

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1919

VOL. XLVII, No. 14

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island. Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the suitors for such Bill and such petition must be signed by the said parties.

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

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to 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 have been 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
November 27, 1918. 41.

1,279 Special Trains On C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 757,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways.

Thousands arrive each week at Halifax and are sent forward to Dispersal Areas.

Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic disembarked her returned soldier passengers at Halifax 757,400 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways.

The first train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic on Saturday was No. 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 757,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years.

The movement of troops back to Canada is now approaching its greatest activity. Last Sunday 5000 arrived at Halifax by the transports Lapland and Belgic, and fifteen special trains were despatched westward inside of fourteen hours.

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

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

March 12, 1919

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES
LDS ETC.

Look! Read! Realize!

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!!
We study the business. We know what suits a young man

we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... **\$30.00 to \$48.00**

Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... **\$15.00 to \$36.00**

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to Success

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Prices..... **\$1.00 to \$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.	Dep.	Arr.	Arr.
3.35	1.25	6.00	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 7.20	10.30
4.39	2.57	7.02	Hunter River	6.18	8.55
5.20	3.50	7.40	Arr. Emerald Junction	5.40	7.55
6.45		8.35	Arr. Borden	4.40	6.20
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	Arr.	Arr.
4.40		6.20	Borden	6.45	8.35
5.40	3.50	7.50	Emerald Junction	4.30	7.25
6.05	4.34	8.24	Kensington	3.37	6.45
6.30	5.15	9.00	Arr. Summerside	3.00	6.00
	Tues.			Mon.	
	Thurs.			Wed.	
	Sat.			Fri.	
P.M.	A.M.		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.
6.45	11.30		Summerside	12.20	3.55
7.44	1.14		Port Hill	10.41	7.54
8.37	2.44		O'Leary	6.31	7.01
9.21	3.51		Alberton	8.02	9.21
10.00	5.00		Arr. Tignish	7.00	5.45
	P.M.			A.M.	
	Mon.			Wed.	
	Wed.			Fri.	
	Fri.			P.M.	
P.M.	A.M.		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.
3.10	7.00		Charlottetown	10.10	6.10
4.30	8.55		Mount Stewart	8.55	4.30
5.00	9.32		Morell	8.22	3.35
5.22	10.02		St. Peters	8.00	3.00
6.30	11.35		Arr. Souris	6.50	1.35
	P.M.			A.M.	
	Mon.			Wed.	
	Wed.			Fri.	
	Fri.			P.M.	
P.M.	A.M.		Dep.	Arr.	P.M.
4.35	9.10		Mount Stewart	8.50	4.10
5.27	10.20		Cardigan	7.48	2.54
5.51	11.00		Montague	7.23	2.25
6.25	11.40		Arr. Georgetown	6.45	1.40
	Daily	Sat.		Daily	
	ex. Sat.	Only		ex. Sat.	
	& Sun.			& Sun.	
P.M.	P.M.		Dep.	Arr.	A.M.
3.10	3.10		Charlottetown	9.45	10.15
4.55	4.25		Vernon River	8.31	8.20
7.05	5.55		Arr. 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.



of Canadian North West Land Regulations

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Fire Insurance

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

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

LIME

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John

LIME!

In Barrels and Casks.

C. LYONS & Co.

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and

Notary Public.

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The Herald

Weddings and Funerals Equally Joyous in China

Father Ruault, P. F. M., says that the two most joyous events in China are weddings and funerals. The same crowds, the same noise, the same fireworks, the same music are found at each affair. The corpse is conveyed in the same litter as a bride. The whole village turns out to follow a bridal cortege. Even the mandarins march, the highest officials accompanying the newly married pair through the gates of the town out into the country. There the procession is joined by the school children in festive array. Beggars are not forbidden a place. Young men from the fields cease their labor to enjoy a holiday.

If, instead of a bride and groom, a coffin is borne, it is draped in red. The four pallbearers trot along singing and chanting. The chant marks the time for their steps. Dignified bonzes stride solemnly in a group, representatives of religion, while the virtues and good deeds of the deceased are recorded upon banners held aloft by sturdy mendicants.

The relatives furnish the cock to be slain at the grave, and the viands left for the soul's refreshment. The doomed rooster goes to its fate tied by one foot to the pier.

The crowning splendor of the ceremony is the bonfire of bamboo horses and soldiers which accompany the soul to its eternal home. To inspire mirth in the bereaved ones, some of the little figures are joined and can move their limbs and heads. This adds much to the general hilarity.

By the time the tomb is reached, the puppets and silver paper balls have all been consumed. The porters do not allow themselves to overdo, as they rest by the roadside from time to time. Thus by easy stages the burial ground is comfortably reached, and the family mausoleum receives the dead.

The struggling fowl is killed and wrapped in the red drapery of the coffin wherein it reposes. The Chinese cannot be said to exhibit any respect for the dead, who appear before their Sovereign Judge with no more preparation than the foolish cracking of smouldering paper.

The Inner Life.

Some truths are so well known that they lose their force by their very familiarity.

Such a truth is the fact that the soul of man has needs which money nor friends nor any earthly thing can supply. The world crowds close around us. Its requirements are many and pressing. There is work to be done, a living to make, perhaps, or a family to care for; there are social obligations and civic duties; there is one's own intellectual improvement to be thought of and the recreation which is necessary for health of mind and body.

Amid all these occupations and distractions, it is the easiest thing in the world to let the affairs of the soul get crowded out. We say our night prayers fairly well, perhaps; but our morning prayers are so short and so full of distractions that they are scarcely worthy of the name of prayers; often we forget them; and so, in time, they are a thing of the past. As for going to Mass on a week-day morning—why that is quite impossible!

An early Mass on Sunday, and the rest of the day spent in work or pleasure or worldly affairs, a hurried prayer—or none at all—in the morning, a few prayers at night when our feet are so weary and our brains so tired we scarcely know what we are saying—so goes our life!

Yet we ought to take time for these things—we must take time for them, not attend to them when we get time, but take time, even if something else has to wait or

go undone. For the things of the soul are the only really important thing, after all.

If we are at peace with God, all is well with us, no matter what befalls. And without the peace all the earth cannot satisfy us.

In the midst of the busiest life, the heart will speak, at times. There will be an hour, now and then, when we miss our conscience in the face and answer the questions she puts to us. Woe to us if her voice is an accusing one!

And time itself passes so quickly away. How fast we are, the more we realize that the years roll by, until presently we are old and eternity draws near!

