

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1915

VOL. XLIV, NO. 29

## 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 with, and cultivate, the homesteaded land for a term of at least 90 consecutive days 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 homesteaded entry (including the time required a homesteaded patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a pre-empted 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. V. COBY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior

## Canadian Government Railways.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.			Trains Inward, Read Up.		
P.M.	Noon	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
3.45	12.00	7.35	11.40	10.50	10.20
5.00	1.20	8.30	10.36	9.52	9.03
5.45	2.10	9.02	9.59	9.21	8.45
6.22	2.55	9.27	9.27	8.55	8.10
7.00	3.30	9.50	9.00	8.30	7.30
P.M.					
6.30	12.10		8.45	5.30	
9.38	1.42		7.48	4.00	
10.27	3.10		7.04	2.40	
11.08	4.22		6.19	1.35	
11.45	5.20		5.45	12.30	
A.M.					
9.25	6.00		9.15	8.00	
10.00	7.00		8.40	7.00	
P.M.					
3.00	6.50		8.05	5.45	
4.10	8.40		7.02	4.10	
4.36	9.17		6.33	3.27	
4.57	9.46		6.11	2.55	
6.00	11.15		5.10	1.30	
7.10			4.00		
A.M.					
4.20	8.45		7.00	3.55	
5.09	9.55		6.11	2.48	
5.30	10.25		5.49	2.20	
6.05	11.05		5.15	1.30	
Sat. ex. Sat. & Sun.					
3.10	3.10		10.00	9.45	
4.25	4.57		8.23	8.31	
5.55	7.00		6.30	7.00	

## Invictus-- the Best Good Shoes for Men

We are showing now a nice line of Invictus—the best boots for men.

These are shown in gun metal, patent, tan and black, laced and buttoned styles. Some of the new features are the new style tongue attached to uppers, wearproof, lining and many other new ideas that dressy men should see.

Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.00.

### Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

## Addressing of Mail.

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows—

- Rank, Regiment, etc.
- Name
- Regimental number
- Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit
- Battalion
- Brigade
- First (or second) Canadian Contingent
- British Expeditionary

Army Post Office,  
LONDON, ENGLAND,  
M & E F.

## JOB WORK!

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the Herald Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

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

# Summer Goods

# HAMMOCKS! HAMMOCKS!

## A LARGE NEW STOCK just in from Manufacturers

FAST COLORS, strong and well made, will stand the racket. Low prices, \$1.00 each up.

Croquet Sets, 4 ball, 6 ball, 8 ball sets, priced low.

Children's Waggon, Barrows, Go Carts.

Doll Cabs, Sand Pails, Sea-side Sets, Garden Sets, Shovels, Rubber Balls.

Sporting Goods, Lawn Tennis, Rackets, Balls, Nets, Base Ball Goods.

Pic-nic Napkins, Table Sets, Paper Pie Plates, all at lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

# CARTER & CO. LTD.

Charlottetown.

## Corporal Works of Mercy

The chief corporal works of mercy are seven: To feed the hungry, to give drink to the thirsty, to clothe the naked, to ransom the captive, to harbor the harborless, to visit the sick, and to bury the dead.

As there are other spiritual works not mentioned in the above question, so also not all corporal works of mercy are here given by the Catechism, but only the chief ones.

1. To feed the hungry. God shows corporal needs to exist so that their alleviation may be a source of merit to His followers. He suffers in the needy; the assistance given them is given to Him. "I was hungry," He says, "and you gave Me to eat." St. Paul says: "If thy enemy be hungry, give him to eat."

Whether he is brought to that needy condition by his own fault, or through circumstances over which he had no control, he is an object of charity for us; the act of mercy practiced toward him calls for a reward from the Master, in Whose name not even a glass of cold water shall be given in vain. By providing for the corporal wants of others, the practice of mercy will generally effect also some spiritual good in them.

2. To give drink to the thirsty. Thirst is one of the most excruciating sufferings of the body; the greater the need, the greater the merit in relieving it. As a work of mercy, this, however, applies to the kind of drink which the body naturally requires. Hence it would be no act of charity or mercy to one who is addicted to intemperance to help him to gratify his vice.

3. To clothe the naked. Any one in need of necessary clothing is an object of this work of mercy. This is one of the works of mercy recommended by Tobias to his son and afterward again by Isaiah. Our Lord considers as done to Himself what we do to others. "I was naked," He says, "and you covered Me."

