

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1920
SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR
TO THE UNITED STATES \$1.50
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY
BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING
COMPANY, LIMITED
AT 81 QUEEN STREET
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND

Please Send in Your Subscription Money.

New Federal Buildings

When Parliament assembled on Thursday last for its annual convocation, members scarcely knew themselves in the new and elaborate environment of the reconstructed Parliament Buildings. It is true that it is far from completed—this grand monument of Gothic architecture, the outward appearance will be deficient till the great tower is built, but the Commons chamber and adjacent rooms are about done and ready for occupancy.

Members of the parliament before this one, who enter the new structure at once, recall the wintry night—February 3rd, 1916—when the old buildings were burned. The House of Commons was in session at the time, and Mr. Loggie, member for Northumberland, was holding forth on his favorite subject of the fisheries, when the members and a few spectators in the gallery were startled by Charles Stewart, the veteran door-keeper, bursting into the sacred precincts past the sergeant-at-arms and shouting that the building was on fire.

The Commons and Senate Chambers are lined with stone with a base of wood panelling. The windows are of stone, delicately traced and those on either side of the Commons Chamber are particularly beautiful. The rear ornamental plaster ceilings, which will be suitably colored. At either end are large galleries for the public, while on the sides are other galleries, including boxes for distinguished guests.

the hands of Mr. John A. Pearson, of Toronto, who describes himself as "a Scotch-Yorkshire-Canadian," and who has spent all his professional life in Canada. His associate is J. O. March, of Montreal. The first intention was to use the walls of the burned buildings, which was partially standing; but it was found that this was not practicable, so an entirely new building with new plans was decided upon. The old building consisted of three floors above the grounds, and one incomplete floor in the roof. The Commons chamber was located in the centre of the building, surrounded by a wing which had been added to the original structure at the west end, the Senate Chamber forming a re-entering angle at the east end of the building. In the new building, the Senate and Commons chambers are at the east and west respectively, each having direct light and ventilation from the outside. The building consists of four floors above ground, where old had only three, and two complete floors in the roof, making six floors with an increase of floor area of one hundred percent.

The old building was generally considered as the best example of fourteenth century Gothic on the North American continent, and with slight necessary changes the new building conforms to the same style except that it is higher and the tower will also be much taller in order to harmonize. The form of the new plan is a rectangle of four hundred and seventy-three feet frontage, two hundred and seventy-six feet deep, and a height to eighty-eight feet. There are three distinct entrances in the main front—the Senate entrance at the east, the tower or main public entrance in the centre, and the Commons entrance at the west end of the building. Two main longitudinal corridors, with two lateral and connections between them, two main corridors is made by a wide open space designated the court of honor, which joins the tower and main entrance hall with the old library building, the only part of the original structure which was not injured by the fire, and which adjoins the new building in the rear. The Court of Honor when finished will be one of the most notable features of the new building. It is of imposing character, with stone arches carried on marble columns, stone vaulted roof, and windows rich with tracery. The whole is elaborately wrought with characters emblematic and heraldic. On all sides occur in great profusion those stona grotesques on the pillars and arches, which have occasioned some controversy by those who have seen in them a resemblance to characters prominent in Canadian political history. A visit to the model room where the originals of all the grotesques and other figures applied to the decoration of the building are kept, reveals the enormous number of such which have been employed throughout the vast building.

Members of the parliament before this one, who enter the new structure at once, recall the wintry night—February 3rd, 1916—when the old buildings were burned. The House of Commons was in session at the time, and Mr. Loggie, member for Northumberland, was holding forth on his favorite subject of the fisheries, when the members and a few spectators in the gallery were startled by Charles Stewart, the veteran door-keeper, bursting into the sacred precincts past the sergeant-at-arms and shouting that the building was on fire. The fire started in the reading rooms and spread with such rapidity that many of the members and spectators had great difficulty in escaping with their lives. Members were burned, more or less severely, while one of the members, E. E. Law of Yarmouth, two ladies who were guests of the Speaker, J. B. Laplante, assistant clerk, and two of the old attendants in the building were burned to death.

