

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 50

"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.
Charlottetown, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings

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., at 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 eye-glasses 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 (Ch'town)
St Dunstan's College, "	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 Stauley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beaufort Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Sunr Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'Side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer S', 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.

Mr. Balfour on Nationality.

Mr. Balfour was the principal guest on October 21 at the annual dinner of the Honorable Society of Oymrodorion held at the Hotel Cecil, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a vice president of the society, with Mrs. Lloyd-George, was also present. Lord Plymouth presided, and the company numbered upwards of 300.

Mr. Lloyd-George, in proposing the health of Mr. Balfour, said that the House of Commons had a special pride in Mr. Balfour, a pride in his great gifts, a pride in his courage, a pride in his obnoxious bearing (Cheers.) There was no debate in the House of Commons in which he took part which he did not enrich by his contribution. He was one of the greatest assets of the House.

Mr. Balfour, who was received with loud cheers on rising to respond, said: I do not think that I ever rose under much more embarrassing circumstances to reply to a toast. The speech which you have just heard from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was couched in terms so generous, and paints me and my Parliamentary performances in colours so flattering, that I confess that, hardened as I am to dealing in public with matters sometimes difficult and sometimes delicate, I really hardly know how to reply; because the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not dealt with the subjects with which this great gathering has come together—he has not dealt either with Welsh literature or Welsh history—but has confined the whole of the speech which he has made to, not only a generous, but a far too generous appreciation of that sphere of activity in which we are both concerned. This is not the first time, however, that I have recognized, and been rejoiced to recognize, that political differences do not, so far as Welshmen are concerned, embitter personal relations.

I do not believe there is any country in the world where such a speech could have been made on such an occasion and such a subject except this country, and, perhaps, by a Welshman. (Cheers and shouts.) After remarking that he was not quite sure what his claims were to be their guest, Mr. Balfour proceeded:

I never feel so far in place that I also belong to one of the smaller portions of the United Kingdom, not so far as Scotch judgment goes, the least important (laughter), still one of the smaller portions of the United Kingdom who bear their part, or hope they bear their part, in the common work of the whole. (Cheers.) And I am perfectly confident that we who do not belong to the predominant partner are perfectly right in keeping up a deep interest and affectionate investigation, quite apart from the interest of scholarship, in the history of our own portion of these islands. (Cheers.) The contributory stresses which make up the great river of British history spring from different sources, flow through different channels, have sonorous of a very different character on their banks, but all are required to make up the main river into which they flow. There is none of them that can be spared, and a pious investigation of the whole course is surely worthy of all those who may claim to belong to one or other of these constituent tributaries. (Cheers.)

I am not going into intricate questions of race, though I believe they are the most important of all, and I think also that probably on them the least light is thrown by these linguistic studies which are one of the great subjects of investigation by this society. I do not believe that history bears it out; I do not think that anthropology bears it out; I do not believe that minute study of characters of different districts bears it out. There are differences, of course, but they melt into one another, and you cannot say, "This man is a Welshman and therefore he is descended from such and such Celtic tribe; this man comes from Ireland, that man comes from Northumberland, that one from Yorkshire, and therefore he is of such and such descent." There is no such thing in these islands as a man of pure descent from any race whatever; and I believe if the truth were known you would find that a race which has left no history, no body of laws, no customs, no records behind it, has nevertheless left that which is as important as anything written either on parchment or upon stone or printed in books—has left in each one of us that trace of inherited aptitude of blood, an inheritance of people who were here long before either the Celtic conquerors of one race or the Normans or the Saxons, or the Norwegians ever landed upon these shores. We are after all, not purely of one race, and it is impossible, as was demonstrated in our last lecture, We know

there is no sharp distinction to be drawn anywhere from the east coast of Kent to the furthest part of Ireland in which you can say: "Here one race ends, and there another race begins."

