

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1920

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 23

## On 419 Special Trains, C. G. Railways

Up to March 1st 767,400 Troops have travelled over Government Railways.

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

Since the war began in 1914 up to March 1st, when S.S. Belgic disembarked her returned soldier passengers at Halifax 767,400 troops have been carried on special trains over the Canadian Government Railways.

The first train which carried troops over the Government Railways the year the war was declared was numbered one and all special troop trains to and from Halifax since that time have been numbered consecutively. The last train from the Belgic was on Saturday No 1279. Each train averages about twelve cars with an average of 50 men to a car, which figures up a total of 767,400 men carried. Of course in addition to this thousands of soldiers have journeyed between Montreal and Halifax by regular trains during the past four years.

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

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

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

## Department of Naval Service

### Notice of Sale.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and enclosed in 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, Margaree Harbor, N.S. Issues Harbor, Guysborough County, N.S.; Little Bras d'Or, Alder Point, N.S.; Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Georgetown, P.E.I.; Buctouche, Buctouche Harbour, N.B.; Shernobogue, Westmorland County, N.B.; Port Daniel, Que.

Alternative tenders will be considered for—

- The whole of each including the land, building or buildings and plant on the premises.
- The land only.
- The building or buildings only.
- The plant only, wholly, or in part.

All of the buildings are single storey 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 become 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. 3, 1919



## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th of July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Belfast Rural Mail Route, No. 1, from the Postmaster General's Office.

Printed orders 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 Belfast, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector,  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, May 27, 1920,  
June 2, 1920—31

## Connolly Estate Scholarships

Applications will be received by the undersigned until June 15, 1920, from all students desirous of competing in a written examination for one of the Connolly Estate Scholarships offered annually by the Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly.

This examination, to be held in the latter part of July in Charlottetown and Summerside, will be open to all deserving students, who, upon investigation, shall be found eligible to compete in accordance with the provisions of the Will of the late Owen Connolly. Each applicant must state (1) his name in full; (2) age; (3) names of both parents; (4) Post Office Address, and (5) the nature and extent of his studies during the past year.

MATTHEW J. SMITH,  
Secretary "Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly."

Kinkora, P.E.I., May 24, 1920,  
May 26, 1920—21

## 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

DELOIS BROS.,  
Water Street, Phone 251

## Tenders For Timber, Etc.

Separate Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received at the office of the District Engineer until 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, May 20, 1920, for supplying and delivering Sawn Timber, Round Logs, Piles, Plank, Brush, Stumps, Railroad ties, and all other material, at the following works:

Annandale Wharf, King's County, N.S.; Hickey's Wharf, Hillsborough Kings; Minto Harbour, Prince County, N.S.; St. Peter's Bay Breakwater, King's County, N.S.; Victoria Pier, Queen's County.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Tenders for each work must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed "Tender for Materials for Hickey's Wharf," etc., as the case may be.

Combined specifications and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Post Office nearest the respective works, namely, Annandale, Johnston's River, Hickey's, Minto and Victoria, or to the undersigned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. E. HYNDMAN,  
District Engineer, P. E. Island,  
Department of Public Works of Canada,  
Charlottetown, P. E. Island, May 5, 1920.

## Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentle—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family, and also in my stable for years, and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,  
ALFRED ROCHAY,  
Proprietor Buxton Ford Hotel and Livery Stables.

## Look! Read! Realize.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Success Is a Habit

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

## Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool

Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination.

Price.....\$1.00 to \$4.00

## MacLELLAN BROS.

## LIME

We have on hand quantity of

## St. John LIME

in Barrels.

Casks.

CLYONS & Co.



## Canadian-West

### Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or 17 years of age or over, who was at the commencement of the present war and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

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

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

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 40 acres and erect a house worth \$200.00.

holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties in certain conditions.

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

W. W. COBY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior,  
N. S.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## The White Sisters

Heroic efforts are being made by the White Sisters of the Sahara to save their little charges among the Arabian children from a plague of blindness that is sweeping the oasis towns of the Sahara desert. Already thousands have lost their sight.

Eight out of ten children are being affected, and with the services of the French military doctors required to prevent the spread of the disease among the French colonial troops, the burden of the fight to save the children has fallen upon the White Sisters.

With Biskra, the "Garden of Allah" oasis, as their headquarters, the Sisters tour the desert on camels, visiting the oasis towns where the plague is at its worst.

The plague has not affected the adult population to the same extent as it has the children as yet, but it is feared with the approach of the hot months the disease will become even more widespread. The fifth of the oasis towns and the uncovered camel markets breed countless millions of flies, even during the winter months, and these are believed to carry the germs of the granular trachoma with which the Arabian children are afflicted.

The work of the White Fathers and the White Sisters in Africa has increased greatly in extent since the former order was founded under the patronage of Cardinal Lavergie in 1868 for the immediate purpose of taking care of the Arabian children left orphans by the famine of 1867, and for the wider purpose of educating and Christianizing the children of the Northern Africa districts. In 1908 the order had 135,000 neophytes in all its vicariates, and there were 151,480 preparing for baptism.

The White Fathers have associated with them a lay brotherhood, which devotes its attention to teaching agriculture and trades to the young blacks.

The White Sisters came into existence at the instance of Cardinal Lavergie, and are formally designated as the Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of Africa. The general character of their work is related by a young New York girl who joined their number, as follows:

"Here in Northern Africa we cannot openly teach our holy religion, but we labor on in spite of many difficulties, endeavoring to improve the girls and women who will frequently frequent our workrooms. We teach them plain sewing, carpet weaving, embroidery and lacework. Thus they are enabled to earn a small sum every week, the salary varying according to their ability.

"Many of our Sisters have returned from France, where they had been engaged as Red Cross nurses during the war. We hope to open new stations if we can get the means. If the benefactors would like to spread the gospel amongst our negroes they can do so quite easily by adopting a Sister of Our Lady of Africa or by contributing to establish mission stations."

Sister Mary Xaverine, the writer of the letter, is an Irish American, but many French-Canadian young ladies have joined the order, since a Postulate was first opened in Canada fifteen years ago.

## The Louvain Library

High testimony is again borne in the Times Belgian Number to the attitude of Cardinal Mercier during the German occupation. We are told that he and Burgomaster Max typify the Belgian international resistance as no other men can. No one can read Cardinal Mercier's correspondence without coming under the spell of the utter devotion to duty and high patriotism which these letters breathe. And the Number is all the more striking from the fact that it contains an article from the Cardinal himself, in

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

which he describes the unpardonable crime of the destruction by the Germans of the University Library of Louvain and of the work for its restoration. He tells the story of this crime against human knowledge in a way which makes it plain that "for the systematic destruction of the intellectual heirloom, the common property of all mankind, which was the Library of Louvain, it is impossible to find the slightest excuse. The crime was flagrant; by it the German army revealed to the whole civilized world the barbarity of its methods and the spirit of destruction by which it was animated. As to the remark of Dr. Krebs, a professor at the University of Freiburg, and an apologist of the deed, that the library could be restored for 100,000 marks, His Eminence contents himself with the curt but severe comment that "the doctrine of falsehood was placing itself at the service of the doctrine of violence." In conclusion, he describes the movement for the restoration of the Library and for refilling the shelves. The thousands of manuscripts and precious incunabula are irreplaceable, and there were 300,000 volumes in the modern side of the Library of which nothing remains but ashes. But gifts are pouring in from all over the world, and the British Committee sent a gift of 7,000 volumes. "It will not, of course," says the Cardinal, "be possible to restore to the University of Louvain all of its lost treasures, nor to replace that portion of the intellectual inheritance of mankind consumed in the criminal conflagration; but on the ruins of the old library the intellectual readers of the whole world, with touching singleness of purpose and without distinction of race, belief or creed, will build up a new home of science where the 150 professors and 3,000 students of the Alma Mater of Louvain will resume their noble labors. The restored library of Louvain will be, in the eyes of future generations, the symbol of the final triumph of right over the forces of violence and falsehood."