If we once for all settle the questions with ourselves that the inner life, the life of the soul, is the real life; if we courageously determine that even before we give to Caesar the things that are Caesar's, we shall give to God the things that are God's; if we firmly resolve that we shall say our prayers with care and recollection and attend faithfully to our religious duties, no matter what else we have undone—then all the rest will be easy!

For God's blessing will be upon what we do; His peace will be in our hearts; our immortal souls will no longer be crying out to us that all these things with which we are occupied are but as foam upon an ocean wave—and as fleeting.

Then will the silent night hold no terror for us; the day of sorrow will find us prepared and calm, and death itself will be to us as a friend—a solemn friend it is true, but not feared and not unwelcome—a friend who will take us by the hand and lead us Home.

For The Blind.

The eighth annual report of the Xavier Braille Publication Society for the Blind, for the year ending December 31, 1918, has just been issued. This organization is engaged in the publication of Catholic books in raised letters for the Catholic blind children of the nation. The report of the society's work during the past year in part follows:

A fair measure of progress has been achieved in spite of the overwhelming demands of war time, and we wish to express our grateful appreciation to those friends who have so kindly remembered our quiet appeal amid the noise and tumult of the many drive for money which have swept over the land during the past year.

The following books have been brought out in American Braille: "Catholic Churchmen in Science," by James J. Walsh, M. D.; "A Short Cut to Happiness" by author of "The Catholic Church from Within"; "My Road to the True Church," by Frank Johnson; "A Dream of Lilies," by Katherine E. Conway; "More Joy," by Right Rev. Paul Y. Von Keppler; and "The Church of true Guardian of Liberty." Three books have also been printed in Revised Braille, grade one and a half, as follows: "A Catechism of Christian Doctrine"; "Manual of Prayers and Devotions," by Joseph Stadelman, S. J.; and "San Celestino," by John Ayscough. A complete list of our publications has been compiled, all of which may be borrowed free of charge from the Xavier Free Circulating Library for the Blind, 136 West 97th street, New York City, N. Y., if they cannot be obtained from a library more convenient to the reader.

There is a way to "shake off" for ever the constant pain of backache, the annoyance of urinary troubles and all dangers of kidney ills. Go to your druggist or dealer; get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills; take a few doses, and see how quickly your backache will disappear.

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GOT UP IN MORNING WITH HEADACHE AND SICK STOMACH.

Mr. P. M. Phelps, Stanbridge East, Que., writes:—"I have been taking Milburn's Laxative Pills with such good results I thought I would write you. I had stomach and liver trouble, and would get up in the morning with a headache, stomach sick and feel dizzy. After taking two vials I was cured of these troubles, and constipation as well."

Carelessness and neglect, and oftentimes willful disregard of nature's laws will put the system all out of sorts. The stomach becomes upset, the bowels clogged, and the liver inactive. To bring the system back to its normal state must be the object of those who wish to be well. This can quickly be done by using Milburn's Laxative Pills. They loosen up the liver, get the bowels back to their normal condition and tone up the stomach, making the entire system sweet and clean.

Dom of thought for him is the right to impose his thoughts upon everybody else, and free schools are schools where irreligion is taught. The idea of giving his Christian neighbour any freedom whatever never enters his mind. In fact, his mind is so shallow upon the subject that there is no room for a real liberal thought of any kind. To get the atheist's idea of freedom one needs only to go to Russia or to Mexico, where liberal ideas have worked out to their logical end, which is a new sort of autocracy much worse than any the world ever had before. To listen to the speeches and read the proclamations of Mexican liberals one would imagine that they seek nothing better than the utmost equality and the greatest possible freedom of thought and action. To see these gentlemen in action when they arrive at power is to be completely undecided. What makes it all hard to understand is that Americans, supposed to be a most intelligent people, are constantly taken in by these pretenses. The highest and best of our statesmen have not been ashamed to take the word of bandits without investigating beneath the surface.

"Crime of Being Young."

This expression is attributed to William Pitt the elder, who became earl of Chatham (1708-1778). Certain historians, however, cast some doubt upon the authenticity of the speech, and Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784), the great English lexicographer, who was supposed to have reported it, in his later years practically admitted having made it up. Johnson, no doubt, formed his composition on some note or statement of the actual speech. He said: "That speech I wrote in a garret in Exeter street." The famous passage is: "The atrocious crime of being a young man which the honorable gentleman has with such spirit and decency charged upon me, I shall never attempt to palliate nor deny; but content myself with wishing that I may be one of those whose follies may cease with their youth and not of that number who are ignorant in spite of experience."

KEEP YOUR HEALTH TONIGHT TRY

MINARD'S LINIMENT

or that Cold and Tired Feeling

Get Well, Keep Well,
Kill Spanish Flu

By using the OLD RELIABLE

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. Ltd
Yarmouth, N. S.

Laid Up For 2 Months WITH PAINS IN BACK.

Pain in the back is one of the first signs showing that the kidneys are not in the condition they should be, and it should be gotten rid of immediately, if neglected, serious kidney troubles are likely to follow.

There is a way to "shake off" for ever the constant pain of backache, the annoyance of urinary troubles and all dangers of kidney ills. Go to your druggist or dealer; get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills; take a few doses, and see how quickly your backache will disappear.

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Please Send in Your
Subscription Money.

At The Federal Capital

Monday and Wednesdays are private members' days in the House of Commons. On these days, motions and resolutions already on the Order Paper in the names of private members have precedence over Government business. As Mr. Speaker calls out the names of the members who have placed their notices of motion on the Order Paper, many of them allow the matter to stand from week to week, but now and then someone desirous of having his motion go on, is given the right to speak. On Monday the 24th several of these resolutions were discussed. Generally speaking, they refer to some more or less important public matter, which the mover of the resolution wishes to have discussed and to have his impressions laid before the Government for consideration. At the end of the discussion, the motion is withdrawn. Among the resolutions on the day in question, was one by Mr. Clements, representing a British Columbia constituency, urging upon the Government the expediency of defining its policy relative to the deportation of undesirable persons and also the treatment of soldiers. In support of his contention, Mr. Clements made a pretty vigorous speech, at the close of which the Minister of the Interior advised the House that these matters were under consideration by the Government to make known policy on the questions at issue. Another resolution of a somewhat similar nature was proposed by Mr. Stevens, also from British Columbia. He went further than Mr. Clements in his desire to have the most drastic regulations applied to enemy aliens. He would have all persons of enemy origin who had during the war, been interned in Canada or outside of Canada or who had left Canada shortly before the war or who had in any way so acted as to jeopardize the well-being of the British Empire, absolutely prohibit from entrance into the Dominion by the Immigration laws of this country. In connection with this resolution, Hon. Mr. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, showed that it would be premature for the Government at the moment to make public their policy in this connection, but this matter was under the serious consideration of the Government and would be influenced, too, by the course of events at the Peace Conference. Until this was over, he thought it best that the Government's policy should not be made public. Another resolution was discussed by Mr. Mowat, of Toronto, who advocated the laying-out and building up of villages near large cities in Canada, for the benefit of returned soldiers. His ideas of this matter was extremely pleasing, but it seemed to most of his listeners that it was altogether too highly Utopian for practical purposes. During the evening sitting, after these resolutions had been disposed of, the Government resolutions relative to public roads was further discussed in committee and progress was reported.

