

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 23



Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 5th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between
Iris Post Office and Hopfield Railway Station
from the 1st October next.
Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen at blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Iris, Hopfield and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.
JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, 22nd May, 1918
May 17, 1918-81

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



Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Details—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.
In certain districts a homestead may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Details—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead claim and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.
As soon after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.
Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence status under certain conditions.
When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry in local office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.
W. W. COBY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior
N. E.—Responsible publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of
St. John LIME
In Barrels and Casks.
PHONE 111
CLYONS & Co.
April 26, 1918-11

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 3rd, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.

Trains Outward, Read Down.

P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep. Charlottetown	Arr. 10.20	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
4.30	3.30	12.50	6.00	Hunter River	8.50	12.45	5.47	10.20
6.20	4.30	2.17	7.00	Emerald June.	7.20	12.10	5.00	9.35
7.10	5.05	2.55	7.30	Arr. Borden	Dep. 6.20	4.15	9.00	

Trains Inward, Read Up

P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Dep. Borden <th>Arr. 8.20 <th>P.M.</th> <th>P.M.</th> </th>	Arr. 8.20 <th>P.M.</th> <th>P.M.</th>	P.M.	P.M.
9.00	4.15	6.20	7.30	Emerald June.	7.00	12.10	2.55
10.00	5.00	7.20	7.00	Arr. Kensington	7.00	11.45	2.15
10.30	5.40	8.40	7.30	Arr. Summerside	Dep. 6.30	11.20	1.30
11.00	6.05	9.20				A.M.	P.M.

Trains Outward, Read Down.

P.M.	A.M.	Dep. Summerside <th>Arr. 10.30 <th>A.M.</th> <th>P.M.</th> </th>	Arr. 10.30 <th>A.M.</th> <th>P.M.</th>	A.M.	P.M.
6.30	11.05	Port Hill	8.20	10.30	12.35
7.28	12.51	O'Leary	8.35	8.56	11.39
8.17	2.22	Alberton	8.07	7.36	10.50
8.58	3.31	Arr. Tignish	7.45	6.17	10.04
9.35	4.30		Dep. 6.45	5.15	9.30
	P.M.				A.M.

Trains Inward, Read Up

P.M.	A.M.	Dep. Summerside <th>Arr. 10.30 <th>A.M.</th> <th>P.M.</th> </th>	Arr. 10.30 <th>A.M.</th> <th>P.M.</th>	A.M.	P.M.
3.05	6.45	Mt. Stewart	8.50	5.50	
4.15	5.35	Morell	8.35	4.15	
4.42	9.12	St. Peters	8.07	3.17	
5.02	9.42	Arr. Souris	7.45	2.40	
5.05	11.15		Dep. 6.45	1.15	

Trains Inward, Read Up

P.M.	A.M.	Dep. Summerside <th>Arr. 10.30 <th>A.M.</th> <th>P.M.</th> </th>	Arr. 10.30 <th>A.M.</th> <th>P.M.</th>	A.M.	P.M.
4.15	5.50	Cardigan	8.35	3.55	
5.04	10.00	Montague	7.37	2.39	
5.25	10.00	Georgetown	7.13	2.10	
6.00	11.20		Dep. 6.35	1.00	

Trains Inward, Read Up

Sat. only	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.	Dep. Charlottetown <th>Arr. 10.15 <th>Sat. only</th> <th>Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.</th> </th>	Arr. 10.15 <th>Sat. only</th> <th>Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.</th>	Sat. only	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.
4.00	3.30	Vernon River	10.15	10.05	
5.15	5.15	Murray Har.	9.20	8.51	
6.45	7.25		Dep. 6.20	7.20	

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines) Moncton, N. B.
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager Moncton, N. B.
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

I Must Sincerely Thank

all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past, and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers good service, splendid values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in profit.

We offer many snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

Come In and See Me

You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

L. J. REDDIN.

Jan. 1917.

ADVERTISE IN THE
HERALD

Labour After the War

In the debate in the House of Commons at Ottawa on the 23rd ult., on the question of assisting the Provinces in the establishment and maintenance of Labour Exchanges. Hon. R. Lemieux, former Minister of Labour, said: "When peace is declared, industry in this country and all over the North American continent will be disorganized and dislocated. Men and women who since 1914 have been employed in munition plants will be removed from these activities and virtually left on the street. Employer of labour will be forced, so to speak, to empty factories and plants which have been engaged in the production of munitions; men and women who have taken the place of soldiers in industrial establishments and manufacturing plants will be turned out, and the plants themselves will have to be remodelled. As was pointed out the other day by an hon. gentleman who was affiliated with the Labour Party, a remarkably large number of men engaged in industrial work enlisted in the Canadian overseas forces. Imagine the condition of things when peace is concluded. Men and women now employed will be on the streets; plants will be idle for a time owing to the necessity of their being remodelled, and the soldiers will be returning to Canada, many of them anxious to obtain the positions they occupied before they went away. It is a good policy to provide for labor bureaus, but the Government should go one step further; they should foresee the conditions that will arise when peace is declared. The conditions affecting labour when this war is over will be more serious than labour conditions were in England and in France after Waterloo and the Crimean war, and after other great wars. Conditions of labour and employment after a period of war are always such as require serious consideration and attention.

selfish and honorable. So the relics of these lofty conventions are deserving of all respect, and they cannot be disregarded without tampering with foundations which it is not safe to touch. They are falling into disrepute, but for the love of the children let us maintain them as far as we can. The experience of the past ages has laid up lessons for us, and if we can take them in let us do so, if only as a training for children in self control, for which they will find other uses a few years hence.