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## Bishop of North Pole.

The Bishop of the North Pole, whose duty it is to care for the Catholics in those vast reaches of frozen lands that lie north of the sixtieth degree of latitude, east of the Yukon and west of the one hundredth degree of longitude, is a visitor in New Orleans.

He is the Right Rev. Gabriel Breynat, D. D., of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, Vicar Apostolic of Mackenzie. Under his jurisdiction are eighteen Oblate priests and thirteen churches, with a Catholic population of about 4,500.

When Bishop Breynat sets forth upon a pastoral visit, it is with a team of dogs dragging a snow sledge, and the realization that before he completes his journey he must be prepared to face treacherous quagmires, nights in the open air, piercing wind and rain, ice that comes too soon and snow that comes too late, snowstorms, wreck and almost unbearable cold.

## How To Deal With Slanders

When Plato heard it was reported that he was a very bad man, he said: "I shall take care so to live that none will believe it." A very excellent recourse for all good men in the face of false accusation. Only the base believe what the base utter. Friendships easily estranged are just as well lost. The sparks of slander, if not fanned by undue notice, will soon die out. Had we to chase down every reflection, life would become a flea hunt. Alexander Dumas thought that the best way to check slander was to despise it. Truth is a child of time; she may be slow, but she is sure later on with her

Minard's Liniment relieves Gout in Cows.

## Head Ached So Bad HAD TO GO TO BED.

When the liver becomes sluggish and inactive it does not manufacture enough bile to thoroughly act on the bowels and carry off the waste matter from the system, hence the bowels become clogged up, the bile gets into the blood, constipation sets in and is followed by sick and bilious headaches, water brash, heartburn, floating specks before the eyes, and painful internal bleeding or protruding piles.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills regulate the flow of bile so that it acts properly on the bowels and stirs the sluggish liver into activity.

Mrs. E. Bainbridge, Amherst, N.B., writes—"I take pleasure in writing you of the good I received by using Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for headache. I was so bad I had to go to bed, and could not sit up. A friend told me about your wonderful medicine, and two vials have made me as well as I can be."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 36c a vial at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

viatication. But what is good policy as respects our private character may not be wise as respects our public character or the reputation of movements or causes in which we are engaged. Here a more zealous and instant course of action seems to be advisable.

## A Long Trip

It took Father Peter Hipp just four years to get from India to California, and now that he's there with the old padre he says he's going to stay. The aged priest was chaplain to a British regiment in Bengal when the war broke out. Being a German the Indian papers caused his resignation. The war department told him that he could go anywhere he wished, and he chose California. His nationality was such a handicap for him that he had to spend months in Hong Kong, where he was the only German to walk the streets free during the war, and to remain in Manila till the armistice was signed. From Manila to Monterey it took him over a year because of passport difficulties.

The Downside Benedictines of England have been welcomed back to Cambridge University. With Dom Bede Cunn at their head they have opened a house in Park Terrace. They are taking an active part in Catholic activities at the ancient university.

## Bishop of North Pole.

"You claim there are microbes in kisses," she asked the young doctor.

"There are," he said.

"What disease do they bring?" she asked.

"Palpitation of the heart."

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

## A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

"So you think you are becoming near-sighted, do you?" said the optician.

"Yes I do," replied the tired business man.

"Because I can't see a dollar go near as far as I used to."

## An Eat Anything Now.

### How Many Dyspeptics Can Say This?

The sufferer from dyspepsia and indigestion who has to pick and choose his food, is the most miserable of all mankind.

Even the little he does eat causes such torture, and is digested so imperfectly that it does him little good.

What dyspeptics need is not dieting or rigid fasts, but something that will put the stomach right so it will manufacture its own digestive ferments.

For over 40 years Burdock Blood Purifiers has been restoring stomachs to a normal, healthy condition so that the food no longer causes distress, but is thoroughly digested and assimilated, and the dyspeptic can eat what he pleases without any suffering.

Mr. F. Dalton, Collingwood, Ont., writes—"I was troubled with dyspepsia and was induced to try Burdock Blood Purifiers. I took three bottles and am now entirely cured. My stomach is free of all pain; I can eat anything I wish, and I no longer feel any bad effects."

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



The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JUN 9, 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.

At The Federal Capital

BUDGET DEBATE

Speech by Mr. James McIsaac, M.P. (Hansard, May 28, 1920.)

Mr. JAMES McISAAC (King's P. E. I.): Mr. Speaker, I am sure it goes without saying that a Budget Speech, unfolding as it does the financial condition of the country and disclosing to us our position as regards our fiscal policy, from year to year, is one of the most, if not the most, important utterances made in Parliament. If this be true, generally speaking, it was particularly true during the period of the war, and during the years following the war. Perhaps at no time during the period of this war, or before or since the war, has a Budget Speech been anticipated with so much interest and possibly, in some quarters, even with some anxiety, as at this session. A combination of circumstances, which need not be enumerated in detail, hang around the Budget Speech of this session these peculiar conditions. Our great debt, incurred principally in consequence of the war, our large expenditures and the immense amount of money required to be raised to meet them, necessarily made the Budget Speech of this session of paramount importance. Under all the circumstances, I think the Minister of Finance (Sir Henry Drayton) deserves congratulation and commendation in the highest degree for having evolved out of all these conditions a Budget so comprehensive, sane and reasonable as the one he has brought down to the House. It is true that the Budget will not please everybody, and I am sure the minister had no idea when he presented it that it would please all the members of this House or all the people of this country. Also, in the working out of some of the schedules having to do with different methods of taxation, some little confusion or dissatisfaction may arise here and there, and it is altogether possible that when these matters come to be considered and discussed in committee, the Minister of Finance, in his wisdom and judgment, after having weighed all the representations that may be brought to his notice in regard to them may be disposed to make some amendments here and there in the resolutions. That, however, is a matter of detail which does not come within the scope of the discussion on the Budget proper.

As the Minister of Finance, in the course of his presentation of our financial position, unfolded the various elements that enter into our fiscal system and the different activities and operations of a national character that go to make up our great system of finance and supply us with the funds to meet the necessary expenditures of the country, I, for one, was deeply interested in the situation he disclosed. In the first place the Minister of Finance gave us figures of the trade of the country by decades covering a considerable period of years, and I must say that I was absolutely amazed at the growth of our trade. From 1909 the total trade of the country increased from about half a billion dollars in that year to over two billion dollars in 1918. The increase was not merely in the volume of trade, but in the value of the goods imported and exported. In the twelve months from 1919 to 1920 our trade increased over the previous year by over \$165,000,000, the revised figures for 1920 being \$2,351,174,886. That was a marvellously good showing, I thought. We should keep those figures in mind as a basis in considering the amounts of proposed expenditure which are placed before us for the coming year.

