
serious proposition and one to
which you should give the most
careful consideration. Our very
National autonomy trembles in
the balance. Yet, in the face of
this, the Liberal party of Canada
are appealing to the electorate on
a platform of free trade. On that
platform the official leader of that
party, Mr. Mackenzie King, was
chosen at a convention of the
Liberal party from all over Can-
ada held in Ottawa in August,
1919. Without enumerating at
length all the articles of that
platform, let us consider those
that would affect everyone in
Canada most seriously. They
may be described thus:

First: Reducing the cost of
the implements of production in
the industries based on the
natural resources of the Do-
minion; and to this end wheat,
flour and all products of wheat
the principles articles of foods,
farm implements and machinery,
rough and dressed lumber, gaso-
lene, illuminating and fuel oils,
cements and fertilisers, as well as
the raw materials entering the
same, to be free from Customs
duties. And they say: "The
Liberal party hereby pledges it-
self to implement by legislation
the provisions of this resolution
when returned to power."
Not only the Liberal party but
the Agrarian party advocate a
policy of free trade. The latter
go, if anything, a little further
than the Liberal party. They
advocate placing on the free list
all foodstuffs, all agricultural im-
plements, farm and household ma-
chinery, lumber, cement, etc.
(Continued on page 3)

developed, incalculably rich in
natural resources, can hope to
prosper, indeed to exist as a
National entity—only under the
National Policy. How would this
be possible if we consider for a
moment our actual conditions and
our geographical position? We
are side by side with the United
States, which has a population
more than 12 times as great as
ours, that produces in abundance
everything that can be produced
in Canada, with their manufac-
tures brought to the highest de-
gree of perfection, and it would
be impossible for us to compete
with any hope of success with such
a country if our own industries
were not protected. They are a
protective country and they vary
the degree of that protection from
time to time to suit themselves
regardless of the conditions or
pleasings of any other country.
Not only is the United States a
protective country, but nearly
every other country in the world
has a protective policy today. Up
to a short time ago it was fea-
sible, and indeed tenable, to
refer to Great Britain as a free
trade country. That can no longer
be said. After three quarters of a
century of free trade Great
Britain finds it necessary to adopt
a protective policy. Her enor-
mous investments abroad in every
quarter of the globe, her mastery
of the sea enabled her under a free
trade policy; but now, after the
destruction of her shipping dur-
ing the war and in the face of
the progress of the United States
before the war and especially
Britain in the markets of the
world, she has come to the con-
clusion that there is no chance
for her commercially otherwise
than by adopting a system of
protection. With this object,
legislation passed during a recent
session of Parliament imposes an
ad valorem duty of 33 1-3 per
cent on her principal, or, as they
are described, "key" industries.
This embraces some six thousand
classes of manufactured products
in Great Britain. Not only that,
but the legislation is so framed
that it may be extended auto-
matically to any new industry
that may arise from time to time.

Now I would ask you, in the
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could dump her products into
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goods they make produced in the
United States. Would there be,
inside of 6 months a factory in
Canada producing enough to pay
running expenses? This is a
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First: Reducing the cost of
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rough and dressed lumber, gaso-
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cements and fertilisers, as well as
the raw materials entering the
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the provisions of this resolution
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the Agrarian party advocate a
policy of free trade. The latter
go, if anything, a little further
than the Liberal party. They
advocate placing on the free list
all foodstuffs, all agricultural im-
plements, farm and household ma-
chinery, lumber, cement, etc.
(Continued on page 3)

Sheriffs Sale.

