

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

VOL. XLVII, No. 38



## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency at Regina for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after acquiring homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00. Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agent). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## 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.,**  
Water Street, Phone 251

## LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

## St. John

## LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

**C. LYONS & Co.**

April 26, 1916—11



## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 19th July, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 2, from Peake's Station, P. E. Island, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 Peake's Station, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Ottawa, 6th June, 1918.  
Jan 12, 1918—31

## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS Prince Edward Island.

Time Table in Effect June 24th, 1918

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Trains Outward, Read Down.		Trains Inward, Read Up	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4.00	6.25	11.55	10.15
5.20	7.25	10.47	8.40
6.05	7.58	10.09	7.40
6.50	8.24	9.37	6.50
7.20	8.50	9.10	6.10
8.50	12.20	8.35	5.35
9.48	2.10	7.40	3.56
10.37	3.57	6.52	2.35
11.18	5.07	6.05	1.07
11.55	6.05	5.30	1.20
9.45			7.20
10.45			6.20
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
3.05	6.45	9.50	5.50
4.15	8.35	8.35	4.15
4.42	9.12	8.07	3.17
5.02	9.42	7.45	2.40
6.05	11.15	6.45	1.15
P.M.		A.M.	
7.20		5.25	
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4.15	8.50	8.35	3.55
5.04	10.00	7.37	2.39
5.25	10.40	7.13	2.10
6.00	11.20	6.35	1.00
Sat. only	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.	Dly. ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. only
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
4.00	3.30	10.15	10.05
5.15	5.15	8.20	8.51
6.45	7.25	6.20	7.20

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines) Moncton, N. B.  
H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager Moncton, N. B.  
W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

## CARRIAGES GRANT & KENNEDY HARNESS

### OUR LINES

Hency & Baynes Carriages Now Opening

A full assortment in these celebrated VEHICLES including all the latest styles.

Harness and Harness Parts, Collars, &c., &c

Everything that you can possibly require for your horse in great variety.

Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Churns, Page Wire Fence, Lawn Fence and Gates.

We carry in stock now a complete line of Fence for the Farm, for the Field, for the Garden and the Lawn.

PAGE FENCES always give satisfaction.

Our Lines Are Good Lines. Our Prices Are Right.

85 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

## WIRE FENCE GRANT & KENNEDY WIRE GATES

## Your Soldier Boy Wants HICKEY'S TWIST

No matter where he is, or what other tobacco he can get, the Island soldier who chews tobacco is never satisfied with anything but HICKEY'S TWIST. In hundreds of letters from the boys in Flanders, France, England and the training camps, they ask for HICKEY'S TWIST—and the 105th took along 20,000 figs with them. Send your soldier boy a pound of HICKEY'S with the next parcel.

**Hickey & Nicholson, Ltd**  
CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 2nd August, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail Route No. 1 from Peake's Station. From the Postmaster General's pleasure. 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 Peake's Station, and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,  
Post Office Inspector  
Post Office Inspector's Office,  
Ottawa, 22nd June, 1918  
June 26, 1918—31

## ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

## Children and Evil Reading

(From a Pastoral of Bishop McDevitt, of Harrisburg, Pa.)

Today the practically universal spread of popular education has made the ability to read a common possession rather than the privilege of the few. A logical consequence of this notable change throughout the community is the widespread habit of reading, which in its turn is largely responsible for the vast and incessant outpouring from the printing press of reading matter of every kind. The quantity, character and influence of this literary product, and the facility with which it can be secured, suggest a few thoughts as to the duty of Catholics in regard to the literature that should be allowed admission into their homes.

Newspapers, magazines and novels form the principal part of the product of the printing press. Of these three kinds of publications the newspaper enjoys the most popularity, and, indeed, by reason of its news, daily appearance and cheapness, has made the modern world a world of newspaper readers. The statistics of circulation of any one paper in a large city offer conclusive proof of this fact.

Only little less commonly read than the journals is the periodical magazine. The name, the contents, the external appearance of the magazines indicate the varied interests they represent. Religion, art, literature, science, education, law, medicine, travel, athletics—each in turn uses a magazine as an exponent of its aims and achievements. There is no need to describe in detail the characteristics of one or all of these publications. It is an accurate description, and, in certain respects, a just and worthy tribute, to say that the printed word in these pages is today more potent than the human voice in influencing the thoughts and actions of man in all in his relations even though faith comes from hearing, and although teaching by word of mouth is the principal medium for making known the doctrines of Christ.

More important than to dwell upon the power of these publications, which is universally admitted, is it to emphasize the wise selection of the matter which the printing press places before the public. A safe guide in this respect is found in the simple rule to read good literature and to shun bad literature. The observance of this regulation necessarily excludes from Catholic homes, as bad literature, newspapers and magazines of a certain character, and a great number of the popular novels which offend good taste and sound morals.

