

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 20

SWEET PEAS

Superb New Sweet Peas

Fashion's Fragrant Favorite Flowers.

Head Quarters for Sweet Peas in P. E. Island.

Our Collection Embraces Over Sixty Best Named Varieties, Besides Novelties of 1908

Our Sweet Peas are all imported from the Great Seed House of James Carter, Dunnet & Beale, the King's Seedsmen, London, England, and are selected from a list of over two hundred varieties. We are confident that no finer strains can be procured anywhere. We have this season, in order to encourage a more extensive growing of this beautiful and fragrant flower, decided to sell all the latest named varieties at the small price of 5 cents and 10 cents per packet. And our

"New Special Improved Mixed Sweet Peas for 1909"

At 10 cents per ounce, 25 cents per quarter pound, 80 cents per pound. Postage paid.

CARTER & Co., Limited

Seedsmen to the People of P. E. Island.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church (Ch'town)
St Dunstan's College, "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Troul Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'ide	Sunr Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'ide Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St., Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Col. Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

Pipe dreams are pleasant
Every Smoker says so
Real enjoyment is guaranteed
In smoking our mixtures
Queer if you've never tried them
You can have your dreams realized at
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
CHARLOTTETOWN,
Phone 345. Manufacturers.

For New Buildings
We carry the finest line of Hardware
to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.
June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.
Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the
Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.
We are still at the old stand,
PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN
Giving all orders strict attention.
Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.
H. McMILLAN.

Dominion Coal Company
RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Soreened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., at loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,
Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—41

Dominion Parliament.

With the commencement of morning and Saturday sessions, the house entered upon the final stage of the present session last week. Six fat Hansard pamphlets represented the industry of "tongues insurgent," and a good deal of business was cleared off the list. Some of it was the real business of the country, and a great deal of it was merely politics, talked under the guise of business. The debate on the Pagley charges was concluded and on Saturday two of the most contentious measures of the session were disposed of by the passing of the Canada Life bill and Mr. O'Connor's Ontario and Michigan Power Bill.

On Saturday the two latter bills were passed in disregard of the formal protest of the Ontario government. In the case of the O'Connor bill the attorney-general of Ontario wrote to the secretary of state pointing out that the powers asked for belonged to the jurisdiction of the province, and that the bill should properly come before the provincial government. Should it be found later on to be necessary that the company should be invested with supplementary powers from the Dominion, such powers might, hereafter be sought for, but for the present the promoters should be sent to the legislature to deal with the whole subject. The view taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was that as the river where the power is to be developed is an international boundary stream, the Federal government should have jurisdiction. In opposition to this it was pointed out that the Canadian Niagara Power company had been incorporated under similar conditions by the Ontario legislature and had subsequently asked for incorporation by parliament, but strong objection had been raised, with the result that the application was withdrawn. Since that time the company have not experienced any difficulty in carrying on their operations under their provincial incorporation, though the circumstances are identical with those under which the Ontario and Michigan company proposes to operate. The communication of Mr. Foy stated that while the parliament of Canada may have the constitutional authority to incorporate this company, the province also has that authority, and should be conceded the international right to exercise it. Notwithstanding strenuous objection on the part of the opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier decided to pass the bill.

The provincial government also intervened in opposition to the passage of the Canada Life bill at the present time, in view of the large number of policy holders in Ontario who are interested in the measure and who have not had an opportunity to oppose Senator O'Connor's bill, which they claim will have the effect of taking valuable rights from them. The situation is briefly this: Under the act of 1879 it held that "all the profits" including the interest on the capital stock, should be divided among the shareholders and policy holders. It is claimed by the company that the words quoted were inserted in the original bill by mistake, and as a matter of fact the division of profits for the past thirty years has not been on that basis. In recent years, particularly since 1900 when the capital stock was increased from \$125,000 to \$1,000,000, unnecessarily as the policy holders claim, their profits have been seriously cut into. Some of the policy holders found that the company was not living up to the requirements of the act of 1879, and claims were made for what they contended to be a fair division of the profits, as between the share holders and the policy holders. One policy holder had issued a writ to enforce this claim. The company had the present bill introduced to alter the act of 1879, on the plea that a clerical error existed in the act. On the other hand it was represented that thousands of policy holders had taken out policies on the strength of the provision in the act, and that the company should be made to live up to it. Mr. Clarke, M.P. who had charge of the bill, made the rather strong statement on Tuesday last that, as the act of 1879 makes it permissible for the directors to divide the profits, and that there is nothing in the policies agreeing that they should do so, they might decline to divide the profits altogether. Being asked what would be done with the profits in such a case, Mr. Clarke said they would be allowed to accumulate and, in his opinion, the effect would be to ruin the company. An urgent argument for the immediate passage of the bill was pointed out that profits are divided

Workingmen's Retreats in Belgium.

