

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1910

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"PERIQUE."

Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the **COOLEST SMOKES** On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings Spectacle Department. 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, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B., a 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

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets. Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eyeglasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

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 (N.W.)
City Hospital, " "	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	Trout 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'Side	Surf Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St, Summerside	
High School, " "	

We also have a large variety of Comic 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.

Hypnotism.

(Catholic Encyclopedia.)

A matter which has profoundly moved the interest and the curiosity of the public by its recent developments in the subject of Hypnotism. Its powers for good and evil have been vigorously argued and its therapeutic value made the storm-center of much discussion. All these points and many others are taken up by Georges Surbled in his article on Hypnotism in the Catholic Encyclopedia:

Catalepsy reduces the subject to the state of an inflexible corpse; it is characterized by impassibility and muscular rigidity; the subject keeps every position into which the experimenter puts him. He can be caught and thrown this way or that, pinched, pricked, slapped, without showing the least sign of sensibility. He is so rigid that he can remain indefinitely supported on the backs of two chairs, touching them only with the back of his neck and his heels, without betraying the least weakness or the slightest fatigue. The experimenter can climb upon his body without causing it to diverge from the horizontal straight line. Certain movements communicated to the patient are continued automatically and without variation. Even words are sometimes repeated mechanically. But what is still more curious is the reaction of a gesture upon the facial expression, and vice versa. If the subject is placed in a pugilistic attitude, his features, until then impassive, straightway express determination and defiance. If his eyebrows be drawn downward (by the operator) his whole countenance becomes sad and gloomy. Let the hands be taken up and applied to the lips, and the corners of the mouth move apart and communicate a tender and smiling air to the whole physiognomy. Make the subject kneel as for prayer, and immediately the hands clasp, and the face expresses recollection and adoration.

To bring the cataleptic into lethargy it is sufficient to close his eyes or to gently rub his elbow or the top of his head. In the waking state this hypnotic condition is produced by pressing the eyeballs under the closed lids. In lethargy, the head falling back as if wearied, the flaccid limbs and the whole body present the phenomena of profound slumber; there is no longer either consciousness or intelligence, memory or sensation. The contraction of the muscles responds with extreme readiness to the least excitation.

A gentle friction or pressure applied to the top of the head brings on somnambulism. Here the sleep is lighter. The subject's eyes are open; he is insensible to pain, but his muscular strength and the power of his senses are increased to a remarkable degree; he sees, hears, speaks, and walks with uncommon vigour, and avoids the obstacles in his way. He has the appearance of being awake, but is not in possession of himself; he is only an automaton, with the operator pulling the strings at his pleasure. All the activity of the somnambulist is under the operator's control by means of verbal suggestion. If a suggestion be made to the hypnotized subject that it is cold, he straightway shivers. Tell him it is hot, he pants and fans himself, wipes his forehead, and tries to take off his coat. Hard him a glass of cold water and say, "Drink this glass of good Bordeaux" and he sips and smacks his lips. Tell him it is vinegar, he barely tastes it, and puts it away in disgust. Persuade him that he is listening to a beautiful piece of music, and he hears it so well that he beats time to it. The somnambulist sees and hears in imagination all that it is possible to suggest, and nothing is more amusing than his animated conversations with his absent relations and friends. Just as the absent can be made present to him, so a person who is really present can be made to disappear—can be eliminated. "By suggestion," says M. Beaunis, "we can lay an interdiction on an object or a person actually present, so that the person or object shall be, for him, non-existent. . . . More than this, we can make a person disappear partially; the subject will not see him, but will hear him; or he will be able to see and hear him, but not be aware of him by contact." (Barrot often performed this experiment at the Salpêtrière: "When you awake," he would say, "you will not see M. X." He awoke the subject, and, in fact, the interdicted individual was invisible to him. M. X. places himself directly in his path, and he takes no notice of the obstruction; M. X. stands between him and the window, and he sees only a cloud shading out the day-

light. A hat is put on the head of M. X., and the subject halts in astonishment at seeing a hat suspended in the air without anything to support it. A still more complicated experiment is possible; out of ten cards, an exactly alike, one is pointed out to the somnambulist which he is told will be invisible to him, and another on which he is shown an imaginary portrait. The ten cards all mixed up, and the somnambulist discovers the non-existent portrait on the same card on which it was previously shown to him, while the other of the two indicated cards passes absolutely unperceived.