With the war at its height, as it then was, and the air filled with rumors of the activities of German ships, it was natural that there should have been the suspicions on the incendiarianism. An investigation failed to reveal the probability of enemy action and the real cause of the fire has never been discovered. The day following Parliament moved to the Victoria Museum, which has a large auditorium, though very deficient in acoustic properties. Steps were at once taken to reconstruct the Parliament Buildings. A building committee composed of members of both political parties was formed. The architectural work was placed in

chair is the Press Gallery, which is large and well located. The members will sit at dual desks, arranged in a series of tiers. The Commons Chambers is 97 feet long and 62 feet wide, and is planned to accommodate 320 members, as compared with 220 in the old building. With growing Parliamentary Representation from Western Canada, it will not be many years before the additional accommodation will be all required. The Senate Chamber is much smaller and there has been criticism, because of its lack of accommodation, both for the Senators and for the public. It is 85 by 40 feet, and is supposed to accommodate 96 persons, which is the present representation in the Canadian "House of Lords." The grandeur of design and beauty of decoration in this chamber would indicate that the Senate is of a more permanent character than some people profess to hope. There are reading rooms for both Houses, and vast accommodation in the way of smoking rooms, lounge rooms, committee rooms and so forth.

There is a particularly fine suite for the accommodation of the Governor-General and several large caucus rooms while the accommodation for ministers, members, senators and officials are all extremely commodious and handsome. The Press has not been forgotten. Apart from the gallery in the House of Commons chambers, there is a very large work-room, splendidly equipped in every way; a fine reading and lounge room, with a large fireplace over which it is the intention of the architect to place a carved head saved from the old building, and which will be arranged as a fountain, if his plans are carried out. Finally, there is what has been called a "bomb-proof snuggery, where the newspaper men in their occasional hours of ease may make merry with their friends." On the top floor of the building is what is destined to become a show place for visitors when complete. This is the parliamentary restaurant, which is very beautiful in itself, and is rendered doubly attractive by the gorgeous view of the Ottawa river, the Chaudiere Falls and the blue Laurentian mountains in the distance. Over all is the roof-garden.

The structure throughout is fire-proof. The same stone has been used as in the original structure although it will have to be weathered by age before it quite the same in tone; this is Nepean Sandstone, which is secured near Ottawa. The entrance halls, Court of Honor, lobbies and main corridors are built with Tyndall stone, from Magitoba. The corridor floors and main staircases are made of the blue Laurentian granite, which is the exception of the dressings on the exterior (which are of Ohio Sandstone) the materials are entirely Canadian. A great part of the interior decoration has been done by the two well known New York sculptors, Messrs. G. Randellis and Corraheia.

Seniority of service is the principle being followed in the seating of the new House of Commons. Sir George Foster, acting Premier, will occupy his own seat with the Prime Minister. No one will be allocated to the seat of Sir Robert Borden. The other Ministers will occupy relatively the same seats as in the temporary chamber except that more will be on the front row. Ex-Ministers on both sides, will sit together, Sir Sam Hughes and Hon. P. W. Crutcher will sit beside each other, while Sir Thomas White's desk mate will be Hon. T. A. Crerar. W. F. MacLean is linked up on the front line with the veteran William Smith, of South Ontario. On the Opposition side, Hon. MacKenzie King and Hon. W. S. Fielding will sit together. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux with D. D. McKenzie. Hon. Charles Murphy with Hon. Dr. Boland and Ernest Lapointe with

Hon. Jacques Bureau. There will be no cross benches. The chamber makes no provision for such, nor are they to be grouped together at one end. All but four were elected as Unionists and as such they are to be placed. Some of them are fore and some aft, according to seniority, but they are scattered, except the four farmers, Caldwell, Gould, Kennedy and Halbert.

Speech From the Throne

The Fourth Session of the Thirteenth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened in the new building, with unusual splendor and brilliancy, by His Excellency the Governor-General, at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 26th.

The principal declarations in His Excellency's Speech were as follows:—Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I congratulate you that after an enforced absence of four years, it is possible for you to assemble in your new legislative home, resting in trustful security upon the old foundations and surrounded by the picturesque and historic setting of Parliament Hill. Though not entirely completed, its noble proportions, its wide and convenient spaces, its beauty of design and chasteness of finish, and its unique local situation mark it as a most striking and dignified structure, worthy of the people whose national life it will henceforth serve.

