The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1916

VOL. XLV., No. 4

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, the 5th January, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years as required times per week on the route

Port Hill and Railway Station

from the 1st April next,

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 Port Hill and Tyne Valley and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR.
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office.
Ch'Town, Nov. 22nd 1916
Nov. 22nd, 1916—3i

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required a homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

Fire Insurance

Possibly from an oversight or want of thought you have put off insuring, or placing additional insurance to adequately protect yourself against loss by fire.

ACT NOW: CALL UP

DeBLOIS BROS.,
Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915—3m

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books
Dodgers
Note Books of Hand
Letter Heads
Receipt Books
Posters
Tickets
Bill Heads

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT OCTOBER 2nd, 1916.

Trains Outward, Read Down. — ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME. — Trains Inward, Read Up.

P. M	A. M.	A. M.				A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
3.45	11.50	7.35	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	11.40	10.15		10.20
5.00	1.15	8.30	"	Hunter River	"	10.36	9.20		9.03
5.45	2.06	9.02	"	Emerald Jct.	"	9.50	8.48	6.15	8.00
6.22	2.49	9.27	"	Kensington	"	9.27	8.23	5 30	
7.00	3.30	9.50	Ar.	Summerside	Dep.	9.00	8.00	4.50	
		P. M.							
6.10		12.15	Dep.	Summerside	Ar.	8.45	5.05		
9.08		1.57	"	Port Hill	"	7.48	3.31		
9.57		3.32	"	O'Leary	"	7.03	2.07		
10.38		4.40	"	Alberton	"	6.19	12.55		
11.15		5.40	Ar.	Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.00		
Tues & Sat	Mon. Wed. Thur. & Fri.	Tues. & Sat					Tues. & Sat.		
							P. M.		
8.55	8.55	6.30	Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Ar.		8.35		7.50
9.30	9.50	7.25	Ar.	Cape Traverse	Dep.		8.00		7.00
P. M.		A. M.							
3.00		6.50	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.	9.45	5.50		
4.10		8.40	"	Mt. Stewart	"	8.35	4.10		
4.36		9.17	"	Morell	"	8.07	3.24		
4.57		9.47	"	St. Peter's	"	7.44	2.50		
6.00		11.15	Ar.	Souris	Dep.	6.40	1.25		
7.10			Ar.	Elmira	Dep.	5.30			
		A. M							
4.15		8.50	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Ar.	8.35	3.50		
5.04		10.00	"	Cardigan	"	7.40	2.39		
5.25		10.30	"	Montague	"	7.16	2.10		
6.00		11.10	Ar.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.40	1.30		
A. M.	P. M.						A. M.		P. M
8.10	3.10		Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.		9.45		5.35
9.50	4.25		"	Vernon River	"		8.31		4.01
11.45	5.55		Ar.	Murray Harbor	Dep.		7.00		2.00

All trains, unless otherwise marked, run daily, Sunday excepted.

FARMERS
AND
STOCK MEN!

We have a large supply of

FEEDS

On hand which we are selling at lowest possible prices.

Bran, Middlings, Oil Cake, Cracked Corn, Cornmeal, Linseed Meal, Calf Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Molassine Meal, Shorts, Feed, Flour, Cracked Mixed Grain, Wheat for Feed, Hay, Oats' etc.

Poultry Supplies

Wholesale and Retail.

CARTER and COMPANY, Ltd

P. O. Drawer 38. Phone 70

Sick Headache and Biliousness

CURED BY

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Mrs. Willard Tower, Hillsboro, N.B., writes: "I have suffered something awful with sick headache. At times I would become bilious, and would have severe pains in my stomach after eating, and have a bad taste in my mouth every morning. I told some of my friends about it and I was advised to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. This I did and they cured me."

When the liver becomes sluggish and inactive, the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the stomach foul and sick and bilious headaches occur.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills clean the foul coated tongue and stomach and banish the disagreeable headaches.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, 5 vials for $1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPTHERIA.

There recently entered the office of a Denver physician a young man, making the announcement: "I want to thank you for yonr valuable medicine, doctor.

"It helped you, did it?" asked the physician, much pleased.

"It helped me wonderfully."

"How many bottles did you find it necessary to take?"

"To tell the truth, doctor, I didn't take any. My uncle took one bottle and I am his sole heir."

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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

It's worry, not work, which shortens life?

A cold bath every morning is the best complexion remedy?

Poor health is expensive?

The United States public health service has reduced malaria 60 per cent. in some localities?

Pneumonia kills over 120,000 Americans each year?

Flyless town has few funerals?

The well that drains the cesspool is the cup of death?

BEWARE OF WORMS

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

"Please, sir, father wants to know if it is true that there is such a thing as a tobacco trust?"

"Yes, my lad, there is," replied the man.