But in doing this we must take account of all that has changed. There are some antique forms, beautiful and full of dignity, which it is useless to attempt to revive, they cannot live again; they are too massive for our mobile manners of life-today. And on the other hand there are some which are too high-pitched, or too delicate. We are living in a democratic age, and must be able to stand against its stress. So in the education of girls a great measure of independence must necessarily be given to them, and they must learn to use it, to become self-reliant and self-protecting. They have to grow more conscious, less trustful, a little harder in outline; one kind of young dignity has to be exchanged for another, an attitude of self-defence is necessary. There is perhaps a certain loss in it, but it is inevitable. The real misfortune is that the first line of defence is often surrounded before the second is ready, and a sudden relaxation of control tends to yield too much; in fact girls are apt to lose their heads and abandon their self-control further than they are able to resume it.

court is the natural and facile panacea of all our ills.

Quite apart from questions of absolute morality, of which the Zeitgeist (time spirit) seems to know little and to care less, who is there that does not foresee how all this must end? Already responsible and reflecting people are beginning to be filled with alarm at the fruits of modern "enlightenment and progress." It is becoming more and more clear that if there were no God it would be necessary to invent one; if there were no moral law it would be necessary to construct one; if marriage were not indissoluble it would be necessary to make it so by law; if man were in all respects his own master it would be necessary to reduce him by force to subjection. In the modern programme liberty spells organized and mannerly license; and license in the nature of things spells ruin in just these points on which the future well-being of the race depends. Meantime, whereas the world is only now slowly beginning to realize this when the misfortune is already done and there is no going back, the church realized it all the time; realized it through all the centuries; stood out against the blind and fatal tendencies of the world to run amok and destroy itself, and proved once more the great reminder of the eternal truths which no man can ignore or contravene without disaster. Did the race listen to the teaching of the Church, old-fashioned though it be, instead of following blindly the tendency of the current Zeitgeist, all the calamities with which the modern world is imminently threatened would have been averted; nay the very possibilities of such calamities would have been cut off at the root.

Headed for Disaster

(Father Hull, S. J., in Bombay Examiner)

The trend of modern life is undoubtedly towards disaster. According to the constitution of nature the family is the essential unit of society; and yet everything is conspiring to drive this unit out of existence. The centrifugal attraction of the hearth and home has yielded to the centrifugal attraction of external occupation and amusement. The man's interests centre round his club or gymkhana, the woman's interests are centered in external society and external activities for which the duties of household and the family are neglected and relegated to hirelings. No longer does woman find her life-work in the queenship of her home; and motherhood and the upbringing of children is the last thing in the world she aspires to. It seems as if the Creator had made a mistake in constructing woman different from man; and the greatest ambition of the female is therefore to unsex herself and become a kind of spurious and counterfeit male. Individualism is rampant in every department of life. Children are to mould their own character and shape their career for themselves, relieving parents of all responsibility. Morality becomes more an affair of manners or hygiene than a duty to conscience and submission to the law of God. It is contrary to etiquette to mention God or religion in schools; and as the home is practically non-existent or inoperative in this line, both God and religion are ignored.

Conformity to society and to the social order shares with physical comfort and well-being the place which was formerly occupied by the Ten Commandments. In several of the most important functions and relations of life the good end is taken as sanctifying the bad means. Radium, abortion and race-suicide are extending their dominion over the beginnings of life, while anaesthetics, euthanasia and suicide are gradually being conceived as feasible manipulations of its end. Marriage is more and more to be conducted on cattle breeding principles in view of producing the best stock and eliminating inferior progeny. No man is now expected to enter into a life-long bond for better or for worse. As Spanish colonial days now the

Mothers to Mothers

A tribute from the mothers of France to mothers of the United States and especially those whose sons are fighting alongside the French and British armies overseas—has been received from Mme. Joffre, wife of the famous commander, and Mme. Poincare, wife of the president of France, by Miss Anna Jarvis, founder of Mother's day, which was celebrated May 12.

"Our hearts are with yours, American mothers, in this day set apart to consecrate motherly love and this sweet name of 'mother,'" says Mme. Joffre's letter, which also assures the mothers of this country that our "maternal hearts beat in unison with yours notwithstanding the distance."

The letter from Mme. Poincare says: "At the moment when the United States, true to their very touching custom, are about to celebrate Mothers day, allow me to say in the name of the three societies of the French Red Cross, how earnestly we wish to share in this demonstration of gratitude toward the valiant mothers who have reared the children of noble America, and how deeply our sentiments are in unison with theirs on this holy occasion. From the very beginning of the war the American mothers with tender care sent us our own sons in that country. Then they themselves came among us and enlisted, and now they see their husbands, brothers and sons, cross the ocean to France in order to fight under the Star Spangled Banner. In spite of distance, French women will henceforth feel that they are near to American women. For both are closely united in the same duties and the same patriotic aspiration."

The statue of the Blessed Joan of Arc, the immortal Maid of Orleans she was declared blessed among the holy virgins of the Church of God by the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius X, and who is now venerated upon our Catholic altars, was presented to the Louisiana Historical Society by the Museum of French Art on Wednesday, May 1. The presentation took place at the "Cahida," the Government House of Louisiana, the Place of the Louisiana State Museum.

Daughter, SOUR STOMACH Mother, FLOATING SPECKS BEFORE EYES BOTH CURED BY MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

They stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Mrs. Joseph H. Thorneau, Saulterville, N.S., writes—"I was troubled with a sour stomach, and took five vials of Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and they cured me."

My mother also got them for floating specks before the eyes. They cured her also after having taken four vials. We both highly recommend them to all sufferers from liver troubles."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Tempers

Tempers are queer things anyway. We snap, and growl, and scold, and fume and fret for no cause under the sun, that we know of, and when trouble really comes we smile and take it as unconcerned as though it was the most commonplace affair. We will sulk for a week over a slight that was all in our own imagination and grow all the madder because we know that the whole matter is an invention of our own. The fact is when we feel good a cyclone can't spoil our equanimity, but if we chance to be out of sorts and have the blues we are going to get mad and stay mad, and if we don't find any provocation we will make one. The man who gets the blues—and who is there who doesn't get them—is a most unfortunate person. Ten minutes after the attack begins he has concluded that he is the most abused man on the face of the earth. Every person in the town is working against him; he knows it and it is no use to deny the fact. If the unfortunate man is married he wreaks disgust upon his wife and boy and cow.