The Minister of Finance also gave figures as to the production of the soil. The production of wheat, for instance, steadily increased from one ten year period to another. From 1910 to 1919 the increase was over 60,000,000 bushels. The last named date shows the total production was \$193,000,000. Other agricultural productions, field crops and farm products also increased from 1917 to 1919 to the value of over \$350,000,000, and in the last named year the total value of these productions was \$1,975,841,000. These figures are gratifying in the very highest degree. They show that our country, with its various sources of production, is in a most healthy condition, and they give us confidence that if our people show energy and perseverance, and get rid of some of their extravagance, and make sacrifices in some degree proportionate to those they made when the tocsin of war sounded and they flew to arms to save the Empire, we shall be easily able to meet all our obligations.

Our manufacturing industries also show a healthy advance. The value of manufactured products in 1915 was shown to be \$1,407,137,140 and in 1917 this value had increased to over \$3,000,000,000, an increase of about \$1,600,000,000. Bank deposits by the public in Canada increased from 1913 to 1919 by about \$172,000,000, the last year showing a total of \$1,841,478,805. Be it remembered that in addition to this money deposited in the banks by the people of Canada in these two years, the people of this country had deposited with the Government of Canada by the purchase of Victory bonds about \$1,500,000,000. That shows how great are the resources of Canada, and what a firm and stable basis we have for greater progress and expansion, so that we may go on from year to year and from decade to decade advancing to the places among the galaxy of nations which Canada is destined to reach.

A very important part of the Budget Speech and of the Finance Minister's presentation of the financial condition of the country was the national debt. It is of the greatest importance that we should take into serious consideration the very great debt with which the people of this country are confronted. On the other hand, when we consider the almost boundless natural resources of our nation, and what has been done in the last forty years to develop those resources; when we take into account the financial position we are in today even facing this great load of debt; when we consider the enterprise and energy of our people, there is no room for doubt that we shall be able to meet all legitimate obligations, no matter how great they may be, that Canada may assume in the public interest. The debt is great, of course, but the larger part of it was incurred in consequence of the war, and no true patriot who loves his country will say that, when the need arose and we were called upon to put all our energies into the titanic struggle to bring it to a successful issue, we were not justified in incurring these obligations. In view of all the circumstances I think we have made a marvellous showing.

Our gross debt is \$3,014,433,774.12. In this connection I wish to say that the Minister of Finance did a very frank and courageous thing in not considering as active and realizable some of those items which go to make up the difference of \$1,078,537,441.27 between the gross debt and the net debt. To all intents and purposes these investments, were assets, and under ordinary circumstances there would be a general expectation to a Finance Minister to show them as active assets. The minister did not desire to retain on the books of the Finance Department anything that was not essentially an asset. These assets to which I have referred were quiescent, and the

Minister wisely and courageously placed them in a suspense account. There they remain, and at some future time they may be resurrected and re-juvenated and when that is brought about our financial condition will be improved, for any interest that may arise from them will be in the nature of treasure trove. I think that the Minister of Finance took an exceedingly wise position, and what he has done has been to ensure that no undergrowth or brushwood, so to speak, might clog our financial status. For these reasons the minister deserves the highest commendation which this House can tender him. The net debt is placed at \$2,273,305,436, and starting from this point we must see what our actual position is. The minister has given us a statement of the revenue and expenditures for the year ending March 31, 1920, and we learn that during that year the revenue from ordinary sources was the greatest in our history, amounting to some \$388,000,000. If we subtract from that sum the ordinary expenditures we find a surplus. Some people contend that an amount is not a surplus unless all revenues are greater than all expenditures in the statement of accounts, but in the language of our fiscal arrangements, and even by reference to the dictionary, it will be discovered that anything is a surplus that remains after ordinary expenditure has been provided for. Having paid \$340,000,000 in ordinary expenditures, we therefore have a surplus of \$39,000,000 to be applied to capital expenditure. Of course, there is always capital expenditure, investments, outlays, etc., and these amounted last year to \$187,853,931, bringing the total expenditure, ordinary and capital, for the past year to over \$530,000,000. That includes the total outlay of Canada for the year apart from what was spent for war purposes, which can by no possibility be regarded as ordinary expenditure. We trust that in a few years we shall have finished paying off this peculiar liability, which was incurred under such regrettable and memorable circumstances.

That disposes of the consideration of our finances up to the 31st March, 1920. The next phase of the Budget deals with the revenues and expenditures for the year on which we have entered ending 31st March, 1921. At this stage, of course, as far as the case with every Budget, no definite statements can be made as to what the revenues or expenditures of the year may be; we can only estimate them, and we must be guided in our estimates by the figures which we know in connection with past years, and by the activities of our different departments and the various enterprises operating in the country. Consequently, the expenditures for this period can only be estimated. Let us now consider the expenditures that the Minister of Finance estimates for the year upon which we have entered. The total expenditure for the current year is estimated as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Categories include Main estimates and Supplementary, Railways, Floating obligations, Total, and Estimated revenue from ordinary sources.

This will leave an adverse balance of some \$100,000,000, which has to be provided for by means outside of the ordinary. At this point the Minister of Finance did another courageous thing, something for which he certainly deserved to be praised. He lopped off the extra war tax of 7 1/2 per cent, and at one stroke removed a tax which brought us \$30,000,000 yearly. It was considered that as this tax had only been imposed for war purposes, the time had perhaps come when it might be removed in order that the tariff might not be considered unduly high. Just consider the sacrifice we are making by the lopping off of this \$30,000,000 of revenue

to this date the Minister of Finance has been removing surpluses of taxation and making a difficult task for himself. Now we come to the consideration of the question of how the revenue is to be raised to meet the balance between the expenditures and the ordinary estimated revenue. At this point the Minister says: "We shall have no more loans so far as her domestic loans are concerned, stands in an enviable position. When we were in the midst of the war, when we were confronted with extraordinary expenditures, when we were not able to obtain the necessary money by loans outside of Canada, the then Minister of Finance turned to our own people. Is not the record of Canada in so far as her Victory Loans are concerned a most admirable and highly creditable one? The spontaneity, enthusiasm and generosity with which the people poured their funds into the coffers of the Government for the purpose of carrying on the public business is one of the elements that constitute Canada's greatness at the present day, and one that has gone far to impress the other nations of the world with the fact that she is great in war, great in peace, and great in finance."

The Minister of Finance presents to us, in order to make up the balance between the ordinary estimated revenue and the expenditure, several different phases of taxation. I am sure it will be generally accepted that taxation is not an agreeable subject and a very consideration. The people of this or any other country do not look forward with pleasure to tax bills piling in upon them one after another and in one form or another. But it is necessary for us, as it is necessary for every country, that there shall be a tax of one kind or another in order that the public business may be conducted in a proper and dignified way, and in accordance with the requirements of the country. Apart from the seven or eight coming in from customs and excise, the Minister of Finance in the various forms of direct taxation that he intends to adopt, has kept well in view in so far as that could reasonably be accomplished, the placing of the greatest burden on the shoulders of those best able to bear it. His intention was to relieve, as far as might be, those unable to pay very much in the way of taxation. He proposes, as a necessary means of raising revenue, an excise tax, a luxury tax, a business profit tax, and an increase in the income tax. We have here surely a sufficient variety of taxation to meet all tastes, although it is quite possible that all will not be pleased; probably quite a number will not be pleased. There have been quite a number of people who have expressed dissatisfaction with the form of indirect taxation. They are paying taxes, unknown to themselves, as it were, by means of customs duties and excise. They are not satisfied—or at least some expressed dissatisfaction, and they have said that they would like to pay directly. They will have their opportunity; we have here both we have an adjixture of direct and indirect taxation. It is quite possible that there are some people who will not be satisfied with either. However, that remains to be seen. The main thing is that these taxes shall be so adjusted and so arranged that they will, in so far as that can be done, bear least heavily on those who are least able to pay them, while those who have the wealth and are able to pay shall be asked to pay, and pay well. Direct taxation is not altogether new to us; for two or three years, at least, we have had quite a considerable amount, and this year it is invoked to an even greater extent. But generally speaking for years past we have had indirect taxation, and therefore people are not so much accustomed to paying a direct tax. This year both kinds are brought into operation, and when the tariff has been recently revised—after a thorough investigation into all the different phases of the question—we may look forward next year to witnessing the introduction of a tariff as nearly perfect as can be made, and may, as a result, confidently expect a great stimulus in our industrial and commercial life.