Cutaneous insensibility is general, but the hypnotist can remove it or localize it at his own pleasure; he can trace a circle, for example, on an arm and make that portion of the limb insensible, while the other part of the arm continues normal. Dr. Barth makes a pretence of touching a hysterical subject on the forearm with a lighted cigar, and immediately a white spot develops on the skin, as large as a bean and surrounded by a circle of red. Itchings and inflammations can be produced. On the other hand, the appearance of water blisters, or phlyctenae, vesication, and cutaneous hemorrhages (experiments of Poncebon, Bonru, and Barrot) are among the most seriously questioned and most questionable experiments; they have never been verified, even in the case of subjects afflicted with dermatographism. Suggestion not only works upon the sensibility, but also acts very powerfully on the motive faculty of the subject. It determines either contractions or paralyzes, the rigidity of one member, the flaccidity of another. The subject is told: "Your fingers are glued together; separate them if you can." The man makes strenuous efforts to separate his fingers, but cannot. The arm is forbidden to make this or that movement, the hand to write certain letters, the larynx to pronounce a vowel, and the prohibition is effectual; a subject can be made to stammer, to fall dumb, or be afflicted with aphasia at the operator's discretion. The consciousness, the personality, or, more precisely, the memory, may be subjected to strange metamorphoses. "I say to a subject: 'You are six years old, you are a little child. Go and play with the other children.' And up he jumps, leaps, goes through the motion of taking marbles out of his pocket, sets them in the proper order, measures the distance with his hand, takes aim carefully, runs and puts them in a row, and thus keeps up his game with an attention and precision of detail most astonishing. In the same way he plays at hide-and-seek and at leap-frog, trawling over one or two imaginary playmates in succession and increasing the distance each time—all with an ease of which, considering his illness, he would be incapable in the waking state. He transforms himself into a young girl, a general, a cure, an advocate, a dog. But when you saddle him with a personality above his ability, he tries in vain to realize it" (Barrot).

The hypnotist can modify his subject, can make him believe that he is changed into another person, and even set side by side in the same person two existences—opposite, the other suggested—which are parallel and mutually inconsistent. M. Gurney calls out a word or a number before a hypnotized subject, or tells some story, then he awakes her and shows plainly that she remembers nothing about it. Then taking her hand he puts a pencil in it and interposes a screen so that she cannot see it. Presently the hand begins to move about and, without the knowledge of the awakened subject, writes the word, or number, or story that was pronounced in the presence of the sleeping subject. It is a trick of the under-self, an automatic act of memory. Suggestion does not always produce its effects immediately; the operator can retard development; he can defer the execution for many weeks or months after the subject's awakening. The idea of the act suggested remains buried in the memory and revives only at the period assigned and upon the given signal; and when the subject then acts he knows nothing about the original of the impulse, but thinks he is following his own initiative; he is, without knowing it, the puppet of a brain function. Retrospective suggestions are no less curious. A subject can be made to believe that at such and such a time he has seen a certain event take place, heard a sermon, or performed some action, and the illusory memory becomes so firmly fixed in his mind as to pass for truth and carry conviction with it; he is persuaded when he awakes that he really has seen and heard these things—in one word, that the things have taken place.

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Cremation.

Many interesting and learned articles have been written on cremation during recent years. The question has been considered from various points of view—sanitary, economic and religious. Yet it has had but little practical result so far as the actual process of cremation is concerned. Exceedingly few bodies have been cremated, and the holders of the usual and more natural method are silent. Either they regard the matter with supreme indifference, or they feel that public opinion is too strongly entrenched on their side to bear any extensive application of the process of cremation.

On May 19, 1886, a decree was published at Rome forbidding Catholics from making use of cremation in the disposal of their Christian dead. This is after all only in keeping with the most spontaneous of christianity in stricts. For to one who possesses the faith, the body is really a sacred thing. It is the temple of the Holy Spirit, and the medium of supernatural graces. It is the medium also through which the sacraments act upon the soul. In the body also—even though cold and stiff in death—we recognize no ordinary lifeless thing; it shall yet be aroused to renewed action; in death it sleeps to awaken again with renewed vigor and undiminished strength. The human body possesses a nature and a destiny unlike anything else. It is no common clay—no ordinary vessel which has served its purpose and deserves only to be flung aside. It has a history—this dead human body—a history wondrous and beautiful; but it awaits another history in the future far more marvellous still, when the corruptible shall put on incorruption, and the mortal put on immortality.