4. To ransom the captive. A religious Order in the Church, the Trinitarians, sufficiently shows how pleasing it must be to God. The members of this Order pledge themselves to ransom their brethren, were it even necessary to take their place in captivity. The practice of this work of mercy may not be as common now as in days gone by, when the hordes of Mahomet's followers were wont to devastate civilized countries and make captives of those whom their sword had spared. Yet there are still millions of people in pagan countries treated as badly as the captives of old. Under the benign influence of Christianity liberty would soon dawn for them; contributing therefore to societies whose object is the conversion of nations buried in heathenism and slavery, would at the same time be both a corporal and a spiritual work of mercy.

5. To harbor the harborless. St. Paul warns us not to forget hospitality. The Saviour promises on the judgment day to pass a favorable sentence on those, who, when He was a stranger, took Him in. Refusing to be hospitable, like the citizens of Bethlehem, who would not harbor the God made man, may in some instances be equivalent to murder, and in many cases it betokens the absence of the true Christian spirit. Hospitality is one of the charming virtues of Christianity; unfortunately it is not practiced as it should be, since too often caste or society draws the line.

6. To visit the sick. The numerous Orders approved by the Church whose object is the care of the sick, is a sufficient guarantee of its noble character. "I was sick," says Our Lord, "and you visited Me." Sickness naturally depresses the spirit, and makes us dependent upon the aid of others. The interest we take in the sickness of the body will enable us to work more efficaciously for the good of the soul, which is then also sorely in

## Apocalypse of The Holy Ghost.

Jesus our Saviour has prayed for us to the Father, that He might send us the Paraclete, the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, that He might abide with us forever—the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Love Divine, to enable us to love God, in a worthy manner, both here and hereafter in Heaven; the Holy Ghost, the Sanctifier, to impart to us the graces purchased for us at the price of His Most Precious Blood, that we might become holy, pleasing and acceptable of God in time and in eternity; yet how many are there amongst men who think seriously of these truths, and long to welcome this "Gift of God Most High?"

Zachaeus rightly esteemed himself blessed because he was honored in having for guest, though for a short time, the Son of God in human form; but have we not also good reason to call ourselves blessed, when we reflect and call to mind that we have been allowed to receive within the very depths of our being the Holy Spirit in His Divinity?

Not only does He, the Spirit of the Lord, come to dwell within us, but He brings with Him riches, which are priceless, for the sanctification of our soul, nay more, He Himself is a treasure unto us so great that, in Sacred Scripture, it is written—"He is the pledge of our inheritance" to life everlasting!

Unfortunately men in their preference of the darkness rather of the light, fail to see or understand the great favours and graces God places at their disposal, and above all they fail to understand and recognize this most precious of all gifts—the Holy Ghost, Who is called the Gift of God!

The Holy Ghost can only be perceived and enjoyed in the measure in which we receive His love. Yet, what is the measure of our love, our devotion, to this Divine Guest? We invoke Him at times, yet, when He deigns to come, we have already turned our mind and heart to things of earth, and we notice Him not.

We call upon Him to fill our hearts, already full of earthly desires and selfishness? We beseech Him to enlighten our minds, and then turn our attention and thoughts to creatures! If at times He fills us with spiritual joy and sensible delight in prayer, at Mass, Benediction, or, especially, in Holy Communion, we imagine ourselves to be something, and become vain, and consider ourselves "not like the rest of men," not like the rest of men, not like this poor publican, a sinner! Should the Holy Spirit fail to bestow upon us His spiritual delights, then we give way to thoughts of discouragement bordering on despair. What a want of confidence in God Who is Almighty!

We wish Him to abide with us—yet all day long, perhaps far into the night, we run after the pleasures and amusements of the world, or spend precious time in reading dangerous books and lose all taste for prayer and hearing the Word of God and reading the works and lives of the Saints. When about to speak with God in prayer, oftener than not we neglect "to prepare our soul"—we fail to call upon Him

## in the spirit of holy prayer and devotion, and then we wonder, perhaps, why God has not granted our request!

Alas, too often, these things are experienced by those who are heard to exclaim: "Devotion to the Holy Ghost? Oh, no, there are too many devotions," or "I do not go in for new devotions." Let these persons know that Jesus Himself, together with Mary and all the Saints, had when on earth true devotion to the Holy Ghost, and that if they would be with them hereafter it is only possible through the grace and aid of the Holy Ghost.