Tuesday was a great day in the House of Commons. Matters assumed a lively aspect, and the policy of the Government was strongly in evidence. It was a day in which those desirous of having some Parliamentary fight certainly delighted. The first division of the Session was brought about and it proved singularly triumphant for the Government, but exceedingly demoralizing and chaotic for the Opposition. The fight was brought about by the motion of Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance and Acting Prime Minister, moving that the House go into Committee of Supply. Ordinarily, the resolution to go into Committee of Supply is allowed to pass; in contradistinction to the motion for Committee of Ways and Means, the last named motion is made after the Budget Speech has been delivered, and the financial position of the Government has been unfolded to Parliament. The motion then, for Ways and Means, is for the purpose of considering how the necessary money for the public business of the country shall be raised. On the other hand, the motion for Committee of Supply is intended to pass the usual votes for money for continuing the public service of the different Departments in Canada, the financial year ends on March 31st, and in order to continue the different branches of the public service, some supply has to be voted before that date, otherwise all the public services would come to an end. This was the purpose of Sir Thomas White's motion, but to the surprise of the House, the Opposition, through Mr. McMaster moved a resolution in amendment. This resolution was a sweeping policy for free trade and abolition of protective duties. Mr. McMaster supported his motion in a speech of considerable length and breath, but of very little depth. In some of his contentions, he was very far afield and added no little amusement to the House during his address. Sir Thomas White, following but the two other members already named. This was first trial of strength this Session, and the Government, and Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, have reason to be proud of the splendid triumph achieved. The division was finished at 11.40 p. m. then on the motion of Sir Thomas White, an amount of nearly \$63,000,000 of estimates, for three months was voted. This constitutes one-sixth of each item of the main estimates. The resolution embodying this expenditure was put through all its stages and interim supply bill embodying this amount was introduced and passed through the first, second and third readings and completed, the whole transaction taking very little more than five minutes. The House then adjourned almost at midnight. Certainly this was a splendid day's work, and the Government supporters retired in the very best of humor.

Thursday the 27th was a field day in the House of Commons. It was Government day, that is to say, the Government business had precedence over everything else, after routine proceedings. But Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, threw down the barriers and allowed the sitting to be employed in the discussion of a resolution which had been previously put on the Order Paper by a private member. The resolution favored the re-introduction by the Government of a Daylight Saving Bill similar to that of last year. Mayor Cooper of South Victoria, B. C., was the mover of the resolution, and he was followed by Mr. Lemieux, who seconded it. The discussion then went on, and there were some forty-nine speeches from members on both sides of the House. Of course, it was an open question, under the conditions of which it was permitted to thus go on. Each member

was free to vote as he individually desired without regard to whether he was a Government or Opposition member. The debate occupied the whole of the afternoon and evening sittings, and the division on their solution was taken about eleven o'clock, when it was defeated by a majority of 54, exactly the same majority as was given on the resolution to go into Committee of Supply, on Tuesday. The line of cleavage was largely between the rural constituencies and the cities. Generally speaking, members representing rural constituencies spoke and voted against the re-introduction of Daylight Saving legislation this Session, while a number of those representing the cities and urban constituencies favored its re-introduction. Sir Thomas White, Hon. Messrs. Carvell, Rowell, Reid, Crerar and Calder all voted against the resolution, while Hon. Messrs. McLaughlin, Barrall and McBurna voted in favor of it. On the Opposition side, the proportion of those supporting the resolution was greater than on the Government side, the Leader of the Opposition himself voted against it. The idea of throwing it open in this way by the Government was received with popularity by members on the Government side of the House, as by this means no one was obliged to vote to support their party, as there was no question of public policy involved. The very large majority against the resolution precludes the introduction of any Daylight Saving legislation this Session.

Before the Orders of the Day were called in the House on Thursday, Sir Thomas White paid tribute in a brief speech to the memory of Senator George Taylor, who had died on the previous day. Senator Taylor was stricken with paralysis on Saturday the 22nd in his room in the Senate wing of the Parliament Building. He was taken to a private hospital, but never regained consciousness before his death on Wednesday. The late Senator was one of the oldest members of Parliament. He had been a member of the House of Commons for nearly thirty years and had been in the Senate for upwards of seven years. For twenty years or more, he was Chief Conservative Whip in the House of Commons and enjoyed the confidence of Sir John A. McDonald and other Conservative Prime Ministers, and had the respect and friendship of the Members of the Opposition as well as the Government. Mr. D. D. McKenzie, Leader of the Opposition, impressed his desire to join in all that Sir Thomas White had said in respect to the late Senator.

Sir Thomas White also made another statement which was received with much pleasure, and liberally applauded by the Government side of the House. This was the announcement that Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister, may soon be expected back at his post. As Sir Thomas stated, from time to time well-known press despatches from the other side of the ocean had seized upon the name of Sir Robert as probable British Ambassador to Washington. The matter had been brought to the attention of the Prime Minister, and he called as follows: "You are authorized to state publicly that I am not considering the position of British Ambassador to Washington and it is my intention to return to Canada and resume my duties as Prime Minister as soon as my work with the Peace Conference will permit."

