The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1913 | Vol. XLII., No. 18

Winter Overcoats Made-to-Order

$18.00 TO $30.00

Our stock of **Overcoatings** for Winter wear is large and includes everything that is popular and serviceable. We will guarantee every cloth we show you to be honest value, and we know it will give you satisfaction.

We have a big assortment of the popular

Meltons and Beavers

In Black, Blue and Plain Greys in light and dark shades.

In TWEEDS, we have all newest patterns and colors, Dark Greys, Browns, in plain and in patterns, also nice Grey and Brown mixtures.

We will make you a nice Overcoat at any price from $18.00 to $30.00. We will make it in any style you wish, and we will guarantee to give you a perfect fit with lots of style, and first class workmanship.

Have your Overcoat made to your order here and you will have double the satisfaction, wear and good looks, that you can get in a "Ready-made," and you will be saving money in the end as well.

COME IN TODAY.

MacLellan Bros.

TAILORS and FURNISHERS

Hard Coal

Daily expected per schooners "R. Bowers" and "Freedom," one thousand tons bet quality Hard Coal in Egg, Stove and Chestnut sizes.

C. Lyons & Co.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Nov. 30 1910.

LIME!

We can supply from this date

Fresh Burned Lime

in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention

C. Lyons & Co.

May 29, 1912.

Interest in Foreign Missions Reacts strongly on our work for the Church at home.

American Catholics are beginning to realize this principle of Christian life. Get in touch with the Acts of present day Apostles among heathen peoples.

Read:—The Field Afar,

ORGAN OF THE NEW
Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary,

Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year

Send in stamps if preferred.

Associate Subscription: 1 Dollar

Enclose a One Dollar Bill.

THE FIELD AFAR

HAWTHORNE . . . . N. Y.
July 3, 1912—3i

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENTSTREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12 1907.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

July 26, 1911—tf

JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

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

Prince Edward Island Railway.

Commencing on April 16, 1913, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down Dly ex Sun P.M	Dly ex Sun A.M	Dly ex Sun A.M	STATIONS	Read Up Dly ex Sun A.M	Dly ex Sun A.M	Dly ex Sun P.M	Dly ex Sun P.M
3 45	11 45	7 45	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 55	11 40		9 50
4 52	12 59	8 38	Lv Hunter River	Ar 8 38	10 38		8 55
5 30	1 43	9 07	Lv Emerald Jn	Ar 7 45	10 04	5 25	8 26
6 00	2 21	9 30	Lv Kensington	Ar	9 33	4 47	8 02
6 30	2 55	9 55	Ar Summerside	Lv	9 00	4 15	7 40
P.M	A.M	A.M		A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M
	P.M	Noon		A.M	P.M		
	7 50	12 00	Lv Summerside	Ar 8 45	4 55		
8 48	1 23		Lv Port Hill	Ar 7 48	3 26		
	9 37	2 40	Lv O'Leary	Ar 6 57	2 10		
	10 50	4 40	Ar Tignish	Lv 5 45	12 10		
		8 30	Lv Emerald Junc	Ar 7 40			
		9 20	Ar Cape Traverse	Lv 6 50			
	P.M	P.M		A.M	P.M		
	P.M	A.M		A.M	P.M		
	3 00	7 00	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 30	5 40		
	4 10	8 30	Lv Mount Stewart	Ar 8 30	4 10		
	4 36	9 07	Lv Morell	Ar 7 56	3 20		
	4 57	9 33	Lv St Peters	Ar 7 35	2 51		
6 00	11 05		Ar Souris	Lv 6 35	5 35	1 25	
	7 10		Ar Elmira	Lv 5 30			
	5 04	9 40	Ar Cardigan	Lv 7 26	2 43		
	5 25	10 09	Ar Montague	Lv 7 04	2 15		
	6 00	10 50	Ar Georgetown	Lv 6 30	1 25		
	P.M	A.M		A.M	P.M		
	Dly ex Sat	Sat only		Dly ex Sat	Sat only		
	P.M	P.M		A.M	A.M		
	3 10	3 10	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 10 00	9 45		
	4 57	4 25	Lv Vernon River	Ar 8 23	8 31		
	7 00	5 55	Ar Murray Harbor	Lv 6 30	7 00		
	P.M	P.M		A.M	A.M		

H. McEWEN, Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our . .

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our **Combination Twist** Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time . . . .

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 30th May, 1913, 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 Midgell, P. E. I.

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 Offices of Midgell, Marie Bridge, Milburn, Maple Leaf, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch'town, April 21, 1913.
April 28, 1913—3i

Mail Contract.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 23rd May, 1913, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week

Over Rural Mail Route No. 3, from Kinrose, P. E. I.,

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 Offices of Kinross and Lyndale, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch'town, April 12, 1913.
April 16th, 1913—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 to earn 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 of the Minister of the Interior.