By virtue of a Statute Execu-
tion to me directed, issued out of
His Majesty's Supreme Court of
Judicature at the suit of William
Condon against James Condon, I
have taken and seized all the
estate, right and title and interest
of the same James Condon, in
and to all that tract, piece or
parcel of Land situate, lying, and
being in Murray Harbour North,
Township Number Sixty-three, in
King's County, bounded and de-
scribed as follows, that is to say:
Commencing at the division line
between the farm of Matthias
Condon and William Condon,
formerly James Condon, and at
the Southeast angle of that line
along the Main Road and West
of the Road, thence running
Northwestwardly One hundred
and forty-seven yards in a South
and Westery direction running
fifty yards, thence in a South-
easterly direction One hundred
and fifty-seven yards to the Main
Road, thence along the Main Road
Northwesterly fifty yards to the
place of commencement contain-
ing an area of One Acre and a
half, a little more or less. ALSO
ALL that other tract, piece or
parcel of Land situate, lying and
being in Lot or Township Number
Sixty-three, in King's County,
bounded and described as follows,
that is to say: Commencing at
the East angle of William Con-
don's Southern boundary on the
West side of the Murray Harbour
North Road and running along
the said line in a Westery direction
a distance of Thirty-five yards,
thence running Northwardly on
William Condon's land a distance
of Thirty-five yards, thence East-
wardly a distance of Thirty-five
yards, reaching the said Murray
Harbour North Road, thence
running along the said Road in a
Southerly direction a distance of
Thirty-five yards, reaching the
place of commencement, and con-
taining One-quarter of an Acre
of Land, a little more or less.

And I do hereby give Public
Notice that I will on Wednesday
the Tenth day of May, A. D.
1922, at the hour of Twelve
o'clock, noon, at the Court House
in Georgetown, in King's County,
set up and sell at Public Auction
the said property, or as much
thereof as will satisfy the levy
made on said Execution, being
One Thousand and Thirty-eight
and 1/10 Dollars and interest, be-
sides Sheriff's fees and all legal
and incidental expenses.
Dated the 31st of October,
1921.

M. J. POWER,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, King's County.
A. F. McQUAID,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Nov. 2, 1921-41

CANADIAN NATIONAL
RAILWAYS

Change in Time—P. E. I.
Division

Commencing Monday, October
31st, 1921, the following changes
will go into effect:
No. 43 train leaving Charlot-
teton at 1:35 p. m. and arriving
at Borden at 4:45, and No. 40
train leaving Borden at 8:40 p.
m., arriving at Charlottetown at
10:55 p. m. will be discontinued.
No. 13 train will leave Charlot-
teton at 1:25 p. m. instead of
4:40 p. m., due to arrive at Sum-
merside at 5:15 p. m. instead of
10:30 p. m.
No. 4 will leave Tignish at 7
a. m. and arrive at Charlottetown
at 2:05 p. m.
No. 12 leaves Tignish at 8 a.
m., arrive at Summerside at 3 p.
m., arrive at Borden at 6 p. m.
All other trains will run as
heretofore until further advised.
District Passenger Agent's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
October 25, 1921.
Nov. 2, 1921-21

J. D. STEWART
Barrister Solicitor and
Notary Public.

OFFICE:
NEWBORN BLOOM
Charlottetown

Branch Office Georgetown

W. E. Bentley, K. C.—J. A. Bentley

MCLEOD & BENTLEY
Barristers, Attorneys and
Solicitors

MONETARY LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova
Scotia Chambers.
Charlottetown, P. E. Island

To the Electors of Kings,
P. E. Island:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As you are aware, the Federal Parliament has been
dissolved and writs have been issued for the election of a
new Parliament. The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon Arthur
Meighen, has issued a manifesto to the people of Canada,
setting forth the platform and policy on which he asks for
the support of the Electorate.
Moderate protection to Canadian Industries he empha-
sizes as the key-note of his appeal to the Canadian Elec-
torate. This is the same fiscal policy under which Canada
has grown and prospered for the last forty-two years. I
to this policy as the chosen Government Candidate for
King's County I give my unwavering adhesion. As a
supporter and follower of Prime Minister Meighen I un-
hesitatingly support his protective policy.
As it will be impossible for me in the limited time at
my disposal to make an extended personal canvass, I avail
myself of this opportunity to solicit your votes and influence
in the pending Election.

Yours Faithfully,

JAMES McISAAC.

