

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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AS WAS TO BE EXPECTED.

The United States government has issued an order providing that from and after the first day of June, next Wednesday, "all foxes offered for importation into the United States from any part of the world, except those imported for zoological gardens or similar institutions, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. The foxes must also be quarantined under the supervision of the Bureau inspector until it can be determined by inspection or examination whether they are affected with contagious disease. If such disease is found the animals must be returned to the country of origin or destroyed."

The regulation further states that permits must be procured for all foxes offered for importation as provided for the importation of cattle, sheep, goats and swine and all foxes must be imported through certain designated ports. The foxes must be accompanied by an affidavit by the owner or importer declaring clearly the purpose for which the foxes are imported. Food, attendance and quarantine will be at the expense of the owner.

This was to be expected. Our American cousins were quite willing to purchase our foxes and to afford every facility for their importation—while they needed them to start an industry which had proved so successful in Canada, and we were more than willing to supply them. We sold our live foxes indiscriminately and by the hundreds, probably by the thousands. Now they have enough; they have established their ranches and want no more of ours. We set them up in the fox business and now we must look elsewhere for a market. Many of our foxmen foresaw this denouement and advised against

the widespread sale of breeding foxes and this transfer of the business to other countries but the "present dollar" tempted us and we sold our bright. Instead of conserving the industry by selling pelts only, we gave it away.

The action of the United States however will be only partially successful. They cannot raise the best quality of fur anywhere within their boundaries, neither in Alaska, where the climate is too rigid, nor anywhere South of the boundary line where the heat is too great for fur production. They must still look for their best breeding stock in Canada and especially in Prince Edward Island the true home of the world's best foxes where alone the real sheen of the silver fox fur is attained.

OUR NEW JUDGE.

Intimation was received by the Guardian from Ottawa yesterday that the Hon. A. E. Arsenault has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in succession to the late Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. The appointment, we feel sure, will be as popular as it is well merited.

Mr. Arsenault has had a distinguished career and has earned the respect and regard of all classes of people on all sides of politics. In the Legislature his speeches were always remarkable for fairness and judicial soundness. His training and practice in law both in London, England, and here has been such as to justify the assumption that his judgments will be free from bias, correct in law, and in accordance with precedent.

We heartily congratulate Mr. Justice Arsenault on his appointment, and we feel assured that we say his selection has been well made and thoroughly well deserved.

Current Comment

An interesting episode occurred at Fredericton, N. B., during the progress of the York-Sunbury election, when Mr. R. C. Henders, M. P., a former president of the Grain Growers Association, took the Hon. T. A. Crerar, now leader of the Farmers' Progressive Party, to task and caustically pictured the incidents connected with and his method of withdrawing from the Government party. Of course we all know the extraordinary power of the dollar, so that there may be to some extent an overlooking of the \$28,000 salary attraction, but Mr. Henders made the situation much more interesting when, abandoning the influence of dollars and cents, he talked Mr. Crerar's policy contortions right straight from the shoulder. The Farmers' leader only a week before had talked "lowering of the tariff with free trade as the ultimate goal" to this very constituency in support of his party candidate, and yet as a member of the very Government he was denouncing that policy, not only in conjunction with Dr. Clarke and the other agrarians who left the Government with him, he declared that "the reductions which were made in the tariff were AS MUCH AS COULD BE REASONABLY EXPECTED."

And this occurred almost immediately preceding his withdrawal from the Cabinet when as Minister of Agriculture he was discussing with the Government the tariff changes to be announced in Sir Henry Drayton, the Finance Ministers' Budget speech. And now, for election purposes he starts to complain and criticize this policy of the Government's which he approved and was a party to the framing of. And on another point, Mr. Crerar was most vociferous on the question of Mandate which, he claimed the Meighen Government were withdrawing. It was first pointed out that the Government went to the people upon a platform containing THIRTEEN PLANKS and that by three of them had relation to war, and ten applied to ques-

tions of general administration and Premier Meighen had his mandate to give effect to these. But what was Mr. Crerar's position and that of his colleagues? They were elected to carry out this same policy, AND WHERE DID THEY GET THEIR MANDATE? TO FORM A SEPARATE PARTY? It was their plain duty, when they left the Government they were elected to support, to resign and go back to the people to get a mandate to follow an entirely different line of action, as they are doing.

For Mr. Crerar, Dr. Clarke and their associates this would have been the many course, and if their policy was as popular even in the West as they would have the people to believe they would have had no cause for fear of reelection. But unfortunately they received their training in the schools of Liberalism where, as our own physiologist Mr. Bell puts it "necessity" and "expediency" knows no higher law and they were thus unwilling to follow constitutional practice and take election chances. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush and influenced by this kind of logic they improperly are holding on to their seats as misrepresentatives. He may plead, that in any case he would be certain of election, but even so the electors have a right to be consulted. Nor might his return be as certain as he imagines. True enough he has the big grain combine behind him, but there are evidence that the farmers, whose grain has been handled are not so jubilant with him, and the fact that Mr. Henders a former president of the Grain Growers is campaigning for the Government candidate in York-Sunbury, speaks volumes of significance.