"Well father would like to be trusted with two ounces."

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or ss. Price25 cts.

It has been said that the only men the late Ingersoll feared were Archbishop Spalding and Father Lambert.

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Many Women Suffer From Pains in the Back.

When the back begins to ache it is a sure sign that there is something radically wrong with the kidneys.

What you want is a kidney medicine. Doan's Kidney Pills are not a cure-all, but a medicine for the kidneys only.

Mrs. L. Melanson, Plympton, N.S., writes: "I am sending you this testimonial, telling you what a wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills made for me. For years I had suffered so with my kidneys I could hardly do my housework. I used several kinds of pills, but none of them seemed to be doing me any good. At last I was advised to try a box of Doan's Kidney Pills. When I had taken the first box I found relief. I have used five boxes and to-day I feel like a new woman. I cannot recommend them too highly."

Doan's Kidney Pills bear the trade mark of a Maple Leaf and are put up in an oblong grey box. See that you get "Doan's" when you ask for them.

Price 50c. a box, 3 for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

A Century of Catholic Life in England.

At the celebration of the centenary of the Church of St. Mary, Holly Place, Hamstead, a suburb of London, founded in 1816 by a French refugee priest, the Rev. Dr. Morel, Cardinal Vaughan reviewed the history of the Church in England from the time of the great Bishop Challoner. The following is a portion of the discourse of His Eminence as reported in the Tablet:

In the year 1778 two Bishops were engaged in conversation here in London. One was the venerable Vicar-Apostolic of the London diocese. He was then well over eighty years of age. The other was a Vicar-Apostolic of the Lowland district of Scotland. The second of these two Bishops owed his encouragement to enter the episcopal state to Bishop Challoner, and he had come to London to confer with him on the work given him to do in Scotland. And as they sat together in the humble lodging of the Vicar-Apostolic of the London district, their thoughts were very sad indeed. At no time since the Reformation had the Catholic Church been at a lower ebb. There was internal misunderstanding, and the work of the Vicar-Apostolic was being impaired even by those who ought to have given him the greatest encouragement. The long life and episcopate of Bishop Challoner had witnessed the gradual decline of the numbers and the maintenance of the faith of his flock. There was nothing hopeful in the future; everything seemed to be on the decline; all round it was a case of losing ground. Then suddenly the aged Bishop uttered the words, 'There shall be a new people." Knowing as we do the saintly character of Bishop Challoner, though he would have been the first to disclaim any right to prophetic foresight, we may well believe that in that moment God gave him supernatural intimation of the better days soon to open out before the Catholic Church in this country. He himself was not destined to see even the first dawn of those better days. Two years later the Gordon Riots broke out, and devastated Catholic London. Churches were desecrated, priests were in hiding, and even the Bishop himself had to take refuge at Finchley, then a small village, and lie there in hiding till the fear was over. So insecure was his position that at one moment there had gathered a great mob on Hamstead Heath, and he was warned to go further into the country. And then again God seems to have given him some knowledge of what would take place, and he told his own people that his service of danger was over. He returned to Glouchester Street, a broken man, and went to his reward in January, 1781. Today we are celebrating the centenary of this mission and church which had their part, and that a glorious part indeed, in the growth of the "new people" of whom Bishop Challoner then spoke. And I think we may attune our minds and hearts to give thanks heartily to Almighty God on such an occasion, if we try to set before our minds how the growth of that new people has been brought about.

OBSTACLES TO THE WORK OF THE CHURCH.

The one thing necessary for the Catholic Church in order to do her duty to mankind, is to be able to come in contact with those who make up the nation in which her life is cast; and 135 years ago, at the sad death of Bishop Challoner, all contact with our fellow-countrymen in this land was obstructed in every possible way. But, one by one, the providence of God has gradually cast down those obstacles, so that at the present time we are able to go in and out among those who compose the nation, and exercise an influence impossible to our forefathers of nearly a century ago. One obstacle is prejudice—an unreasoning fear of studying the Catholic Church which keeps so many English men from even examining her claims. They are content that other nations should give their adhesion to the Catholic Church, but somehow are reluctant to admit that that Church has any claim upon themselves. Less than ten years after Bishop Challoner died, there came to this country a host of persecuted men, driven from their country by the French Revolution. Their coming awakened sympathy. Men were prepared to give them help and compassion and assistance, and to listen to them in a way that they would not have listened to those who represented the Catholic Church in this country. Thousands of them came to our shores and were received with a charity that certainly has brought down great blessings upon us. They went their way among our people, and tried to eke out a scanty existence in our schools, both elementary schools and schools of every class. And in many cases the first kind of signpost to the Catholic Church among schoolboys in those days was the fact that they had been taught French by an exiled priest of France. How many got their first acquaintance from priests! From that day prejudice lessened. Those men became the apostles of the faith. Another obstacle was the shutting out of men from any part in the life of the country. That barrier was broken down to a large extent, compared with the days that went before, by Catholic Emancipation, won for us almost entirely by the courage and devotion of O'Connell.

