The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1918 | VOL. XLVII., No. 3

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and who has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3 00 per acre. Duties.—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm labourers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but no Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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.,
Water Street, Phone 521.
June 30, 1915—3m

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon on Friday, the 11th February, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on Rural Mail Route No. 4 from Souris East P. E. Island,

Last April next.

Notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender be obtained at the Post Office of Souris East and at the office of the Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Inspector Post Office Inspector's Office.
Nov. 1917.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
Prince Edward Island.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 31st, 1917.

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

Daily Ex. Sun. A. M	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.				Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. Noon	Daily Ex. Sun. P. M.	Daily Ex. Sun. P.M.	Daily Ex. Sun. A.M.
	3.45	1.00	6.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr.	10.30	12.00		7.30	
	4.47	2.32	7.00		Hunter River		8.55	10.50		6.21	
7.45	5.40	3.25	7.45		Emerald Jct.	Dep.	7.55	10.10	5.00	5.40	
	6.40				Cape Traverse						6.30
	7.00		8.20		Borden	Dep.				4.40 P.M.	6.00 A.M.
8.15	6.05	4.20			Kensington		6.45	9.37	4.20		
9.00	6.30	5.05		Arr.	Summerside	Dep.	6.00 A.M.	9.10	3.30 Mon. Wed. Fri. P.M.		
			Tues. Thur. Sat. A.M.								
		6.45	11.30	Dep.	Summerside	Arr.		8.55	12.20		
		7.44	1.14		Port Hill			7.54	10.41		
		8.37	2.44		O'Leary			7.01	9.21		
		9.21	3.51		Alberton			6.21	8.02		
		10.00	5.00	Arr.	Tignish	Dep.		5.45	7.00		
		P.M.	P.M.					A.M.	A.M.		

	Mon. Wed. Fri. A. M.	Daily Except Sunday P. M.			A. M.	Mon. Wed. Fri. P. M
	7.00	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Arr. 10.10	6.10
	8.55	4,30	"	Mount Stewart	" 8.55	4.30
	9.32	5.00	"	Morell	" 8.22	3.35
	10.02	5.22	"	St. Peter's	" 8.00	3 00
	11.35	6.30	Arr.	Souris	Dep. 6,50	1.35
	P. M. 7.50		Arr.	Elmira	Dep. A. M. 5.30	

Monday Wednesday Friday A. M.	P.M.			A. M.	Monday Wednesday Friday P. M
9.10	4.35	Dep.	Mt. Stewart	Arr. 8.50	4.10
10.20	5.27		Cardigan	7.48	2.54
11.00	4.51		Montague	7.23	2.25
11.40	6.25	Arr.	Georgetown	Dep. 6.45	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 "	8.20	8.31
5.55	7.05	Arr.	Murray Harbor Dep.	6.20	7.00

C. A. HAYES, General Manager (Eastern Lines) Moncton, N. B.

H. H. MELANSON, Passenger Traffic Manager, Moncton, N. B.

W. T. HUGGAN, District Passenger Agent, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Grand Opening!

L. J. Reddin begs to announce to his Customers in and out of Charlottetown, that he has opened his New Dry Goods Store at 164 Richmond Street, Newson Block.

I Must Sincerely Thank

all those who have given me such liberal patronage in the past, and hope to receive their support in the future.

My intention is to offer my Customers Good Service, Splendid Values, and as expenses will be greatly reduced, all patrons will benefit by the reduction in Profit.

We offer many Snaps both in Men's and Ladies' Goods, and notwithstanding the steady advance in all classes of Dry Goods, many of our lines will be sold Cheaper than ever.

Come In and See Me

You will receive a Cordial Welcome even if you are not in a Buying Mood.

A Word of Cheer or a Welcome dear
Helps some, my Boy, helps Some.

L. J. REDDIN.

June 6, 1917.

SPECIAL

Commencing Wednesday, November 28th, and until further notice, the Train for Murray Harbor will go back to the old time and leave Charlottetown at 3 p. m., as advertised in newspapers and shown in folders.