Readers of Rene Bazin's novel, "The Coming Harvest" ("Sourire"), were without doubt surprised at the outcome of the plot. To bring a militant socialist, who had passed through all the degrees of illusion and disillusion to find a remedy for his unhappiness and discontent in the religious quiet of a retreat was certainly a variant of the ordinary ending of novels. It was thus that Gilbert Cloguet was converted, and the purpose of the novelist has since been declared to have been to make known the Jesuit Houses of Retreat, and thus raise up others elsewhere to spread the immense good they have been doing for many years in Belgium. The power for good, Bazin has described so vividly, had merited a very eulogistic letter of Pius X, who wrote in 1904 to R. P. Orqueles, Superior of Xovermont, that in his great work of restoring all things in Christ he trusted greatly to the Exercises of St. Ignatius made by workingmen and their employers. And the Holy Father added that, in his view, no method of securing the salvation of souls would compare with that of retreats. This letter voiced the feelings of the Belgian Episcopate, which had been frequently expressed before. Bishop Walfard of Bruges, Bishop de Bonnesse of Tournai, and Bishop Haylen of Namur, had especially taken the work under their protection and forwarded it by every means in their power. Even more eloquent was the 80,000 men and 60,000 women of the working class, who since 1881 have passed through the Houses of Retreat at Fayt-les-Manage, Ghent, Arlon, Liere,

every five years, and the quinquennial period ends this year. The suggestion was thrown out that if the bill did not become law this session the company would refuse to divide the profits.

Incidental to the debate a good deal of complaint was voiced by members on the part of the policy holders, that the expenses of the company had within the past few years been unduly enhanced. A particularly sore point is that Senator Cox as president takes \$20,000 a year as salary and gives \$20,000 and \$15,000 respectively to his two sons, making a total of \$55,000 which goes into the pockets of the Cox family as salaries, in addition to other profits. Mr. Turiff was a particularly vehement opposer of the bill and he pointed out that about 40,000 policy holders representing 140,000 prospective widows and orphans had to contribute towards these salaries. He asked Sir Wilfrid what the country would think of the prime minister of Canada if he voted himself \$20,000 a year and then gave his two nearest relatives \$15,000 and \$20,000 respectively, though there would be a million taxpayers to contribute towards it. The argument of the opposition was that action on the bill should be delayed until the policy holders, who have put up the \$3,000,000 invested by the company, should have an opportunity to be heard before the committee. Mr. Turiff said that the argument had been advanced that if the bill was not passed this session there would be litigation, and, as a matter of fact, litigation had already been commenced by one policy holder. The only logical conclusion was that if the company had been doing wrong for twenty years then parliament proposed to pass legislation to make their course right, and to give them the right to do wrong for all time to come, and prevent anybody taking action to obtain redress. The minister of justice a short time ago said the government of Ontario had no right to step in and pass legislation to protect the Cobalt Lake Mining company from being disturbed in the title to the property which had been purchased. Here was a similar case and the minister of justice took a contrary view. He contended that such legislation would be retrogressive and impair every contract which has been made with the 40,000 policy holders during the past thirty years. Regarding the reduction of profits it was pointed out that policies which twenty years ago would earn \$25 of profits per annum, now earn only \$10. That was something that the company should be called upon to explain to the committee.

So far as the protest of the Ontario government was concerned, Sir Wilfrid Laurier took the view that there were policy holders in all the provinces, and that consequently the matter was strictly within the jurisdiction of the Federal government. After a spirited debate on Saturday the bill was passed.

Belgium. The houses of retreat had to form those lay workers to assist the priest in building up the moral life of our Lord's Church and they have succeeded beyond all expectation. In a word there is now, in very many parishes of Belgium, a body of lay apostles who work under and with their priest with a success that would, I think, astonish us if it were fully known. Success demands exact organization.

An emphatic if not a large body of objectors to military drill in schools in Ontario might have its fears allayed by dropping theories and looking at facts for a while. The Mount St. Louis College, of Montreal, one of the largest boys schools in the province, has made military drill a feature of its work outside of its classes for years, and has neither become jingoistic nor blood-thirsty, nor has it in any way lost public confidence. The drill sergeant, when kept to his duty, is really as harmless as the mathematical master.

Anatole France has issued a new edition of "Jean d'Arc," claiming that all the errors of the first have been corrected. But Andrew Lang is again on his trial. Mr. Lang asserts that the most glaring blunders, which a school boy could correct, are still in evidence, and that if all his mistakes and misstatements were eliminated there would be little left of the book, and the originality would be altogether

Liege and Alkon. And not less so the 17,000 members of the employing or capital class, who have made retreats since 1865 at Tronchiennes. When to these is added the really remarkable number of those who have made retreats in other houses than those just mentioned, one is prepared for the fact that at present in Belgium there are more than 10,000 men and 14,000 or 15,000 women and girls of the working class who yearly pass three days in making the Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius in twenty-two houses set apart for this purpose. Bazin had reason to call his book "The Coming Harvest," in presence of such an army of Apostles.