Since the last session of Parliament, events of importance have taken place which have brought appreciably nearer the much desired settlements of peace. Following the exchange of the final ratifications, the Treaty of Peace between the Allied Powers and Germany has been brought into full force and effect and has rendered possible the constitution of the League of Nations and the establishment by it of the various Commissions and mandates authorized by the Treaty to be carried out under its direction. It is satisfactory to note that the status of Canada as a member of the League has thus been definitely fixed. The Treaty of Peace with Bulgaria has been concluded and will be submitted for your approval. Negotiations for the conclusion of Treaties of Peace with Hungary and Turkey are now well advanced and, if concluded in time, will be laid before you during the present Session of Parliament. The first meeting of the International Labour Conference, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Peace, was held in Washington in October and November of last year and was attended by representatives of my Government and of the Canadian employers' and employees' organizations. It will be gratifying to learn that Canada was selected as one of the twelve Governments whose countries are entitled to representation on the governing body of the International Labour Office. When the remaining Treaties shall have been concluded and the functions of the League of Nations and the various tribunals authorized thereby become fully operative, it is confidently hoped that the end will have been reached of the confusion and uncertainty consequent upon the long and regrettable delay in bringing into operation the provisions of the Treaty and an effective beginning made in the improvement of national conditions and the adjustment of international relations which will ensure the continued blessings of peace. The forces which Canada contributed to the war have now nearly all been returned and mostly demobilized and the great majority have resumed their avocations and again become active and important factors in civil life.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board continue to provide vocational training and opportunities for permanent occupation which greatly aid in the solution of the problem of readjustment, whilst the work of the Labour Employment Bureau and the helpful service of the Canadian Patriotic Association, in administering the emergency fund provided by Parliament, have materially assisted in solving the problem of temporary non-employment. In the European economic field

clear vision is still impossible and the unsettled state of Exchange, the lack of International Credits, and the inflation of paper currency, combined with the scarcity of raw materials and the demoralization of labour and transport conditions, combine to retard production and to restrict the exchange of products necessary for the proper sustenance of life and the rebuilding of the waste and destruction caused by the great war. From every quarter of the world is being impressed, often by severe privation and suffering, the one great lesson that increased production through increased work, combined with thrift and economy in individual and state, is the only sure hope of business improvement and future prosperity.

After four years of war and a year and three months of confusion and dislocation which has succeeded hitherto, it is satisfactory to know that business in Canada has been well maintained, that production has been large and that general conditions are on the whole satisfactory. It is cause for thankfulness that of all countries affected by the war, Canada has maintained a record of social order and industrial and commercial prosperity second to none. A Bill to provide for a Dominion Franchise will be introduced, dealing with the qualifications of voters and the procedure necessary to enable all persons legally qualified to register their votes. The speech closes, with the usual references to the accounts for the last fiscal year, and the estimates for the coming year, and then winds up in due form.

clear vision is still impossible and the unsettled state of Exchange, the lack of International Credits, and the inflation of paper currency, combined with the scarcity of raw materials and the demoralization of labour and transport conditions, combine to retard production and to restrict the exchange of products necessary for the proper sustenance of life and the rebuilding of the waste and destruction caused by the great war. From every quarter of the world is being impressed, often by severe privation and suffering, the one great lesson that increased production through increased work, combined with thrift and economy in individual and state, is the only sure hope of business improvement and future prosperity. After four years of war and a year and three months of confusion and dislocation which has succeeded hitherto, it is satisfactory to know that business in Canada has been well maintained, that production has been large and that general conditions are on the whole satisfactory. It is cause for thankfulness that of all countries affected by the war, Canada has maintained a record of social order and industrial and commercial prosperity second to none. A Bill to provide for a Dominion Franchise will be introduced, dealing with the qualifications of voters and the procedure necessary to enable all persons legally qualified to register their votes. The speech closes, with the usual references to the accounts for the last fiscal year, and the estimates for the coming year, and then winds up in due form.