District Passenger Agent
Ch'town, November, 27
November 28th, 1917—

JOB WORK

Executed with Neatness and Despatch at the HERALD Office

Charlottetown P. E. Island

Check Books
Dodgers
Receipt Books
Bill Heads

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

OFFICE:
NEWSON BLOCK
Charlottetown.

Branch Office, Georgetown.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

Dec 13, 1916—7iv.

Bruges Possesses Treasures

Bruges, the city of bridges, the city of bells, possesses a treasure dear to the hearts of Belgians, a treasure which centers no small part of the religious life of the nation. It is the relic of the miraculous Blood. It is often asked what is this miraculous Blood, what homage should be paid to it, whence has it come?

The Miraculous Blood is not the Precious Blood of Our Divine Saviour to which supremest worship is due. Neither is it like the Unassumed Blood which though separated from the Sacred Humanity during the triduo of the Passion, as it lay in dark stains along the Way of Sorrows was yet united to the Godhead of the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity and was therefore worthy of the deepest adoration. Was it for the consolation of His Blessed Mother who was to remain on earth for yet 14 years, or was it for the enriching of His Church that at the moment of the Resurrection Our Lord suffered some of the Precious Blood to remain unassumed? Such was the Blood upon the veil of Veronica, on the Holy Winding Sheet, on the Cross on the Scala Scanta and on the Thorns and Nails; but this Blood which was not assumed lost immediately Its union with the Divinity, ceased to what is called the Precious Blood, forfeited its rights to absolute worship or latria, and became henceforth only an intensely holy relic to be venerated with a very high worship, but not to be worshipped as Divine, and it should be called hereafter Miraculous Blood. Some of this Miraculous Blood was treasured in the Holy City by faithful Christians throughout the long centuries when the Roman eagle and later the crescent of Islam dominated the ancient city of Jerusalem, writes a correspondent in the Providence Visitor.

The 11th century saw the rise of the great crusading movement whose purpose was to restore to Christendom the places hallowed by the Life of the God-Man during His three and thirty years upon earth. To the clarion call "God wills it!" the faith and chivalry of medieval Europe made response in eight great Crusades and King and Prince and Knight and Peasant pledged themselves by vow to draw the sword in defence of the Holy Sepulchre. In the first crusade Jerusalem was taken and the brave knight, Godfrey de Bouillon, was chosen the first Christian King of the City of David, but he refused to wear a crown of gold in the city where his God had worn a Crown of Thorns, was content to style himself Defender of the Holy Sepulchre.

When the encroachments of Islam again threatened the Holy City a second crusade, preached by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, was organized and was headed by King Louis VII. of France. Among the princes who took the Cross of the Crusaders was Thierry of Alsace and with him went his brave wife. During the days of failure and disappointment that followed, the banner of Thierry of Alsace was borne ever in the front rank. When the defeated armies of France returned to Europe, he pressed on to the Holy City, where he rendered a glorious service to the Christian kingdom of Jerusalem, ruled then by the successor of Godfrey, his brother, Baldwin the First. There the wife of Thierry of Alsace, the gentle and valiant Countess, spent her days in loving service, tenderly caring for the sick, the wounded and the dying. When it became necessary for Thierry of Alsace to return to Europe the people of Jerusalem would not suffer her who had gone "about doing good" to depart from their midst. They offered to the great Count the priceless relic of the Holy Blood, if in exchange for it, he would leave them his noble wife. The strange commerce was effected, and the Countess of Alsace, rejoicing as she said, to have been twice bought by the Blood of Christ, remained in the city where that Blood had been shed, and sought henceforth to fashion her life after the Divine Model of Him who "came not to be ministered unto, but to minister." Nobly she wore her Red Cross, unfalteringly she trod the self-sacrificing path of charity, for the Cross on her arm was but the outward symbol of the love of the Crucified within her own soul. And in our days of sorrow and strife so too "may the outward shows be least themselves," so, too, may the devoted and heroic women who go forth into the thick of the fight hear beyond the cry of a common humanity the call of Him who has said: "So long as you did it to one of these, My least brether, you did it to Me." Thus may their work be raised from out the lower level of mere philanthropy to the fair heights of the supernatural wherein the sick and wounded are tended not only because of their need but because of the "traces of God" that are found in them. And when the weight of weariness is felt—and who shall say how often and how long that may be—let the women who wear the Red Cross today remember the Countess of Alsace and seek new courage where she sought it, and find new strength where she found it, in the inexhaustible stream of love and of grace that flows from the Cross of Christ.