Mr. Balfour went on to speak of the literary and musical work of the society and continued:

After all, the spirit of nationality must never be allowed to grow into the spirit of particularism. If each nation were an absolutely flat, unvaried plane of culture, each nation being a mere replica—with all the uninteresting flatness of the copy—of every other nation, the world would lose greatly. It would lose also, perhaps it would lose even more, if each nationality which could trace some separate tradition of civilization for itself were to say: "that tradition and that tradition alone will I develop. I will not join in the common chorus of civilized humanity, but I will sing my own tune in my own way, and I will take no share in the common work of literature and imaginative development." Those are the two rocks, and two dangers, which lie before us. I am so immense better in these separate nationalities. (Cheers.) I think they give a quality, a tone, a variety to the common work of Western culture, which can never be got in any other way. But like every other very good thing they can be abused. (Cheers, hear.) You do find people who hold extravagant views of particularism and would have a purely Scotch, a purely Irish, a purely Welsh, whatever it may be—literature, music, art. That is not the way to do it. It is not the way it was done in the great days of Welsh literature. It is not the way it was done when Scotland contributed, as Scotland, its quota to British literature. It is not the way it ever will be done, and it is not the way, I am convinced, that society ever desires it should be done. (Cheers, hear.) They work through these records of marvellous historic and literary interest with a view of making every inhabitant of this island at the same time remember his origin, the origin and history of the particular part of the island in which he lives, and yet feel in full consciousness that all this leads up to the greater and fuller national life in which the particular is not forgotten, is not ignored, loses none of its effects, but joins in the full and harmonious chord to which the notes may be different but in which the effect is a unity. (Cheers.) It is because I feel so strongly the force of this double inspiration, the local and the general, that I think perhaps I have some title to be present on an occasion like this. (Cheers.) I can add nothing to your stores of knowledge, I have no critical gifts to put at your disposal, but I can assure you of the deep and affectionate sympathy with which I regard all the efforts you are making to elucidate the true history of Wales, to bring into the past and full relief the life and work of all great Welshmen, and to make them a model to all future times of what Welshmen can do not merely for Wales, but merely for Britain, but for that great English-speaking community of which we are all an integral part. I go far beyond even the limits of this island and of this Empire. We must all see that whatever be the future of the world, the prevailing language of this island is going to be the dominant language of the future for all great literary and scientific purposes, and even for commercial purposes. That conviction does not militate in the least degree in my judgment against the studies which are the objects of this society. On the contrary, I believe it is the consciousness that the particular and the general are not inconsistent, that the local patriotism and the larger patriotic work together for a common end, (I believe that conviction is growing. I believe this society will foster it, and it is in that faith that I wish it an ever-growing measure of success. (Cheers.)

Miracles Scientifically Provable.

Those who deny the possibility of miracles allege that they can not be proved scientifically, from the fact that they are supernatural and, therefore, undemonstrable. We do not agree with this conclusion. It does not follow that, because a fact is miraculous, it lies outside the field of inquiry or beyond the range of scientific proof. The miraculous fact falls under our senses just as well as any other fact. It can be seen or touched just as well as any other fact whatever, and, therefore, it is capable of attestation.

Let us suppose, for example, the resurrection of a dead person. This is not impossible, as was demonstrated in our last lecture. We know

the man, saw him a thousand times in life, saw him sick, saw him a corpse, assisted at the wake, and saw the setting in of decomposition. Surely, the fact of his death is possible of proof. The community in which he lived can take oath as to his death. But what, what if a man enters the death-room and, standing before the corpse, says, "Arise," and the dead man stands up full of life, and health and strength? If we witnessed this series of events, why are they not as scientifically attested as any facts that can be attested? It is objected, however, that we have the a priori certainty that once a man is dead and putrefaction has set in, he can not return to life; and all proofs in conflict with this law of fact and experience are powerless to conclude that a miracle has taken place, or, rather, the probabilities are against the fact of miracle. This is Hume's great argument against the miracle. But what is the force of this argument? How easy it is to demolish it! It is a law of the land that all citizens are equal and liable to taxation in proportion to their possessions. We are certain from experience that our taxes will be demanded this year as they have been in past years. But let it be supposed that, in return for some great services, the state, the county or the city exempts us from payment of the tax for this year. Let the collector come as usual and demand payment. What shall we do? We shall cite the law, or show the document of exoneration. We shall thrust it under his eyes and say: "Read." He reads the decree and goes away satisfied. Now the laws of nature and of physical certainties are such that when a man is dead and his corpse begins to decompose, he will not come back to life, but pay his debt to nature by returning to dust. But if God exempts us from payment of this tribute to nature, how comes it that anyone can pretend that He has no way of making known His will in the matter? If God can derogate from nature's law in any particular case, we have shown that it is in His power to do so—how can any one deprive Him of the power shown in this particular exercise of His will? If He has made known the certainties of a law of His own creation, could not He make known the certainties of any derogation from that law which it would please Him to effect? What hinders Him from making manifest His interposition in the particular case, when He has made known His interposition in a general sense? Hence, there is no conflict of laws as the deists of miracle allege; for the miracle is only a miracle in so far as it is an exception from the law.