Rail & Steamship
Service To
The Mainland

Commencing October 31st, S. S. Prince Edward Island will
make one round trip daily (except Sunday) between Borden and
Tormentine.
Connecting Train leaves Charlottetown at 6:45 a. m.
CONNECTIONS AT SACKVILLE WITH OCEAN LIMITED
For Quebec and Montreal Connections at Montreal with "Con-
tinental Limited" for Ottawa, North Bay, Cochrane, Winnipeg,
Edmonton, Saskatoon and Vancouver.
Connection for ST. JOHN AND BOSTON by No. 13 Train
leaving Moncton at 2:30 p. m.
W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent.
W. M. FLYNN, Station Ticket Agent.
October 26, 1921-21

Political Meetings in King's
County

The undersigned will address the Electors of King's County on
the public questions of the day at the following places and on the
days mentioned below:

Table with columns for Day, Date, Location, and Time. Includes entries for Dundas, Launching, St. George's, Annandale, Bay Fortune, Souris, Kingsford, St. Columba, St. Peter's Pond, Glen William, Murray Harbor, High Bank, Cambridge, Georgetown, St. Peter's, Bear River, Lower Montague, and Sturgeon.

JAMES McISAAC.
J. J. HUGHES.
October 26, 1921-14

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd
The Men's Store

School Opens Tuesday,
September 6th



The Boys Need New Outfits!
They Are Here

After a summer of baseball, tennis, tree climbing,
haymaking, boating, roughing it generally, they'll need
new clothes for next week. The new clothes are here—
the best range we have ever offered you.
25 Boys' Tweed Suits, in browns, greys and dark mixed
tweeds, norfolk and plain loose belt models. Sizes for
boys from 7 to 12. Get one before they are picked up. \$5.95
40 Boys' good, strong Tweed Suits, in good dark
shades of browns, greys and mixed tweeds. You will
find these a great school suit for the boy. Sizes for
boys from 8 to 14 years. Your choice. \$6.95
A big table of Boys' Suits, about 70 in the lot, to
clear at a big saving to you. Here is your chance to get
a real suit at a small price. They come in fancy browns,
greens and grey tweeds. Sizes for boys from 8 to 17
years. \$9.00

False and Slanderous

At all the public political meetings thus far held since the election campaign opened in King's County, Mr. J. J. Hughes, the Liberal candidate, has devoted the greater part of his time to the reiteration of ancient political history and thrashing out old straw. He lives for the most part in the past, and seems to have lost his memory, so far as events of recent years are concerned. Occasionally he wakes up and interjects some new phase of unfounded and preposterous muck-raking.

The most astounding statement from him is that which he has made at every meeting, to the effect that Colonel Jenkins of Charlottetown told him that he, Jenkins, in England at the time of the election, had in his possession five thousand fraudulent ballots, and that he placed three hundred of these in the ballot box against Mr. Hughes. All will see that this is a most astounding statement for any sane man to make. It is not only absurd and preposterous, but impossible. Col. Jenkins most emphatically denies the statement and solemnly declares that "the only ballot I saw was the one given to me on election day, and the only ballot box I saw was the one in which I placed my own ballot."

An examination of the official election returns for 1917 show that in Great Britain 102 King's County soldier votes were polled, and of these Mr. McIsaac received 118 and Mr. Hughes 14. In addition to the soldier votes polled in England, the votes of soldiers from King's County at the different battle fronts numbered 189. Of these Mr. McIsaac received 156, and Mr. Hughes 33. This made a total soldier votes for Mr. McIsaac of 304 and 47 for Mr. Hughes. These figures represent the actual and legitimate votes of King's County soldiers. These votes were inspected and scrutinized by Mr. L. E. Prowse and C. J. Davison, selected by the Liberal party of this province and sent to Europe for that purpose.

OUTSIDE OF THESE REGULAR VOTES THERE WAS NOT A SINGLE VOTE RECORDED AGAINST MR. HUGHES OR ANY ONE ELSE IN THIS PROVINCE.

Surely these figures and statements are sufficient to prove to any honest reasonable man that the statement attributed to Col. Jenkins by Mr. Hughes, and emphatically denied by Col. Jenkins, is not only absurd and preposterous, but impossible. What then can be thought of a man who, in the face of these facts, persists in reiterating such outrageous declarations?