Because the people of the country, and particularly the level headed ruralists have learned or are rapidly learning that these apostles of political farm-craft are, after all, only self-seekers after the pattern of the old school manipulators in politics, that they have lost confidence in the movement, and are surging back to the

Charlottetown 150 Years Ago

BY HENRY SMITH

(Continued)

A petition to the Governor in Council in 1810 from twenty-seven of the inhabitants show that Charlottetown, during the first forty years of her history, had not improved very much headway in street improvements. These petitioners "humbly request to be allowed to have the Statute Labor for this year applied to the clearing and widening of Weymouth Street from the banks of the Hillsboro River to the St. Peter's Road, which will thereby effect a free passage for teams, etc., coming to and going from town." Up to this time the lots fronting on Weymouth Street had not been improved and no buildings had been erected in that section of the town. The first School House erected in Charlottetown called the "National School" was built on the western corner of the College Square in 1820 and Mr. Jabez Barnard built a dwelling house on the opposite corner about the same time. This house, which remained on the corner of Weymouth and Kent Streets for 100 years, was replaced by a new dwelling during the past summer.

The following extract from a "Journal of two apostolic voyages in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1811 and 1812 by Monsignor Joseph Octave Plessis, Bishop of Quebec" will give a very good description of the hospitality of the people and how Charlottetown appeared to an intelligent stranger who paid a flying visit to our shores more than a century ago.

This interesting story of the visit of Bishop Plessis to Prince Edward Island was translated from the French by the late Judge Alley.

"It was on Tuesday morning, July 14th, 1812, that we landed at Charlottetown, where the Bishop knowing that he was expected by the Lieutenant Governor and desired by General Fanning, decided to appear in clerical dress, foreseeing that he and his companion would be respected, and that if the Protestant portion of the citizens were astonished at the sight of this extraordinary costume, he would be for them more an object of curiosity without provoking any kind of insolence. The result proved him to have been right in these conjectures.

Of the three towns projected in St. John's Island, two are still in grass—namely Princeton or Malpeque Bay and Georgetown on that of Three Rivers. The latter, however, is on a very advantageous site and it is to be hoped that it will become populous, as soon as merchants, innkeepers and mechanics come to establish themselves here. In the meantime Charlottetown takes the lead. Its elevated situation, fine prospect, the breath of its streets, of which the widest are 100 feet broad, and the

old-time party lines. It is in observance of this that they are becoming so desperate, and are leaving no stone unturned that if perchance by hook or by crook they can score some kind of a victory in the East, to renew the confidence of their dissolving forces in the other parts of Canada. When Premier Meighen told them to "throw off the mask" and appear to the people in their natural colors, as co-adjutors to the Liberalism of their former connection, he pursued the proper course. It is inevitable that either they must swallow up the Liberal remnant, or else the Grit remnant must swallow them, and the sooner this takes place and the unholy combinations appear clearly in their proper light, the better it will be, if not for them, then at least for the country.

Daily Selections Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Lounson.

FRIENDSHIP, NOT FAMILIARITY

Many of us have yet to learn that friendship does not consist in familiarity. One cannot make a friend of a woman by entering her home, exchanging recipes for shortcake, comparing notes on new dresses, or talking over the latest novel.

Let us not intrude upon the sacred precincts of our friend, her home—and by this we do not mean to avoid her home entirely, but to exercise a due regard for her domestic privacy.

If my friend need me, she will come to me, or send for me, she will show me her inmost soul, and we shall communicate heart to heart.

We shall talk of something higher than the weather, our thought will be of the spiritual, and we shall live for a time in the clouds.

Why should we talk of the common things of earth? We can discuss with others the fashions, the laws, or the last new piece at the theatre.

They are not friends, they are only acquaintances. We value, respect, and admire them; often they are our superiors but, for all that, they are not our friends in true sense. A clever writer says, quaintly—"When women's hearts tangle together, they twist round to get again, and again. And make a queer sort of love match I never have noticed in men."

narrowest 60, the elegance of many of its private houses, and of the few public buildings that are already erected, tell that one day this town will occupy a place among the most beautiful cities of North America. Already it yields the palm to none in Canada though it has not the air of opulence that is so striking in Montreal. There is an English Church, a Court House, a hall of Justice, quite new and very elegant barracks for the soldiers and for the officers of the garrison, separated from one another by a vast and suburb court yard. The garrison consists at present of a hundred men, part of a colonial regiment named the "Royal New Brunswick." They are commanded by Captain Shore, an officer whose worth was lately tested by a court martial from which he retired with honour to the confusion of those who had accused him. Near the barracks and on the bank of the river is a battery of 5 or 7 pieces of cannon, and a mile further, on the end of a point jutting into the river is a Block House with some pieces of artillery. These two batteries are all the protection or the town—in default of better. At the first news of the declaration of war, the Lieutenant Governor, DesBarres, wrote to Halifax for ammunition that has since been sent for him. This veteran, 85 years of age, but active enough to pass the 60, was occupied in reviewing the town militia, consisting of 300 men, when the Bishop landed.