To Bruges, Thierry of Alsace brought his precious treasure; here was the hand of the Belgians the Chapel of the Holy Blood which was itself encased in a rich reliquary of silver gilt. From the day April 7, 1150, when the valiant Crusader returned to his capital with the precious relic, it has played an important part in the religious life of the people of Flanders.

In the month of May, 1302, the citizens of Bruges, under the leadership of their two brave compatriots Breidel and De Coninck, victoriously drove the French from their city. To commemorate this deliverance, the solemn procession of the Holy Blood was instituted in 1303, and a promise was made that the procession should take place every year on the Monday following the first Sunday of May and it has become one of the great national and religious celebrations of Flanders. To assist at it thousands of Belgians come from all parts of the country. The quiet city is crowded. On the day appointed the Blessed Relic is carried in triumphant procession surrounded by multitudes in reverent prayer. From the belfry of Grand Tower the famous bells of the city ring out, those chimes of which Longfellow wrote:

"Low and loud and sweetly blended,
Low at times and loud at times,
And changing like a poet's rhymes."

These chimes are silent today, for the iron hand of war encircles the land of the Belgians, the land of the Miraculous Blood.

At the outbreak of the great war the people of Bruges sent to a place of safety the beautiful reliquary, a work of art, but they would not be parted from their treasured Relic, feeling that its presence in their midst was their surest pledge of blessing and victory. May it be so to them!

But this Miraculous Blood is in one place only. There is a divine Sacrifice of the Body and Blood of Christ offered daily, "from the rising of the sun to the going down thereof" in all parts of the earth. May the Precious Blood red in the chalice of each morning's Mass and worthy of our supremest worship, cry to heaven for pardon for the world and obtain peace for the warring nations of the earth and the return of all men to Christ and King.

For Mothers To Think About

The Chicago Herald quotes a Frenchmen thus:

"I regret to say it, but you Americans are succumbing to a sinister and seductive influence in your lives. I regret to be critical of a great and generous people, but the truth of your danger comes to me so clearly upon seeing you now after seven years of absence that I cannot withhold my opinion.

'Rag-time is degrading you. It is profaning your ideas of love; it is filling your divorce courts; it is making your young women vulgar and your young men purposeless.

"You have laws now which control the sale of your alcohol, but I say that rag-time, because it is becoming a national ideal, is more dangerous than liquor, and that in time you will have laws to restrict this wholesale cultivation of low passions.

"Why have you so many painted faces on your streets? Why do young girls, who should be innocent and sweet, whiten their skin and crimson their lips as do actresses, of whom such beautification is demanded?

"Why do they stamp out tender refinement in themselves? It is because they have absorbed something of the vulgar rag-time into their characters.

"If I had a son who danced in your cabaret halls every afternoon I would shut him up in a monastery. Your young men by idolatry of this illusionary pseudo art are losing whatever of graciousness and generous impulses they had. They are becoming a nervous, flighty, figedy race.

"It has been said and truly that the best and worst in a nation's life comes from its women. When a nation of women surrender themselves to the irresponsible philosophy of rag-time they become sensation hungry, they want excitement and change of amusement. They make love a vulgar thing. They lose the spirituality that admiration of the beautiful the truly artistic brings. So I insist that if women were to rise sternly and militantly against this constant malforming of love, this illegitimatizing of sentiment, your music and your morals would rise above the rag time level.

"What has your enlightened and cultivated America done with this amplified and adapted rhythm? It has made it the director of a new form of dancing in which the utmost of familiarity is sanctioned between partners of opposite sex. It purposely exaggerates human frailities; it sends fire into the tinder that the amorous dance positions have already heated. It plays upon the weaknesses of the dancing men and women at a time when they especially need a cooling of emotion and a sternness of code. It aids and abets infidelity, because it makes those who dance to it recklessly gay and because it loosens mental control."