Figures are rather a dry subject and I am inclined to apologize for having dwelt so long on these phases of the question, but in considering a Budget Speech one cannot avoid quoting figures and in very great numbers. Having briefly and succinctly reviewed the administration of public affairs up to this point, having given cognizance of our different resources and our trade and manufacturing and other activities, having dealt with the question of taxation and the position in which we now find ourselves in the present year, I shall refer briefly to some aspects of the fiscal question as presented by certain hon. gentlemen opposite. In particular, I wish to refer to the attitude taken by the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's (Mr. Fielding). But before doing so let me say this: Like a great many of the members of this House I have a recollection of the hon. member in common with a number of political associates, weighing year after year against protection in any form whatever. Time after time they invoked the maledictions of high Heaven on the protective system. They declared that it was accursed of God and man and that at the very first opportunity it should be pulled up root and branch and totally destroyed—that such an accursed thing as protection should not be allowed to exist in this country. These declarations were not made when the Liberals were in office; they were made when they were in opposition, and were made with special emphasis when elections were close at hand. We now have it from the hon. gentleman himself that in effect those declarations were only intended to win elections and not to be given effect to. In the face of repeated declarations by the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's who was Minister of Finance during the five years the Liberals were in office, it was most remarkable that other night to hear that hon. gentleman express his ideas respecting free trade and protection. Let me quote from his speech delivered on May 14 as reported at page 2581 of Hansard:

While it is true that at all times for many years all our tariff discussions have been more or less tinged with the question of free trade—Only "tinged," mind you. I am sure there are members of this House who were not then supporters of the Conservative party but supported the Liberals in the old days when, like the Liberals of the present, they were in opposition, who know how much "tinged" there was about my hon. friend's views. It was a good deal more than "tinged," I assure you. The hon. member goes on to say:—

—there has of late been a revival of what I may call the free trade movement, and the free trade question is now thrust to the front of our tariff discussions in a larger way than it has been in recent years. That, I take it for granted, is because our farmer, traders attach so much importance to the matter and have pushed it into their platform. Ah, my hon. friend was then competing with the party sitting angularly opposite to me to-night—the Farmers' party. I see only one of them present this evening, and he is the chief Lovite himself. Mr. REID (Mackenzie): There is more than one of the Farmers' party present. Mr. McISAAC: I accept my hon. friend's correction. I did not notice him because he is not sitting in his usual seat. The hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's went on to say:—

With all due respect to them, I take the view that free trade is not a practical question in our tariff discussions of today. This is very strange talk from one who might without exaggeration have been described as the high priest or chief apostle of free trade when he was in opposition prior to 1896—in fact, since then almost down to the present time. The hon. member continuing said:—

There is not anything of the kind now, and with all due respect to those who may be described as free traders, I think it is no wild guess to assert that there will be no absolute free trade in Canada within the lifetime of any man who sits in this House today. It is not practicable, and that is not to say that free trade principles are not sound. Free trade principles do not seem sound or practicable to the hon. member today. It is marvellous that he has become such a protectionist. He now advocates protection "whenever occasion requires it." He is quite prepared to grant protection in the form of anti-dumping regulations; to give protection in half a dozen other ways—he is a thorough-going protectionist so to speak. Is it any wonder, Mr. Speaker, that after this candid confession of the hon. member, the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Sir George Foster) who for over thirty years had heard my hon. friend denouncing protection, rubbed his eyes and expressed the greatest surprise. He wondered whether or not the millennium had arrived. He felt that indeed he might well say, Nunc dimittis: Now dismiss thy servant in peace; because he had seen the conversion of my esteemed friend on the other side. But, Sir, while we may express surprise at this apparent conversion, when we sift the evidence there is nothing to be surprised at; he had always held that view.

To emphasize this point I cannot do better than quote from the speech of the hon. member for Parkdale (Mr. Mowat) at one time a prominent member of the Liberal party, whose leaders, when in opposition, expressed themselves as strongly in favour of free trade principles. That hon. gentleman does not now sit on the Opposition side of the House, for being an honorable man he felt that he could no longer belong to a party whose professions of free trade in opposition were not translated into practice when in office. But he refrained from telling tales out of school until he heard the ex-Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) express himself in the terms I have just quoted, when he spoke thus:—

The political aspect of this question is interesting because it is so dramatic. The other night the ex-Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) stated his political creed on this matter, and I must say that to me it was surprising. For many years I was accustomed to follow that hon. gentleman, and to agree that what he did in the public interest was right; and during that time any changes in the tariff from the old national policy of our Conservative opponents did not seem to me to be very shocking. I was rather surprised at the confession that was made by my hon. friend. Perhaps because I was brought up in such a strict political school I thought it was very bad politics to admit anything which might be taken advantage of by one's opponents; but the confession having been made that the Liberal party of those days was really not a free trade party but a protectionist party, frees me from secrecy that I would otherwise maintain, and permits me to say that I concur with the hon. gentleman (Mr. Fielding) who made this confession that the Liberals of those days did not, among themselves anyway, claim that they had materially reduced the protective policy of the country. That is the confession of a gentleman who was within the inner circles of the Liberal party—a confession that they were a free trade party only for the purpose of deceiving the people in order to get into power.

What is the fiscal policy under which we are operating now, and how much does it differ from the National Policy of 1879? Did the Liberals when they came into power, notwithstanding their free trade professions and their conviction resolution in 1893, take any steps to reduce the tariff when they brought down their Budget in 1897? It has been shown by those who were in the inner circles of the Liberal party—and the statement has not been denied—that 74 per cent was the greatest reduction made on the National Policy tariff brought

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Mr. McISAAC'S SPEECH

(Continued from page 2) down by Sir John Macdonald, and that for the last forty years we have retained that identical fiscal policy with little change except a slight reduction here and a slight advance there. Why, then, should our esteemed friend oppose me a loud profession of becoming somewhat of a protectionist? But all his colleagues are not moderate protectionists. The hon. member for Bromo (Mr. McMaster) was in his seat a moment ago—

An hon. Member: I can get him. Mr. McISAAC: The genial member for Bromo has a resounding voice, which is something to be thankful for—I wish I had such vocal equipment, then I would talk! But that hon. gentleman does not agree with the ex-Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) who after having expressed himself as a protectionist moved an amendment which was extremely vague, and which I think was aptly described by the hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Mitchell Clark) who, although he said he would vote for it, investigated it against its words. I will quote his words:

I should have hoped it would have contained more milk and less water under these circumstances, and would have been less of a shilly-shally temporizing and opportunist piece of print.

I think that describes the amendment in its true colours.

I would like to refer very briefly to the views expressed by my esteemed friend from Bromo (Mr. McMaster). He proclaimed himself a Simon pure free trader, and in order to emphasize the difference between himself and the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's (Mr. Fielding), speaking probably in a figurative sense, said that he did not believe in purgatory.