The Catholic instinct is thus natural and right. It is inherent in our belief in a future life and a general resurrection. To diminish this feeling or even to disregard it would only tend to lessen the vividness and intense realization of the great dogma itself on which the feeling rests. The building of a furnace and the kindling of flames suggest a very different frame of mind from that which would be associated with the simple lowering of the body into the grave and the leaving it there for the earth to complete the sad work of destruction. It may be argued that this is only sentiment. Yet sentiment has an important office in the economy of nature. It is often the guardian of important truths, and certainly one of their most powerful signs. Our sentiments are largely dependent on our belief. In this way the loving tenderness towards even the lifeless body of a man helps to fill ourselves and others with a strong sense of its future destiny and ultimate resurrection.

The practice of cremation must be regarded as a return to pagan ideas, as an expression of diminished or wholly extinguished faith in the future resurrection just as the retention of the Catholic custom is an ever recurring reminder that the body thus sown in corruption shall rise in incorruption—shall ultimately be immortal.—The Pilot.

Bishop Broyer rests the future of his vicariate in the Navigator Archipelago on his Catholic school, The Little Brothers of Mary have three boys' schools and other teachers connected seven for the girls. There is also an industrial school for boys, a school of domestic economy for girls and a school for training catechists. Baptisms of adults average fifty a year. Since the convention of 1899, most of the islands belong to Germany, Great Britain has a few small islands towards the west and the United States has some to the East. When seven men-of-war, representing these three countries, intervened in 1889, and bombarded the villages on the shore, King Matala showed himself a hero. On March 16 of that year a terrific hurricane drove some of the ships ashore. "Let us show them that we are true Christians," he said to his soldiers, and placing himself at their head, led them to the beach where they succeeded in rescuing many of their shipwrecked enemies. In reward for this, Matala was exiled to the Marshall Islands, but his bravery and popularity brought about his recall to his native land. He is still alive, an old man of eighty and a devoted Catholic. By order of Emperor William, he is treated with great respect by the German government.—America.

Judge (in breach of promise suit)—When you told your fiancé to go to Hades, did you not consider that equivalent to breaking your engagement? Young Lady—No, your honor. Judge—Ah, then you intend to accompany him there.

Was Troubled With Dyspepsia.

For Years Could Get No Relief Until She Tried

Burdock Blood Bitters.

***** Mrs. H. M. H. writes: "I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble." *****

Burdock Blood Bitters has an established reputation, extending over 24 years, as a specific for Dyspepsia in all its forms, and all diseases arising from this cause.

For sale by all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

He—Now that we are married, pet, do you love me enough to cook for me?
She—Enough, darling? I love you entirely too much for that.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect. C. A. KING, M. D.

Minard's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

"Don't you believe," queried the fair advocate of women's rights, "that men live faster than women?"
"I sure do," replied the more man.
"I was just ten months older than my wife when we married; now I am 42 and she was 30 last week."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont. writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

Wife—You told me the other day we must avoid all luxuries and confine ourselves to absolute necessities only.
Hubby—That's so, my dear.
Wife—Well, last night you came home from the club in a cab.
Hubby—Yes, but that was an absolute necessity.

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

"A man always looks foolish when he proposes," said the frank young woman.
"Yes," answered Mr. Meekton, "and I have evidently failed to overcome the absurd impression I made on Henrietta on that occasion."

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 25 and 50 cts.

"The milkman's hired girl is ill, I enquired after her this morning, and he insulted me?"
"Why how?"
"I said: 'How's your milkmaid?'"
And he said: "That's a trade secret."

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

His Friend Said

"If They Don't Help or Cure You I Will Stand The Price."

***** Mr. J. B. Rank, Orangeville, Ont., writes: "I had been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and tried many different remedies but obtained little or no benefit. A friend advised me to give you Lax-Liver Pills a trial, but I told him I had tried so many 'cure alls' that I was tired paying out money for things giving me no benefit. He said, 'If they don't help, or cure you, I will stand the price.' So seeing his faith in the Pills, I bought two vials, and I was not deceived, for they were the best I ever used. They gave relief which has had a more lasting effect than any medicine I have ever used, and the beauty about them is, they are small and easy to take. I believe them to be the best medicine for Liver Trouble there is to be found." Price 25 cents a vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or will be sent direct by mail on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.