Men Demand The Best Chewing Tobacco

THAT'S WHY THEY ALWAYS ASK FOR HICKEY'S TWIST ALWAYS OF GOOD QUALITY Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co. LIMITED MANUFACTURERS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

WHEREAS upon reading the petition on file of Arthur F. McQuaid, of Souris aforesaid, Executor of the last will and testament of the said Allan L. McDonald, deceased, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in the said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the said Province, on Monday, the Twenty-ninth day of March next, coming, at the hour of eleven o'clock, forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed, as prayed for in said petition. And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some newspaper published in Prince Edward Island once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be forthwith posted in the following public places, respectively, namely, in the hall of the Court House in Charlottetown, in King's County, in front of the County Court House in Souris, and in the hall of the Post Office in Souris aforesaid, and that a true copy of this Citation be sent by registered mail, postage prepaid, and with additional postage prepaid for acknowledgment of receipt, addressed to the sons of the said deceased, so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court [L. S.] this Eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1920, and in the Tenth year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) ENEAS A. MACDONALD, Judge of Probate. Feb. 25, 1920—41

D. C. McLeod | W. K. Bentley, K.C. MCLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors MONEY TO LOAN Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Job Printing Done At The Herald

Boots By Mail Sizes 2 1-2 & 3 \$1.98 Postage 10c. Extra We have about seventy pairs, all high-grade Boots, suitable for women and girls with small feet Sale Price \$1.98 Also a few Oxfords and Pumps. Sizes 2 1/2 and 3 \$1.98 Men's Rubbers, Sizes 9, 10, 11 75 Cents Women's Rubbers. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7. 75 Cents ALLEY & CO. Ltd 135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN.

Men Demand The Best Chewing Tobacco

HICKEY'S TWIST The Tobacco That Never Disappoints Them ALWAYS OF GOOD QUALITY Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co. LIMITED MANUFACTURERS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

CARTERS Feed, Flour & Seed Store QUEEN STREET WE SELL WE BUY: FLOUR OATS The Best Brands are:— Robin Hood Island Wheat Victory Barley, Buckwheat Beaver Timothy Seed Gold Medal Flax Seed Queen City] FEED HAY Bran, Middlings, Shorts Cracked Oats, Oil Cake Feed Flour, Oats Bone Meal, Linseed Meal Alfalfa Meal, Chick Feed Schumacker Feed, Hay Crushed Oats, Straw Rolled Oats, Cornmeal Oat Flour, Cracked Corn Poultry Supplies, &c. &c. We want 50 Carloads of good BALED HAY. [Also BALED STRAW We want Fifty Thousand Bushels of OATS. Write us for prices. State quantity for sale.

Carter & Co., Ltd WHOLESALE. RETAIL.

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 CHARLOTTEOWN

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd of April, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, as required times per week, on the route, Cardigan and Railway Station, from the 1st July 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 Cardigan, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1920. Feb. 18, 1920—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th of March, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over the route Morell Rural Mail Route, No. 2, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Morell and Bristol, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, 4th Feb. 1920. Feb. 4, 1920—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 10th of March, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, St. Mary's Road, Rural Mail Route No. 4, from the 1st July 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 St. Mary's Road, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, Feb. 4, 1920. Feb. 4, 1920—31

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 ex officio, to be nominated. 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.

The Death of Rene Goupil

Rev. James B. Dollard, Litt.D. When Jogues set out to gain the Iron Land, He took with him a pious, earnest youth, Goupil by name, a Jesuit Novice barred from the full priesthood by his delicate health.

In crossing Lake St. Peter it befell That they were ambushed by the Iroquois.

Who, seizing Goupil, tore away his nails And crushed his bleeding hands between their teeth.

Then stripping him, they showered on him blows Both with their fists and with great, knotty sticks!

After this torture he, with Father Jogues, Was dragged long miles unto a Mohawk town.

Osernenon. The population there Came out to meet them, forming in two lines,

With iron rods and clubs, and the pair To run the gauntlet. Goupil fell, overwhelmed

By the fierce blows. He being too weak to rise, They carried him unto a scaffold raised

In center of the village. Thereon he lay Butted and bruised; unto the eyes of men

Marred and disfigured; but to angels' sight All comely with the beauty of God's saints!

His right thumb then they severed from his hand At the first joint; and at this pain he sighed.

Calling on Jesus and His Mother blest, For strength and comfort. That might he was tied

To stakes set in the ground, and as he lay The Indian children long amused themselves

By heaping on his bare and tortured breast Red coals and cinders!

From Osernenon Next day they brought him to Andagaron.