An hon. MEMBER: What? Mr. McISAAC: His words will be found in Hansard. "I do not believe in purgatory." Whether we consider that in a theological or in a fiscal sense, there is always this to be said to the hon. gentleman: You might go further and fare worse.

Mr. DUFF: In which direction? Mr. McISAAC: Now, Mr. Speaker, all will remember the declarations that I made here a year ago by the hon. gentleman when he moved an amendment to the Budget. Of course, this year he was deprived of that honour, another hon. gentleman having been installed as Chief Financial Critic for the Opposition. But all will remember when the hon. member, in a certain upper chamber, was discharging the duties of what I am disposed to describe as controller of the wardrobe when he was clothing a certain western settler, handing out to him one garment after another. I was struck at that time with the peculiar manner in which he proceeded to clothe that man; he got his boots on before his nether garments and the man had to go out in order to attend his stock, clothed in a way that would shock one's modesty, without his trousers on. That was a deplorable condition of things. But that is on a par with the argument that the hon. member for Bromo (Mr. McMaster), brings to bear on this question when he discusses it in the House. I shall not say anything more in that regard; but if the hon. member had been in his seat, I would be disposed to have a little badinage with him.

I do not observe in his seat for the moment my esteemed friend the hon. member for Cape Breton North and Victoria (Mr. McKenzie). The presentation of the financial position of the country is a question which I am sure most hon. members with few exceptions, perhaps with the sole exception of himself, indeed all men of common sense generally must necessarily regard as a most important, difficult and intricate question. But when my hon. friend was speaking on the Budget, he brushed it aside with a wave of the hand saying: "This is only a schoolboy performance; any schoolboy could get up such figures as the Minister of Finance has presented to us today; it is not a difficult operation at all. Talking about schoolboys, I heard my hon. friend's speech and I read it afterwards and I am fully convinced that his was the speech of a schoolboy. He began to manipulate figures; he jumbled up the ordinary and the capital expenditures for the past year; then he took the ordinary revenue and subtracted something from it and added something else to it and, do you know, Sir, he produced a result showing a deficit for the year of \$498,000,000. The Minister of Finance (Sir Henry Drayton) had shown plainly, as I have already stated, that on the year's transaction there was a surplus of \$39,000,000, but of course a schoolboy can make figures show anything. Last session, I heard the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Meighen) describe certain figures presented to this House by the hon. member for Cape Breton North and Victoria as arithmetical monstrosities; and I think when he was discussing the Budget, the hon. gentleman (Mr. McKenzie), indulged in similar arithmetical monstrosities, as I have

shown. I heard the hon. member say in this House that he had at one time been a school teacher, and he added that he was a good school teacher. I do not believe there is in Canada another person than himself who will say that he was a good school teacher. What would be the effect of the teaching of an hon. gentleman who will juggle with figures in this House that they must be described as arithmetical monstrosities, on the youth of the country when the young mind is plastic and susceptible of impressions? What would be the effect of such wrong and misleading impressions made on them? All the rest of their lives they would be handicapped, and they would never be able to get over those wrong impressions. It also appears that the hon. member has been a member of the bar, for he has told us that he has practised at the bar, and it is said that he has occupied a judicial position. That makes the matter much worse. What would be the fate of some unfortunate litigant who had lost his case before such a judge as this, who is capable of making such monstrous arithmetical calculations, and his judge had to tax his costs? Why, he would be just as likely to say that the costs were \$4, or \$10, or \$400, as long as there was a four in the total he would be just as likely to put down one set of figures as another.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear.

Mr. McISAAC: I am glad that my esteemed and hon. friends opposite are enjoying this so well. After these digressions, let us return to a consideration of the tariff. The Minister of Finance has told us—and we are sure he will fulfil his promise—that there will be a thorough and scientific investigation of the tariff, and that it will be revised in all its phases and establishments on a firm basis when all the inconsistencies, if any are revealed, and rubbish and underbrush are swept away, and we feel sure that a proper and scientific revision will be presented to us if we are spared to be here at the next Parliament.

Mr. W. H. WHITE: We have heard that before.

Mr. McISAAC: My hon. friend has heard before a number of things that he did not profit by; he has heard before a number of things that he has forgotten; he has heard before a number of things that he should have forgotten and that he would be much better off if he had forgotten. Some hon. members have attempted to make a point out of the fact that last year we were promised an investigation into the tariff and that nothing has been done. A serious promise was made last year and it was the intention to carry it out, but hon. members opposite surely must be well aware as all hon. members on this side are, that last year, for one reason or another, no opportunity was afforded of carrying out that investigation. Therefore, the only thing is to have it effected this year, and we feel satisfied that this will be done. That is what we shall have; I quote the words of the Finance Minister to what is intended to be effected by the new tariff:

(a) to assist in providing adequate revenues, (b) to stabilize industries and to encourage the establishment of new industries essential to the proper economic development of the nation—to the end that a proper and ever increasing field of useful and remunerative employment be available for the nation's workers, (c) to develop to the fullest extent our natural resources, (d) to especially promote and increase trade with the Mother Country, the sister dominions and colonies and Crown dependencies, (e) to prevent the abuse of the tariff for the exploitation of the consumer, and (f) to safeguard the interests of the Canadian people in the existing world struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear. Mr. McISAAC: I am glad that this programme meets with the approval of hon. gentlemen opposite as well as on this side of the House. It is really encouraging for a comparatively new member like myself to receive commendation from both sides of the House. I am pleased beyond power of expression. Now what will be the essential features of the revised tariff? It will be founded on the bedrock of the national policy introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald under which the country during the last forty years has made wonderful progress, stabilized its institutions, progressed marvellously in trade and developed her natural resources. It has contributed in bringing Canada to the proud position she occupies in the galaxy of nations of the British Commonwealth. Had we a spark of patriotism—and I use that word only in its best sense. I interpret patriotism to mean a willingness to exert all our energies towards the advancement of our country, and to be prepared in peace as in war to make reasonable sacrifices in order that our country may prosper and grow great. If we only put our shoulder to the wheel in earnest and manfully persevere, I am confident that Canada will at no distant day reach a still higher plane among the nations of the world.

Local and Other Items

Subscribers Admonished. As we have not of late made any specific reference to the payment of Subscriptions, we should be exceedingly pleased if our friends would give this matter practical consideration at this particular season.

Columbia University, New York, at its 166th commencement exercises a few days ago conferred 2,639 degrees in course.

A number of the St. Dunstan's Graduates are at present staying at the College, awaiting the B.A. examinations, which commence about the middle of next week.

Officers and employees of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce have appealed to the United States Chamber of Commerce for food relief, declaring they are starving. American business interests are raising a \$12,500 fund. Conditions in Vienna are reported as desperate.

The Pan-American Rubber Company of Watertown, Wis. will establish a Canadian branch at Gananoque, Ontario, having purchased the manufacturing building of W. J. Gibson, on Mill street. When taking possession they will bring about 20 more families to the town.

Five passengers were killed, three seriously injured and nearly twenty injured slightly in a wreck of Frisco passenger train near White Oak, Okla., 50 miles from Tulsa, shortly after midnight of May 31st, according to a long distance telephone message received from Vinta, Okla., early next day.

H. Grindell Matthews, the wireless telephone expert, announces in London, successful experiments in the photographing of sound waves and electrically reproducing them, which makes possible speaking movies. Matthews asserts he has obtained encouraging results developing the "television" apparatus along the same principles, whereby the sight of distant events is instantaneously transmitted. "You might be able to see the Derby race from your office," was the modest assertion of the expert.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, the Budget Debate, which had lasted just two weeks, came to a close early on the morning of Wednesday last, June 2nd. The sitting which commenced at 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening continued all night, and until 6.30 Wednesday morning, when the debate was taken on the motion to go into committee of ways and means. Fielding's amendment to the motion of the Finance Minister was rejected by a vote of 120 for the Government to 94 for the Opposition, who supported the amendment. The main motion was then carried on the same division reversed.

