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Arnett Trophy Tug-of-War

That the interests of the people of Prince County in tug of war sports has not diminished was evidenced by a crowd of some 700 people who attended the opening contest for the Arnett Trophy in the Kensington Rink Wednesday night.

Mr. J. Frank Arnett of Summerside, who donated the trophy, in a pleasing speech stated that he was endeavoring to encourage sports among the middle aged men of the County. He complimented the people of Kensington on their fine rink in which the contests are being held and referred to the success of their boys in hockey and other sports. The cup will be competed for during the month of October on the 5th, 12th and 19th and then on the 26th the finals will take place and the cup would be presented to the winner.

The teams are composed of eight men and any pull in Prince County can enter a team.

The following is the summary of events:

Fifty yards dash, 10 years and under, first Eric Jardine, 2nd Ernest McKinnon, 3rd David McLean time 7 seconds.

Running high jump, First Ken Muttart and Roy Easter, equal, 5 ft. 1 1/2 inches; 2nd James Evans 4 ft. 11 inches; 3rd Bev Wheaton 4 ft. 10 inches.

Running broad jump, 1st James Millman 18 ft. 9 inches; 2nd James Evans 17 ft. 7 inches; 3rd Bev Wheaton 17 ft. 6 inches.

Fifty yards dash, 1st Bev Wheaton, 2nd James Millman, 3rd Jas. Evans.

Pole vault, 1st James Cousins, 8 ft. 10 inches; 2nd Maurice Higgins 3rd James Millman.

220 yards dash, boys under 15, 1st Roland Sheen; 2nd Arthur Bridges; 3rd Eric Jardine.

220 yard dash open, 1st James Evans; 2nd Roland Champion, 3rd Vernon Campbell.

Tug of War, Southwest Lot 16 vs. Indian River; won by Indian River, one minute and 24 seconds.

Kensington East vs. New Annan. This was the most exciting pull of the evening. Won by New Annan in 7 minutes 9 1/2 seconds.

North Bedouque vs. Albany. The North Bedouque team were the winners of the Strong-Morrison Trophy and won this pull in 1 minute 12 seconds.

There are six teams entered for next Wednesday night's contest. The pulls are on clay and a good night's sports is in store for the fans.

Officials—Referee, George Sheen; Timer D. B. McDonald; Announcer P. J. E. Wright.—S.

RUGS

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Annual Meeting Summerside Branch Canadian Legion

A very enthusiastic and successful meeting was held in the armory at eight p. m. about 25 members being present.

The application for membership of Mr. J. W. Gallant was accepted, some small bills passed. The financial condition of the branch was shown to be not altogether unsatisfactory considering the unsatisfactory conditions of employment. T. H. S. Jackson as chairman of the Remembrance committee gave a very full report of the intended parade and ceremony arrangements and announced that the committee recommended that no more than eighty tickets for the banquet be sold. The report was adopted by the meeting. Major F. F. May on rising to move a resolution referring to Remembrance day prefaced the resolution with a few eloquent and inspiring remarks.

Major May said he was honored and proud to be a member of the Canadian Legion. It is the only organization to which he belongs. The Legion is a distinct and unique body of men; an organization that is second to none other on the face of the earth. Composed as it is of the pick of the men of the British Empire from the four corners of the earth.

We hold qualifications that cannot be bought for love nor money. Even our King cannot qualify for this organization. Only we who served and offered our lives and health in the cause of liberty and freedom. Every member of the Canadian Legion occupies a peculiar position second to none in the Empire. We hold qualifications which must be lived up to. Speaking personally, the Major said it took the war with all its horrors and glories to bring home to him a full realization of the blessings and honor of his privileges as a Canadian citizen.

A citizen of the British Empire. Before the war, one took these privileges as a matter of course, much the same as we breathe the air we need and eat the food that is placed before us. The speaker said his eyes were opened by what was a comparatively slight incident during the war. It was in August 1915, at Beechborough Park, in the Old Country. The Second Division of Canadians had received orders to go to France and take their place among the other sons of Empire in the fighting line. Before they left for France, His Majesty the King reviewed them at Beechborough Park. The day was dull, miserable and raining at times heavily. The 5th Brigade, of which the speaker's Battalion formed a part, moved up in the heavy downpour to commence their march past, and just at the moment that the 26th swung into line, the rain ceased, the clouds parted and the glorious sun burst forth in all its fiery splendor. The speaker turned and looked back: he saw a sight that dazzled his eyes by its unspeakable magnificence, a scene that caught his breath in uncontrollable emotion. Thirty thousand Canadian bayonets flashing back the dazzling light of that mighty orb which shines perpetually upon some portion of our far-flung Empire. Thirty thousand sons of Canada had travelled three thousand miles across the sea, and at that moment, proudly erect, weapons gleaming, moving with a strong and steady rhythm, like a stream of silver, forward to salute their King, onward to fight and die for country and empire. An inspiring moment that impressed on the speaker with unforgettable force the unique honor and privilege that was his. The honor and privilege of a Canadian citizen of the British Empire.