Our opponents claim that we have no justification, to call any wonderful fact a miracle, unless we possess a knowledge of all of nature's laws, and that until we have this ample knowledge we ought to say that that fact is inexplicable, not miraculous. But this objection is against all philosophy, for if it had any weight it would logically lead to the conclusion that no law of nature could be scientifically established or evidenced. There is no science extant that could not be upset by the interrogation: "Who knows that the laws with which it deals may not have other explanations than the ones given?" Who knows that the phenomenon which is accounted for by some scientific formula is not the effect of some hidden undiscovered force? Most sciences are built on theories; and yet men accept them as certain because they are deductions from known principles which what is unknown can not contradict. Because a man does not grasp things thoroughly and fully, is he powerless to declare that a particular event is a derogation from a law of nature? We have the demonstration, for instance, that a body left to its own weight gravitates towards the earth's center. We are certain that no law will ever be discovered that will cause a body to move in the contrary direction when left to itself. If we saw a mass of granite suddenly rise from the earth and ascend out of sight, what is there to prevent us from affirming with certainty that it was lifted by a force that does not belong to the world? Universal experience has demonstrated that a dead man does not rise instantaneously from putrefaction and reappear living, and in his often form and substance. There is no law of nature that produces such a transformation. If there were such a law the world would be but a phantasmagoria and a series of myriads of illusions. If, then, such a resurrection took place before a multitude of witnesses, what ground could there be that would forbid the witnesses from declaring that it was not brought about by any law of nature? To establish this scientifically would we not be forced

His Friend Said

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

Mr. J. B. Rusk, 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 your Laxative 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."

to look for its explanation in the action of God. Who, having created matter and nature, holds both at His service? Or would we have to seek out eminent professors of physiology and ask them if there is not some mysterious force in nature which in rare instances may work instantaneous resurrections? They would laugh us to scorn, and say: "The science of physiology knows nothing of such a thing as instantaneous resurrection, and nature never restores the dead to life."

Therefore, in order to be able to affirm with certainty that a fact is wrought outside or above the laws of nature, it is not necessary to have a perfect knowledge of all of nature's laws; for nature, being harmonious, and harmony being a fixed condition, cannot contradict itself. On that ground for non-acceptance of a miracle it would follow that nothing in nature could be known with certainty unless all knowledge was possessed in advance, which would be to commence with what should be the finish, or rather to start out from the impossible. We would have to know all or conclude nothing. We would have to know the last word on the question of nature's laws, or we could not be sure even of knowing the first word. Hence, without knowing the whole range and substance of the laws of nature, we can, in a given case, scientifically testify that a fact was wrought outside or above the laws of nature—in other words, that a miracle took place.—The Pittsburg Observer.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"Talk," said Uncle Eben, "is sun-pio, like rain. A certain amount is welcome an necessary, but doggone a deluge!"

Sprained Arm.

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

Returned explorer—"Yes, the cold was so intense at the Pole we had to be very careful not to pet our dogs." Miss Youngthing—"Indeed! Why was that?"

Returned explorer—"You see, their tails were frozen stiff, and if they wagged them they would break off."

Minard's Liniment cures Distemper.

Milburn's Stinging Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains and relieve no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 20 and 25 cents.

Lady (who had been shown over the me of the ship, to sailor who has been her guide. "What a pity gratuities are forbidden on your ship." Sailor: "So was apples mum. in the Garden of Eden."

Heart Trouble Cured.

Through one cause or another a large majority of the people are troubled with some form of heart trouble.

The system becomes run down, the heart palpitates. You have weak and dizzy spells, a smothering feeling, cold clammy hands and feet, shortness of breath, sensation of pins and needles, rush of blood to the head, etc.

Whenever there are sickly people with weak hearts Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will be found an effectual medicine.

Mrs. Wm. Elliot writes:—

"Heart Trouble cost of pleasure I write Cured."

"You stating the benefit I have received by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered greatly from heart trouble, weakness and smothering spells. I used a great deal of doctor's medicines but received no benefit. A friend advised me to buy a box of your pills, which I did, and soon found great relief. I highly recommend these pills to anyone suffering from heart trouble."

Price 30 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of money by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.