The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES — CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1917 — VOL. XLVI., No. 22

LIME!

We have on hand a quantity of

St. John LIME

In Barrels and Casks.

PHONE 111

C LYONS & Co

April 26, 1916—tf.

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.,

Charlottetown

Water Street, Phone 521.

June 30, 1915—3m

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office.

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books

Dodgers

Note Books of Hand

Head Letters

Tickets

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 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 $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 Minister of the Interior

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Prince Edward Island Railway.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 21st, 1917.

Trains Outward, Read Down. — ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME. — Trains Inward, Read Up.

Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.				Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.
4.00	12.15	6.40	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	11.55	11.10		10.20
5.20	1.48	7.40	"	Hunter River	"	10 46	10.10		8.50
6.05	2.50	8.13	"	Emerald Jct.	"	10.09	9.40	7.40	7.45
6.50	3.30	8.40	"	Kensington	"	9.37	9.10	6.50	
7.20	4.10	9.05	Arr.	Summerside	Dep.	9.10	8.45	6.10	
		P.M.							
8.50		12.20	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.	8.50	5.35		
9.48		2.10	"	Port Hill	"	7.54	3.56		
10.37		3.57	"	O'Leary	"	7.05	2.36		
11.18		5.07	"	Alberton	"	6.19	1.17		
11.55		6.05	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.	5.45	12.15		
Tues. and Sat. P.M.	Mon. Wed. Thur. and Fri. P.M.	Tues. and Sat. P.M.				Tues. and Sat. P.M.	A.M.		
7.50	9.45	9.45	Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Arr.	9.35	7.35		
8.40	10.35	10.20	Arr.	Cape Traverse	"	9.00	6.45		
Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.		Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.				Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.		
3.20		7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.00	6.10		
4.30		8.50	"	Mount Stewart	"	8.50	4.30		
4.57		9 27	"	Morell	"	8.22	3.35		
5.17		9.57	"	St. Peter's	"	8.00	3.00		
6.20		11.30	Arr.	Souris	Dep.	7.00	1.35		
P.M.						A.M.			
7.35			Arr.	Elmira	Dep.	5.40			
P.M.		A.M.				A.M.	P.M.		
4.30		9.05	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Arr.	8.50	4.10		
5.19		10.15	"	Cardigan	"	7.52	2.54		
5.40		10.55	"	Montague	"	7.28	2.25		
6.15		11.35	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep.	6.50	1.40		
	Sat. only. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sat. and Sun. P.M.				Daily Ex. Sat. and Sun. A.M	Sat. only. A.M.		
	3.10	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.10	9.45		
	4.25	4.55	"	Vernon River	"	8.27	8.31		
	5.55	7.05	Arr.	Murray Harbor	Dep.	6.30	7.00		

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

Carter's Tested Seeds For 1917

Sold by nearly 200 Reliable Merchants in Prince Edward Island and at our Seed Store, Market Square and Seed and Grain Warehouse, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

Carter's Seeds are Tested

At the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Ottawa, as to growing qualities, purity, etc. We keep on file in our office, reports of the different tests each season, which can be seen when required.

Clover and Timothy Seed

Cannot be sold by merchants or farmers unless it grades either No. 1. No. 2 or 3. and must be marked so. We have obtained our stocks from the best seed-growing centres of Ontario of

Seed Wheat, Clover, Oats, Barley, Vetches, Buckwheat, etc.

Our stock of Timothy Seed this year is Island-grown and Imported. We have also a supply of choice Island-grown

Oats and Wheat

Which we offer at lowest prices. Our aim in the

Seed Business

Has always been to put

Quality and Value First

Price is a secondary condition.

Poor Seed is Dear Seed

At any price. "BEST BY TEST" is our MOTTO.
Don't buy Seed because it is offered at a low price. It is poor Seed, low grade, and you are paying much more than it is worth. Our 37 years experience in the Seed Business enables us to know where and how to get the

Best Seeds Grown

CARTER & COMPANY, Ltd.

P. O. Drawer 38. Phone 70

An Arctic Tragedy

The strongest legal case ever tried in Edmonton will be on the Court docket some time this summer. According to advices from Ottawa, the Department of Justice has definitely decided to bring the Eskimos charged with the murder of Fathers Rouviere and Leroux, in the far north, to Edmonton for trial, which will take place presumably as early in the season as it may be found possible to get the alleged culprits there. They are now at Herschell Island, where they were taken in the fall by Inspector Lanauze of the Mounted Police, and through the winter they have been in mild confinement, on the understanding that a trial would take place some time in the spring or early in the summer. It was not known whether that trial would be held in the north or at some outside point, but the decision of the question and arrangements will be made in due course for this unusual and interesting application of British law and justice.

