

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1917

VOL. XLVI, No. 2

## 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

DeBor's Bros.

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915-3m



## Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, 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 one mile 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 is good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. \$100 \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the first year) 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 \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. COOBY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior

## J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

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Money to Loan on Real Estate.  
Dec. 13, 1916—yly

## D. C. McLEOD & BENTLEY

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MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

## JOB WORK

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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 JANUARY 3rd, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down.				Trains Inward, Read Up.			
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.				ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME.			
Tues. & Frid.	Daily Ex. Sun.	Daily Ex. Sun.		Tues. & Frid.	Mon. & Wed. Thurs.	Daily Ex. Sun.	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dep.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
2.50	2.10	6.50	Charlottetown	10.10	11.30	7.20	5.25
4.15	3.04	8.13	Hunter River	8.50	10.31	11.08	4.15
4.58	3.32	9.00	Emerald Jct.	8.00	10.43	10.19	3.32
	3.36	9.45	Kensington		9.36	9.45	2.51
	4.20	10.20	Ar. Summerside		9.15	9.15	2.20
Mon. & Wed. Thurs.	Tues. & Frid.		Dep.	Mon. & Wed. Thurs.	Tues. & Frid.		Ar.
11.30	4.40		Summerside	12.15	8.55		Charlottetown
1.14	5.39		Port Hill	10.32	7.57		Hunter River
2.44	6.32		O'Leary	9.25	7.01		Emerald Jct.
3.57	7.16		Alberton	8.22	6.21		Kensington
5.00	7.55		Ar. Tignish	7.30	5.47		Ar. Summerside
Mon. & Wed. Thurs.	Tues. & Frid.		Dep.	Mon. & Wed. Thurs.	Tues. & Frid.		Ar.
P.M.	P.M.		Emerald Jct.	A.M.	A.M.		Charlottetown
3.40	5.00		Ar. Cape Traverse	7.50	8.50		Mt. Stewart
4.30	5.50			7.00	8.00		Morell
Tues. & Frid.	Mon. & Wed. Thurs.		Dep.	Mon. & Wed. Thurs.	Tues. & Frid.		Ar.
P.M.	P.M.		Charlottetown	A.M.	A.M.		St. Peter's
3.10	3.00		Mt. Stewart	11.10	10.42		Ar. Summerside
4.25	4.35		Morell	9.35	9.35		Emerald Jct.
5.04	5.29		St. Peter's	8.46	8.45		Ar. Cape Traverse
5.29	6.02		Ar. Summerside	8.15	8.36		Port Hill
6.40	7.35		Ar. Summerside	6.50	7.20		O'Leary
7.09	8.08		Ar. Summerside	5.40	6.20		Alberton
Daily Ex. Sun.			Dep.	Daily Ex. Sun.			Ar.
P.M.	P.M.		Mt. Stewart	A.M.	A.M.		Charlottetown
4.40	5.54		Cardigan	9.25	8.09		Vernon River
5.54	6.25		Montague	8.09	7.35		Ar. Summerside
7.15	7.15		Ar. Georgetown	7.35	6.45		Ar. Summerside
Daily ex. Sat. only.	Sat. & Sun. P.M.		Dep.	Daily ex. Sat. only.	Sat. & Sun. P.M.		Ar.
3.10	3.10		Charlottetown	10.10	9.45		Charlottetown
4.25	4.55		Vernon River	8.27	8.31		Vernon River
5.55	7.05		Ar. Murray Harbor	6.30	7.00		Murray Harbor

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

## FOR "LIVERISHNESS"

USE MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS THEY NEVER FAIL TO DO GOOD.

Mrs. J. Stuchworth, Halifax, N.S. writes: "I take pleasure in writing you concerning the great relief I have received by using your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a sluggish liver. When my liver got bad I would have severe headaches, but after using a couple of vials of your pills I have not been bothered with the headaches any more."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent it from accumulating in the bowels, thus causing all complaints arising from a liver which has become inactive.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c a vial, or 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 DIPHTHERIA.

"My fortune is made."

"How so?"

"I've just invented an attachment to conserve the energy expended upon gun by the stenographer's jaw movement and run dynamo."

## A SENSIBLE MERCHANT

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.

Willie—"I guess my dad must have been a pretty bad boy."

Tommy—"What makes you think that?"

Willie—"Because he knows exactly what questions to ask me when he wants to find out what I have been doing."

## 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.

Do you ever stop to think what a priceless gift Faith is? asks the Sacred Heart Review. What are you doing to guard it from contagion? Does your life give a proof of the Faith that is in you? Does it attract outsiders to the true Faith?