## Vows

A vow is a promise freely made to God to do something pleasing to Him. It is more than a resolution or intention of doing a thing. It is a solemn or at least a deliberate promise to do it. And it differs from taking an oath to do something, for this may be about something bad. When Nathan the prophet spoke to King David of the man who had taken away a poor man's ewe lamb, David said, "As the Lord liveth, the man that hath done this thing shall die." This was an oath, but not a vow, for a vow is promising to do something for God to please Him. And taking vows is one way of adoring God. Jacob made a vow, saying, "If God shall be with me, and I return prosperously to my father's house, of all things that Thou shalt give me I will offer tithes to Thee. And Anna, the mother of Samuel, made a vow, saying, "O Lord of Hosts, if Thou wilt be mindful of me, and wilt give to Thy servant a man-child, I will give him to the Lord all the days of his life."

A vow, when knowingly taken in any unlawful way, could not be pleasing to God. As, for instance, if a person were to make a vow to dedicate to God some money that was not his own, or some time that belonged by right to his employer, such a vow would be unlawful. Children or others living under obedience must not, without leave, vow things that their parents or superiors might disapprove, nor must we make vows that would be disagreeable or injurious to others. Our Lord reproved the Scribes and the Pharisees because they allowed men to dedicate their property to God, and so neglect the duty of helping their parents in their necessities, which they were commanded to do by the Word of God. And besides unlawful vows there are vows that might be beyond our strength. For fear, therefore, of our taking a vow which we might not be able to keep, it is better, before taking a vow about any important matter, to ask advice of others, and especially of our Director. And when people enter into religious houses, the Church will not allow them to take difficult vows without great consideration. They are obliged to wait at least for a year, and in the meantime they are tried in different ways; at the end their superiors consider whether they are fit and able to take the vows. They have to go into retreat, and think very seriously what they are going to do; because if they take the vows they must keep them. It is the same with those in the world, if they take vows they cannot break them without sin. There is, however, no danger about making vows as regards little things, which we know we can do or give up, or about anything there is to be done for a short time, or for once or twice. Moreover the Church gives to Bishops, and sometimes to priests, the power of changing vows, or of dispensing from them if they are concerning small matters, in cases where there is any sufficient cause. But there are some vows, and especially those which are called solemn, from which no one but the Pope can dispense, and he can not do so lawfully without a good cause. For a vow is not a promise made to man, but to God, and the second Commandment forbids us to break it.

## Had A Lame Back FOR A LONG TIME.

Sometimes Could Hardly Turn In Bed.

When the back gets so bad and aches like a "toothache" you may rest assured that the kidneys are affected in some way. On the first sign of a backache, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken, and if this is done immediately you will save yourself many years of suffering from serious kidney trouble.

Mr. J. W. Fraser, Truro, N.S., writes: "I have had a lame back for a long time. Sometimes I could hardly turn over in bed, but after taking six boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I find that my back is as good as new."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, 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 direct specify "Doan's."

Sire—Now that you're starting in business remember that honesty is the best policy. Son—I intend to give both systems a fair tryout.

Hub (angrily)—Here! what do you mean by waking me out of a sound sleep? Wife—Because the sound was too distressing.

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.

Mr. Brown and his family were standing in front of the lion's cage.  
"John," said Mrs. Brown, "if those animals were to escape, whom would you save first, me or the children?"  
"Me," answered John, without hesitation.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT.  
Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and leave no bad after effects what ever. Be sure you get Milburn's, price 25 and 50 cts.

Benevolent Old Gentleman  
"Johnny, my boy, I am sorry to see that you have a black eye."  
Johnny (ungraciously): "You go home and be sorry for your own little boy. He's got two."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS ETC.  
To write well, to think well, to feel well, and to render well, it is to possess at once intellect, soul and taste.—Buffon.

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

"Why do you insist on having the biggest share of the pudding, Sammy?" asked a nurse of one of her little charges. "Isn't your older brother entitled to it?"  
"No, he ain't," replied the little fellow. "Cos he was eating pudding two years before I was born!"

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DYPHTHERIA.  
To be a man in a true sense is, above all else, to have a wife—Michelet.

SUFFERED FROM Catarrh Of The Stomach FOR 8 YEARS.  
Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills Cured Her.

Mrs. Agnes Gallant, Reserve Mines, N.S., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you. I have been a great sufferer, for eight years, from catarrh of the stomach and tried several, so called, catarrh remedies without relief until a friend of mine advised me to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, which I did, and four vials completely cured me."  
Be sure and get Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills when you ask for them as there are a number of imitations on the market. The price is 25c. per vial, 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.