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

The Harvest of New Thought.

(Gilbert K. Chesterton, in Illustrated London News).

What is the New Thought? And who thought it? This is a very mysterious matter which has exhausted all my slender talents as an amateur detective. I know I am laying no light burden on myself and my local postman in asking such a question, for the people in movements such as this always assume that you know nothing about the movement, and proceed to tell you all about it on reams and reams of letter paper. But this is not my difficulty. My difficulty is that I have read what is said about the New Thought; I have read columns and columns about it; it is the thought I cannot find. A new thought is a very rare thing, and it would be a magnificent creature to catch. The only things I can think of that one would really call 'new thoughts' would be certain scientific discoveries and a few less frequent cases of a really original argument used in an old controversy. As an instance of the first class I should call Mrs. Todger's idea of a wooden leg a new thought. As a case of the second, I think Newton's discovery of the Calculus might be called a new thought. As a case of the third, I should give St. Thomas Aquinas's argument for the resurrection of the body, and the objection which M. Poincare (the mathematician, not his relative, the President) raised against the mere logic of determinism.

I can find nothing of this sort, big or little, light or heavy, about the expositions of the New Thought. I find some old thoughts that are true; and people take them for granted because they are true—as that 'sickness and disease are due to failure to understand the laws of life.' I find some old thoughts that are also true, but which are so old that many modern people had dropped them merely because they were old—as that the soul can heal the body in a manner commonly called miraculous. Lastly, I find some old thoughts that are not true at all—as that 'in the old thought world, life was regarded as a punishment, the cause of life was sin, the purpose of life was pain and suffering.' That has been alleged of Christianity millions of times; but it happens to be a perfectly plain blunder upon a point of fact. But of a new idea, or even a new way of putting an idea, I cannot find a trace. Therefore, I cry aloud, repeating my question: 'Who thought the New Thought? And what was it?'

I have before me the exposition of her principles by the lady doctor who is apparently the founder of the sect. The first important statement made about the lady is that she derived no satisfaction from any existing form of religious organization, because she found in her own words, 'that they kept things between me and God.' That is not the New Thought, I hope. Poor Mr. Kensit would be in a dreadful state about the condition of Latimer's candle if he thought that this particular argument against priest craft was wholly unfamiliar to the world. What are the Wycliffe preachers doing, that a lady doctor should be left to make this astonishing discovery by herself?

Then the paper proceeds to say that she practised as a doctor, and 'tested every metaphysical law by scientific work among her patients.' That can't be the New Thought. There is nothing so very new about doctors testing their own opinions upon the patients they are asked to cure. Most of us have known a kind of doctor who, in his hunt after a vanishing hypothesis, 'tests every metaphysical law'—including the deepest and darkest of all metaphysical laws—the law of How Long Shall We Stand It? The paper proceeds to say that the lady's experiment on her patients 'confirmed her belief that there is only one substance which is given different names—matter, mind, soul, God.' I imagine that that is not the New Thought. It is one of the oldest, and, as I think, one of the silliest, of those insane simplifications which seek to escape from the problem of good and evil by merely asserting, without proof, that the problem does not exist. The leader of the New Thought leaves all the metaphysical laws entirely untested in this case. She does not even ask, in this instance, how the substance came to have a form, and such a very complicated form. Then we learn that she 'began to find that it was possible to heal the body through the mind, without using drugs.' That, as I have said, cannot possibly be the New Thought; it is older than Christianity; it fills the Gospels and the Middle Ages, and was only discouraged on the ground of its being antiquated until it was reasserted by the Christian scientists and many others. 'The New Thought Idea of God is that He is good'—but tut, tut! this cannot be the New Thought, surely. The expositor then sets forth a sort of theory of Quietism or submission to all the evil and tyranny of our environment, which is a mirror of ourselves—or, in other words, is pretty much what we deserve. This doctrine disgusts me, but it does not in the least surprise me. Quietism is as old as the hills, and as quiet. The lady then says: 'We are not reformers, but we recognize that all reforms are good from the thought position from which reformers work.'

Well, that can't be the New Thought anyhow. We all knew that thought. We all realized that reforms are good from the thought position of the politicians who introduce them. Our intellects are just bright enough (as Mr. Charles Hawtrey says in the play) to see that. Whatever reasons Mr. Lloyd George may have had for introducing the Insurance Act, it must have been desirable from his thought position, or he wouldn't have done it. But if it is equally right for me, from my thought position, to curse, execrate, vilify, and if possible, destroy the Insurance Act, we can hardly say that the New Thought has brought us much further.