BEWARE OF WORMS.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 25c.

Young Gabber made quite a long speech at the club forum last night.

What was he talking about? He didn't say.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

Medical Officer (posting man to labor battalion)—Do you think you are fit for really hard labor? Hard Case—Well, sir, some of the best judges have thought so

Mary Ovington, Jasper Ont writes—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days Price 25 cents."

Mr. Pepper I don't believe there was a dry eye in the house when the curtain went down on the first act.

Mrs. Pepper—No; but there seemed to be the usual number of dry throats.

HAD BOILS and PIMPLES ON FACE AND BODY.

Boils and pimples are simply evidences of bad blood that is circulating in the system coming to the surface.

The only way to rid yourself of these painful and unsightly blood diseases is to have your blood purified by Burdock Blood Bitters. It removes every particle of foul material from the blood, and the skin becomes clear and smooth, and free from all eruptions.

Mr. Roy A. Boray, Trenton, Ont., writes—"Two years ago I was very much troubled with boils and pimples on my face and body. A friend advised me to take Burdock Blood Bitters. I got three bottles, and before I had finished the third one, my boils and pimples had all disappeared, and my face and body were as clear and as smooth as any baby's could be."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for over 40 years. You are not experimenting when you buy it.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5 1918
 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.

At The Federal Capital

The last week of the Parliamentary session was a strenuous week. Sittings of the House of Commons were held forenoon, afternoon and late each night. A greater number of divisions were taken during that week than during all the rest of the session. Several incidents of considerable importance were brought out and one or two members, whose loyalty to Unionism had been more or less in doubt from the beginning of the session, showed what might be fairly termed the political cloven foot. This was particularly true of Mr. Fielding, who had been elected to Parliament as a Unionist by acclamation, who had attended the Government caucuses during the session, and who had been selected as the chairman of an important committee. As has been already stated in this correspondence, Mr. Fielding chose his seat in the house right between the Government and Opposition parties. He had not voted against the Government in any divisions prior to Tuesday, May 21st, but on that date, when the question of the Yukon election was up for discussion, he espoused the Opposition cause, made a speech in their behalf and voted against the Government. On two subsequent occasions, on the Title Resolution and on the motion sprung by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to repeal the War Time Election Act, he did the same thing. The applause with which the Opposition greeted the little man's departure from the Government support, would seem to indicate that they regarded his action somewhat in the light of a prodigal's return. Whether or not they subsequently treated him to a mess of fattened calf is not recorded. Another incident of a more pleasing nature than Mr. Fielding's conduct, was the appearance for the first time this session, of Sir Thomas White, who had returned from California, where he had been recuperating his somewhat shattered health. Sir Thomas looks well, and his entrance to the Commons Chamber was greeted with generous applause. A day or so later another pleasing incident occurred, Dr. Thompson, member for the Yukon, whose election had been in dispute, entered the chamber and took his seat amid the applause of the members. Of this election a dispute arose of which something will be said below.

A lively discussion and several divisions took place on the motion to adopt the report of the committee on Privileges and Elections, relative to the Yukon election. The Unionist Candidate in the election was Dr. Thompson, above referred to, and his opponent was Mr. Congdon. In the civilian vote Mr. Congdon had a slight lead, but the military overseas vote gave Dr. Thompson a very considerable majority. The election did not take place on the 17th of December, but was one of two or three deferred elections. A technical point was raised against Dr. Thompson's return on the ground that the soldiers vote, which was cast between the 19th of November and the 17th of December, could not be applied to the candidates in this election, in as much as they were not nominated when this soldier vote was taken. The question was referred by the Government to the committee on privileges

and elections. The report of this committee was presented to the House of Commons by Hon. Mr. Guthrie, chairman of the committee, who moved its adoption. The report was to the effect that the soldier vote was properly applied to the respective candidates, and the candidate having the majority of all the votes should be declared elected, and the returning officer should be so instructed by Parliament. To this motion the Opposition moved an amendment that, instead of reporting to the House, the committee should report to the Supreme Court of Canada, where the question should be decided. In support of his motion Hon. Mr. Guthrie presented an admirable argument. He was supported by Hon. Mr. Meighen, in an argument of most extremely cogent reasoning. Mr. Fielding took occasion to discuss the question in support of the amendment presented by the Opposition, and in this way made his first break from the Unionist side, amid the applause of his former friends of the Opposition. There were those in the House, who had all along suspected the sincerity of Mr. Fielding and who, when they saw the course he was now pursuing, were disposed to believe that he had been playing a watching game and perhaps hoped on this question, he might be able to draw some small following from the Unionist members. If he had any notion of this kind he was disappointed, for there is no evidence that anyone changed his convictions on this vote, in consequence of Mr. Fielding's plunge. He and the members of the Opposition are very welcome to whatever glory they may draw from the little man's action on the occasion. After the question had been well discussed, the division was taken and the vote stood, for the Government 193 to 68 for the Opposition. This did not finish the discussion of the question. Mr. Lapointe of Kamouraska, moved another amendment, and after a brief discussion a second division was taken, showing 102 for the Government and 69 for the Opposition. Finally the third division was taken on Mr. Guthrie's motion, which carried by a vote of 103 for the Government to 60 for the Opposition.