Friday, March the 28th was a very quiet day in the House of Commons. Government measures of one kind or another were under consideration, during the afternoon and the evening sittings. Several bills were advanced from stage to stage, and a number of Government resolutions foreshadowing bills were put through. During the evening sitting, after some other matters had been disposed of, the House went into committee of supply. Estimates for the Customs Department were under consideration. Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Railways, being the acting Minister of Customs, had charge of these appropriations. Very considerable progress was made before the committee rose, and the House adjourned shortly after eleven o'clock in the evening.

friends, he was bound to support the Government on such a motion. On the Government side of the House, the speakers were Dr. Michael Clark, who delivered a splendid discourse and referred most scathingly to the difference of attitude assumed by members of the Opposition now, from that which they had assumed for at least ten years of their term of power, when they were, as he said, tariff Rip Van Winkles. Hon. Mr. Carvell spoke also, declaring that personally he had very considerable leaning towards the amendment, but under the present circumstances he could only describe it as most unopportune. Hon. Mr. Crerar also placed himself on record as a former free trader, but would not at this stage embarrass the Government. Hon. Mr. Barrall closed the debate on the Government side in an excellent discourse, in which he upheld the position of the Government and the unpatriotic and unfortunate position assumed by the Opposition. Just before the debate closed two members on the Liberal side rose and declared that they would not support the amendment. These were Mr. Francis McCrae of Sherbrook, P. Q. and Mr. L. A. Lapointe of St. James (Montreal). Mr. McCrae is a manufacturer and Mr. Lapointe represents a manufacturing centre. They both emphatically declared that they would vote with the Government in the division.

The debate ceased and a division was called at 11:20 p. m. After the members had been called in and the division taken, the result showed—For the amendment 61; against the amendment 115. This gave a majority to the Government of 54. Needless to say, the result was a splendid triumph for the Government and equally humiliating defeat for the Opposition. Every member on the Government side stood to his post, while the Opposition lost not only Mr. Fielding but the two other members already named. This was first trial of strength this Session, and the Government, and Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister, have reason to be proud of the splendid triumph achieved. The division was finished at 11.40 p. m. then on the motion of Sir Thomas White, an amount of nearly \$63,000,000 of estimates, for three months was voted. This constitutes one-sixth of each item of the main estimates. The resolution embodying this expenditure was put through all its stages and interim supply bill embodying this amount was introduced and passed through the first, second and third readings and completed, the whole transaction taking very little more than five minutes. The House then adjourned almost at midnight. Certainly this was a splendid day's work, and the Government supporters retired in the very best of humor.

Friday, March the 28th was a very quiet day in the House of Commons. Government measures of one kind or another were under consideration, during the afternoon and the evening sittings. Several bills were advanced from stage to stage, and a number of Government resolutions foreshadowing bills were put through. During the evening sitting, after some other matters had been disposed of, the House went into committee of supply. Estimates for the Customs Department were under consideration. Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Railways, being the acting Minister of Customs, had charge of these appropriations. Very considerable progress was made before the committee rose, and the House adjourned shortly after eleven o'clock in the evening.

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SPEECH

Of His Honour AUGUSTINE COLIN MACDONALD, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, on opening the Fifth Session of the Thirty-eighth General Assembly on Wednesday, the Second day of April, 1919.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:—I again most heartily greet you on assembling to perform the duties of another Session.

With feelings of the deepest gratitude and thanksgiving to Divine Providence we rejoice that, since you last met, the war with its more than four years of cruelty and devastation unparalleled in the history of the world, has, by the signing of the Armistice, been brought to a most successful termination, and that a just settlement for a lasting peace at an early date is assured.

We recall with pride and satisfaction the noble part taken and the glorious record made in the great struggle by the soldiers and sailors of Canada, among whom those from our Province have so signally distinguished themselves.

We mourn the loss of many gallant men from our shores who have made the supreme sacrifice to secure our freedom, and our fullest and deepest sympathy goes out to the families and friends of those heroes, to whom posterity will justly ascribe, upon the pages of the world's history, the great part of the honor and glory of the victory. The fullest recognition of a grateful people should be bestowed upon their dependents as well as upon the veterans who are now returning from overseas, for the immeasurable services they have rendered to humanity.

Our appreciation and thankfulness is also extended to the brave and heroic Canadian volunteer nurses, who went forth on their mission of mercy, especially those from our Island who so devotedly and sympathetically cared for and ministered to the sick and wounded, and who by their fidelity and great sacrifices braved and endured untold dangers, hardships and privations. We also grieve with those who mourn for the noble and faithful women who have given up their lives in the great conflict.

While soldiers fought and suffered for democracy our people at home did not remain idle, and a tribute of praise and recognition is also justly due for the very important part played during the war, by our men and women—who by their deep interest, unselfish devotion and liberality of time and means, so zealously and successfully carried out the work in connection with the various patriotic organizations in this Province, with an earnest desire to comfort and help those who were called upon to bear untold hardships and sufferings on the battlefields.

Fully recognizing the obligations and responsibilities of the several provinces and of every citizen thereof to aid in the settlement of the difficult and complex questions during the period of transition, assurances were given to the Federal Government that the hearty co-operation of the Provinces would be accorded in carrying out some of the important and responsible work in connection with reconstruction, the establishment in civil life of returned and returning soldiers, and the solving of other weighty problems arising out of the war.

In order to implement these pledges by my government legislative action may be necessary and I feel assured that any measure having for its object the welfare of our brave heroes and their dependents, which may be submitted for your consideration will, in so far as is consistent with the conditions and resources of the Province, have your warm sympathy and support.

As the basic industries of this Province are agriculture and fishing, and as the possibilities for development along these lines are practically limitless, our returned men are invited to consider carefully whether life in those occupations does not promise pecuniary independence, equal, if not superior, to that to be obtained in other walks of life.

the Duke of Devonshire, and a most hearty welcome was accorded by my Government and people to the distinguished nobleman and statesman on the occasion of this His Excellency's first official visit to our shores as Governor-General of Canada.

The crops during the past season were abundant and well saved for which we have every reason to be thankful. The markets for our commodities of every description were also all that could be desired.

The advanced steps taken in this Province in the marketing of eggs, wool, lambs and other farm products was the subject of much favorable comment at a Dairy and Poultry Conference recently held at Ottawa, at which this Province was suitably represented.

For the purpose of further co-operating along these and other lines a farmers organization has lately been perfected and with better selection and grading such a reputation will be established abroad as will result in the highest market prices being obtained for our agricultural products.

The financial returns from our fisheries are only second to those derived from agriculture and although the lobster pack during the past season was made up by an increased catch of other fish which abound in our waters. My government has made representations to the authorities at Ottawa which, it is hoped, will result in as good and liberal treatment being afforded our fishermen from the Department of Fisheries as is received by our farmers from the Department of Agriculture. With proper encouragement and with the standardization of our railway line, there is reason to hope for greatly increased activity in our fisheries resulting in remunerative employment to a larger number of our people.