The distinction between good publications and those that are bad arouses the resentment of those who advocate indiscriminate reading of all kinds of literature, and who contend that the newspapers, magazines and novels which may be placed under ban contain very often information that should be known to everybody, especially to the young. The sooner, it is asserted, the young acquire the knowledge which the newspaper, magazine and novel unfold of the actual experiences of the present or the possible experiences of the future, the better able they shall be to act promptly the part Providence has assigned to them. The answer to this contention which, apparently, rests on a sound basis, is to grant that it is well to prepare every individual for the duties of the present and the responsibilities of the future. But in making this concession it is necessary to qualify it by saying that, while there is a right time to do a right thing, the right thing may be done at the wrong time.

To place before the young whose character is unformed, whose judgment is immature, the contaminating story of the world's wickedness, as narrated in some of our newspapers, magazines and novels, simply because information concerning this wrong-doing will be theirs in

manhood and womanhood, is to do the right thing at the wrong time, and to take the risk of corrupting the heart and vitiating the character of the young. The theory that virtue finds a safeguard in the knowledge of evil by no means universally accepted as a safe principle to work by. The well-sustained belief that this method when put into practice is often disastrous, creates a serious doubt of the wisdom of placing the knowledge of evil in the soul of the innocent and unprotected, solely from the expectation that good may result therefrom. The invaluable advice—milk for babies and meat for strong men—teaches a truth which is applicable to the life of the soul as well as the life of the body.

Another argument that is used to justify indiscriminate reading rests on the claim that those novels, plays and short stories which are classed as "forbidden reading" are often the creation of true art and true literature, even though they concern themselves with the unseemly and unsavory aspects of human life. As the true artist, it is claimed, finds material for his pen, brush or chisel everywhere, the only condition that true art imposes upon him is that he faithfully reproduce or interpret what he sees. The literary artist beholds in the world sin and iniquity of every description. These realities provide for him the material out of which he makes the story that reveals men and women as they actually are. Hence the literary production which results from the observance of true art is proper reading, even though it describes the meanness, baseness, sordidness and degradation of humanity.

The fallacy of this theory of art and morality calls for no lengthened comment. The refutation of it is found in the simple test which our Lord puts down for the recognition of the true from the false teachers: "By their fruits ye shall know them." What fruits are in evidence where this theory of realism is followed? In the first instance, the writers who invariably find the material for their literary work in adultery, immorality and other gross violations of the law of God, gradually deteriorate in their intellectual powers. It has been noted in more than one case that writers of this brand after a certain time betray signs of mental infirmity. Many years ago a prominent literary man, commenting on the nervous breakdown of a popular novelist of the realistic school, apparently when in the perfection of his powers, said the reason given for the unexpected calamity was overwork. The real cause lay in the debasing of a vivid and powerful imagination to the description of the vile and filthy, and of those things which St. Paul said should not be mentioned among men. "Evil thinking," said this writer, "is poison to the brain. Foul air is not more hurtful to the lungs than foul thoughts to the brain. Cleanliness of the body is the best step towards bodily health. Cleanliness of the imagination is an absolute prerequisite for mental sanity." The effects upon those who habitually read such literature are not less disastrous.

Good Manners The Safeguard to Good Morals

It seems opportune to address a few words, in a direct but friendly manner, to our young people and, in fact, to all whom it may concern on the subject of good manners. What do we mean by good manners? Do we mean great elaborateness and great distinction or great snavity? These things may be good manners, and often are, but for our present purpose, it will be better for us to take a more everyday view of the subject and to describe good manners as those qualities in an individual by which he or she is hindered from wronging others either by talk, or word, or action.

Good manners have not always been observed, either by

individuals or by nations, but they have always been appreciated by all individuals and by all nations. Even an individual does not always exercise good manners, how sharp that person is to criticize the lack of good manners in others. Let our young people, generally, who in this ultra-democratic country of ours, have not always prized good manners—let them learn the value of such even from the history of the nations.

Where did the nations of Europe, for example, learn good manners? Did they learn them in academic halls or universities? No they learned them in a rougher and sterner school. Only after centuries of civil wars did they acquire this important truth; that they had either to respect each other or else pay the penalty with the sword. With them it became a question either of extreme politeness or bloodshed, and very wisely they chose the former.

We do not want our young people to be ridiculously affected, but we certainly want them to practice, as nearly perfect as possible, their Christian obligations of giving exhibition of good manners. Once again it becomes our duty to say that much of current literature, of the journalistic kind, is not doing very much to elevate the manners of the people. On the contrary, the ideas that are put before the people are these: that the apparently "most successful" citizen is oftentimes remarkable for double dealing and vulgarity which he mistakes for witty humor. Anything like coarseness of language is to be regarded as the enemy of good manners and, by consequence, of Christian decency. We do not wish to confound good manners with good morals, but we must say that if the manners of the individual are truly Christian too, in his thoughts and in his private life, Christ Himself was the Divine model of all good manners, just as Satan is the first personification of evil manners. The more closely you imitate Christ the more noble and dignified will you be in your everyday lives.