The prophetess proceeds to claim that she can restore to the Church the old power of tongues, healings, and prophecies which were the marvels of its first days. This is not the New Thought; it is not only old, but it is repeated in all lands and ages. I should say that if there is one thing common to all the fierce and mystical sects that seceded between the age of the Gnostics and the age of the Agnostics, it was precisely this claim to renew the supernatural life of the Apostolic time. Lastly, the propheteess concludes by stating that Mrs. Eddy is quite wrong; which is far from being a New Thought as far as I am concerned.

"The Prince of Painters."

Raffaelle Sanzio, the great painter, who gave so many of the creations of his genius to the adornment of Catholic temples of worship, was born of a family of artists, and first saw the day, as his eyes closed to earth, on a Good Friday, having been born at the ducal city of Urbino, April 6 1483, and died at Rome, April 6, 1520, each of those days falling on that sacred to Our Savior's death. Among the various influences which formed and fostered his early love for art was the ducal palace of Urbino, even now one of the most magnificent palaces in Italy, which is lavishly adorned with works of art of every class—frescoes, panel pictures, tapestries and sculpture, works executed by the chief Italian artists of the fifteenth century, were familiar to Raphael from his earliest years.

Though Raphael lost his father at the early age of eleven years, yet to him he certainly owed a great part of that early training which enabled him to produce paintings of apparently mature beauty when he was scarcely twenty years of age. From his father, too, Raphael learned much of the religious sentiment and grace of motive which are specially conspicuous in his early paintings. The altar piece painted by Giovanni Sanzio for the church of Gradara, and a fresco now preserved in the Sanzio house at Urbino, are clearly prototypes of some of Raphael's most graceful paintings of the Madonna and Child. Shortly after leaving the study of Perugino he produced the 'Marriage of the Virgin,' 'Agony in the Garden,' and several others, all executed in what is known as his first, or Peruginesque manner.

In 1504 Raphael visited Florence, and there saw the compositions of Michael Angelo and Da Vinci, and to their influence may be attributed the new era which thenceforth commences in Raphael's development. After his return from Florence, where he had been kindly received, and, in spite of his youth (being barely of age), was welcomed as an equal by the majority of those great artists who at that time had raised Florence to a pitch of artistic celebrity far above all other cities of the world, he visited Urbino, and executed several paintings, principal among which is his 'Crucifixion.' This painting is a panel eight feet six inches high by five feet five inches wide, and contains noble figures of the Virgin, St. John, St. Jerome, and St. Mary Magdalene.

In the latter part of 1504 Raphael returned to Florence and remained for four years, drinking in stores of artistic knowledge from Angelo and Signorelli. He was taught the importance of precision of line and the necessity of a thorough knowledge of the human form; from Da Vinci he learned subtleties of modeling and soft beauty of expression; from his uncle, a priest named Bartolomeo, nobility of composition and skilful treatment of drapery in different folds, and from Baccio d'Agnolo much that was useful in his practice as an architect. The transition in Raphael's style from his first or Perugian to his second or Florentine manner is well shown in the large picture of the 'Coronation of the Virgin,' now in the Vatican, one of the most beautiful that he ever produced, and especially remarkable for its strong religious sentiment.

The exquisite grace of the angel musicians and the beauty of the faces show signs of his visit to Florence, while the general formality of the composition, and certain details, such as the fluttering ribbons of the angels, recall peculiarities of Perugino. From 1504 to 1508 he painted about thirty pictures. Preeminent among them were those testifying his devotion for the Virgin, to whom in after life he dedicated a chapel in Rome. 'The mere collection of all the Virgins painted, or even designed, by Raphael (says an eminent critic), and the detail of the variations which he introduced into his compositions, would form an abridged history of his genius.' 'The Madonna del Gran Duca' (1506) represents the highest perfection of which Perugino's type was capable.

Immediately succeeding this in date were the 'Madonna of the Palm Tree,' and 'The Ansidei Madonna' (1506), which in 1884 was bought for the British National Gallery from the Duke of Marlborough for $350,000, more than three times the highest price ever before given for a picture. At that time the love of the Pope for art had already attracted to Rome the chief artists of the world, and it was among this brilliant assembly that Raphael almost at once, took a leading position. Here he painted his famous 'Stanze,' a series of frescoes covering the walls and ceilings of the chambers of the Vatican.

In 1519 Raphael painted his grandest masterpiece, 'The Transfiguration,' in the Vatican. He died of fever caught in superintending some subterranean excavations, at the early age of thirty-seven years. His body was laid out in state in his studio, by the side of the unfinished 'Transfiguration,' and all Rome flocked to the place for a last sight of the 'Prince of Painters.'