The transportation question still continues to be one of difficulty to the Province. The Car Ferry has more than fulfilled expectations in keeping up daily communications with the mainland, but full benefit from this great boon cannot be taken advantage of until the railway has been widened to the standard gauge. I am glad to say that assurances have been given that this work will be resumed immediately and continued until the whole line has been standardized.

Owing to the greater inducements offered, many of our best teachers are still emigrating to the Western Provinces. The remedy for this evil lies in the hands of the School districts. A noticeable increase has been made in the amount of salary for supplements, but they are still inadequate and the grievance still remains. This condition of affairs cannot be permitted to continue. Unless the districts realize their duty in this respect, legislative remedy must necessarily be applied.

Among measures which you will be asked to consider will be a bill respecting permanent roads, a bill to amend the Prohibition Act; a bill providing for a more extensive supply of fertilizer for the use of farmers, and a bill to amend the Election Act.

The Public Accounts for the past year and the Estimates of Expenditure for the current year will be submitted to you at an early date. I now leave you to the business of the Session, having full confidence that your deliberations will be divinely guided to the best interest and welfare of the Province.

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 to 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.

NAME	ADDRESS	BREED	AGE
Geo. Annear	Montague	Ayrshire bull calves	(3 yrs. 8 mos)
Wm. Aitken	Lower Montague	Ayrshire Bulls	(3 yrs. 6 mos)
M. McManus	New Haven	Shorthorn Bull	(5 years)
W. F. Weeks	Fredericton	" "	(2 years)
David Reid	Victoria Cross	" "	(2 years)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	" "	" calf
Frank Halliday	Eldon	6 Yorkshire Pigs	(5 weeks)
Ramsay Auld	West Covehead	Yorkshire Hog	(2 years)
J.A.E. McDonald	Little Pond	Duror Jersey Boar	(2 years)
		5 " "	Sows (4 weeks)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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



HON. A. E. ARSENAULT
Premier of P. E. Island

**Premier of P. E. Island
Endorses Thrift**

**HON. A. E. ARSENAULT'S
STIRRING APPEAL TO
LOOK NOT BACKWARD
BUT FORWARD TO NEW
TASKS.**

Premier Arsenault of Prince Edward Island is a firm believer not only in thrift, but in the necessity of a campaign that will drive it home. In a recent statement he says—

"By the energy, economy and thrift of the people of the Lower Nile, Egypt became rich and great. By the extravagance and waste of Cleopatra's reign she was shorn of her greatness and became poverty stricken. History has repeated itself in the case of the Greeks, Romans, Spaniards, and now the Germans. We have reached the threshold of our greatness. There can be no doubt as to our upward progress, if our people memorialize the loss our empire has sustained by exerting themselves to greater efforts that the gaps may be filled.

"We need in Canada to-day a thrift campaign that will reach every home and touch every man, woman and child. The savings of the many are infinitely better than the hoardings of the few. With this in view I say to every man, woman, boy and girl in Prince Edward Island, 'You have put your hand to the plough and in the last four and one-half years, you have not looked back. Do not then look back now when new ridges need to be broken and the furrows need to be ploughed straighter than ever before.'

**Deprived of Their Peers—
ages**

The Duke of Albany and the Duke of Cumberland and Viscount Taafe, who adhered to the enemy during the war have been deprived of their British peerages by a king's order-in-council. The Dukes of Albany and Cumberland are closely related to the British Royal Family. Viscount Taafe is an Austrian of Irish descent, holding the title of Viscount Taafe in the Irish Peerage. At the close of the war he was commander of an Austrian army division.

**Wonderful Machine
Salves Barbed Wire**

"There must be at least 100,000 tons of barbed wire buried in our own lines in France alone," said Colonel Stanley Smith, of the War Office Salvage Committee, to a London Daily Chronicle representative. We hope to recover practically the lot.

The task of salvaging by hand was found impossible. The Salvage Committee designed a machine which absorbs the buried wire as neatly as a vacuum cleaner absorbs dust.

The first machine was recently sent to France in charge of two officers of the committee, whose report came to hand recently with an order for forty more wire consumers.

One lorry and trailer carries the whole of the plant, which can work on the most uneven ground. A stout wire rope with a number of hoops is worked by a winch. As the barbed wire is drawn up it passes through two sets of rollers and the salvaged metal appears in blocks from a foot to 18 inches square and weighing from 70 to 80 pounds for smelting it sells for £5 a ton

Locals and Other Items

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's will has been admitted to probate at Arthursville, Quebec. The entire estate which amounts to nearly \$150,000 is left to Lady Laurier without any conditions.

The evening News states that it is reliably informed that, in the event of a German refusal to sign the peace treaty, Marshal Foch has been authorized to order a general advance by the Allied armies along the Rhine.

The C. G. S. Stanley left Halifax Saturday for Louisbourg or Sydney for bunker coal she will then proceed to the Magdalen Islands with supplies in sails and passengers.

The heads of the big Canadian railways were ordered to appear before the Board of Railways Commissioners Tuesday morning to justify their action in adopting Daylight Saving. It is altogether likely that they will make out a pretty good case.

The P. E. Island Railway being now part of the National Railway adopts the new time and all trains scheduled at the old time will be advanced one hour. The 6 a. m. western train, leaves at 5 a. m. old time.

The Great George Street window of the MacKinnon Drug Co has a splendid collection of souvenirs of the Great War including German helmets, revolvers, maps, postcards, ammunition, telephone, periscope, range finder and various other interesting relics.

Regarding the Summer half-holiday—The following resolution has been passed. "That the stores close at Twelve o'clock noon on Wednesdays, from July 9th to September 10th, both days inclusive, for the summer of 1919.

Five surrendered German submarines will leave England for the United States, manned by American crews and conveyed by the American submarine tender Bushnell. They are expected to arrive in American waters late in April and will be displayed at ports to be selected in connection with the next Liberty Loan Campaign.

An American financial expert predicts that Britain will be stronger within a year than ever before. The reasons, he assigns are her unusual commercial enterprise and the courage with which she meets her debts by taxation. The fiscal policy of the Old Country is an example to the world.

Col. Clark Kennedy who while in command of the 24 battalion won the Victoria Cross and who won almost simultaneously with the other three battalion commanders of the fifth Brigade became a casualty on August 28th in front of Arras when the Second Division was pretty well cut to pieces, is on the ocean on his way home.

The British Minister of Chile and the Chilean Foreign Minister today signed an arbitration treaty. It proves for the establishment of a peace commission to solve difficulties which may arise between Chile and Great Britain and which cannot be adjusted through diplomatic channels.

