The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES | CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1913 | Vol. XLII., No. 25

Prince Edward Island Railway.

:o:

Commencing on April 16, 1913, trains on this Railway will run as follows:

Read Down				Read Up				
Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	STATIONS	Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	Dly ex Sun	
P.M	A.M	A.M		A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M	
3 45	11 45	7 45	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 55	11 40		9 50	
4 52	12 59	8 38	Lv Hunter River	Ar 8 38	10 38		8 55	
5 30	1 43	9 07	Lv Emerald Jo	Ar 7 45	10 04	5 25	8 26	
6 00	2 21	9 30	Lv Kensington	Ar	9 33	4 47	8 02	
6 30	2 55	9 55	Ar Summerside	Lv	9 00	4 15	7 40	
P.M	A.M	A.M		A.M	A.M	P.M	P.M	
	P.M	Noon		A.M	P.M			
	1 50	12 00	Lv Summerside	Ar 8 45	4 55			
8 48	1 23		Lv Port Hill	Ar 7 48	3 26			
	9 37	2 49	Lv O'Leary	Ar 6 57	2 10			
	10 50	4 20	Ar Tignish	Lv 5 45	12 10			
		8 30	Lv Emerald Junc	Ar 7 40				
		9 20	Ar Cape Traverse	Lv 6 50				
	P.M	P.M		A.M	P.M			
	P.M	A.M		A.M	P.M			
	3 00	7 00	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 9 30	5 40			
	4 10	8 30	Lv Mount Stewart	Ar 8 30	4 10			
	4 36	9 07	Lv Morell	Ar 7 56	3 20			
	4 57	9 33	Lv St Peters	Ar 7 35	2 51			
6 00	11 05		Ar Souris	Lv 6 35	5 35	1 25		
	7 10		Ar Elmira	Lv 5 30				
	5 04	9 40	Ar Cardigan	Lv 7 26	2 43			
	5 25	10 09	Ar Montague	Lv 7 04	2 15			
	6 00	10 50	Ar Georgetown	Lv 6 30	1 25			
	P.M	A.M		A.M	P.M			
	Dly ex Sat	Sat only		Dly ex Sat	Sat only			
	and Sun			and Sun				
	P.M	P.M		A.M	A.M			
	3 10	3 10	Lv Charlottetown	Ar 10 00	9 45			
	4 57	4 25	Lv Vernon River	Ar 8 23	8 31			
	7 00	5 55	Ar Murray Harbor	Lv 6 30	7 00			
	P.M	P.M		A.M	A.M			

H. McEWEN, Supt. P. E. I. Railway.

A GOOD REPORT!

will be made by discriminating smokers after a trial of our . .

RIVAL AND MASTER MARINE

Smoking Tobaccos. Cool, sweet and fragrant. Burns cleanly and freely but NOT THE TONGUE. Try our **Combination Twist** Chewing Tobacco also. It's worth the money every time . . . .

:o:

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co.

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 to earn 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 of the Minister of the Interior.

Job Printing at the Herald Office.

Give HIM House Slippers!

For a real, useful, practical and pleasing gift for men there is nothing better than House Slippers.

They are comfortable, satisfying, serviceable, and bound to be appreciated.

:

Felt Slippers	65c to $1
Velvet Slippers	75c to $1
Kid Slippers	$1 to $2

:

Alley & Co.

135 Queen Street.

Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.,

Souris, P. E. Island.

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS

Will Fit You Perfectly

:o:

American Lady Corsets are worn by thousands of ladies all over America. They stand for the final word in corsetry; producing to perfection fashion's demands for this season, namely, the modish low bust, the very long hip and back—in fact the uncorseted effect so sought after.

"American Lady" boning is very superior, made of specially selected material—flexible more or less to meet the demands of the various figures for which it is intended.

American Lady Hose Supporters are made of Para rubber thread webbing, giving the best possible wear.

We control "American Lady" Corsets for Charlotte town and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

Ask to see the different models.

L. J. REDDIN

My Store . . . . 117 Queen Street.

April 30, 1913.

LIME!

We can supply from this date

Fresh Burned Lime

in large and small quantities suitable for farming and building purposes.

Orders left at Kilns on St. Peter's Road, or at our office, will receive prompt attention

C. Lyons & Co.

May 29, 1912.

D. C. McLEOD, K. C. | W. E. BENTLEY

McLEOD & BENTLEY

Barristers, Attorneys and Solicitors.

MONEY TO LOAN

Offices—Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers.

July 26, 1911—tf

COAL!

All kinds for your winter supply.

See us before you place your order.

HARD COAL—Different Sizes
Soft Coal—All Kinds

C. Lyons & Co.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M D

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

148 PRINCE STREET

CHARLOTTETOWN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canad

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Mrs. Larter, Proprietress

Will now be conducted on

KENTSTREET

Near Corner of Queen.

Look out for the old sign, King Edward Hotel, known everywhere for first class accommodation at reasonable prices.

June 12 1907.

Interest in Foreign Missions Reacts strongly on our work for the Church at home.

American Catholics are beginning to realize this principle of Christian life.

Get in touch with the Acts of present day Apostles among heathen peoples.

Read:—The Field Afar,

ORGAN OF THE NEW

Catholic Foreign Missionary Seminary,

Subscription: Fifty Cents a Year

Send in stamps if preferred.

Associate Subscription: 1 Dollar

Enclose a One Dollar Bill.

THE FIELD AFAR

HAWTHORNE . . . . N. Y.