The St. John Exhibition Association is again going to hold a show and has fixed its dates at September 4th to 11th, inclusive. This will be the first Exhibition to be held in St. John since 1914, as the Exhibition plant has, for the last five years, been employed for military purposes. The Militia Department have just handed back the plant and have also paid over a substantial amount to offset the damage done by their occupation, so that the Association is in a position to expend more money than is usually the case, and therefore expects to make this year's show a distinct success in every way. In addition to some splendid free acts in front of the Grand Stand, contracts have been entered into that will make the Midway a more elaborate affair than ever. These contracts include some seven riding devices and about fifteen big tent shows; in fact, the Midway will this year, resemble a first class Summer Carnival rather than the fair's row of former years.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusketa Falls, in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sunburn, an immediate relief for sore and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES, General Secretary

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 16th July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, as required, between the Charlottetown Post Office and the Street Letter Boxes, Parcel Receipts, Branch and Sub-Post Offices, on and 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 offices of the Postmaster and the Post Office Inspector, Charlottetown.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent, Post Office, Ottawa, May 31st, 1920. June 2, 1920—31

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 9th of July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Belfast 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 Office of Belfast, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch'town, May 27, 1920. June 2, 1920—31

Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Includes entries for Ayrshire bull calves, Ayrshire Bulls, Shorthorn Bull, etc.

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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. 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.

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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.

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We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor. If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor. WELL, there's where we shine!!! We study the business. We know what suits a young man. We know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

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

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... \$30.00 to \$48.00 Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit

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

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need, lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price..... \$1.00 to \$4.00

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Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd of July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Breadalbane Rural Mail Route, No. 1, 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 Breadalbane, New London, and Stanley Bridge, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch'town, 18th May, 1920. May 19, 1920—31

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

OFFICE: NEWSON BLOCK Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown.

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

MONEY TO LOAN. Legislative Assembly. Prince Edward Island.

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

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

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

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

Connolly Estate Scholarships

Applications will be received by the undersigned until June 15, 1920, from all students desirous of competing in a written examination for one of the Connolly Estate Scholarships offered annually by the Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly.

This examination, to be held in the latter part of July in Charlottetown and Summerside, will be open to all deserving students, who, upon investigation, shall be found eligible to compete in accordance with the provisions of the Will of the late Owen Connolly. Each applicant must state (1) his name in full; (2) age; (3) names of both parents; (4) Post Office Address, and (5) the nature and extent of his studies during the past year.

MATTHIAS J. SMITH, Secretary "Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly," Kinkora, P.E.I., May 24, 1920. May 26, 1920—2t

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 2nd of July, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Breadalbane Rural Mail Route, No. 1, 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 Breadalbane, New London, and Stanley Bridge, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ch'town, 18th May, 1920. May 19, 1920—31

McLEOD & BENTLEY Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

Job Printing Done At The Herald



**Corpus Christi.**

"See how the plated gates unfold  
How swing the creaking doors  
of brass!  
With drums and gleaming arms,  
behold,  
Christ's regal cohorts pass!  
Shall Christ not have His chosen  
men,  
Nor lead His crested knights  
so tall,  
Superb upon their horses when  
The world's last cities fall  
Ah, no! These few, the maimed  
the dumb,  
The saints, of ever Lazar's den,  
The garth's off scourings—they  
come,  
From desert and from fen  
To break the terror of the night,  
Black dreams and dreadful  
mysteries,  
And proud lost empires in their  
night,  
And chains and tyrannies.  
There ride no gold-encinctured  
kings  
Against the potentates of earth  
God chooses all the weakest  
things,  
And gives Himself in birth  
With barren slaves to draw His  
breath,  
And sleeps with foxes on the  
moor,  
With malefactors shares His  
death,  
Tattered and worn and poor.  
"See how the plated gates unfold,  
How swing the creaking doors  
of brass!  
Victorious in defeat—behold,  
Christ and His cohorts pass!"  
—Theodore Maynard.

**In the Shadow of the Day**

Concluded.

Looking back, he could, indeed,  
thank God that he was not as  
other men in that he could be  
called a model for all his race.  
Upright, indeed, and proud with  
the haughty pride of the Jew,  
sorrow seemed ever to pursue him  
where sorrow is to this day most  
deeply felt by the Jewish race—  
in the bosom of the family. From  
his earliest years, the after he had  
been dissolved by death, until he  
was left alone. In manhood,  
scarce twelve months married to  
one passionately loved, he was  
called upon to bid her farewell,  
to close her eyes, to kiss her young  
lips for the last time, his shoulders  
bent under the care of the little  
baby whose life had meant hers.  
He had fulfilled his duty; he had  
nothing wherewith to reproach  
himself as he knelt beside the  
pallet on which Benoni lay. Hard  
and just with himself and others,  
he had cherished the child with  
more than ordinary affection.  
And this was to be the end—this  
this! From infancy to boyhood  
from boyhood to manhood, and  
this was the end!

The day wore on. Still he  
knelt there. He was facing his  
sorrow alone—facing the future;  
trying to shape his future deeds  
without this little son, on whom  
and for whom all his actions had  
been founded and shaped. The  
sun stood high in the heavens and  
poured its rays obliquely on the  
streets of Jerusalem; it declined;  
it wore to the ninth hour;  
shadows fell across the floor. An  
oppression was in the air; it was  
heavy, hot. The wind rose and  
sighed and sobbed like the breath  
of passing souls in pain. Muffled  
sounds came from afar—sister  
souls of distress; and there was  
a noise and a shout as of many  
voices blended into one, the rushing  
of many feet. Then silence—  
dread and awful; silence even  
of the wind; silence so deep that  
one's heart-beats rose and fell like  
steals upon a drum.

Ichabod looked out on this sudden  
rush, this sudden darkness,  
not afraid but wondering. Miriam  
whispered at his elbow, her  
woman's soul convulsed with  
terror. She shook as with an  
ague and looked to him for  
courage. He did not speak.  
What meant this sudden quiet,  
as if the pulse of Nature had been  
stilled, as if heaven were lowering  
itself to earth, and as it neared  
it, crushing all beneath? He  
turned swiftly, entered the death-  
chamber and knelt again. One  
glance at the child had told him  
the dreaded change was at hand.  
The blue eyes were half closed;  
the perspiration stood forth on  
the waxen forehead in great, cold  
drops. Ichabod touched the

**In the Back**

of a weak, torpid or  
opulent condition of the kidneys or  
of the bladder, it is extremely  
important to neglect, so important is  
the healthy action of these organs.  
They are commonly attended by loss  
of energy, lack of courage, and some-  
times by gloomy foreboding and de-  
pendency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and  
was so weak I could scarcely get around.  
I took medicine without benefit, and finally  
decided to try Wood's Sarsaparilla. After  
the first bottle I felt so much better that I  
bought a second, and after the third I was  
well again. When my little girl was a  
year old, she could not keep anything on her  
stomach, and we gave her Wood's Sarsapa-  
rilla, which cured her." Mrs. Thomas L.  
Waltersburg, Ont.

**Wood's Sarsaparilla**

restores kidney and liver troubles, re-  
vives the back, and builds up the  
whole system.

knelling form of his friend very  
gently.