The story of the case reads like a bit of Arctic romance. In the fall of 1913, two priests, Fathers Rouviere and Leroux, belonging to the Catholic mission of Fort Norman, went on a tour of investigation in the region between the Arctic circle and Coronation gulf. They did not return within the time expected, and it was supposed they had perished in the wilderness. Nearly a year afterwards the Mounted Police at Great Bear Lake heard from a band of Indians that some cassocks and surplices had been seen in the possession of the Eskimos in the north, and further rumors of the same kind came in during the next winter. To verify these rumors a patrol of three experienced policemen went out in May, 1915, in search of either the priests or their murderers, since it already looked as if murder had been committed. A native interpreter went with them, and the whole party was in charge of Inspector Lanauze, one of the youngest but most trusted members of the police force.

In the following winter the patrol camped at Dease Bay, on the north coast of the lake, and in the spring of 1916 they pushed on into the country lying immediately north of that point. In May they came upon a band of Eskimos that gave them further information about the priests, who, they said, had been killed by two native tribesmen, at that time a little further inland. Shortly afterward the man-hunters came upon the men they were looking for, and had little difficulty in getting the story from them. They confessed to the murder, but could give no clear explanation of why they commited it. As near as could be made out, there had been a misunderstanding between the priests and the Eskimos, and in a sudden fit of temper they stabbed and killed the two missionaries, appropiating some of their personal belongings. They gave no resistance to their captors, and have since been model prisoners.

Value of Good Reading

Good reading supplies the mind with its proper food; it increases our knowledge. Good reading inspires the heart and stimulates our will to action. Good reading satisfies our longing for the great and beautiful.

Cultured men of all times have understood and appreciated the value of books and reading. Aristotle, the great Grecian phlosopher, paid 72,000 sestercia for a few books of Speusippus. He read with avidity the books which his royal friend, Alexander the Great, sent him. Alexander himself kept a copy of Homer under his pillow, so as to have it at hand every morning. St. Jerome carried all his books with him into the desert and guarded them as his greatest treasures. The great Bossuet daily read the books of the old Fathers of the Church and found in them his highest inspiration. Abraham Lincoln had no chance to go to school, but books were his dearest friends and the founders of his future greatness. The author of the "Imitation of Christ," Thomas aKempis, said that he had nowhere found greater pleasures than in "hoekens" and in "boekens," which means in the woods and in books. Thus we see that the intellectual giants of all times have loved books.

Good reading supplements and often replaces the school. The school cannot do more than teach how to study, lay the foundation, give hints and impart the rudiments of science. Books read outside the school must enlarge and deepen the knowledge acquired. Many men who in their youth did not have a chance to go to school, or at least not to college, have, by diligent and persevering reading, reached astonishing high positions in the world of letters. A good example of this kind is Louis Veuillot, the famous French Catholic writer and defender of the faith, who could only attend the primary school of a suburb of Paris, and that only until he was thirteen years old. At that early age he entered the office of a lawyer as a clerk. His fellow-clerks were very active young men, who in their leisure hours studied the great masters, wrote and performed dramatic pieces, and sought in every way to enlarge their knowledge. Louis read all the books his friends procured for him carefully, and with pen in hand and grammar at his side. He was scarcely seventeen when he began his journalistic career. When twenty-five years old he made a journey to Rome, was converted to Catholicity, and from that hour his genius, his pen and his heart were dedicated to the cause of God and His Church. He soon became editor of the "Univers," and remained the great Catholic leader until his denth in 1883. And what beside his natural talent had given him his position? Chiefly his indefatigable and methodical reading, by which he gradually mastered literature, theology, philosophy, Latin and the naturnl sciences.

—Christian Family.

What Joffre Accomplished.

(New York Tribune.)

The problem of Joffre on the morning of the Great War was the greatest problem that has ever fallen to a single general. With insufficient armies, ill-equipped; with a northern frontier defenceless and open; with willing but weak British Allies, he had to stem the flood of a German invasion organized over forty years ago for the blow that was to destroy France.

The measure of the man Joffre is best taken in the fact that he failed frequently before he won completely. His initial offensive in Lorraine broke down under German heavy artillery. For the same reason his attack in the Ardennes and at Charleroi failed. Mobile heavy artillery on the German side triumphed over gallant infantry, unsupported save by field artillery, and in the third week of August Joffre contemplated a situation which might well have broken the spirit of a smaller man. All French armies had been defeated; all French armies were in retreat, and a great and victorious German machine was moving forward as it had moved forty-four years before. Defeats that seemed to forecast a new, colossal Sedan were already a matter of history, and the collapse of the French military establishment was already accepted in Germany.

Yet Joffre neither faltered nor permitted himself to recognize what seemed to be inevitable. From a tragic offensive such as wrecked MacMahon at Sedan he withdrew. He even broke off some engagements that promised well. He took defeated armies from embraces that threatened destruction and cooly and calmly drew his forces backward, always keeping in mind a purpose to strike once more.

Perhaps the great decision of the whole war was taken in the last days of August, when, with armies still unready, Joffre faced the Germans along the line of the Somme, the Oise, and the Meuse. Should he risk dangerous battle there or surrender thousands of square miles to the invader and continue the retreat to a position of relative security? He never hesitated. He ordered the retreat which surrendered Rheims, St. Quentin, Amiens, Chalons, all of northern France, to the invader. But, looking beyond the moment he saw that by such a temporary sacrifice he might win.