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

Old Lady: "What is your little brother's name?" Boy: "We call him 'Flannel'." Old Lady: "How peculiar! Why?" Boy: "Because he shrinks from washing."

A man never knows what a poor house and lot he has until he tries to sell it for what it's worth.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

## HAD INDIGESTION.

## BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURED.

That grand old remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters, has been on the market for over forty years and we claim, without any fear of contradiction, that there is not another medicine on the market to-day that can compare with it for the cure of all disturbances of the stomach.

## Former Empress of France.

It is nearly half a century since the fall of Paris before the hosts of Germany, and the banishment of Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie. The emperor died many years ago, but his consort has lived to see her country involved in another struggle. Ninety years of age, she is still comparatively active, and has had a share in the past two years in taking care of those who have been wounded in fighting for the country from which she was banished. Most of her time is spent now as it has been spent for more than forty years at Chislehurst and Farnborough Hill, in England.

It was at Chislehurst that the Emperor died; and it was from there that her son Louis, Prince Imperial, went with the British army to Zululand, where he met his death at the hands of the savages. The Empress made periodical journeys to France up to the time of the present war, and spent many of her summers at Cap Martin. The yellow press of the United States has furnished its readers many accounts of the career of this famous woman—fabulous stories, chiefly, according to Edward Legge, who, in "The Empress Eugenie and Son" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) gives first hand impressions of his subjects and of the events that brought tragedy into their lives.

The little old lady—so very old—swathed in black of unfashionable cut, with no eyes for anything but her prayer book follows the annual Mass of Requiem for her husband and her son at St. Michael's Abbey, Farnborough, with the assiduity of a young nun in her novitiate. And presently she tolls down the staircase to the crypt, the Imperial Mausoleum, and glances up at the cavity in the wall behind the altar in which she will soon sleep the last sleep.

A strange idea, perhaps, but she is original in all she does and all she says, as some day the world—the English world—will learn for itself. It has fallen to my lot to see her in all her hours of agony—the passing of the Emperor at Chislehurst, the slaughter of her son by the Zulu's assegais and his burial within sight of his Kenilworth home, and the removal of the two coffins from the little church in the lane to the glorious fabric which she built on the knoll among the pines and the rhododendrons, which she can gaze upon from her room. She landed at Ryde from St. John Burgoyne's yacht in September, 1870, a fugitive—youthful looking, sunny-faced, golden-haired, a paragon of beauty and grace—one (I suspect) of King Edward's "three most beautiful women I have ever seen."

In a chapter devoted to the routine life of the Empress reference is made to her cheerful devotion:

Since Prince and Princess Napoleon have been the Empress' guest (1916) they have attended the Sunday morning service at the oratory, the former occupying the seat on the majesty's right. Ordinarily the congregation numbers from ten to twelve. Many are the moving scenes which have been enacted in the beautiful Abbey Church of St. Michael, which, with the surrounding lands, was the gift of the august widow of the Emperor Napoleon III to the community of Benedictine monks who succeeded the members of the Order of Premonstré in what had been only a priory. But for simple paths no previous ecclesiastical fabric there approached the spectacle witnessed by a privileged few on the 3rd of September, 1915, when at the request of the Empress, the first Mass was celebrated in the crypt "for all soldiers killed in the war."

Some of those who have knelt round the venerable lady remembered that September 3rd is a "date" in the history of France, and did not forget, when offering their intercessions for the souls of all soldiers killed in the war, that on this day 1870

the captive Emperor reached Bouillon, on his way to his palatial "prison" at Wilhelmshöhe escorted by a Prussian general.

Those who have not seen the Empress of late were agreeably surprised at seeing her look so well. At least one—probably only one—could carry his thoughts back to that autumn day in 1870 when she arrived at Chislehurst after her flight from the Tuileries. The Empress followed the Mass with her wonted close attention, kneeling and rising with no perceptible effort, and, when she left, showing her sad smile and bowing seemingly to each one before whom she passed. She has been seen at St. Michael's often or late years than at previous periods. Since she instituted the monthly Mass above noted (in September, 1915), she has regularly attended the service usually accompanied by Prince and Princess Napoleon and others staying with her.—The Argonaut.

## Experiences in Philippines

"What does snow look like?" was a question frequently asked me by the Filipinos," said Bishop Dougherty of Buffalo, in the course of an extremely entertaining and informing talk given by him recently.

It was a graphic word-picture of the Philippines at first hand by one who had absorbed its varied character in customs or ceremonies as they occurred at one time or another. And the talk was well besprinkled with amusing incidents which lost nothing in the telling.