In connection with the exhibition of official war photographs to be held here soon, Mr James Paton M. L. A., has an interesting souvenir of the exhibition held in London which he attended on his visit. It consists of an album of views with descriptive letterpress and gives a comprehensive idea of the nature and scope of the exhibition.

Lt. Dorion of Montague, who was conducting officer in charge of the Islanders returning Friday night, has seen 43 months service in France, has won the Military Medal and the 1914-1915 star.

He enlisted in 1914 in the 23rd Battalion in Fredericton, N. B. and was subsequently transferred to the 8th, then to the 5th C. F. A. After receiving his Lieutenant's commission he joined the 4 Battery, in which he fought during the last six months of the war in all the big "shows."

Local and Other Items

Dressed hogs were quoted in Tuesday's market as at 20½ for best weights.

The Furness liner Kanawha arrived at Halifax on Monday with a big freight from London after a voyage of 18 days.

The S. S. Melita sailed from Liverpool for St. John on Friday. She brings four nursing sisters, 54 officers from London, 304 other ranks from Buxton and has a large number of soldier's wives and families.

A Paris despatch says that Senator Charles Humbert with in his buttonhole was brought before a court martial today to be tried on charges of having had commerce with the enemy. Three alleged accomplices also sat in the prisoners box. They were Pierre Lenoir, Captain Georges Ladoux and William DeSchees.

The trout fishing season opened yesterday. Three Charlottetown sportsmen charged with illegal fishing through the ice at North River, appeared before Inspector Gallant recently. They confessed and were fined. It is still illegal to fish through the ice.

Winnipeg advices, of the 28th March report a further substantial decline recorded in oats. The market throughout the session was under pressure of liquidation but in volume not large, although it took but few selling orders to depress prices. The corn market is decidedly weaker, both May and deferred month and there are indications of general liquidation.

As previously announced the annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held in St. Paul's Schoolroom on Tuesday April 8th. Miss Whiddon, who has just returned from France will give an address illustrated by lantern slides. Colonel Jack Jenkins will also address the meeting.

It seems to be altogether likely that if the Railways are not compelled to go back to Standard Time that Charlottetown along with practically all of the other cities of Canada will adopt Daylight Saving so as to save a mix up on account of the two times. The local agencies of the banks have been instructed to conform to whatever time the different cities adopt.

At the Admiralty Court recently judgment was given by the Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Mr. Stewart in the case of Le-Blanc vs. the Schooner Emeline Burke, for \$500 and costs, being the full amount claimed. His Lordship delivered a written judgment which went very fully and cheerfully into the case and the law bearing upon it and in which he exonerated the Florrie V., the plaintiff's vessel from all claim and held the defendants vessel liable. Warburton, K. C. and Shaw for the plaintiff, Gandet, K. C. and Hynes for the defendant.

DIED

JOHNSTON.—At Charlottetown on March 26th, Mary Ann Johnston, aged 66.

WEBSTER.—At the P. E. Island Hospital, March 27th, 1919, Margaret Grace, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Webster, of Augustus Cove, aged 11 years.

BOUYER.—At Milford, Mass. Winnie, wife of Frank Boyer, aged 26 years, and daughter of Robert McFarlane, Marshfield.

MCDONALD.—At West St. Peters, March 17, 1919, Allan Joseph McDonald, aged 40 years. R. I. P.

CONSTABLE.—At his home in Long River on April 1, 1919, Mr. Joseph Constable.

MCPHEE.—At Hopefield on March 30, Angus McPhee, Elder, aged 72 years. Funeral.

J. D. STRWART
Barrister, Solicitor and
Notary Public.

OFFICE:
NEWSON BLOOK
Charlottetown
Branch Office, Georgetown.

Canadians' In the War.

The Department of Public Information at Ottawa has issued a pamphlet which gives very full figures and facts of Canada's part in the war. In the late summer of 1914 the First Canadian Division of 33,000 was sent overseas, leaving Gaspe on October 3rd, and, after a period of training in England proceeded to France, landing at St. Nazaire on Feb. 11th, 1915. The Second Division landed in France on Sept. 14th of that year, when the Canadian Army Corps was formed. The Third Division was authorized about Christmas, 1915, and was in France early in the following year, being joined by the Fourth Division in August, 1916, while the Canadian Infantry Brigade appeared in France in 1915.

From the beginning of the war till Nov. 15th, 1918, the total enlistments in the Canadian Army numbered 595,441, which total included voluntary enlistments 465,984, Military Service Act 83,355, granted leave or discharged 25,933; other services 11,169. This last item includes: Air Force 12,902, Imperial Transport 710, Inland Water Transport 4,701, Naval Service 2,814, Palestine Draft 42.

The distribution of this "total force" was as follows:
C. E. F. proceeded overseas 418,052
Royal Air Force 21,160
C. E. F. in Canada and St. Lucia and Siberia, Canadian Garrison, Military Police Medical Staff 37,533
On Harvest Leave 15,405
Compassionate Leave 7,216
Discharge in Canada Physical Incapacity, Desertions, Aliens, Transfers, Imperial Service etc. 95,806
Records not yet completed, 1,760

In addition to this total of 595,441, men to the number of 14,590 went from Canada of their own accord to rejoin the colors in other countries.

Up to Nov. 15th, 1918, the number of men who proceeded overseas was, as stated, 418,452, who went across as follows:
In 1914 30,999
In 1915 84,334
In 1916 165,533
In 1917 63,536
In 1918 73,630

When the armistice was signed there were in France approximately 160,000 Canadians and 116,000 held as reserves in England. The total casualties sustained by the C. E. F., reported up to January 15th, 1919, were 218,433, which included Killed in Action 85,684, Died of Wounds 12,437, Died of Disease 4,057, Wounded 155,830, Prisoners 3,059, Presumed Dead 4,682, Missing 309, Died in Canada 2,287. Of the total casualties 9,997 were officers and 203,100 were men, excluding those who died in Canada and those taken prisoner who are not classified. These casualties occurred 66,500 in 1916, 73,500 in 1917 and 73,000 in 1918.

**Borden Not Considering
Ambassador**

Sir Thomas White in the Commons stated that from time to time press despatches from abroad had associated erroneously the name of Sir Robert Borden with the position of British Ambassador at Washington. The matter had been brought to the attention of the Prime Minister and the following cable had been received from Sir Robert. "You are authorized to state publicly that I am not considering the position of British Ambassador at Washington and it is my intention to return to Canada and resume my duties as Prime Minister as soon as my work with the Peace Conference will permit. The announcement was received with applause on the Government side."