Mr. McIsaac's Speech

(Continued from page 2)

In a word, both the Liberal party and the Agrarian party place on record as the platform of which they are prepared to stand or fall, the admission to Canada of all the important products that are manufactured or produced in Canada; that is to say, they declare that if given power they will throw down the barriers between Canada and the United States and allow them to send into this country everything that we now manufacture under the protection system. Let us consider for a moment what we might hope from the United States under the conditions which the Liberal and Agrarian parties are pledged to bring about. The best way of judging of the future is by a review of the past. Under the Underwood tariff our wheat and wheat products could go into the United States free. But in the face of this, after agreeing to reciprocity on this article, the Fordney Bill imposed a tariff of 25 cents a bushel on wheat and 20 per cent on flour. Our potatoes also went in free, but immediately under the new United States legislation 25 cents a

bushel duty is placed on it. Most other things are in proportion. The barriers are erected against us so that we are practically shut out from that market. In consequence of this legislation of the United States about \$168,000,000 worth of our exports of farm products have been attacked; at a time when the United States was sending into this country \$80,000,000 worth of those products and selling them here against the output of Canadian farms. This, too, at a time when they had succeeded in selling us in five years, \$1,706,610,941 more goods of every kind than they bought from us. In the face of these conditions, what hope have we of any favorable trading with the United States? They make their tariff to suit the United States and it is the duty of the Canadian people to have a tariff for Canadians made by Canadians and not at the dictation of any outsiders, for the preservation of Canadian industries.

Our Liberal friends, perhaps, are not as desirous of discussing their tariff policy as might be expected. They seldom refer to the published platform adopted in Ottawa in 1919. They prefer to revert to other matters of government. They do say that Canada is in debt. That is not denied. The debt of Canada is given at over two billions of dollars, but the greater part of this debt was incurred in consequence of the war. The expenditure for the last fiscal year on ordinary fiscal operations was about \$62 millions and differed little from that of the few previous years, probably not more than 3 per cent. The greater part of the additional expenditure was for pensions to the soldiers and the relatives of those who fell in the country's cause, for interest on the public debt, for soldiers' land settlement and civil re-establishment, for demobilization and for other expenditures arising from the war. These expenditures were no doubt great, but is there any one in this audience who would have undertaken any effort that had been exerted by the government of Canada to sustain and admirably sustain, the part our soldiers and people took in winning the war and preserving our liberties? I should like to say, further, and I say it without fear of contradiction, that no scandals or corrupt practices can be brought home to the government of Canada. During the past four years that I had a seat in Parliament, I happened to be a member of the Public Accounts Committee. I seldom missed a sitting of the Committee and I know that not one of several questions that came up for investigation showed that not one dollar had been misappropriated. So futile were the efforts of those members of the Opposition who from time to time proposed the charges that the minority report was never presented to the House from the meetings of that Committee.

I wish to refer briefly to one other question and I shall have concluded for the present. In this election the women of Canada enjoy the franchise equally with the men. The government of the day considered that the women of Canada well deserved this compliment for the splendid part they took in promoting the success of the war; by every means in their power they admirably supplemented the efforts of the government and of the soldiers on the battlefield. For this reason it was deemed by the government that the least compliment to the women of Canada would be to afford them the privilege of voting for those who might be chosen as representatives in the House of Commons. I am confident that the great majority of Canadian women and those in my presence will regard it as their duty to poll their votes in favor of the government that accorded them this privilege.

Now ladies and gentlemen my final word is this: It will be impossible for me, in the time at my disposal between now and polling day to make any extensive canvass. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to solicit your votes and influence at the coming election.

Here is a pointer for the Patriot's political monkeys: Several letters have been received by the Journal indulging in personalities in connection with the political situation, but the writers do not desire their names to appear. That is not "playing the game," and the Journal does not care to be a party to it.—Ottawa Journal.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT.

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

H. W. O. Wilkinson 52 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 25 cents a box."

CATTLE

We would like to hear from anyone having Beef or Dairy Cattle to dispose of.

We also handle Hay, Straw, Fruits, Potatoes, Vegetables, Meats, Poultry, Butter and Eggs, and will be pleased to sell anything farmers may send us.