Thence to another village that was named Tiounonoguen; then back again To Osernenon!

Thus like the Christ he made His Way of Dolours, tortured night and day.

Yet joyful offering all pangs to God For Christ's dear sake, till suddenly one day

An Indian with a hatchet dealt a blow That laid him prostrate—not unconscious yet—

For bleeding there, he still invoked the Name, The Holy Name of Jesus, and received

From sorrowing Father Jogues the precious rite Of the last Absolution.

Two more blows Dealt by the murderous hatchet fell on him

Ere Rene Goupil's pure and radiant soul Went to his God!

To-day at Auriesville Beside the Mohawk's stream there stands a shrine.

Our Lady of the Martyrs, on the place Where the young novice died, and pilgrims come

To view the spot made sacred by his blood And pray for faith and fortitude like his.

Registered

The Bishop had come to Larmon and had confirmed all the little children who were candidates for confirmation; then he had passed on to Three Oaks, which was the next parish. The following day Father Joe O'Neil, a very young priest, who was acting pastor for Larmon, asked for his horse and set out for Clark's Cove, a parish not very far away.

It was a beautiful afternoon and the road to Clark's Cove lay along the great sandy shore to the bay. A light breeze blew in over the waves bearing the cool salt breath of the ocean. Away out of the sea, a few white sails of fishing boats, brightened by the strong sunlight could be seen as the vessels came

All Stuffed Up

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

No wonder catarrh causes headache, irritates the taste, smell and hearing, distorts the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite. To cure catarrh, treatment must be rational—alterative and tonic. I was ill for four months with catarrh of the head and throat. Had a bad cough, a raw throat, a red nose, a runny nose, a sore throat, a sore chest, a sore stomach, a sore liver, a sore spleen, a sore pancreas, a sore gall bladder, a sore kidney, a sore bladder, a sore prostate, a sore testis, a sore ovary, a sore uterus, a sore vagina, a sore cervix, a sore uterus, a sore vagina, a sore cervix.

Food's Sarsaparilla

Food's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

slowly homeward to port. And above the offing different species of sea-birds flew, uttering their sibilant calls as they searched the waves for their prey. Along the shore some fishermen were at work tarring the seams of a large fishing craft that had been hauled up high and dry, on the shore. Near the craft a huge black iron pot, almost filled with boiling tar, hung from a tripod over a great blazing fire of dry driftwood.

As the young priest drove along the beautiful summer afternoon, he should have been as carefree as the sea-birds that skimmed the waves so gracefully; but he was not. In fact, he was somewhat troubled; and it was because he was troubled that he had set out for Clark's Cove to see Father McGuire.

For six weeks Father Joe had been very busy preparing the children for confirmation. Besides instructing those of his parish, he had taught the boys and girls of two out-lying missions; but all the children had come to Larmon to be confirmed. He had worked very hard and had promised himself a good rest when his labours would be over; but to-day he could not rest. He had stayed up nearly the whole night before confirmation day, writing the names of the candidates on little white cards, for he had been occupied all the afternoon hearing the children's confessions, and in the evening he had been busy entertaining the Bishop and the two priests who accompanied him. And again last night, he had not slept very well. There had been so much work for so long a time that now that it was finished, he seemed to feel too tired to rest.

Perhaps he was still thinking of the Bishop's visit, for to the young priests it seemed that His Lordship had not been pleased by many things during his stay. And Father Joe, as he drove along breathing the strong, fresh air of the sea, resident with the odours of boiling tar and smoke of burning driftwood, wondered how he had been so unsuccessful in his attempt to please him. What worried him most was the fact that the Bishop had left without making any comment as to how he had found the children instructed in Christian Doctrine.

As we have already said, Father Joe was a very young priest; he had not been more than a year ordained when old Father John Lynch, parish priest at Larmon, passed away. A week after the death of the old pastor, a letter came from the Bishop to Father Joe, who was assistant at Black Brook, telling him that he was to administer the parish of Larmon until a regular pastor would be appointed at the Conference to be held after the next annual retreat. And so, in obedience to the Bishop, the young priest packed all his belongings in his little trunk and, after saying good-bye to old Father Allen, whose assistant he had been, went out, feeling very small and lonely, to take charge of the parish of Larmon. And because he was so young and took things very seriously, and because this was the first time that the Bishop had visited him, he was bothered over so many little things, as he drove along by the gently waving sea to visit Father McGuire.