This fruitful work was begun, in 1890, among the miners of Bainsat, saturated with socialism, whose revolutionary spirit showed itself so strongly in the strikes of 1886. In that year P. Liechen got together, with the aid of a social studies club, some fifteen employers and forty-two workmen. The next year there were 127 workmen—glass-workers, miners and foundry-hands—and among them were twenty-seven Knights of Labor, which is the Belgian expression of the most advanced Socialism. The opposition that accompanies every good work was not wanting. The Socialist enemies of the retreats massed in such force that the retreatants entered the college through files of police; Socialist newspapers threatened a strike, and announced angrily that they awaited only the end of the retreat to undo what the Jesuits had done. But it was rather God and "the men of a new sort and all of one kind," as one of them put it, with whom they had to deal. The next year saw the opening of "The House of Our Lady of Work" at Fayt-les-Manage, the first house set aside exclusively for the purpose of retreats, and since then it has entertained more than 25,000 workmen who have left their factories and their mines and gone there to meditate and pray for three days. The calm holy peace that prevades the place is the greatest possible contrast to the clanging foundries and roaring furnaces. Even more so is one struck by the serious groups of men reading the "Imitation of Christ" together in the shaded walks, or weeping alone in the chapel, since the organized beginning at Fayt other houses of retreat have been opened in different parts of the country, so that now there is at least one in the immediate vicinity of every industrial center.

One of the heads of the Socialist body remarked that nothing was to be feared from Catholic action. "There was," he said, "a void between the presobers of the Word and the people; there were no middlemen to fill the void, and so no results could be possible." The partial truth that these remarks contain was emphasized by Bishop Ratten of Liege in a letter to the Clergy, in which he insisted on the necessity of co-operation in bringing back efficaciously the indifferent and the straggling. To assure this lay co-operation, the help of these lay apostles, is the purpose of the retreats. The work of persuasion that present social conditions, and often his vocation itself, make difficult or impossible for a priest, is easy for workingmen among workingmen. He speaks their language, lives their lives, has the same hopes and difficulties. He may go, by right of bearing the same burden, where and in a way that the priest may find at times impossible. The houses of retreat had to form those lay workers to assist the priest in building up the moral life of our Lord's Church and they have succeeded beyond all expectation. In a word there is now, in very many parishes of Belgium, a body of lay apostles who work under and with their priest with a success that would, I think, astonish us if it were fully known. Success demands exact organization.

WAS WEAK AND THIN ONLY WEIGHED 73 POUNDS. NOW WEIGHS 113 POUNDS.

Had Heart Trouble and Shortness of Breath for Six Years.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS cured Mrs. K. E. Bright, Burnley, Ont. She writes: "I was greatly troubled, for six years, with my heart and shortness of breath. I could not walk eighty rods without resting four or five times in that short distance. I got so weak and thin I only weighed seventy-three pounds. I decided at last to take some of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking eight boxes I gained in strength and weight, and now weigh one hundred and thirteen pounds, the most I ever weighed in my life. I feel well and can work as well as ever. I did, and on heartily thank Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for it all."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Once a thrifty Scotch physician was called to a case where a woman had dislocated her jaw. He very soon put her right. The woman asked how much was to pay. The doctor named his fee. The patient thought it too much. He however, would not take less, and as the woman refused to give him the fee he began to yawn. Yawning as everyone knows, is infectious. The young woman in turn yawned. Her jaw again went out of joint, and the doctor triumphantly said: "Now, until you hand me over my fee your jaw can remain as it is." Needless to say the money was promptly paid.

Beware Of Worms.

Don't let worms gnaw at the vitals of your children. Give them Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup and they'll soon be rid of these parasites. Price 50c. A lot of us would make different music if we had to dance to it ourselves.

Customer: "I would like some but ter, please."
New Assistant (late of cigar store): "Medium mild, or strong?"

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A gentleman was put out of patience by some blunder of his new groom.

"Look here!" he cried in his anger; "I won't have things done in this way. Do you think I'm a fool?"

"Shure, sorr," said the groom, "Oi can't say, sorr, Oi only came here yesterday."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Wm MacKerzie King has reached Vancouver on his way back from the Orient. Berlin will now proceed with its welcome home program, including an arch with the inscription, "Willie We Have Sorely Missed You."

Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and leave no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

Father (gruffly): "Get away from the fire, Tommy. The weather isn't cold."
Tommy: "Well, I'm not warming the weather. I'm warmin' my hands."

"Why do you always go out on the balcony when I begin to sing? Can't you bear to listen to me?" asked a Kingstons lady last Saturday.

"It isn't that, but I don't want the neighbours to take me for a wit-beater."

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed, and never boiled or swallowed in haste. Stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible. A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cure, even in the most obstinate cases, is

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing acridities and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system.

Mr. Amos Sawyer, Gold River, N.S., writes: "I was greatly troubled with dyspepsia, and after trying several doctors to no effect I commenced taking Burdock Blood Bitters and I think it the best medicine there is for that complaint."

For Sale at all Druggists and Dealers.