The next live question to occupy the attention of the House was the motion of Mr. Nickle, to abolish hereditary titles in Canada, and the amendment thereto by Mr. Richardson. This motion had been discussed some time previously, and the debate had been adjourned. Before the adjournment of the previous debate, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, had pronounced on the matter. He read to the House an Order-in-Council, which had been passed by the Government, and intimated that it was his intention to take the matter up with the Imperial authorities when he visited England this summer. It was thought, perhaps, in view of this statement of the Prime Minister, Mr. Nickle and Mr. Richardson would not be disposed to carry the question to a vote, but on this date, May 21st, they persevered in their former attitude regarding the question, and the debate was pushed along on those lines. The Prime Minister then moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Richardson, to the effect that the matter, for the present be left to be dealt with in accordance with his former statement, regarding the Order-in-Council and his intention of further discussing it with the Imperial authorities. Among those who took part in the discussion was Mr. Burnham of Peterboro. Mr. Burnham, in the course of his speech, made the rather remarkable statement that he had consulted the leader of the Opposition, and had been told by him that the voting down of the Prime

Minister's amendment would not be regarded as a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Sir Robert Borden, after several other members had spoken and after he had been asked in what light he regarded the point raised relative to want of confidence in the Government, plainly and emphatically stated his position. In the first place, he said it seemed to him a rather extraordinary course for a member to pursue, to consult the leader of the Opposition, regarding a motion of want of confidence, rather than seek advice from the leader of the Government. He then said that his course was quite clear, and he candidly placed himself in the judgment of the House. Should the members present not approve of his sub-amendment, he would be forced to consider that he could no longer regard himself as responsible for the carrying on of the business of the country, and that he would at once ask the Governor General to relieve him of office and send for someone else to carry on the Government. This declaration placed the matter in a very much more serious light, and those on the Government side who might have had strong feelings against hereditary titles in Canada, allowed all these personal feelings to disappear and showed they were prepared to stand by Government. It has just been said that the members on the Government side took this view—not quite all of them. When the division was called the Prime Minister's amendment was sustained by a vote of 104 to 71. Mr. Nickle voted with the Opposition, so did Mr. Fielding and Mr. Thomas Foster of Toronto. After the division was taken, attention was called to the fact that Mr. Richardson had not voted. Mr. Richardson declared that he had desired to withdraw his amendment, but as he was unable to do so without the unanimous consent of the House, he stated he would not vote against the leader of the Government, however much he might have favored his own amendment; for the very fact that he was convinced that no other man in Canada could take Sir Robert Borden's place, as Prime Minister. The main motion as changed by the Prime Minister's amendment was then agreed to on division.

On Wednesday the 22nd, the attention of the House was engaged nearly all the time, after routine proceedings, by a discussion, initiated by Mr. Copp of Westmorland, N. B., who, on the motion to go into committee of supply, started a discussion on the Government's manner of conducting the overseas military vote at the late Federal Election. Mr. Copp spoke about four hours, or rather between speaking and reading occupied about that much time of the House, and made very serious charges against the Government. Mr. Copp is a very windy, loud-mouthed speaker, and the greater number of his charges had no greater authority behind them than that of W. T. R. Preston, who officially conducted the business of the overseas election, on behalf of the Opposition. Many of our readers, doubtless, have some remembrance of the career and political reputation of this Mr. Preston, otherwise known as "Hug - the - machine Preston," whose crookedness in connection with ballot switching and other corrupt operations at election times necessitated his departure from Canada. After being provided for in one capacity or another in different countries of Europe, by his liberal friends, he was, in connection with the overseas military vote in the last federal election chosen by the Laurier party as their official representative. So unreliable and utterly discredited is the reputation of this Mr. Preston in matters political, that there are apparently few in the province of Ontario who would believe his oath. It is on the ro-

presentations of this man that Mr. Copp undertook to convince the people of Canada that something out of the proper course had been done in connection with the taking of the Military Vote overseas, in the Federal Election of December last. Mr. Copp might have brought on his charges at an earlier stage of the session and could have brought the matter before the House otherwise than as an amendment to the motion to go into committee of supply. He would then have a better opportunity of having a wider discussion for his subject and a better chance to have his motion adopted, were there any argument behind it warranting such a course. But he preferred to bring up the matter in the dying days of the session and on the motion to go into committee of supply. He knew, as everybody knows, that a motion of that kind means in every instance a want of confidence and, as a consequence a defeat of the administration. He of course, was quite satisfied that what he had to say was talk and nothing else, and knew very well that he could not present any substantial argument that would convince independent members of parliament. Consequently he felt it the safest course to proceed as he did, knowing very well that his motion, as an amendment to go into committee of supply would be defeated. As we have already said, he occupied four hours in presenting his case. It was not by any means an exceedingly interesting matter and Mr. Copp's audience during the greater part of his discussion was very limited indeed. Mr. Copp's motion was seconded by Mr. Archambault who made exceedingly extravagant charges against the Government, in connection with the voting of the soldiers. The motion was supported, on the Opposition side, by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. McMaster. The charges were admirably answered, refuted and repudiated, in splendid speeches by Hon. Mr. Burrell, Secretary of State, Hon. Mr. Doherty, Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Sifton, Minister of Customs, and Sir George Foster who was leading "the House in the absence of the Prime Minister." The division was taken well on towards midnight and the vote stood 92 for the Government to 61 for the Opposition. Thus ended, after occupying a whole day in discussion, Mr. Copp's loud and windy charges.