**An Increase in British
Revenue**

The treasury statement for the financial year ending today shows a total revenue of \$288,920,825, as compared with \$270,234,565 for the year 1917-18, this is an increase of \$18,786,260.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd May, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over rural mail route No. 1 from Hopefield, P. E. Island, 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 Hopefield and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, 21st March 1919.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 9th May, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Peake's Station, Rural Mail Route No. 4, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Peake's Station, and all route offices, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
26th March, 1919.

March 26, 1919—3i

Mail Contract

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

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Murray Harbor, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
26th March, 1919.

March 26, 1919—3i

TENDERS

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

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

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

From Charlottetown to Crapaud 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,
Secy. of Public Works
March 19, 1919 4i

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Job Printing Done at
The Herald

**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	Arr.	7.20	10.30	12.00	
4.39	2.57	7.02	Arr.	Hunter River		6.18	8.55	10.50	
5.20	3.50	7.40	Arr.	Emerald Junction		5.40	7.55	10.10	
6.45		8.35	Arr.	Borden	Dep.	4.40	6.20		
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.		
4.40		6.20	Dep.	Borden	Arr.	6.45	8.25		
5.40	3.50	7.50	Dep.	Emerald Junction	Arr.	4.30	7.25	10.10	
6.05	4.34	8.24	Arr.	Kensington		3.37	6.45	9.37	
6.30	5.15	9.00	Arr.	Summerside	Dep.	3.00	6.00	9.10	
			Tues.					Mon.	
			Thurs.					Wed.	
			Sat.					Fri.	
P.M.		A.M.			A.M.		P.M.		
6.45		11.30	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.	12.20	8.55		
7.44		1.14	Dep.	Port Hill		10.41	7.54		
8.37		2.44	Dep.	O'Leary		6.21	7.01		
9.21		3.51	Dep.	Alberton		5.02	5.45		
10.00		5.00	Dep.	Figuish	Dep.	7.00	9.21		
		P.M.	Arr.				5.45		
			Mon.					Mon.	
			Wed.					Fri.	
			Fri.					Fri.	
P.M.		A.M.			A.M.		P.M.		
3.10		7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	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	Dep.	6.50	1.35		
			P.M.					A.M.	
			7.50	Arr.	Elmira	Dep.	5.30		
			Mon.					Mon.	
			Wed.					Fri.	
			Fri.					Fri.	
P.M.		A.M.			A.M.		P.M.		
4.35		9.10	Dep.	Mount Stewart	Arr.	8.50	4.10		
5.27		10.20	Dep.	Cardigan		7.48	2.54		
5.51		11.00	Dep.	Montague		7.23	2.25		
6.25		11.40	Dep.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.45	1.40		
			Daily					Daily	
			ex. Sat.					ex. Sat.	
			& Sun.					& Sun.	
			P.M.					A.M.	
			3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	9.45	10.15	
			4.55	Dep.	Vernon River		8.31	8.20	
			7.05	Dep.	Murray Har.	Dep.	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.

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!!! man
We study the business! We know what suits a young

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

Dedication of the Ballad Of The White Horse.

Do you remember when we went, Under a dragon moon, And 'mid volcanic tints of night Walked where they fought the unknown fight, And saw black trees on the battle-height Black thorn on Ehandune? And I thought, "I will go with you As man with God Las gone, And wander with a wandering star, The wandering heart of things that are, The fiery cross of love and war That, like yourself, goes on." O go you onward, where you are Shall honour and laughter be, Past purple forest and pearled foam, Your face that is a wandering home, A flying home to me. Ride through the silent earthquake lands, Wide as a waste is wide, Across those days like deserts, when Pride and a little scratching pen Have dried and split the hearts of men,— Heart of the heroes, ride! Up through an empty house of stars, Being what heart you are, Up the inhuman steps of space As on a staircase go in grace. Carrying the freight on your face Beyond the furthest star. Take these, in memory of the hour We strayed a space from home And saw the smoke-hued hamlets, quaint With Westland king and Westland saint, And watched the western glory faint Along the road to Frome! —Gilbert K. Chesterton.

More Than Brothers

(Sarah Frances Ashburton, in The Ave Maria.) The schoolmaster was dead—the gentle, kindly schoolmaster, who had taught the village children for five and twenty years. Apart from their own grief, the hearts of all the villagers went out in sympathy to their friend and pastor, who had been with them during the same period, and who, in this loss of a dearly-loved brother, had suffered an irreparable bereavement. And now, on the occasion of the month's mind, Father Aquinas, it had somehow got about, would preach the discourse which his feelings had not permitted him to deliver on the day of the funeral. When the morning arrived, the church was filled with the parishioners, who had left their shops and fields to pay a last tribute to Master Aquinas; the large congregation being further supplemented by many persons from the outlying neighborhood. When the Mass was over, the pastor, a little pale, but otherwise well composed, advanced to the altar rail and spoke as follows: "My Dear Friends and Neighbours,—Few words are necessary to-day in order to establish the status of the relations which existed between us and the gentle, humble, unselfish soul who has recently taken his departure. You all know what he was to you and your children, and are partially aware of how closely he and I were united. We were more than brothers—though we were not brothers." The good priest paused, resting his hand upon the railing, while a murmur ran through the whole church. When it had subsided, and was followed by an unusual stillness, he resumed his discourse. "No," he said, "we were not brothers in the flesh; though there is not one among you who has ever suspected that we were not borne and nursed by the same mother. About forty-five years ago a terrible epidemic of cholera devastated the whole of this country, as well as many other portions of the civilized world. This devastation was most frightful in the large cities, where a great many children were rendered

Aching Joints

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also. Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather. "I suffered dreadfully from rheumatism but have been completely cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, for which I am deeply grateful." Miss Frances Serra, Prescott, Ont. "I had an attack of the grip which left me weak and helpless and suffering from rheumatism. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and this medicine has entirely cured me. I have no hesitation in saying it saves my life." M. J. McDONALD, Trenton, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Removes the cause of rheumatism—no outward application can. Take it.