THE FARM SUPPLY CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants Box 280, Phone S 544 Cor. Bell and Barrington Street Halifax, N. S. Sept. 28, 1921—31

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

Office and Residence: 105 Kent Street 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 peril 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 suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

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

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly

Canadian-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family 21 years of age or over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency in District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each 16 2/3 years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption—Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead can rent and cultivate 50 extra acres. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and a house worth \$300.00.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, return of soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. W. W. COREY, Deputy Minister of the Interior authorized publication

Canadian National Railways The National Way Across Canada The Continental Limited Dep. Montreal, Bonaventure Sta. 9:00 P.M. Daily. Fastest Time Short Line Superior Road Bed Superior Service All Steel Equipment Through Compartment-Observation-Library Cars, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Dining and Cabaret Cars and Coaches. For Fares, Reservations, &c. apply to: W. K. ROGERS, City Ticket Agent; W. M. FLYNN, Station Ticket Agent; or W. T. HUGGART, District Passenger Agent. September 21, 1921—51

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association OF CANADA An Exclusively Catholic and Canadian-Fraternal Insurance Company for Men and Women. Incorporated by Act of Dominion Parliament. Adequate Rates, Whole Life and Twenty and Thirty Years Assessment Policies. Over Eight Million Dollars Paid to the Families of Deceased Members. For further information address: J. E. H. HOWISON, Grand Secretary, 59 St. Denis St, Montreal, P.Q. April 14, 1920—1y

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 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.

BUY YOUR FALL FOOTWEAR .. NOW .. Big Stocks Now Ready at Lowest Prices .. GET OUR .. NEW RUBBER PRICES! LOWEST YET ALLEY & CO. Ltd FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR 135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN Agents for the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company, Ltd, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and the Canadian Rubber Company of Montreal, Limited. COME HERE FOR FOOTWEAR

Live Stock Breeders List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale. NAME ADDRESS BREED AGE Geo. Aneur Montague Ayshire bull calves (3 yrs, 8 mo) Wm. Aitken Lower Montague Ayshire Bulls (3 yrs, 6 mo) M. McManus 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) A.E. McDonald Little Pond Duror Jersey Boar (2 years) DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Try Eureka Tea THE TEA that has pleased our Customers for Twenty Years. 60 Cents per Pound Fleischman's Yeast We are Agents for the celebrated Fleischman's Yeast used by all First-class Bakers. Sold by all City Grocers. R. F. MADDIGAN & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN

CARTERS Feed, Flour & Seed Store QUEEN STREET WE SELL WE BUY: FLOUR OATS The Best Brands are— Black and White Oats Robin Hood Island Wheat Victory Barley, Buckwheat Beaver Timothy Seed Gold Medal Flax Seed Queen City Early Potatoes FEED HAY Bran, Middlings, Shorts We want 30 Carloads of good Cracked Oats, Oil Cake Feed Flour, Oats BALED HAY. Bone Meal, Linseed Meal. Also BALED STRAW. Calf Meal, Chick Feed We want Fifty Thousand Schumacker Feed, Hay Bushels of OATS Crushed Oats, Straw. Write us for prices. State Rolled Oats, Cornmeal quantity for sale. Oat Flour, Cracked Corn Poultry Supplies, &c. &c. Carter & Co. Ltd. Advertise in The Herald.

Simple Faith

When I survey the things that men call fair— The pomp, the splendour, the vain display...

The Woman in Black

The house was very still. In the little room over the porch the Woman in Black sat alone. Near her a child's white dress lay across a chair...

The woman in black stirred restlessly, and glanced towards the door. Behind it she knew was a little lad with wide, blue eyes...

'Muvver!' The voice was more insistent. The woman in black did not answer. He might go away, she thought if she did not reply.

At the slight stir the woman in black raised her head. For a time she watched in silence; then she threw back her veil and revealed at full length the small figure in his little pretty suit.

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

mouth hardened at the corners. Bobby down there in the yard could laugh and dance and frolic.

The man under the apple tree rose hurriedly and came forward. 'Helen, dearest—not again today!' he begged.

It was not a long walk to the tree-embowered plot of ground where the marble shafts and slabs glistened in the sunlight.

'You care too,' she said, softly. 'You understand. I've seen you here before, I'm sure, and was yours—a little girl?'

'It was, perhaps the worst thing he could have said. To the woman in black it was but a yet more bitter reminder of the other one who was not there.