The story of how Joffre led the German armies into the fatal strategic positions between Paris and Verdun, and, having led them there—having led them beyond their bases, ahead of their supplies—struck them, exhausted with the strain of long marches, rolled them back, narrowly missed destroying them, is the story of the greatest feat in military history—the victory of a million men, ill-prepared and ill-organized, who had already been frequently defeated, who had fallen back for one hundred miles before a victorious army of more than a million and a half, nourished in the tradition of invincibility and already sustained by victories unequalled even in Napoleonic history. The battle of the Marne was the victory of French genius over German forces. It was a victory of smaller numbers over larger. It was a triumph comparable with Valmy and with Marathon, the one a victory of the spirit, the other the triumph of intelligence.

"Utopia"

This year occurs the fourth centenary of the publication of the most generally known work of Blessed Thomas More, the 'Utopia." Originally written in Latin, it was probably published in January. 1517, and was not translated till 1551.

It is one of the ironies of history that this work, which breathes the love of peace and of the people, should have first seen the light in the city of Louvain. A correspondent having further noted the fact that the first part of the book was composed by More in London and the second in Antwerp, points to the international character of the circumstances of its production. "The book," he says, "was written in an exultant age, delightfully self-conscious in its sense of having left the Wars of the Roses behind, and yet perfectly alive to the horrors of social disorder which followed in the train, first, of the upheaval of civil war; and, secondly, of the stagnant abuses created by the old feudal system of the Middle Ages. The 'Utopia' in a very real sense is a war-product, both in its protest against civil wars and against foreign wars (waged for extension of territory, though not, it may be noted, against all wars). It is the first appeal to principles which are essentially those of peaceful internationalism in the Renaissance."

Its associations with Belgium are of especial interest at a time like the present, when an effort is being made to collect books which may serve as a nucleus for the reconstitution of the destroyed library of Louvain. Concerning these associations the correspondent says:

"Sir Thomas More learned much from Belgium. Amongst the men associated with the first edition of the 'Utopia' are Jerome Buslarden, who founded the College of the Three Languages at Louvain; Erasmus, who undertook its direction in 1517; John Paludanus, of Louvain, with whom Erasmus lived for some time in that city; Gerardus Noviomagus, also of Louvain, who took part in the editorial work of the 'Utopia.' Lastly, there is the Louvain printer himself, Thierry Martin, who at one time for a month received into his Louvain house the great Erasmus, ill of the plague. Not only did Marten publish More's 'Utopia,' but in the same year, 1517, he published Erasmus' 'Bellum,' the most incisive of all Renaissance treatises against war."

Mistress—Are you married?

Maid—No'm. I bumped into a door.

CONSTIPATION

THE COMMONEST ILL.

Constipation is one of the commonest ills of mankind and one too often allowed to go unlooked after until some serious complication sets in.

If the bowels are properly looked aft. there will be no constipation, jaundice sick or bilious headaches, heartburn, coated tongue, sour stomach, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will keep the bowels regular and cure all liver ills.

Mr. Philip McLeod, Tarbot, N.S., writes: "I suffered from constipation ever since I can remember, and for years had pains in the left side of the back. If I walked across the kitchen floor I would have to sit down and rest. That I think was terrible for a man of 20 years of age. The condition of my system was shown by pimples breaking out on my face. I suffered so much pain and stiffness in my back I am sure my system was full of gravel. Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills have entirely cured me.

I thoroughly recommend them to everybody."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a vial, 5 vials $1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

Bearing One's Cross

Everybody in this world has a cross of some kind to bear. It may be one lying unseen in the silence of the heart's profoundest depths; or it may be one that is painfully visible to all. To some God gives but one great cross to bear; on others He showers what seems like a multitude of smaller ones. But, great or small, or one or many, the cross is there, and must be carried.

Some bearers wreathe their crosses with the sharp thorns of repining and discontent; others with the soft blossoms of patience and hope. It is largely a matter of choice, resting with the bearer; but it is the revelation of our experience that he finds his cross lightest who has learned—bitter though the lesson is—to smile with others at his own miseries.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPTHERIA.

She—Who would you rather be if you were not yourself?

He—I can't say that I have any second choice.

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.

She—I see that they have invented another automatic machine that takes the place of a man, but they'll never invent a machine that could take the place of a woman.

He—Oh, I don't know; there's the phonograph.

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.

"Your wife seems a different woman when she's speaking."

"That so? I'm afraid I don't know the other."

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

Sunday School Teacher—What is the outward, visible sign of baptism?

Johnny—The baby, mum.

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

COULD NOT SWEEP BACK WAS SO SORE.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer so much excruciating pain and agony are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

On the first sign of any weakness in the back Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken.

Mrs. L. Gonshaw, 683 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About three years ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep the floor. I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills, and before I had used one box there was a great improvement, and my back was completely cured. I highly recommend 'Doan's for lame back."

Doan's Kidney Pills are put up in an oblong grey box, the trade-mark is a Maple Leaf, so accept no other.

Price 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."