red homeless and houseless, as the orphan asylums were filled to over-flowing. "One morning a poor little boy, whom we shall call Jacob, in the short space of twenty-four hours found himself without father or mother. They had carried his dead parents away in a earnest wagon with many other corpses. He had seen the bedding which they had used taken to the public square, where it was burned with a large pile of similar articles; and, following his returning neighbours when they went back to the tenement, he sat down on the doorstep, hungry and forlorn. At such times terror makes people selfish and regardless of all but their own interests. In this case, moreover, the family were newcomers in the place and had made but few acquaintances. Night fell. No one noticed the boy, no one spoke to him or offered him a bite to eat. Desolation and sorrow compassed him round about. He could not remain any longer where he was. He rose, hugged his thin little jacket closely around him (for the month was October), and wandering aimlessly along towards the suburbs, he pursued his way by the light of the numerous fires which were burning in the middle of the streets. An odour of tar and pitch pervaded the air; to this day he can not encounter it without a shudder. "For hours and hours he walked, till, leaving the city far behind him, he came to the open country, where the houses were few and far between. The pale moon rising above the horizon seemed to him like a friend, kindly smiling upon him; and, cuddling up under an inviting haystack, he went to sleep. Dawn was breaking when he awoke,—a chill and misty dawn, that made little Jacob shiver and feel more desolate than before. He looked up at the clouded skies, striving to pierce their cold, gray depths. "When it is blue up there," he said to himself, "when the sun is beaming, and at night when the stars shine through, I almost think I can see the angels. But now it seems to me that heaven must be far, far beyond those gloomy clouds,—heaven, where my dear father and mother are. If they could have helped it, they would never have left me here alone: they loved their little Jacob so dearly! It must be a lovely place for there no one is hungry, no one ever trembles with the cold. Oh, why did they leave me here alone?" Father Aquinas wiped his eyes, as did many of the congregation also. "Still pursuing his way," he went on, "the child came to a village pleasantly situated in a charming valley. A little apart from the other dwellings stood the church; and next to it, a neat-looking house with a statue of the Blessed Virgin in a small niche above the door. The sight of this image quite overcame him: it reminded him of one his dear mother had sold, not long before, to buy bread. The child could endure no more. Throwing himself on his face and hands on the threshold, he began to weep so loudly that the pastor in his bed-room heard the noise. Hastily opening the door, he stood confronting the little wanderer. "Who are you, my child? he asked. Whence do you come and whither are you going?"

"I am little Jacob," replied the boy, with the simplicity of childhood. "My father and mother have gone to heaven and left me alone. Before my mother went she said that we should meet in heaven,—that I must find the way there, and go to her some time. I want to go this very day. Oh, good sir, tell me how shall I find it; for I am so tired; I have already gone very far!" "The priest took little Jacob's hand. "When did your father and mother die?" he asked. "My father the day before yesterday; my mother, yesterday." "Have you no other relatives? No sisters or brothers?" "No one." "Nor friends?" "Who are friends?" asked the child, pitifully. "The priest laid his hand upon the boy's head. "Come into the house," he said, kindly. "My servant will give you some breakfast, and after that we shall see." "Magdalens, the housekeeper, was as kind as her master. The boy was fed and nourished; and from the beginning there seemed to be no thought of sending him away. He was certainly not of much use, being only seven years old. Outwardly he appeared contented, but one day he said to the priest: "Father, where is heaven?" "It is where the blessed live," replied the good man. "Will you show me the way?" "As well as I can, my boy." "A few days later Jacob again asked: "Father, when will you show me the way to heaven?" "Then the priest explained that it is by keeping the Commandments, doing one's duty in life; spending the time industriously and profitably, and praying often and sincerely that the way to heaven may be found. Jacob at once began to prepare himself for it. He performed faithfully all such little tasks as were allotted to him, and let no day pass without spending some time in the church, in prayer before the tabernacle and the statue of the Virgin Mother with the Divine Child in her arms. "Now, this statue was very old, the work of a great master and was thus valuable from an artistic standpoint; but it must be confessed it was not very beautiful. So, at least, thought little Jacob, who, as he sorrowfully contemplated the thin, pallid features of Jesus and Mary, felt that they must be hungry, so attenuated were their faces and forms. When he looked at them the tears would come to his eyes; and one morning, secreting a piece of bread from his breakfast, he took it to the church and laid it on a little plate beneath the statue, saying: "Eat that now, Holy Mother,—eat it, and give a little to the dear Infant Jesus. I have not stolen it,—no indeed. I saved the half of my breakfast and brought it to you. After this I will fetch you some every day." "When he returned to the church in the afternoon he was delighted to see that the bread had disappeared. From that time little Jacob daily took part of his breakfast to the Blessed Virgin, and always in the afternoon the bread was gone. But to his surprise and regret, the faces of Mother and Child appeared as thin and pallid as ever. At length he could bear it no longer, and thus accosted his benefactor: "Father, for a good many days now I have given half my breakfast to Jesus and Mary in the Church, because they look so pale and thin. I know they must be hungry. But, though they eat the bread I leave for them, they are as thin as ever, and I am afraid they will soon die of hunger; at any rate, they will become very ill." "But, my child, rejoined the priest, "the statue can not eat your bread." "Yes, Father. It is gone every afternoon when I go to the church to pray." "Well, we shall see about it, said the pastor, resolving to watch what took place. "Whatever happens, Jacob, he said to the child, you are doing a pious and kindly deed,—one which already places you far on the way to heaven and to your good mother."

is now a summer as well as a winter remedy. It has the same invigorating and strength-producing effect in summer as in winter. Try it in a little cold milk or water. ALL DRUGGISTS

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WAS WEAK ALL RUN DOWN FROM HEART AND NERVES.

Mr. Percy G. McLaughlin, Lawrence Station, N.B., writes:—"I am writing to tell you that I have used Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and find since I commenced to use them that I feel altogether a different woman. I was weak and run down from my heart and nerves, and says if it were not for them he could not live. When I finish the box I am now taking I will be completely cured. I want to thank you for putting up such a wonderful medicine, and I will gladly recommend it to one and all." To all those who suffer in any way from their heart or nerves, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will come as a great boon. They strengthen and stimulate the weak heart to pump pure, rich, red blood to all parts of the body, strengthen the paralyzed nerves, and bring a feeling of contentment over the whole body. Price, 50c. per box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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—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

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Amherst Work Shoes These shoes are the best heavy shoes made. See our many lines for men, women and children. Heavy Rubbers The kind that keep you warm and dry. We sell the INDEPENDENT MAKE—Canada's Best. We are agents for Queen Quality, Invictus, Clarke Bros. and Amherst Shoes. BARGAINS Button Boots for Women, worth \$6.00. Now \$3.98. Button Boots for Women, worth \$4.00. Now \$2.98.

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Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale. Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Includes entries for Geo. Annear, Wm. Aitken, M. McManus, W. F. Weeks, David Reid, Ramsay Auld, Frank Halliday, Ramsay Auld, J.A.E. McDonald.