Major May reminded his listeners that the Canadians had formed the spearhead of the army corps to which they were attached and recalled to mind the occasion when the late Earl Haig had addressed them after the unsuccessful attack by the enemy at the Somme. Quoting the Earl's words "Had the attack by the enemy broken through our lines it was my intention to use the invincible Canadians as the spearhead of our counter-attack. Invincible; supreme to do men's work. Haig, although he has passed on, still calls on the Canadian Legion to continue to be the spearhead in all good work in every community.

Major May then moved the following resolution which was seconded by R. A. Gordon: THAT WHEREAS a resolution has recently been passed by the National Chamber of Commerce at Halifax, N. S., and forwarded to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, Ottawa, in words to this effect, "that two minutes silence with other suitable ceremonies be observed on Remembrance Day," rather than a legal public holiday with a cessation of all regular activities.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

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HEALTH



There are various types of service; there are services which we have as members of the community, and private services for which we arrange when we have need of them.

Medical services are available to bring to the benefit of mankind the knowledge and skill acquired through years of study and experience. However, although the service is there, it is used only in part. The sick come to be made whole; few people cope to be kept in health.

We today are free from the menace of certain diseases which were well and sadly known but a short time ago. Improved sanitary measures have given us much in return for the money expended on the safeguarding of water, milk and food supplies. We have arrived at the time when we cannot expect much further help from sanitary measures, and we will have to rely upon our individual efforts to deal with those diseases which sanitary conditions do not influence.

The degenerative diseases of the heart, kidneys and blood vessels, cancer and diabetes do not develop suddenly, as do acute diseases such as pneumonia or typhoid fever. They are insidious in their development, although the first evidence of their existence may come as an overwhelming catastrophe.

These degenerative diseases develop within us. They have no relationship to the health of anyone else in the family or round about us. They represent the wearing out or partial destruction of essential working parts of the body machine.

We should seek to prevent the degenerative diseases by living a normal, hygienic life. We should also seek to know of their existence in our body by having a regular health examination once a year. If we wait until we feel the changes which these diseases cause, then very likely we have waited until irreparable inroads have been made.

The health examination provides for a check-up of all the organs of the body. The earliest signs of disease are detected and treatment secured at the time when it can do the most good. Instead of waiting until you are quite sure that you are ill to call in your doctor to take care of you, how much better it is to have him do his best to keep you well.

The periodic health examination offers a practical means to secure a longer, healthier life.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

That the members of the Summerside, P. E. I. branch of the Canadian Legion B. E. S. L. duly assembled at our regular monthly meeting at Summerside, P. E. I. on October 5th, 1932, do hereby strongly protest against such Resolution as being "the thin edge of the wedge" towards total abolition of Remembrance Day.

AND FURTHERMORE that we would respectfully point out to all interested parties that there are less than fifty-five thousand Sons of Canada now lying dead upon the fields of honor of France and Flanders who, by their lives, examples and deaths, have greatly aided Canada and the British Empire, as well as such bodies as the National Chamber of Commerce to continue to exist.

THEREFORE FURTHER RESOLVED that the members of the Summerside branch of the Canadian Legion, do hereby place ourselves on record that we heartily support the present keeping of Remembrance Day as laid down by the Dominion Government.

This resolution was carried by a unanimous standing vote.

Resolution followed by election of officers:

President, B. W. Robison, re-elected.

1st vice pres. M. F. Graves. 2nd vice pres. B. A. Clark. Executive Committee: P. Ryan, F. F. May, L. W. Smith.

Refreshments, which had been donated by various members were then served by Mr. Patrick Ryan assisted by Messrs. Tanton and Corney.—S.