Father McGuire was a tall, well built man with a red face. He was slightly bald and his light-brown hair was beginning to turn grey. His eyes were brown and nearly always they

were alight with laughter. All his parishioners loved him; but the little children never tired of looking up into those smiling brown eyes, which seemed to hint mysteriously at some common bond between them.

As young Father Joe stepped down from the wagon and gave the reins to the man the elder priest came quickly out to the veranda and greeted him warmly. Then, as he sat down on seats that had been placed outside, Father McGuire asked the young priest why in the world he had not come over sooner.

Then Father Joe, who was waiting for just such a question is an opening for what he wished to say, began to speak, and as he talked, the older priest, noticed that he looked tired, and that his words came hurriedly. At times the eyes of the more experienced priest twinkled, as the younger man laid particular stress on some little event more or less indifferent.

"You know, Father," the young priest went on to say, "I don't think I have pleased the Bishop in any way. He arrived at half-past five, and I had just come from the church, where I had been hearing confessions. He seemed to be in very good spirits as I showed him up to his room; but at supper he seemed to become a little cold in his manner. I can't see why. I had done my best to have a good supper prepared. We had tomato soup, creamed halibut, dressed lamb with different kinds of vegetables, lemon meringue and apple pie and different kinds of fruit."

"Well, well!" exclaimed Father McGuire, "and the Bishop did not seem to be pleased with all that?" "I had more than that, Father," the young priest went on to say, "I had pickles and sauces and olives; two or three different kinds of mixed biscuits, ice-cream and some mixed nuts."

As Father Joe ceased speaking he did not notice the look of kindly pity that shadowed the twinkle in the other priest's eyes. "Ah, lad," said Father McGuire, "why didn't you come to see me? But, of course, you hadn't time. Too bad, too bad! The trouble was that you had a little too much on the table. The Bishop must have thought you somewhat extravagant."

Had Severe Cold

IT TURNED TO BRONCHITIS.

Many people have bronchitis and don't know it. Don't even know the danger of neglecting it.

Bronchitis starts with a dry, short, painful, hacking cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness across the chest. At first the raised-up phlegm is of a light color, but as the trouble progresses it becomes of a yellowish or greenish color, and is very often of a slimy nature, streaked with blood.

Bronchitis should never be neglected. Pneumonia or Consumption may follow if it is.

Mr. E. E. Boyer, Edmonton, Alta., writes:—"Last winter I took a severe cold which turned to bronchitis. The doctor I had could not seem to relieve it, and I had been treated by him for eight weeks. Then, a friend came in and recommended me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. After taking one bottle I was greatly relieved. I got two more bottles, and can say it has quite cured me. It has stopped my cough and my spitting and my phlegm. I have not had an attack since. I can assure you I would not be without a bottle of it in the house. It has helped my children also. I think it is a wonderful remedy for coughs or bronchitis."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; 3 pine trees the trade mark; price 25c and 50c. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Men Demand The Best Chewing Tobacco THAT'S WHY THEY ALWAYS ASK FOR HICKEY'S TWIST

Big Shoe Sale!

Forty Lines of Boots and Shoes FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

February Shoe Sale WOMEN'S BOOTS—Gun Metal, Calfskin, Good-year Welted, Neolin Soles. Sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Sale Price \$3.95

WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS—Sizes 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 Sale Price \$1.98

Men's 2 Buckle Overshoes \$2.95

Men's Rubbers, Sizes 9, 10, 11 95 Cents

DON'T MISS THIS SALE

ALLEY & CO. Ltd

135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN.

Men Demand The Best Chewing Tobacco THAT'S WHY THEY ALWAYS ASK FOR HICKEY'S TWIST

The Tobacco That Never Disappoints Them ALWAYS OF GOOD QUALITY

Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS, CHARLOTTETOWN.

GARTERS

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 Cracked Oats, Oil Cake Feed Flour, Oats Bone Meal, Linseed Meal Calf Meal, Chick Feed Schumacker Feed, Hay Crushed Oats, Straw Rolled Oats, Cornmeal Oat Flour, Cracked Corn Poultry Supplies, &c. &c.