The Bishop was welcomed by Commissioner General Holland and asked at once to be permitted to pay his respects to the Governor who gave him his choice, either to come and see him at once on parade or to wait until the next day, when he would receive him at Government House. The Bishop preferred the latter plan and withdrew in the meantime to a decent inn kept by a Methodist family of the name of Bagnall. There he received the visit of General Fanning, formerly Governor of the place, of Chief Justice Colclough and of the principle personages of the town. The Chief Justice on the following day invited the Bishop to celebrate Mass in the Court House that he had cleaned out expressively as the workmen were still in it. It was here that the Catholics of the town and vicinity met on Thursday. The Bishop agreed to do the more willingly, that on the previous day he had been obliged to celebrate the Holy Mysteries in a Catholic Tavern in the absence of a more convenient place. In a little exhortation that he addressed the people in very bad English, he did not forget to insist on the necessity of their thinking soon of the construction of a chapel, for which he said a titular saint—Saint Dunston of Canterbury, and he expressed a hope that by the care and activity of Mr. McEachern, this edifice would be built in the course of the next spring on a piece of land offered for the purpose by Mrs. Calbeck, a Protestant widow, whom he visited in order to encourage her in her praiseworthy intention. Chapels are everywhere necessary, but especially in this place in which Catholics mixing with other sects are exposed to see sometimes to one Church, sometimes to another, always with more or less danger to their Faith.

The Bishop and his companions having done their utmost, for the Catholics of Charlottetown, and responded on Wednesday to an invitation from the Lieutenant Governor and on Thursday to one from General Fanning, excused himself to the Chief Justice who wished to keep him for the following day and carried out his intention of embarking that same evening to continue his work for God.

The widow MacDonald of Tracadie who had followed us to the Capital, had put on board for the Schooner staff and provisions for the remainder of our voyage a sheep, butter, cheese, etc. Mrs. MacPhee, a Catholic innkeeper had made us bread and pastry the Commandant of the garrison procured him a boat and soldiers to escort him and his suite to the Schooner anchored in the harbour. All parted gaily, the poor Abbe Beaubien left on the quay with orders to take possession of his Acadian Mission, was the only one who shed tears on seeing himself separated from his Bishop and his friends.

In 1812 the first Court House was erected on the Western Corner of Queen Square. It was used for the Supreme Court as well as for Chambers for the House of Assembly and Legislative Council until 1847 when the Provincial Building was built. The Court House was afterwards used as a Post Office and for offices for the City Government.

The first Judge who occupied the bench in this Court House was Chief Justice Caesar Colclough. In opening the sitting of the Supreme Court Chief Justice Colclough always required the Sheriff and his constables to go down to his residence at the foot of Pownall Street and escort him to the Court House. The Sheriff went ahead and the constables walked abreast two and two, with long staves bearing ribbons in the tops of the staves. The Constables also wore badges on their coat collars and cuffs. The Judge, of course, wore a wig when he sat on the Bench.

In 1815 the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charlottetown procured the land on which the present Cathedral stands and soon after that date erected the first Chapel. This building was used for more than a quarter of a century and was then removed further west on Sydney Street to make room for the first Cathedral, which was built on the same site.

The men appointed as governors of this island in this early colonial period were, in the nature of things, much more autocratic than those living in the present democratic days. The most notable example of this characteristic was