After briefly touching on the discovery of the Philippines by Magellan, who lies buried there, the speaker gave a description of the inhabitants of the Malay Archipelago. There are three distinct divisions—Mohammedans, dubbed Moros by the Spaniards; Christians, and savages. The latter live in the interior and up in the mountains, and are called Igorrotes, while the Christians, of whom seven-eighths are Catholics, fringe the coastline. When speaking of the Moros, Bishop Dougherty told of their indomitable courage, begotten of fanaticism, quoting a remark made to him by Brigadier-General Pershing that he had never met with such fanatical courage as exhibited by the Moros.

A description of a Moro "running amuck," to "kill the Christian dogs" was interesting, if a bit gruesome. The fanatic first obtained permission from the Moro civil head and priest, then going to a room, bound himself with a rope so as almost to stop circulation and there fasted for several days, passing his time sharpening a villainous knife to the keenness of a razor. When the allotted time was up the half-crazed fanatic rushed to the market-place, slashing right and left until dispatched himself, which was difficult because of his immunity through the days of impeded circulation of blood.

Another story on the same line was an explanation of the tattooing of heads upon breasts of the young Igorrotes of the interior. This is something akin to the Indian brave's display of scalp of his wampum as a sign of valor. Bishop Dougherty told of a visit he once made to the outpost of Christian civilization, a horseback journey of seventeen days, and his feelings when he saw a war dance going on at the summit of a hill. He had become separated from his party, but it proved to be only the Igorrote chief's manner of welcoming such a personage as a Bishop. The inconvenience of having a bad omen across the path of a packhorse and the delay required until a good omen, chanced along, as mentioned, the Bishop, waited in rain-drenched garments, was humorously described.

Rain falls for six months in the Philippines, much in one

lay as here during the entire season. This is necessary to aid cultivation of the staple product, rice. When the rice is growing the islands from valley to mountain top are lovely and the skies have the clear blue of Italy.

The recurrence of earthquakes, mild and severe; the awful destruction of the typhoon, the prevalence of Asiatic cholera, and the omnipresence of a peculiarly economic mosquito are some of the decidedly unpleasant features of the United States new possessions. Consumption is also rampant among the poor, partly due to families inhabiting small quarters, the affected mingling with the well persons.

Le rosé is also found there, but the government tries by segregation to check the spread of the disease. Jesuit fathers attend these stricken people. Bishop Dougherty paid a warm tribute to the heroism of the Belgian nuns who labor among the Filipinos. These nuns work among the poor people, tending them in the most loathsome sickness, and by their unceasing kindness winning souls to Christianity.

The Filipino's love of religious externals, processions and such ceremonies, was vividly described, also some personal customs. Women do not think they are becomingly attired unless wearing trains a yard and a half long, even little girls of twelve years trail this garb through the dusty streets. No hats are worn, the only headgear being the graceful Spanish mantilla.

Filipino women smoke, and not the dainty cigarette, but a big, fat brown cigar that they make themselves, and which would sell here at fifty cents a piece. When Bishop Dougherty visited any of the homes, the hostess immediately served him cigars.

## Origin Of Our Holidays.

First and last enough sentiment has been expended upon American politics to equip a regiment of poets laureate. Distinctly American holidays are full of it. Fourth of July, of course, made itself. The 22nd of February became one by common consent. It had its origin in a convivial supper in a New York tavern in 1783, when a company met to listen to an original ode and drink innumerable toasts. Enthusiasm survived the wine, and as the gentlemen went gayly and unsteadily home they swore to meet again on future anniversaries. Regarded at first as a purely party custom, it broadened beyond Federal circles to take in all Americans. Jefferson's followers attempted a similar observance in his honor, but he countered with another bit of sentiment, refusing to divulge the date, on the ground that only the birthday of the nation should be so treated.

Thanksgiving was sectional and religious as well as political, and sentiment graced it in plenty. One of the customs that lingered in good old New England households until the middle of the last century was to lay five grains of corn upon the plate of every person at table in memory of a day in early colonial history when five ships came sailing into harbor just in time to chase away the specter of famine.

It was Washington who appointed the first national day of thanksgiving at the instance of congress, after the adoption of the constitution. For many years, however, annual observance of the day remained a matter of state action, virtually confined to New England. Like 22d of February, it became a national custom only gradually; unlike the 22d of February, it spread largely through the influence of a woman, Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, who advocated it for twenty years in the editorial columns of Godey's Lady Book. Helen Nicolay, in Century.

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