"Will thou not look thy last  
upon thy son?" he murmured.  
"Thy almost over, friend."  
Even as he spoke, the little  
fellow turned his face away; his  
form grew rigid and then col-  
lapsed; the breath paused—flut-  
tered over the pale lips—was still,  
Ichabod stirred from the position  
he had taken; his limbs were  
cramped and aching, but he did  
not feel. His eyes sought the  
well-loved face; its expression  
chilled him.

"Benoni, Benoni!" he cried, in  
anguish. The child was past  
hearing. Again he called; and  
though Ichabod stood beside him  
the proud heart of the man could  
not keep back the groan of mortal  
agony that burst from him.  
Like a madman, he rose from his  
knees, turned to the door, brush-  
ing past Miriam, who was rock-  
ing herself to and fro, crying  
violently. Out of the house he  
went, his face distorted, his eyes  
wild, his beard tossed, his gar-  
ments dishevelled. Away, away  
—anywhere out of sight of the  
grief of his serving-woman, the  
pitying glances of his lifelong  
friend. Away, above all, O God  
of Israel, from the sight of that  
little dead face! His head was  
mad with anguish; his heart  
throbbed with great gusts of  
pain that almost choked him.

How far he went, he did not  
know. He passed groups of people  
who met his eyes unseeing, too  
distracted themselves to notice  
the agony in his countenance.  
No one turned to look at the wild  
figure a second time, and he saw  
not a single soul.

Suddenly his physical powers  
seemed to give way. He stopped  
short, his limbs trembling. Three  
or four persons now approached  
him, sorrow-stricken and sad. A  
young man with mild eyes, sup-  
porting tenderly the drooping  
figure of a woman, glanced up as  
he neared Ichabod. His counte-  
nance seemed full of a pity so  
great as to be more than human.  
The drooping figure hesitated,  
paused; and as she paused, the  
woman raised her head. The  
eyes of the priest of Israel and  
of the Mother met.

Only a woman's face. One face  
to show forth the sorrow of the  
spheres; one face to bear im-  
printed upon it the pain of  
heaven and the anguish of a  
created earth. Ichabod gazed  
and gazed, losing himself in that  
silent gazing, louder than loudest  
speech. Blue eyes hers were. No  
tears shadowed them, but their  
expression wrung their very soul.  
The higher part of him, the  
spiritual part, grew sick within  
him—sick of the earthliness that  
held it captive. His patry sorrow  
drivelled out of sight, forgotten.  
There was no other face in the  
world like this. A human face  
in outward seeming; but sup-  
ported by the Divine, it had  
looked upon the consummation  
of the shame of the world; and  
that Divinity whom she loved  
and who loved her clung about  
her still. Ichabod, the priest of  
the Most High, knew that the  
Lord he served had never come  
near his life till now. Human-  
ity appeared insignificant, petty,  
trivial.

The Mother seemed to read his  
expression.

"What is it?" she whispered.  
"My son is dead." Ichabod  
murmured, ashamed, abashed, sor-  
rowful.

**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.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Minard's Liniment relieves Diph-  
theria.

**Do Not**

**The Bad Cold**

**OF TO-DAY**

**IT MAY BE SERIOUS**

**TO-MORROW**

May Develop into Bronchitis, Pneumonia and perhaps Consumption.

Miss Mary Prouse, R.R. No. 1,  
Cedardale, Ont., writes—"I had the  
influenza in November last, and it left  
me with a terrible cough. I did not  
attend to it until it got so severe people  
warned me it was time to see about it.  
I went to the doctor and got some  
medicine. He told me it was a bad  
attack of bronchitis. I could not sleep,  
and would have to sit up nearly all  
night, it was so difficult for me to get  
my breath. The doctor's medicine did  
not seem to be helping me the least bit.

One of our neighbors came in one day,  
and told me about Dr. Wood's Norway  
Pine Syrup. I tried it and took two  
bottles. No person could believe how  
it helped me. I have recommended it  
to different people since, for I believe I  
have reasons for doing so.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has  
been on the market for the past 30  
years, and stands out by itself as a remedy  
for all coughs and colds.

Be sure and get the real "Dr. Wood's"  
when you ask for it. Put up in a yellow  
wrapper; 3 pint tins the trade mark,  
price 25c. and 50c.

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

A mournful smile curved the  
corners of her mouth, and she  
said:  
"I pity thee—I pity thee,  
My son? Ah, my Son, too—  
and my God!"

She gave a backward glance  
to where three crosses stood out-  
lined against the bare, black sky.  
Ichabod gazed also and fear  
nearly froze him. He fell, crushed,  
weighed down, his face in the  
dust. And Mary the Mother of  
Jesus of Nazareth, passed on  
and out of his life—but not out  
of his heart.

How long he lay there, he knew  
not—until the terrible fear that  
prostrated him passed away, to  
some extent. He rose then, and  
turned homeward, with bent head  
and slow step, tottering at times  
as if he were a weak and feeble  
old man. He dared not glance  
behind him—he dared not look  
again at the three crosses and the  
owering sky. He was afraid.

They saw him coming. Ichabod  
and Miriam—and one more.  
A merry shout rang on his ears  
his child came to meet him,  
tuning with outstretched arms,  
his curls flying in the evening  
breeze. The little figure he had  
seen rigid and cold in death three  
hours since flung itself upon him  
the exuberance of boyish life  
and joy. Ichabod looked about  
him in a perplexed questioning  
fashion. There were no smiles,  
no light of joy on those two  
faces; only fear, dread, terror,  
they had seen the life-blood  
course again where it had once  
been stilled. They, too, were  
afraid.

The shadows were gathering.  
It was evening. Only out of the  
gloom and darkness once more  
the priest of Israel saw that wan  
white, woeful face. Again he  
felt that great fear convulsed his  
heart. With a groan he stopped  
and clasped his son to his breast,  
pulling him down with him to the  
earth. There he lay, his face  
buried in the dry clay of the  
road. With shaking fingers, he  
took great handfuls of dust and  
wiped it with his beard and  
hair, and wept aloud for the dread  
of that awful day.

And the anguish for his part in  
it never left him. The proud  
man walked humbly and peniten-  
tially among his people ever after-  
ward. Afar he followed the  
teachings of his Saviour; afar he  
prayed he might be forgiven,  
deeming himself a publican and a  
sinner—nay, worse than these.  
And when Ichabod the Christian  
came to die his last words were  
the ones that had been the burden  
of his daily prayer.

"For Thy Mother's sake, Em-  
manuel."

**THE AFTER EFFECTS**

**OF THE "FLU"**

Has Left Many Weak Hearts.

This terrible scourge has left in its  
train weak hearts, shattered nerves,  
and a general run-down condition of  
the system.

Thousands of people throughout Can-  
ada, are now needing the timely use of  
Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to  
counteract the effects of this trouble,  
which a short time ago swept our country.

Mrs. C. C. Palmer, Keppel, Sask.,  
writes—"I wish to inform you of the  
great good Milburn's Heart and Nerve  
Pills did for me. After a bad attack of  
the 'Spanish Influenza,' my head and  
nerves were left in a very bad condition.  
I got two boxes of your pills and I must  
say they are the best I ever used, and I  
have taken a great many different kinds.  
I will always keep Heart and Nerve Pills  
in the house."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are  
50c. a box. For sale by all dealers, or  
mailed direct on receipt of price by The  
T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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.