Thursday, May 23rd, was the last working day of the session, and was certainly a strenuous day. A very comprehensive programme confronted the House when it met at 11 o'clock Thursday forenoon. Many millions of estimates had yet to be put through, some in the main estimates, some in the supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, and all of the supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919. Among other matters up for discussion in the forenoon sitting was a short amendment to the war Time Elections Act. This was necessitated to meet the case of by-elections. When this amendment was under consideration in Committee of the whole House, and when there was not a full attendance of members, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took advantage of the occasion to seek a snap verdict. He moved an amendment to the effect that the War-Time Elections Act be repealed. A division was taken immediately, which showed a vote of 74 for the Government against 33 for the Opposition. That was the last division of the session. Discussion of supply and Ways Means occupied the greater portion of the time during all the sittings of this day. There were no very long discussions, although occasionally there was some sharp debate. It was announced early in the day that prorogation would take place some time that day, probably about ten o'clock p. m. and all were quite desirous of bringing the business to a close. Yet many were anxious to discuss items as they came up. Lengthy speeches were out of the question, and any one who had the temerity to extend his remarks to anything approaching unnecessary length had short shrift, as the House or committee, as the case might be, were not in the temper to be unnecessarily delayed. As a consequence numerous brief speeches were made and

votes of supply went through with extraordinary celerity. When six o'clock came it was suggested by the Leader of the House that business be resumed at seven o'clock instead of eight, the usual hour for resuming in the evening, from seven to twelve o'clock at night many millions of estimates were put through, and odds and ends of the sessional business were pushed along to conclusion. Finally, after the hands of the clock had just passed the noon of night, a loud rap was heard on the door leading into the chamber, and the announcement was made to Mr. Speaker that a messenger from His Excellency The Governor General was in waiting. Mr. Speaker requested that the messenger be admitted. Then appeared Lieutenant Colonel Ernest J. Chambers, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, whose presence was not by any means unfamiliar to the members of the House. He executed his three bows in his usual excellent and gentlemanly manner and announced to the Speaker of the House that His Excellency desired the immediate attendance of the House of Commons in the Senate Chamber. Then, he most gracefully bowed himself out backwards. The Speaker, then with the House of Commons, proceeded to the Senate Chamber where His Excellency, in His Majesty's name, gave the Royal assent to the bills that had been passed during the session. Then Mr. Speaker Rhodes announced that the Commons had voted supplies necessary to carry on the business of the country until Parliament should meet again. His Excellency then thanked the Commons for the supplies and assented to the supply bill. His Excellency then read, in English and French, an address to the assembled Senators and Commoners, and in due form parliament was prorogued. It was within fifteen minutes of one o'clock, Friday morning when the proceedings thus formally ended.

P. E. I. In Parliament

(Hansard May 17th, 1918)
 House in committee of Supply on estimates of Minister of Railways:
 Mr. McIsaac: I am pleased to notice that the Minister of Railways has an item of \$65,000 in his estimates for the completion of the terminals at Port Borden and Cape Tormentine, where the car ferry steamer Prince Edward Island plies between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. I need not say that I deeply regret that the minister has not found it convenient to include an amount in the estimates at least to commence the standardization of the gauge on the Prince Edward Island railway. I would not suggest to the Government, as my hon. friend from Prince (Mr. Read) has done to standardize the gauge from Port Borden to Charlottetown. That would only be a piecemeal proposal. I would not dictate or suggest to the Government where they should begin. But I sincerely desire that they shall make a beginning as soon as reasonably possible. And when they do begin to standardize, it should be done in such a way that all portions of the province traversed by the railway will be benefitted. As I had occasion to say before, in consequence of the death of coastal steamships, the removal of the products of Prince Edward Island will be a very difficult problem this very year. Notwithstanding that a great many of our sons I am proud to say, have gone to fight our battles at the front, I am satisfied that there will be a very considerable increase of agricultural production in Prince Edward Island this year. That being so, we shall have much more to export to provide food for the soldiers fighting our battles. We have scarcely any idea of how productive Prince Edward Island is for the very fact that we have never had sufficient facilities to ship our products from the Island. The car ferry steamer "Prince Edward Island" is a splendid ship. In my opinion, she is the greatest product of marine architecture of her class. During the past winter, which was unprecedentedly severe and arduous, she made daily trips across the Straits; several times a day, sometimes. As I said before the question of winter navigation of the Straits

has been solved. The solution of that problem, which had caused so much difficulty, hardship, disappointment and uncertainty to our people, has caused a revolution of feeling, and the matter of winter navigation of the straits is now accepted as beyond any question. Consequently we feel exceedingly grateful to the Government for what they have done in furnishing this magnificent steamer and solving this difficult problem and placing us in continuous communication with the Intercolonial and other railway systems of the Dominion, which was written in the bond at the time we entered Confederation. It was the lack of this understanding which prevented Prince Edward Island from going into Confederation with the original four provinces in 1867. In 1873 the Imperial Order in Council contained what the Island asked for, but it is only now that we have succeeded in getting the link across the Straits. As the minister knows the standardization of the gauge is the complement of the car ferry steamer. I think I can say that, though I have no warrant for saying it. As we all know, the people of Prince Edward Island are not poor, although it is a small place. They have contributed most generously to the loans that Canada has floated. I feel I am safe in saying that if the Government would issue a special loan of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of broadening the gauge on the Prince Edward Island railway, the people of Prince Edward Island have the money; and they will by the bonds and furnish the necessary funds to complete the work. If the Government take that departure, they will solve at least one difficulty in connection with the problem of standardizing the road. If the Minister of Railways, in his supplementary estimates, provides a sum for the commencement of this work he will do something that will be dear to the hearts of the people of Prince Edward Island, something for which the people of that province will never cease to be thankful, and something which will be a benefit to the whole Dominion as well.

(Hansard May 23, 1918.)
 House in committee of supply on estimates of Minister of Public Works:
 Harbours and rivers—Prince Edward Island—Mink river, repairs to wharf, \$1,500.
 Mr. McIsaac: I would like to ask the Minister of Public Works concerning two matters. One is the boat harbour at North Lake and the other the dredging of the boat harbour at Neufrage. As the minister understands, there is now at North Lake a boat harbour where the boats can come in and out at high water; but in consequence of the shifting of the sand, it is likely to become shallower and fill up. Further than that, the provincial Government finds it necessary to build a bridge across there, and it would be out of reason for them to do so unless something was done by the Federal Government to make the harbour substantial. This is a matter of extreme importance to a very large number of fishermen.
 Mr. Carvell: My hon. friend has brought this matter before me a number of times during the last three months. I have made inquiries, and I find a report from the engineer that it would require some \$15,000 or \$35,000 to do this work. I have information from a gentleman in whom I have the very greatest confidence that about \$2,000 will do it. I am going to investigate the matter. There is a general vote for the Maritime Provinces, and if the work can be done for a reasonable sum of money, I may be able to arrange to do it out of the general fund. I shall, however, have the matter thoroughly investigated and do whatever is proper.