The Voyage of the Valiant 1817

(By E. S. D.) One hundred and fifteen years ago last June the ship Valiant out of Hull dropped anchor at Charlottetown bringing to Prince Edward Island a large number of immigrants. The descendants of these early pioneers today numbered in thousands, scattered far and broad over the continent, they know not that the year 1817 marks the anniversary of the most outstanding event in the lives of their forebears, which, in making history for Prince Edward Island, drained some of the best blood from the old Yorkshire families, founded a settlement near Charlottetown called Little York, and greatly augmented the population of other communities on P. E. I.

On March the twenty-second, eighteen hundred and seventeen the good ship Valiant (Capt. Ezard) with one hundred and ninety-six passengers aboard, mainly emigrant families from the counties of York, Lincoln and several from as far south as Devon, set sail from Hull on the Humber, bound for America with their course laid round the north of Scotland. In 1816 Mr. Vincent Bell who later made a home at Tracadie came to America with the intention of settling permanently if he found a country suited to north of England folk with agricultural leanings. Prince Edward Island was his choice and returning for his family and possessions, it was Mr. Bell whose recommendations were the means of securing the Valiant's large passenger list and who also acted as guardian during the voyage for the families of Messrs. Sigsworth and Robt. Dodd who had previously come to the Island.

Cabin passengers included: William Weldon, single; and Messrs. Matthew Burnett and Christopher Cross who left their families in England later to be joined by their wives and children when homes newly carved out of the forest would afford a certain degree of comfort.

The main body of emigrants, included the following who settled at different points on the Island: At Tryon and vicinity, Thomas Hodgson, William Baker and family; Richard Hudson, single; At Crapaud—Isaac Smith and family; William Hodgson and family; George Wigginton and wife; Thomas Carr, single; and John Pearson, single. At Cherry Valley, Mrs. Robert Dodd and family. At Lot 48, William Lund and family. At Covehead, William Stead and family, and Thomas Fawcett and family. At Charlottetown—Henry Smith, single; and Richard Cross. At West River, Thomas Gorvat, At St. Peter's Road—Mrs. Sigsworth and family. At Tracadie—Vincent Bell and family; and John Hutcheson and family. At York—George Hardy and family; Thomas Hardy (family did not come out till later).

Others who made this voyage and whose place of settlement is unknown include: T. Mason, single; Wm. Mason, single; and Mr. Fox, single. Some did not stay on the Island. Among those who went to New Brunswick were: Robt. Hawks (Hanks) and family; and John Remison both of whom settled in Albert County. Sackville was the stopping point for John Milner; while Dorchester, Sussex and Covedale claimed John Towse, Robert Morrison and Robert Miller respectively.

The voyage, though long and tedious was not without its exciting moments. When anchored off Stromness (Orkney Islands) before leaving Europe another ship collided with them, but slight damage was done. The passengers were allowed ashore for a short time and the people of the Islands came on board with produce, many of the emigrants availing themselves of the opportunity to purchase fresh eggs, milk, meat, lobsters and etc. which they would be deprived of for many weeks. One old lady, when almost ninety, who was a passenger on the Valiant, used to recall how as a little girl of ten she first saw and heard the bag-pipes when pipers came on board ship at Stromness. She also proudly boasted that she was standing on deck near Captain Ezard as they rounded the "furest neuk of Scotland" and remembered quite distinctly the Captain pointing out John of

Groat's house.

About midway on the voyage the Valiant sighted a Scotch brig in distress and drawing nearer she was found to be in a sinking condition. The crew and about sixty passengers were rescued and taken to Charlottetown. It is believed that a number of these settled on P. E. I. One, at least of the passengers, Dr. McGregor settled on the St. Peter's road. He was murdered many years later on the gold fields in British Columbia. The death during the voyage of the child of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Smith saddened the passage for many. Mr. Christopher Cross read the funeral service and the little child was buried at sea. At Charlottetown, before the passengers landed, Dr. Benj. de St. Croix—one of the first Health Officers on P. E. I. came on board to inspect the ship.

Some years ago two short accounts of this voyage were published in the Guardian. These varied in some respects but as each was written or dictated by ones who had made the voyage they form intensely interesting reading. The Rev. Matthew Smith was the author of one which appeared in the Jan. 27, 1898 issue. The second letter in the Guardian of March 3, 1898 gave Mrs. William Court's (nee Jane Bell) account of the voyage.