We want 50 Carloads of good BALED HAY. [Also BALED STRAW We want Fifty Thousand Bushels of OATS. Write us for prices. State quantity for sale.

Carter & Co., Ltd

WHOLESALE, RETAIL

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

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. Division

Commencing Monday, October 6th, 1919, Trains will run as follows—

WEST: Daily except Sunday, will leave Charlottetown 6.25 a.m., arrive Borden 8.45 a.m., Summerside 9.20 a.m., returning leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p.m., Charlottetown 6.35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 12.40 p.m., arrive Summerside 4.35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 2.45 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.05 p.m., Tignish 9.45 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Tignish 5.35 a.m., arrive Summerside 9.00 a.m., Charlottetown 12.40 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Tignish 8.15 a.m., arrive Summerside 1.35 p.m., leave Summerside 3.20 p.m., arrive Borden 6.10 p.m., connecting at Emerald with train from Borden and arriving at Charlottetown 6.35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Summerside 6.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.40 a.m. Passengers for Mainland by this train change cars at Emerald Junction, arrive at Borden 8.45 a.m.

EAST: Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.50 a.m., arrive Mount Stewart 8.45 a.m., Georgetown 11.50 a.m., Souris 11.25 a.m., returning leave Souris 1.15 p.m., Georgetown 1.00 p.m., Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 5.15 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Elmira 5.35 a.m., Souris 6.55 a.m., Georgetown 6.45 a.m., Mt. Stewart 8.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.00 a.m., returning leave Charlottetown 3.05 p.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., Georgetown 6.00 p.m., Souris 6.05 p.m., Elmira 7.20 p.m.

SOUTH: Daily except Saturday and Sunday, leave Murray Harbor 6.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.40 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.30 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 7.25 p.m.

Saturday ONLY—Leave Murray Harbor 7.20 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.05 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 4.00 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 6.45 p.m.

District Passenger Agent's Office, Charlottetown, P.E. Island, Oct. 8, 1919.

Notice of Sale

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Lobster Hatcheries," will be received up to noon on Tuesday, the 23rd day of September, 1919, for the purchase of the Government Lobster Hatcheries at—Arlivat, N.S. Bay View, Pictou County, N.S. Inverness, Margate Harbor, N.S. Isaacs Harbor, Guysborough County, N.S. Little Bras d'Or, Alder Point, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Buctouche, Buctouche Harbor, N.B.; Shegogue, Westmoreland County, N.B.; Port Daniel, Que.

Alternative tenders will be considered for—

(a) The whole of each including the land, building or buildings and plant on the premises.

(b) The land only.

(c) The building or buildings only.

(d) The plant only, wholly, or in part.

All of the buildings are single story and constructed of wood throughout, and are capable of being readily removed intact.

The plant in each case consists mainly of a boiler and a Duplex steam pump.

The several properties are open at all times to inspection, upon application to the Caretaker, who may be located readily in the immediate vicinity.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the Department of the Naval Service at Ottawa for a sum equivalent to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the full amount of the tender. In case of failure to complete the purchase within the time specified the cheques of the successful tenderer becomes forfeit; all others will be returned promptly.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

G. J. DESBARATS, Deputy Minister of Naval Service, Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 20, 1919.

Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Sept. 8, 1919

Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various breeds like Ayshire bull calves, Yorkshire Pigs, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Furs, Furs, Furs

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

We are registered with and recognized by the United States War Trade Board and all of the Collectors for Customs under licence P. B. F. 30, and you can send your furs to us direct by our tag or any tag, changed to suit, is 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 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 & Chesnut, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. March 12, 1919

Announcement

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

By maintaining a high standard of service and by courteous and honest treatment of the public, this firm has, for a period of more than a quarter of a century, enjoyed a large and ever-increasing patronage; and in announcing our intention of "carrying on," we desire, most earnestly, to give expression to our appreciation thereof. We are deeply grateful to the firm's many patrons for their constant manifestation of confidence in it in the past, and we assure them that if they favor us with a similar evidence of their good-will in future there shall be no economy of effort on our part to make our intercourse both pleasant and profitable to them.

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

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

C. LYONS & CO.

Queen Street Charlottetown, P. E. I. March 19 1919

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 Railway 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