Progress of the War

London, May 28.—The Crown Prince's show may have started as a diversion of the Kaiser's battle, but it has developed into one of the biggest operations of the war. Following up their gains of yesterday with unabated force, the German armies today drove the British and French back along the twenty miles front between Vailly and Berry-Au-Bac. Greatly outnumbered and almost overwhelmed by the enemy's superior forces, the allied forces were forced to fall back rapidly. Putting their greatest forces against the center of the Anglo-French line, the Germans pushed their way across the plateau that rises between the Aisne and Vesle rivers. Late today they had succeeded in crossing the Vesle river at several points near Fismes, the French war office stated tonight. The loss of Fismes, an important railroad center on the north side of the Vesle river is serious. The German gains cut off Rheims from the west and will seriously cripple the allied communications in this sector.

London, May 29.—The Germans today advanced at all points in their great Aisne salient, capturing Soissons on the west, making a gain of seven miles in the center, and half encircling Rheims on the east. The total gain in three days' fighting has a maximum depth of twenty miles. Ludendorff attacked with redoubled force on all sides of the wedge he had driven into the allied line. The French before Soissons were forced to give ground rapidly in the face of the terrific attacks of the enemy. In places, observers report, they were outnumbered ten to one, and little by little they withdrew to give Foch's reserves time to come up. Last night the French were clinging tenaciously to the west outskirts of Soissons. On the west side of the salient the Germans pushed forward to a line running south from Soissons through Belleu, Septmonts, Ambrief and Chaerise. On the south they reached Loupigne, and northwest of Rheims the force of the enemy's drive forced the Anglo-French troops to withdraw across the Aisne-Marne Canal, along a line running through Brouillet, Savagny and Thillois.

Paris, May 30.—The removal of children from Paris was begun this morning when one thousand children from the Montmartre district of the city were placed on board a special train, bound for a vacation colony in the department of Allier in central France. This is the first action taken under a plan for removing Paris children from the possibility of harm from a long range gun shell striking a school filled with pupils, as a church of worship was struck on Good Friday last. Mayors of towns within the military zone met in congress at Paris yesterday. The mayor of Chamont presided and the mayors of Verdun, Calais and Belfort were among the assembly. The proceedings were opened by voting address to Premier Clemenceau which recognized his noble patriotism and his immutable tenacity. An address to the Americans also was voted.

London, May 31.—"The situation is a very serious one," states the general staff. "Not only because the Germans have made such rapid progress—an advance of twenty-six miles in four days but also because they still have such large reserves available to be thrown into the battle at any point. Our transport has worked very well and there is reason to hope that the Germans will not make any further progress, although the situation must remain anxious as long as they have plenty of reserves. The immediate future depends on what course the enemy takes. The Crown Prince has used up virtually all his own reserves and some from the army groups to the eastward, but the great bulk of the German reserves are to the north. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will use them to develop his success toward Paris or pursue his original intention in striking toward Amiens

with a view to cutting the allied armies in two.

London, June 2.—The spirit which repulsed Von Kluck's hordes is again checking the invader in the region which witnessed the dashing of the Kaiser's hopes in 1914. Attempting to further successes of the last six days the Germans launched a series of terrific attacks in the sector north of the Aisne river. The ground chosen lies between the important city of Soissons and the Oise river. Each time the French, displaying the élan which has characterized their fighting throughout the war, and particularly at Verdun, repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. Monte De Choisy was the scene of the heaviest onslaughts. Here the troops of the Crown Prince made four attacks, violent in the extreme, only to be hurled back after occupying for a brief time the coveted goal. Ludendorff's forces are energetically pressing the attack between the Oise and the Marne. The French have repulsed fierce onslaughts north of the Bois Caripont and Moulins-Sous-Touvent. Foch's men are still in possession of Chateau Thierry on the left bank of the Marne. Latest reports tell of heavy fighting along the Dorans-Rheims roads. In the region of Olizy-Volaines and Ville-En-Vardenois, some of the enemy troops have succeeded in crossing this road. The French war office announces that the defenders of democracy have re-occupied Longpont, Corey, Faverrilles and Tresnes. These points, located between the Verzy and the Ourcq, were taken in violent encounters, in which the French took the initiative. The supreme crisis of the war has been reached. During the coming week the fate of the Allies will be decided. The Central Powers are at the peak of their military power and henceforth they will slowly weaken. But to the alliance a grave problem still presents itself for solution as to how to hold the enemy back during this critical period. France, weakened by four years of fighting, is now struggling against a powerful enemy who is threatening her heart. Italy will probably face an equally difficult task.

Paris, June 2.—The French troops in a counter-attack west of Neuilly St. Front drove back the Germans and also in an attack recaptured Hill 168 in this region, according to the French official communication issued this evening. The village of Champlatt also was recaptured and near Ville-En-Tardenois some ground was gained by the French troops. The text of the communication follows: "The battle continued today. The enemy's principal efforts were between the region north of the Ourcq and the Marne. Our troops stood the shock with firm courage. The Germans recaptured Faverrilles, but their attacks against Courcy and Tresnes failed. West of Neuilly St. Front our counter-attacks drove the enemy back on Fassy-en-Valois. We recaptured Hill 168 in this locality. Further south on the front of Torcy Bouresches two enemy attacks were broken up. On our right we recaptured Champlatt and gained some ground in the direction of Villeen-Tardenois.