Doctors in Early Days

The Greek physicians in Rome practiced one kind of medicine and the Romans themselves—that is the majority of them—practiced their own folk medicine which according to a writer in the Druggists Circular, was a combination of some specific applied or taken with a little magic—what George Elliot called "the medicine given with a blessing." For instance the roasted liver of a goat was supposed to be good for failing sight, the patient holding his head in such a position that the steam flowed around his eyes. And when mixed with honey the same organ was supposed to be a fine remedy for dropsy; mixed with bran it was supposed to cure dysentery. The sufferer from gout was advised to follow an elaborate treatment. First he was supposed to kill a field mouse according to a prescribed method and to extract from it a tooth. The tooth was then stitched to the skin of a freshly slain lion, and if the gout was in the left hand, the skin and tooth were bound to the left leg and the pain was supposed to cease. Another cure for the gout was to bind to the afflicted member the first hair cut from an infant's head.

The bite of a dog was supposed to be cured by application of a mixture of stale axle grease and horehound. Scrofula was treated by the following method: "Trace a circle around a quince

CAUGHT COLD NEGLECTED IT
WAS SICK FOR MONTHS.

You should never neglect a cold, however slight. If you do not treat it in time it will, in all possibility, develop into bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, or some other serious throat or lung trouble.

On the first sign of a cold or cough it is advisable to cure it at once, and not let it run on for an indefinite period.

For this purpose there is nothing to equal Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, a remedy that has been universally used by thousands for over twenty-five years.

You do not experiment when you buy it.

Mrs. W. G. Paquet, Smith's Falls, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with la-grippe. I caught cold, and neglected it, and was sick for several months. I took three bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and before I finished the last one I was entirely cured. I would not have any other cough medicine in the house.

It also cured my baby, who was very sick with bronchitis. She had the doctor three times, and he recommended 'Dr. Wood's.' I highly recommend it to those who need a quick cure."

See that you get Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup when you ask for it. Do not accept a substitute. It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25c. and 50c.; manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

foot, pull it with the left hand, state for what and for whom, pull and wear as a charm." And for scrofulas sores the following treatment was resorted to: "Bite off a knot from a fig tree without been seen by any one, then wear it in a leather bag suspended on a string about the neck." A treatment supposed to prevent malalies of the eyes for a year consisted of plucking off the calyx of blossoms of pomegranate with the thumb and fourth finger, rubbing it on the eyes and swallowing it without touching the teeth. Crocodile hearts wrapped in black wool and worn on the person were supposed to ward of attacks of quartian fever, and two bugs wrapped in a piece of stolen wool were recommended as a charm against night fever. Tongue grass if beaten with axle grease and rubbed on by the three persons of three nations, was supposed to cure tumors. Epilepsy was treated by giving the patient meat from a wild beast killed with a weapon that had slain a man.

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.

"What on earth did that fellow mean when he said he was a "peregrinating pedestrian, castigating his itinerary from the classic Athens of America?"

"He meant he was a tramp beating his way from Boston."

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

"What is an agnostic?" asked Aollo.

"An agnostic," replied Uncle George, "is a man who loudly declares that he knows nothing and abuses you if you believe him."

MINARDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER

HAD TO GO TO BED KIDNEYS SO BAD
COULD NOT STAND STRAIGHT.

Women should not despair even if they are troubled with severe pains in the side or back, and not able to attend to their household duties.

The kidneys of course, are to blame nine times out of ten, but they can be promptly and permanently made healthy by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. H. M. Jansen, Pathlow, Sask., writes:—"I feel it my duty to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to anyone having weak kidneys, as they have been a great help to me. A month ago my kidneys were so bad that I had severe pains in my sides and back, and it was impossible for me to stand straight. I then got so bad I had to go to bed, and was that way for a week. We sent for some Doan's Kidney Pills, and I have taken just about one box, and now I am able to be up and do my own work. I am certainly grateful for the good they have done me."

To ensure getting Doan's Kidney Pills when you ask for them, see that they are put up in an oblong grey box with our trade mark of a "Maple Leaf" on the label.

Price 50c. per box at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.