displayed by His Excellency Charles Douglas Smith, who was appointed Lieutenant Governor of this colony in 1813. During his term of office Governor Smith had his residence in the Military Barracks, and on every occasion he sought to emphasize the fact that he was the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's forces in this island. In addition to the regulars stationed in the Barracks, there were two volunteer companies of artillery in Charlottetown; one commanded by Capt. Samuel Nelson, and the other by Capt. Thomas Robinson. There was also a company of cavalry, under Capt. Robert Pyke. These companies used to drill twice a week, and they were required to turn out at the General Muster of the Volunteer and Militia corps of Queen's County, which was held in Charlottetown, on the first of every month. Governor Smith had ordered the Captains to drill the men more often than twice a week, and Captain Nelson and Captain Pyke, who protested against it, afterwards gave in. Smith then issued a proclamation dismissing Captains Nelson and Robinson from their commands for disobedience of his orders and reprimanded Captain Pyke in the proclamation. At the next muster the men of Nelson's and Robinson's companies joined the Militia under Captain Paul Mabey. While they were in parade in Queen Square, Colonel Holland, who was Adjutant-General ordered the men to fall out of the ranks of Captain Mabey's Company and to fall in again as Volunteer Companies. They did so and he then informed them that new captains had been appointed for them. When they heard this they gave a loud laugh and at once disbanded and ran away off the Parade Ground. Col. Holland reported this to the Governor who then ordered Captain Barrington, an Irishman who was in command of the detachment of soldiers stationed here, to call out his men and fire on the Volunteers for insubordination. This order the Captain positively refused. He said he would be sorry to fire on such loyal British subjects, and in many cases he was more than he dared to do, if the Regulars had been brought out that day, there would have been a massacre as there was a very strong feeling in the town about the matter. These two companies were fine volunteers. The men provided their own uniforms and they made a splendid appearance. Capt. Nelson paid the Sergt. Major of the Artillery at the Barracks out of his own pocket to drill them, and the men were very efficient in their drill. They used to parade around town with two brass field pieces which they would take apart in three minutes and put together again in five minutes.

Owing to the refusal of Captain Barrington to fire on the volunteers, Governor Smith as Commander in Chief, ordered him under arrest and sent his report to the Commander in Chief at Halifax. The Captain was ordered Court Martial as there were no officers here to constitute such a Court. He therefore surrendered his command and went to Halifax where he remained until the time fixed for the sitting of the Court. He did not protest the charge and the case was dismissed and Captain Barrington returned to Charlottetown. Governor Smith used to attend Church in full uniform, and he never permitted the Rev. Mr. DesBrisay to commence the Service until he took his seat. The Governor, when seated, nodded to the Parson to commence and all eyes were fixed on the Governor, awaiting his nod to the Parson.

In 1823 the building formerly known as the Round Market House was erected on Queen Square. It was built on the centre of the Square on site now occupied by the Provincial Building, and was afterwards removed to the ground where the Post Office now stands. This building was fifty feet in diameter, and formed a figure of sixteen sides, surrounded by a colonnade seven feet wide, with roof which overhung the colonnade, was supported by sixteen large pillars and finished at the top with a large cupola. Inside the building meat stalls were placed around the walls and a large wooden scales with swinging platforms stood near the Western side. On the wall over the scales there was a sign with the following text from Proverbs 11:1. "A false balance is an abomination to the Lord; but a just weight is His delight."

(To Be Continued)

Others' View Points

WELL DISGUISED

(Cleveland Plain Dealer) The new spring hats are floppy affairs, hiding the eyes. The ears are already hidden. And the mouth is pretty successfully concealed beneath its ruff. If you can't recognize 'em by their ankles, you lose.

THE DRAYTON BUDGET

(Toronto Financial POST).... The Drayton budget is a reasonable effort to meet the situation. With such an enormous revenue to be obtained and such an unfavorable balance of trade, agitations for anything like a general reduction of the tariff were not to be taken seriously. Nor was it to be expected that the income taxes,

burdensome as they are, would be abolished at such a time. The excess profits taxes had, of course, passed their time, but the extension of the sales tax indicates an understanding of the needs of the business situation which it is to be hoped will continue in evidence in the future.

NO ALARM HERE

(Calgary Herald.) The Manchester Guardian thinks Canada is biting off more than it can chew. Canada showed in the great war that it can chew a fair sized bite.

QUEBEC'S GOLD MINE

(Vancouver Province.) Montreal boasts that it excelled all the other cities in the Dominion in the volume and promptness with which its citizens paid their income tax. The enormous remittances from the dry provinces may explain the plethora of money.

COMMON SENSE

(Hamilton Herald (Ind.)) The common sense of most Canadians will enable them to see the folly of lowering our tariff barrier at a time when other countries (more particularly our big neighbor) are raising theirs.

THE CAPE BRETON COAL

(London Free Press.) Evidence has been given which goes to show that Nova Scotia coal is higher in Quebec and Ontario than Pennsylvania coal. As long as it is, then United States fuel will be purchased, but the Parliamentary committee before it completes its work should make a thorough enquiry, as to the cost of production and transportation charges. They should find out if there are legitimate reasons for the

THE OLD GARDENER SAYS

There is still plenty of time to make a rose garden if you buy roses in pots. Such roses can be set out without having the roots disturbed, and will go right on growing as though they had not been moved. Among the best of the newer roses for the garden is Ophelia, light pink or flesh colored, and extremely fragrant. This is an ideal rose for cutting. A new yellow rose worth getting acquainted with is called S. K. Rindge, although the Duchess of Wellington still remains the standard yellow rose for the garden. Be sure that you have rich ground for your roses, and a spot where they will get sunlight all day.

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