Minard's Liniment used by Veterinaries

A SEVERE COLD

THE LIKE SHE NEVER HAD

Our advice to you is, never neglect what at first appears to be but a slight cold.

You think you are strong enough to shake it off, but colds are not so easily fought off in this northern climate.

Last fall I contracted a serious cold, the like I never had. My head and nostrils were so clogged up I could get no vent, and could scarcely get my breath.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

grey-haired little woman, musingly, as she patted her work into completion and turned towards the woman in black.

The woman in black raised her head suddenly and threw a quick glance into the other's face; but the grey-haired woman's eyes were turned away.

'Leading to?' The voice shook. 'Yes, I wondered she didn't see she was losin' 'em—that husband and daughter; but she didn't see it.'

PALPITATION OF THE HEART WOULD HAVE TO QUIT WORK

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

To the Electors of Kings, P. E. Island:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

As you are aware, the Federal Parliament has been dissolved and writs have been issued for the election of a new Parliament.

Moderate protection to Canadian Industries he emphasizes as the key-note of his appeal to the Canadian Electorate.

As it will be impossible for me in the limited time at my disposal to make any extended personal canvass, I avail myself of this opportunity to solicit your votes and influence in the pending Election.

JAMES McISAAC.

Rail & Steamship Service To The Mainland

Commencing October 31st, S. S. Prince Edward Island will make one round trip daily (except Sunday) between Borden and Tormentine.

MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd

The Men's Store

School Opens Tuesday, September 6th



The Boys Need New Outfits! They Are Here

After a summer of baseball, tennis, tree climbing, haymaking, boating, roughing it generally, they'll need new clothes for next week.

25 Boys' Tweed Suits, in browns, greys and dark mixed tweeds, norfolk and plain loose belt models.

40 Boys' good, strong Tweed Suits, in good dark shades of browns, greys and mixed tweeds.

A big table of Boys' Suits, about 70 in the lot, to clear at a big saving to you.

Other Boys' Suits at \$11.50, \$13.50, \$15.00 and \$17.50

Small Boys' Juvenile Suits for boys from 3 to 9 years, in plain blue, brown and grey tweeds.

Boys' Blue Serge Sailor Suits, good heavy weight for fall. Sizes for boys from 3 to 10 years.

Ma. contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 9th September, 1921.

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 River and at the office of the District Superintendent.

H. W. WOODS, Acting District Superintendent

BUY YOUR FALL FOOTWEAR

.. NOW ..

Big Stocks Now Ready at Lowest Prices

.. GET OUR ..

NEW RUBBER PRICES I

LOWEST YET

ALLEY & CO. Ltd

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR 155 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN

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COME HERE FOR FOOTWEAR

Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various livestock for sale.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Try Eureka Tea

THE TEA that has pleased our Customers for Twenty Years. 60 Cents per Pound

Fleischman's Yeast

We are Agents for the celebrated Fleischman's Yeast used by all First-class Bakers.

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CARTERS

Feed, Flour & Seed Store

QUEEN STREET

WE SELL WE BUY

FLOUR OATS

The Best Brands are: Robin Hood, Victory, Beaver, Gold Medal, Queen City

FEED HAY

Bran, Middlings, Shorts Cracked Oats, Oil Cake Feed Flour, Oats

Carter & Co. Ltd. Advertise in The Herald.

CATTLE

We would like to hear from anyone having Beef or Dairy Cattle to dispose of.

We also handle Hay, Straw, Fruit, Potatoes, Vegetables, Meats, Poultry, Butter and Eggs, and will be pleased to sell anything farmers may send us.

THE FARM SUPPLY CO. Wholesale Commission Merchants

McKinnon & McLean Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

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

Office and Residence: 105 Kent Street 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 peril 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 suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations or body or bodies of persons shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

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

H. E. DAWSON, Clerk Legislative Assembly

Canadian-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family of any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

Applications must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency in District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three year.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each year three years after earning homesteaded land and cultivate 50 extra acres. You may obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homesteaded patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homesteaded patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each year three years, cultivate 50 acres and a house worth \$200.00.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, homesteaders who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency Office. (But not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborer in Canada during 1917, as residential duties under certain conditions.

W. W. COBY, City Minister of the Interior and Minister of Lands