A Golden Voice

To sing more than \$150,000 out of the pockets of the people was no small task for one man. Yet one man accomplished it. Supreme Knight Jas. A. Flaherty at the recent convention of the order in New York, referred to this feat in warm terms of commendation, saying:

"I am sure that you will join with me in feeling a deep sense of gratitude for the assistance given to our work by Brother John McCormack, whose splendid voice and charming artistry have won for him first place among the concert artists of the world. Pledging to raise for our War Fund the magnificent sum of \$50,000, Brother McCormack, in five concerts, secured no less than \$52,700. This, in addition to his feat of raising \$100,000 for the Red Cross, and his many other achievements for charity, constitute a unique and scintillating record. I take a special and personal pleasure in announcing that Brother McCormack has generously volunteered to again sing in behalf of our War Fund during the forthcoming season."

Wounded French and American soldiers have furnished a new use for the old seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris, where the American Red Cross and the French Secours de Guerre are working together for their relief. The former institute for the education of priests, has done its share of war work from the beginning and for a long time was used as a home for convalescing soldiers on leave, and refugees from the front. In June, while the drive was on, the station harbored 2,500 refugees which he or she is hindered from wronging others either by talk, or word, or action.

Good manners have not always been observed, either by

## SOUR STOMACH Specks Before the Eyes.

Sour stomach and biliousness are caused by a sluggish liver, for when the liver is not working properly, it holds back the bile, which is so essential to promote the movement of the bowels, and the bile gets into the blood instead of passing through the usual channel, thus causing many stomach and bowel troubles. Floating specks before the eyes is also another indication that the liver is sluggish and requires stirring into action. This you can best do by taking Milsburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. They stir up the sluggish liver, clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, and do away with all stomach ills.

Mr. John R. Morrison, Grand River Falls, N. S., writes: "Several months ago I was troubled with a sour stomach and had specks floating before the eyes. I took five trials of Milsburn's Laxa-Liver Pills which cured, and cleared my blood before any length of time. I told my friends about it, and they got well, and they, too, find themselves different since they took them. I recommend your Pills very highly."

Milsburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a box, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price. The T. Milsburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## School of Music

"Song in the Church should be a prayer," the reigning pontiff is reported to have lately said when declaring his intention of continuing vigorously the reform commenced by Pius X in Church music. That the desire of Benedict XV will be realized not long after the world has settled down to normal conditions goes without saying. The fact that the school opened in Rome for the purpose of teaching Gregorian chant is attended by the students of the Urban College of Propaganda, the French, English, Irish, Capraica, Scots, Spanish, North and South American colleges and the novices of the colleges of the three Franciscan families, the Missionaries of LaSalette, the Marists add others, means that most dioceses in the world will soon have professors trained in Rome. After the war their numbers will be greatly augmented, for it is the express wish of His Holiness to see in Rome young priests picked by their Bishops all over the globe for the purpose of receiving a training in Church music which they may impart upon their return.

MILNARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF

Mary Ovington, Jasper Out writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days Price 25 cents."

The standard measuring cup holds just half a pint.

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.

According to the small boy's version a thin piece of cake is better than no bread.

There is nothing harsh about Laxa Liver Pills: They cure Constipation, Dispepsia, Sick Headache and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or harshness. Price 25c.

Soda, baking powder, pepper, salt and spices are measured level.

MILNARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

SUFFERED WITH KIDNEYS FOR THREE YEARS.

70 YEARS OLD AND CURED.

Late in life the body is likely to show signs of wear. Often the kidneys are the first organs to weaken. That's why many elderly folks suffer from backache, lame back, poor eyesight, rheumatic pains, gravel, dropsy and inability to control the urine.

Doan's Kidney Pills have made life more comfortable for thousands of old folks, as they stimulate the kidneys and tend to alleviate rheumatic joints, backache and too frequent urination. When past middle age it is a good plan to use Doan's Kidney Pills occasionally, just to keep the kidneys healthy.

Mr. John Cameron, Basin, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with my kidneys for three years and tried several doctors. I got better for a little while, but the same trouble came back. A friend told me to get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, and before I had taken them I felt better and before I had taken them I felt better. I am seventy years old, and had given up that there was any help for me, but thanks to 'Doan's' I have been cured."

Price 50c. a box, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price, by The T. Milsburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. See that our trade mark "Maple Leaf" appears on the wrapper.