Mr. Smith in his article, gives the date of sailing as March 22, 1817, and the duration of the voyage as seventy-three days. An unusually long trip, even for those days. This would make the date of landfall as June 3. On an old family record in the possession of Mr. Thomas Wigginton at Primrose, P. E. I., in the hand writing of one of the original voyagers is recorded, "George Wigginton landed on P. E. I. June 25, 1817." One is at a loss to understand the disparity in the dates. A search was instituted at the Dominion Archives in Ottawa to see if either of these dates could be verified, but unfortunately the records of clearances and entrances at the port of Charlottetown were not kept in the manner they should have been in 1817. While for that year there is no record of ships entering, there has been preserved a list of ships clearing from P. E. I. during the quarter ending October 10, 1817, these include the Valiant which cleared from Charlottetown for Hull on the 21st day of August.

Mr. Smith states in his account that the following emigrants also arrived on the Valiant in '17:—Thomas Best and family; Mr. West and family; and Mr. Vessey and family; all of whom settled at Little York; and Robert Lund and family who settled at Lot. 48, but Mrs. Wm. Court contradicts this, saying that none of the above named came on the 1817 trip and that Robert Lund and family made the voyage to P. E. I. on a vessel called the "Dixon."

The Valiant was a ship of 361 tons, registered at Hull in the year 1812 (certificate number 64), and was the largest ship clearing port in P. E. I. in the months of July and August in 1817. She carried a crew of seventeen men, Captain John Ezard in command. Both Mr. Smith and Mrs. Court spell the Captain's name, Izzard, but Ezard, appearing on the original records, is taken as correct. Captain Ezard died on his next voyage and is buried in the old cemetery in Charlottetown. It would be interesting to know if there is a stone erected to him. The Valiant saw many years of service and in 1839 was a floating chapel at Hull.

The Valiant's company was composed chiefly of middle class folk—tradesmen, farmers, labourers, men who realized in a way what lay ahead and who were not dismayed. Nearly all settled on green wood farms, and in many cases in new districts. Little York received its name because the Yorkshire families of George Hardy, and later Thomas Hardy, George West, Thomas Vessey, John Hardy, Abraham Gill, Robert Lund and others built their homes there.

The fine type of immigrants who came on this voyage is manifest in the quickened religious life of Prince Edward Island communities following their settlement. Both Crapaud and Little York built their first churches a few years after the Yorkshire emigrants had become established in their new homes. They were mainly of Anglican and

In 1898 there were five survivors of this historic voyage alive: Rev. Christopher Smith, Mrs. Wm. Court, Mr. Thomas Fawcett, and two of the family of Robert Dodd, Cherry Valley. All have since passed on. Several still live who remember parents and grandparents stories of the "Voyage of the Valiant," but details are being forgotten and soon none will remain to remind us of a pioneering ancestry who wrote a bright page of history one hundred and fifteen years ago.

A grandfather clock in Charlottetown, a sampler on the walls of a Toronto home, a quaint old vase in Saskatoon and many other treasures from old England which were carefully packed away in the hold of the Valiant on that long sea voyage over a century ago, are still treasured by the descendants of the Valiant Voyagers, little bits of Yorkshire homes, their history now almost forgotten reminding us of a time when it took seventy-three

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Methodist persuasion—at least four Methodist local preachers were numbered among the newly arrived. Prince Edward Island Methodism has few names which shine more brightly on her church rolls than Smith, Wigginton and Hudson.

NOTE—If any have information regarding this voyage not contained in this article, especially as to dates and passengers, it would be in the interest of historical accuracy if it were published in the Guardian columns.

Why Individual Communion Cups Were Introduced. Mr. H. T. LePage, Toronto, writes:— In 1896 I first introduced the Unbreakable Point Top Cups in the Dunn Avenue Methodist Church, Parkdale, Toronto, because we had ten consumptives and six or eight inmates from the Home of Incurables taking communion with our wives, and young and growing families which was not only disgusting but highly unsanitary (perhaps from a selfish motive at that time, the protection of myself, wife and family). Some other churches wanted them and later on it became a principle and I decided to put them in all the churches in Canada and the United States, no matter what the cost. The same principle dominates me to-day (to do away with a cup that is still a menace to church life and health) and I dare not be recreant to the voice of conscience. THE ACME OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE No one knows better than the Physician how unsanitary the common drinking cup is and that it can be and is, where used, a contagion carrier. The LePage Communion Cup, the only sanitary communion cup in the world. Its use in churches is now recognized as being A SANITARY NECESSITY, and those who have not as yet adopted it must do so in the near future, if they consider the health of their members. It can be sterilized in bulk without breaking and its use requires no tilting of the head. —Reprinted from The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery, Toronto. Agent:—LAURA HUGHES, P. O. Box 1, Charlottetown

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