With the British Army in the field, June 3.—The British made a minor attack against a portion of Aveluy Wood early this morning. The attack gave them additional footing in that wooded tract beside the Anois River. The Germans have very little room for manoeuvring west of the river, opposite the old Somme battlefield, and the loss of any ground however slight, adds to their discomfort, and gives advantage for an attack westward up the slope toward Amiens. By attempting raids and maintaining a harassing artillery fire, the enemy is keeping up at any rate a formal activity, on the front between Flanders and Montdidier in order to keep the Allied forces occupied. Every German raid has been appraised at the true value. In most instances prisoners have been taken away, some prisoners taken recently, indicate that the recent reliefs opposite the British front have brought poor troops into the line in place of exhausted divisions. It is not too easy to believe however that this practice is widespread or that it means an indefinite continuance of the present lull.

Local and Other Items

The subject of linking Spain and northern Africa by means of a railway under the Strait of Gibraltar is now considered.

Report comes from Halifax that the apple crop of Nova Scotia is likely to be very much below normal this season.

It is expected that the Car Ferry steamer, Prince Edward Island, will be taken off her regular route between Port Borden and Cape Tormentine.

In consequence of the very serious conditions of the war, during the past week or so, intelligence from Paris indicates that great numbers of children have been removed to remote districts.

An epidemic of smallpox of considerable proportions prevails in St. John, N. B. The Board of Health in that city has taken stringent methods to stamp out that disease.

In this issue will be found a notice published by the Military Branch of the Department of Justice of Canada, headed "Documents To Be Carried".

Sunday last, coming within the Octave of Corpus Christi, the festival was duly celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

Local and Other Items

Monday June 3rd, was the King's Birthday, and a public holiday. The observance of the holiday in this city, was pretty general in the afternoon.

It is announced from Toronto that Canada is to have a modern ship yard plant at Halifax, which will construct vessels of ten thousand tons and will cost about three million dollars.

The news that German submarines are sinking many ships on the Atlantic coast, as near to us as New York and New Jersey, is certainly of a most startling nature.

From Washington comes the statement, credited to Admiral Simms, that the transport steamer President Lincoln was torpedoed on June 1st, while returning to the United States from Europe.

Ottawa Intelligence indicates that Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, has announced the creation of a new issue of Canada debenture stock, bearing interest at 5 1/2 per cent.

The King's birthday honors issued by the Colonial Office on the 2nd include a number of Canadians. Announcement has been made that the list of appointments for the Order of the British Empire is deferred until September.

MacKAY—At Aldershot, England, Pte. Bruce MacKay, of the P. E. I. Infantry draft, and second son of Mr. and Mrs. David MacKay, Albany, P.E.I., on May 22nd, 1918.

British Seamen And German Trade

Differences of opinion exist as to the manner in which the allied nations should deal with Germany after the war. Many British and American business men are very disposed to boycott the Germans and their business.

Meanwhile one factor is growing which is likely to be pretty decisive outside of the business argument, namely the anger of British mercantile seamen. Mr. Havelock Wilson, president of the British Seamen's and Firemen's Union, has made the following statement in England:

Canadian Government Railways.

Change of Time--P. E. Island District

Commencing MONDAY, June 3rd, 1918, trains will run as follows:

WEST -- Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.00 a.m., arrive Borden 8.20 a.m.; returning leave Borden 9.00 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 11.20 p.m.

EAST -- Daily, except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 6.45 a.m., arrive Mt. Stewart 8.35 a.m., Georgetown 11.20 a.m., Souris 11.15 a.m.; returning leave Souris 1.15 p.m., Georgetown 1 p.m., Mt. Stewart 4.15 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 5.50 p.m.

SOUTH -- Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, leave Murray Harbor 6.20 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 10.15 a.m.; returning leave Charlottetown 3.30 p.m., arrive Murray Harbor 7.25 p.m.

shall none of them live to tell the damning tale of murder of which our comrades have been the victims.

"It cannot be too widely known that the British sailors are in deadly earnest in their determination to apply the punitive boycott to Germany after the war. Less than a year ago the limit of the boycott was fixed at two years; but the penalty grows with the crime, and at the moment the period during which we shall decline to have anything to do with the transport of goods to or from Germany is five years and a half.

Assuredly if after the war British seamen remain of the frame of mind indicated above, and should in consequence happen to be forced by any employer to strike to maintain their programme, the public sympathy with them will be decisive.

Double Daily Service

Prince Edward Island

All Rail Short Route

Formentine--Borden and Car Ferry

With the Summer Time Table in effect June 3rd, there will be a double daily service (Sunday excepted) between the Mainland and Prince Edward Island.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 5th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown, June 5, 1918--21

Local and Other Items

The subject of linking Spain and northern Africa by means of a railway under the Strait of Gibraltar is now considered.

Report comes from Halifax that the apple crop of Nova Scotia is likely to be very much below normal this season.

It is expected that the Car Ferry steamer, Prince Edward Island, will be taken off her regular route between Port Borden and Cape Tormentine.

In consequence of the very serious conditions of the war, during the past week or so, intelligence from Paris indicates that great numbers of children have been removed to remote districts.

An epidemic of smallpox of considerable proportions prevails in St. John, N. B. The Board of Health in that city has taken stringent methods to stamp out that disease.

In this issue will be found a notice published by the Military Branch of the Department of Justice of Canada, headed "Documents To Be Carried".

Sunday last, coming within the Octave of Corpus Christi, the festival was duly celebrated in St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

CARTER'S Tested Seeds! 1918. Arriving Daily. 1918. Carloads of Choice SEED WHEAT White Fife, Red Fife, Marquis, Colorado Bearded SEED OATS

Heavy, re-cleaned and graded Island grown Banner, Irish White (heavy yielder), Ligowo, Black Tartarian, Old Island Black, Choice Imported Banner. Clover and Timothy Seed High grade Nos. 1 and 2 quality, our celebrated Queen, Mammoth, Rose, Alsike, Early Red and White Dutch. Alsike and White (mixed) special for pastures.

CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd. Seedsmen to the People of P.E.I.

PUBLIC NOTICE DOCUMENTS TO BE CARRIED by every male person who is not on active service in any of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or in the Naval or Military Forces of any of His Majesty's Allies, and who apparently may be, or is reasonably suspected to be, within the description of Class One under the Military Service Act, 1917, who for any reason may have claimed that he is not within Class One under the Act.

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.

A Word And A Smile

Don't hurry through life with a frown on your face, And never a moment to spare For the word and the smile are always worth while.

The Legend of The Edelweiss

From Gertrude E. Heath's "Legends of the Madonna and Christ-Child." There came a friar to my cottage door, And a tiny flower in his hand he bore;

The Immemorial Part.

(Mary Synon, in Extension Magazine.) (Concluded.) Into her meditations on her future came the immediate thought of Father Kennon's warning about Terry.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

rids the blood of all impurities and cures all eruptions. She walked up the hill alone, pondering. Once she paused to look back on the town.

The pool tables at the back of the room had been cleared away, leaving an open space in front of the piano where boys and girls were dancing, swaying to and fro in rhythm to the crashing voice of the instrument.

A wave of rage at his presence there went over Isabel. An impulse to rush in and denounce them all shook her. That Terry, who had never cared for girls, Terry, the shy, the high-spirited, the pure-minded, should come to this thrilled her with anger, not against him, but against the environment that had brought him to it.

"Oh, Isabel!" Her mother's cry was poignant. "I can't take it. I've been thinking, and I've decided that you have the right to keep it. We'll get on somehow. And you—" "I want Terry to," go she said stubbornly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.

thought of her mother's surprise at her desire to be the one to break the news to her mother she invented an errand for Terry. "Will you go over to Father Kennon," she asked him, "and talk to him about schools?"

"You bet," he said, his eyes ashine with the joy of wider horizons. Suddenly he threw his arms around her, kissing her fervently. "You're the real thing, Isabel," he told her, and sped off through the dark toward the rectory cottage.

In the exultation of her understanding of her power, she found the kernel of her own philosophy. Father Kennon might be right that the strong must give up to the weak because it was the part of Christianity; but Isabel Carling, with her artist's soul, transmuted the answer into coin of her own minting.

"Oh, Isabel!" Her mother's cry was poignant. "I can't take it. I've been thinking, and I've decided that you have the right to keep it. We'll get on somehow. And you—" "I want Terry to," go she said stubbornly.

"Oh, Lord, no!" he cried, and she sighed in relief that he had as yet formed no attachment strong enough to hold him. "Do you want to go away to college?" "Oh, Isabel!" His face grew radiant as he turned to her. "Do you mean it, honestly? Can I go? Right away?" Pathetic eagerness shook his voice.

"To-morrow, if you can be ready," she said. He reached out to grasp her hand. "Say yours a brick," he said.

The words lingered with her as they trudged homeward. The words "I'm not afraid I won't get what I want yet." She laughed with a strange surety whose significance her mother missed.

NEVER NEGLECT BRONCHITIS IT MAY TURN TO PNEUMONIA.

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold, and starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. You have, no doubt, wakened up in the morning and have had to cough several times to raise the phlegm from the bronchial tubes, and have found it of a yellowish or gray, greenish color, and you have received relief right away.

speaking on this subject, has the following observation: Why is it that so few people can tell what a sermon they listened to was about, or can give the gist of an article or book they have read? Their minds are like a sieve, and they are always mentally poor because they have not exercised their capacity to think, study and assimilate what they read or hear.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHERIA

Dauber—I'd like to devote my last picture to a charitable purpose. Critic—Why not give it to an institution for the blind? There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25 cts.

Yours truly, ALFRED ROCHAV, Proprietor Roxton Pond Hotel and Livery Stables.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's rice 25 and 50 cts.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

Bad Heart Trouble For 5 Years. WOULD GO INTO FITS.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled, more or less with some form of heart trouble. Little attention is paid to the slight weakness until the heart starts to beat irregularly, and they suddenly feel faint and dizzy, and feel as if they were smothering.

LET US MAKE Your New Suit When it comes to the question of buying clothes, there are several things to be considered. You want good material, you want perfect fitting qualities, and you want your clothes to be made fashionable and stylish, and then you want to get them at a reasonable price.

MacLellan Bros. TAILORS AND FURNISHERS 153 Queen Street.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST TO MAKE GOOD BREAD You must have Good Yeast GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life."

R. F. MADDIGAN & Co. Agents for P. E. Island.

W. J. P. McMillan, M.D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 105, KENT STREET. CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E. ISLAND

J. D. STEWART Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public. OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown

McLean & McKinnon Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. Money to Loan on Real Estate Dec 13, 1916 - 7lv.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES This year we have stocked up with many new lines of medium priced Footwear. MEN'S BOOTS \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 EACH LINE EXTRA VALUE. WOMEN'S BOOTS Many lines of Women's Boots at the old prices, and selling at the old prices. See our lines at \$3.75, \$3.95, and \$4.50 LET US SHOW YOU. ALLEY & CO. AGENTS FOR Queen Quality and Amherst Shoes.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, MALES. Lists various live stock for sale including Dan. G. McCormack, Dan. G. McCormack, Dan. A. McNeill, J. Leslie Poole, etc.

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.

Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd. CHARLOTTETOWN. Are You Far Sighted? Must you hold the book or paper at arm's length to get the proper focus? If so, you will be "far sighted" in a proper sense if you come to us at once for a remedy.

Near Sighted People See clearly close by, and for this reason try to get along without glasses, thereby suffering endless misery, and sometimes blindness follows.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 26th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 6th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week.

E. W. Taylor Optician, Watchmaker, Jeweler South Side of Queen Square CHARLOTTETOWN - P.E.I.