**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 & 3  
**75 Cents**

**ALLEY & CO. Ltd**  
135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN

**CARTERS**

**Feed, Flour & Seed Store**

**QUEEN STREET**

WE SELL **FLOUR**  
The Best Brands are:—  
Robin Hood  
Victory  
Beaver  
Gold Medal  
Queen City

WE BUY: **OATS**  
Black and White Oats  
Island Wheat  
Barley, Buckwheat  
Timothy Seed  
Flax Seed  
Early Potatoes

**FEED**  
Bran, Middlings, Shorts  
Cracked Oats, Oil Cake  
Feed Flour, Oats  
Bone Meal, Linseed Meal  
Gulf Meal, Chick Feed  
Schumacker Feed, Hay  
Crushed Oats, Straw  
Rolled Oats, Cornmeal  
Oat Flour, Cracked Corn  
Poultry Supplies, &c. &c.

**HAY**  
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

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to  
the Postmaster General will be  
received at Ottawa until noon on  
Friday, the 16th July, 1920, for  
the conveyance of His Majesty's  
Mails, on a proposed contract for  
four years, as required between  
the Charlottetown Post Office and  
the Street Letter Boxes, Parcel  
Receipts, Branch and Sub-  
Post Offices, on and from the  
Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing fur-  
ther information as to conditions  
of proposed Contract may be seen  
and blank forms of Tender may  
be obtained at the offices of the  
Postmaster and the Post Office  
Inspector, Charlottetown.

G. C. ANDERSON,  
Superintendent.  
Post Office, Ottawa,  
May 31st, 1920.  
June 2, 1920—31

**CANADIAN NATIONAL**  
**RAILWAYS**

**Change of Time—P. E. I.**  
**District**

Commencing Monday, May 3rd,  
1920, Trains will run as follows

**WEST.**

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Charlottetown 7.00 a. m., arrive  
Emerald Junction 8.25 a. m.,  
Borden 9.10 a. m. and Summerside  
9.55 a. m., passengers for Sum-  
merside transferring at Emerald  
Junction; returning leave Bor-  
den 4.10 p. m., arrive Sum-  
merside 6.15 p. m., Charlottetown  
7.00 p. m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Charlottetown 1.40 p. m., arrive  
Borden 4.45 p. m.; returning  
leave Borden 9.00 p. m., arrive  
Summerside 10.50 p. m., Charlot-  
tewtown 11.20 p. m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Charlottetown 2.50 p. m., arrive  
Emerald Junction 4.55, connect  
with train from Borden; arrive  
Summerside 6.15 p. m., Tignish  
10.00 p. m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Charlottetown 4.40 p. m., arrive  
Emerald Junction 7.10 p. m.;  
leave Emerald Junction 9.50 p. m.  
on arrival of train from Borden;  
arrive Summerside 10.50 p. m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Tignish 9.00 a. m., arrive Sum-  
merside 12.35 p. m., leave Sum-  
merside 1.55 p. m., arrive Emerald  
Junction 3.25 p. m., Borden 4.45  
p. m., connecting with second  
trip of Car Ferry for Mainland  
points.

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Summerside 7.05 a. m., arrive  
Emerald Junction 8.10 a. m., con-  
nect with train for Borden and  
arrive Charlottetown 10.50 a. m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Borden 7.10 a. m., arrive Emerald  
8.10 a. m., Summerside 9.55 a. m.,  
Tignish 5.20 p. m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Borden 4.10 p. m., arrive Sum-  
merside 6.15 p. m., Tignish 10.00  
p. m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Emerald 5.05 p. m., arrive Borden  
6.05 p. m.

**EAST.**

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Charlottetown 6.35 a. m., arrive  
Mt. Stewart 8.30 a. m., George-  
town 11.30 a. m., Souris 11.25  
a. m.; returning leave Souris  
1.15 a. m., Georgetown 1.15 p. m.,  
Mt. Stewart 4.15 p. m., arrive  
Charlottetown 5.50 p. m.

Daily, except Sunday, leave  
Elmira 5.30 a. m., Souris 6.50  
a. m., Georgetown 6.45 a. m.,  
Mt. Stewart 8.45 a. m., arrive  
Charlottetown 10.00 a. m.; re-  
turning leave Charlottetown 3.10  
p. m., arrive Mt. Stewart 4.15  
p. m., Georgetown 6.10 p. m.,  
Souris 6.05 p. m., Elmira 7.20 p. m.

**SOUTH.**

Daily, except Saturday and  
Sunday, leave Murray Harbor  
8.45 a. m., arrive Charlottetown  
10.40 a. m.; returning leave Char-  
lottetown 3.30 p. m., arrive Mur-  
ray Harbor 7.35 p. m.

Saturday ONLY—Leave Mur-  
ray Harbor 7.30 a. m., arrive  
Charlottetown 10.25 a. m.; return-  
ing leave Charlottetown 4.00 p. m.,  
arrive Murray Harbor 6.45 p. m.

District Passenger Agent's Office,  
Charlottetown, P.E. Island,  
April 28, 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,

**Live Stock Breeders**

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

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

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**Catholic Mutual Benefit Association**  
**OF CANADA**

An Exclusively Catholic and Canadian Fraternal  
Insurance Company for Men and Women  
Incorporated by Act of Dominion Parliament.  
Adequate Rates, Whole Life and Twenty and  
Thirty Years Assessment Policies.  
Over Eight Million Dollars Paid to the  
Families of Deceased Members  
For further information address

**J. E. H. HOWISON,**  
Grand Secretary,  
Kingston, Ont.  
April 14, 1920—ly

**Announcement**

For the information of our many patrons, in both  
town and country, we deem it necessary to an-  
nounce that the Coal Business, successfully car-  
ried 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.

As we possess almost unlimited facilities for sup-  
plying the coal trade, and as we are desirous of  
extending our already large business, we respect-  
fully invite the patronage of new customers; and  
if we succeed in thus increasing our present con-  
nection, we guarantee that we shall be indefatig-  
able in our endeavor to justify the confidence of  
our new friends.

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

**C. LYONS & CO**  
Queen Street - Charlottetown, P. E. I.

**Furs, Furs, Furs**

—SHIP TO US DIRECT—  
THE TOP MARKET PRICE PAID  
AND EQUIVALENT 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**  
6th & Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to  
the Postmaster General will be  
received at Ottawa until noon  
on Friday, the 2nd July, 1920,  
for the conveyance of His Ma-  
jesty's Mails, on a proposed Con-  
tract for four years, six times per  
week, on the route St. Peter's  
Bay Rural Mail Route, No. 4,  
from the Postmaster General's  
pleasure.

Printed notices containing fur-  
ther information as to conditions  
of proposed Contract may be seen  
and blank forms of Tender may  
be obtained at the Post Office of  
St. Peter's Bay, and at the office  
of the Post Office Inspector.

**JOHN F. WHEAR,**  
Post Office Inspector,  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, 18th May, 1920,  
May 19, 1920—31

**Mail Contract**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to  
the Postmaster General will be  
received at Ottawa until noon  
on Friday, the 2nd of July, 1920,  
for the conveyance of His Ma-  
jesty's Mails on a proposed Con-  
tract for four years, six times per  
week, on the route, Breadalbar,  
Rural Mail Route, No. 1, from  
the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing fur-  
ther information as to conditions  
of proposed Contract may be seen  
and blank forms of Tender may  
be obtained at the Post Offices of  
Breadalbar, New London, and  
Stanley Bridge, and at the office  
of the Post Office Inspector.

**JOHN F. WHEAR,**  
Post Office Inspector,  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Charlottetown, 18th May, 1920,  
May 19, 1920—31