Magellan's Great Discovery

Fernando Magellan belonged to an ancient and noble family, and was born at Oporto, Portugal, about the year 1480. From boyhood he was noted for piety, bravery and enterprise. He spent some years at the court of his native country, and afterwards served with distinction in the Portugal army. In 1517 he turned his steps to Spain. Magellan's mind was now filled with a mighty enterprise. A passage around Southern America, Magellan reasoned, would be a much shorter highway for commerce than the usual route by the Cape of Good Hope.

Besides, if such a passage were discovered he could then sail around the world. This idea, it will be remembered, owed its origin to the genius of Columbus; but it remained for another great Catholic pioneer to carry it into execution. Magellan at once made his plans known to Cardinal Jimenez and King Charles V, and met with every encouragement. Accordingly a fleet of five vessels having been put at his disposal, the little squadron set sail from San Lucar on September 10 1519. The crew numbered two hundred and fifty men, and included several priests. After a rough passage of about two months, Magellan reached what is now the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

Proceeding along the coast, keeping a careful watch for every bay and inlet, he entered the River de la Plata on January 1, 1520, but, after sailing up the river for some days, he concluded that it was not the strait of which he was in search, and continued his course toward the South. He reached the port of S. Julian on 3rd March, where he resolved to winter. In this uncomfortable station he lost one of his squadron and the Spaniards suffered much from the excessive rigor of the climate. The fleet left the Bay of St. Julian about the middle of Oct. and following the coast very closely reached the Cape on the Northeast of the Strait on October 21. After sailing for twenty days in this lonely, labyrinthine, but picturesque strait, to which he gave his own name, which is three hundred miles in length, and where one of his ships deserted him, Magellan beheld the boundless expanse of the Southern Ocean.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE SUFFER UNTOLD AGONY FROM

Dyspepsia.

It is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and the poor dyspeptic cannot even enjoy a meal without distressing after effects, for nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant. Burdock Blood Bitters will regulate the stomach, stimulate secretion of the saliva, and gastric juice to facilitate digestion, remove acidity, and tone up the entire system.

Mrs. Dennis Hebert, St. Boniface, Man., writes:—"I have used Burdock Blood Bitters, with great success, for dyspepsia, indigestion and sour stomach. I was terribly troubled with my stomach for months, and spent a lot of money without getting any relief, until I happened to see about a woman using it, and her trouble seemed the same as mine. I tried one bottle, and was so much relieved, I bought five more, and have taken them, and I now can eat anything I wish."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

No man can hope to understand the principles which govern feminine fashions. A man went with his wife while she bought some dress goods.

'Tois stuff,' he said is pretty and would make you a good dress.'

'That said the wife in contempt. Nobody is wearing that now.'

'Then how about this?' asked the husband indicating another sort.

'Oh, that wouldn't do at all everybody's wearing that!'

A Sensible Merchant.

'I never heard of but one perfect boy,' said Johnnie, pensively, as he sat in the corner doing penance.

'And who is that?' asked mamma.

'Papa when he was little,' was the answer. And silence reigned for the space of five minutes.

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.

'I saved that girl's life once.'

'You don't say so! How?' 'Why, she said she'd rather die then marry me, and I let her go at that.'

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

A rifleman, in telling a story, said:—

'My aim is always to tell the truth,'

'Yes said a brother private, 'but you're the worst shot in the regiment.'

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

'Who are those two sad looking men?'

'Why, one's Jimmie, pining to own a motor, and the other is Rider, pining to get rid of his.'

Minard's Liniment cures neuralgia.

First wife—'What is your husband's average income, Mrs Smith?'

Second wife—'Oh, about midnight.'

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

Young Husband—'What a glorious day I! I could dare anything face anything, on a day like this!'

Wife—Come on down to the milliner's

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

'Pa where is Easy Street,'

'It leads off Hard Work avenue my son.'

Suffered With A Lame Back

COULD NOT STRAIGHTEN UP.

Many people fail to understand the significance of a lame, weak, sore or aching back.

When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are affected in some way.

Heed the warning, cure the back and dispose of any chances of serious kidney trouble following.

Mr. C. Grace, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—"I was suffering with a lame back, and for two weeks was not able to straighten up to walk, and hardly able to sit down for the pains in my back, hips, and legs. I had used different kinds of pills, plasters, liniments and medicines, without any relief. One day I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and decided to try them. Before I had half a box used I felt a great deal better, and by the time I had used two boxes, I was cured. I have no hesitation in recommending Doan's Kidney Pills."

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.

When ordering specify "Doan's."