Then we have another obstacle when men are shut out from the national culture of their country, when they cannot take part in the intellectual life which is found in other sections of society. A sort of blight rests upon those shut out. Among their number there are few members who have grown up in the traditional centres of teaching. So long as that is the case, such a body stands aside from the national life in great measure. Then in the years from 1940 to 1850 there came that wonderful movement towards the Catholic Church which originated in the University of Oxford. When men of the intellectual standing of Cardinal Newman made their submission to the Catholic Church and accepted her teaching, and in turn became teachers in the ranks of her clergy, another obstacle was thrown down, and more and more we came in contact with all the nation, and not merely one section of it. But neither the ceasing of persecutions nor the removal of civil disabilities is enough to give that strength to the Church which she ought to possess. She must have members, not only in struggling missions, but all over the country, so that she may make her influence felt everywhere when public questions arise. And it seemed in those days that the natural growth of the Catholic Church would never be of such considerable numbers.

Then Providence found another way in the sufferings of a sister people, and in bringing to our shores, great cities and remote villages, hundreds and thousands of people driven by famine from Ireland. They brought the faith with them, and at once new life from another source began to be felt in the country, far in excess of the existing numbers of the Catholic Church already in the land. They set up new centres, humble, but strong in faith and devotion, whence the influence of the Catholic Church went all over the country from end to end.

Another obstacle was the incomplete organization. The Bishops to rule the Church of God are, and must be the centres of spiritual life and influence, and with the establishment of the ecclesiastical hierachy was given the full form of active government. Since then the progress of the Church has been much quicker. So one by one obstacles were removed. First one difficulty disappeared, then another. There gradually rose up in our midst that new people foreseen by that Vicar-Apostolic.

And you, as you look forward to this new world or see the faith of this new people, are striving, under the leadership of your rector, to make this church more worthy of its purpose; so that, as you have had your part in the wonderful development of the past hundred years, you may have your part in the work that the future is opening out to us. There are three things on which you ought to concentrate your attention.—First, never forget that the work of the Catholic Church is based upon the Catholic education of her children. If there is one thing that stands out clearly, it is that any religious organization that neglects the religious teaching of its children is bound very soon to lose vast numbers of its members, and gradually fall away altogether. And then this follows also that if a child has been taught to know and serve Almighty God, it can always return to Him, whereas the child not so taught is utterly at a loss in the moment of difficulty as to what he is to do to return to the service of God. A second obligation is that of example, upon which I need not dwell very much. Every Catholic is doing work good or bad. The good Catholic is an apostle for the faith. The bad Catholic is keeping people away who in all probability would become converts, if only a better example were given them. Then, lastly, try always to carry out that work done so spleneidly in old days—that work of dissipating prejudice. Try to make the work of the Catholic Church understood. There are so many ignorances to a degree of which we are hardly conscious. Men of standing seem to think it of no consequence to attribute to the Catholic Church teachings entirely foreign to her. So make the Catholic Church understood by those among whom your lives are passed. Often a little word is all that is wanted, and when it is spoken, then a great obstacle is removed.

Marked Progress Of Church in Switzerland

(London Correspondence Catholic Press Association.)

The faith is advancing by leaps and bounds in Switzerland, even in the Vaudois. In the organ of the National Protestant Church, "The Semeur," M. Fournedord has been writing a series of articles on the present situation. He feels anxious, for he sees all around him the revival of "Romanism." He thinks this is partly due to the faults of the Protestant system, which takes from the Church its universal importance with its character of Catholicism, so that it becomes confounded with the State. He finds Protestant churches in that stronghold of Lutheranism, Lausanne, imitating "Roumanism," having "mystic hours,' during which the service is a mixture of aestheticism and imitations of Catholic devotion, and the pastor by his attitude and vesture seeks to copy the Catholic priest. Then, too, there has been such a flood of immigration from Catholic countries, that the parishes have multiplied enormously. As an example, the parish of S. Valentine, which numbered four thousand Catholics, is now divided into four parishes comprising 20,000 Catholics; and many priests have to be provided to meet their great increase.

The writer also finds a wave of conversions sweeping over Lausanne, and talks about "young men and girls attracted by the pomp and mysticism of the Roman Church." He admits that the Catholic hierachy is perfect, but says a "religious imperialism" is incompatable with liberty, truth and justice, and asserts that Protestanism is the guardian of "religious liberty."

St. Augustine bids us: "Choose either to love temporal things and pass with time, or to love eternal goods and live eternally with God."