July3, 1912—3i

About Apparitions.

BY FATHER HULL.

The following letter was addressed to the Editor of the Bombay Examiner:—

Sir,—I have heard from several respectable friends of mine about 'Apparitions' from their own experience and from the experience of their friends whom they consider perfectly reliable, i. e. human beings, particularly females, appearing in the dead of night, walking to some distance and disappearing; sometimes a female carrying a baby in her hand and offering a passer-by to hold the child for a little while; sometimes human beings crossing a road from one side to the other; sometimes people walking on the walls, etc., etc. These sorts of 'Apparitions' appear during the late hours of night and in lonely places generally. Further I heard that when a person goes playing a musical instrument suddenly there appears a nice damsel and dances according to the tune.

Sir, having heard these from reliable gentlemen I believe them. Will you kindly enlighten the readers of The Examiner as to what and why and who these are? When these sorts of stories occur inside a house people generally say the house is haunted, in which stones are thrown about and noises heard, etc., etc. But what I can't understand is, to hear people say, that these nocturnal apparitions are not visible to every one, but only to a privileged few.

Yours, &c.,

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

Rev. Father Hull's reply to the foregoing is as follows:

Our principles about apparitions are quite simple and clear; their application to concrete cases extremely difficult. According to our philosophy the eye has for its object to see actual forms, colors and movements of material things, and cannot see anything unless the object is there present. But our eye perceptions are stored up in the brain, and can be recalled and even combined afresh by the constructive imagination; so that we seem to see objects which are not really present. This happens ordinarily in dreams, but can also happen in delirium or when the mind is abnormal in any way. Such images are purely subjective. They are in the brain; not even in the retina, still less outside it.

Besides this, images can be caused by outward agencies—by God, angels or the devil; and this in various ways: (1) They can be caused subjectively; as when certain holy people in Scripture received dreams.

Besides this, images can be caused in the retina, so that the image is really in the eye just as if it had come from an external object; (2) Some kind of external form can be coagulated in the air in front of the person; but can only be seen at a certain exact angle—more or less like the rainbow, and therefore only by the person for whom it is created; (3) The object may be of such a nature that it can be seen by several together, or even by anybody.

When we read of the visions of the prophets, or apparitions of God or of angels in Scripture, it is difficult to say which of these modes is used. Similarly in all cases of alleged apparitions in current life. The sound attitude of mind in approaching such cases is to presume a merely subjective phantasm of the imagination unless the evidence points clearly to something more—in short, a cautious and moderate scepticism. To poohpooh all idea of such apparitions, as if they were impossible, is a wrong attitude, because there is quite sufficient evidence to show that such things have occurred and do occasionally occur. But on the other hand a credulous swallowing of every tale is also a wrong attitude. We should make sure that we have first-hand evidence and not mere hearsay. If the evidence is first-hand or well authenticated, we should try to see whether a subjective phantasm such as a dream or fever delirium will not suffice to account for everything. If not, then it may be worth while to investigate further, and ask what is the purpose and tendency of the vision. If it seems to have a religious and moral purpose—e. g. an apparition of the departed asking for prayers, or an apparition of Our Lady inaugurating some new devotion—it may provisionally be regarded as coming from God or with His sanction. If the tendency is irreligious or immoral the presumption is that it comes from the devil or some evil agent—always supposing in both cases that the apparition is real. If there seems to be no tendency or purpose either for good or evil it may be either a joke of the devil, or a trick of man, or a simple delusion. Some of the communications in spiritism seems to be of this colorless nature—their true object being to entice people further into the practice of the occult in order to lead them to worse things.

To what category the apparitions mentioned in the letter belonged we have not a notion; but a critical application of the above rules will probably get rid of them. Personally I have been wishing all my life to see an apparition, just to know what it is like. But somehow or other, although endowed with a vivid constructive imagination I have never been able to get even so far as mistaking a dream or a fever delirium for a fact; and every uncanny noise I have heard at night has always turned out to be a cockroach, or a leaky chatty, or a creaky hinge, or the flap of a shirt cuff on a clothes hook, or something equally prosaic. Moreover I have never investigated an alleged case of an apparition without failing to get at first hand evidence. It was always somebody else who had seen the thing, and no one can say whether his temperature at the time was normal or not.

Perhaps the most uncanny thing I ever experienced was this. A few months ago I woke one night to hear a strange rustling, scratching sound slowly and intermittently proceeding from the next room, which is our 'lumber room.' It sounded so weird, so unearthly, that violent creeps went up and down my back every time. I at once lit a lamp and carried it out with me into the lumber room, which was separated from mine only by a door. The room was a very big one, high and pitch dark, so that I could see nothing. But there the ghastly sound was repeating itself all the time, like the rustling of a crisp silk dress along the floor only more harsh. Clearly something (or somebody) was moving about here in the darkness. Almost quivering with gruesome sensations I advanced into the abyss of gloom bearing the lamp in my hand. As I was going forward, suddenly a huge figure appeared before me. It was at least twelve feet high, and I saw every detail of its shape and color. It floated in the air, and was actually advancing to meet me with the same rustling, screeching sound I had heard before. In half a moment the creature was actually floating in my face, and nearly overturned the shade of the lamp. I realized at once what it was. I had been painting a full sized cartoon for the great central figure of St. Ignatius' Church apse, and had hung it up to the roof beams of the lumber room to get an impression what it would look like from a distance. The roll of hand made paper on which it was painted more than thirteen feet long, was hanging loose below and just touched the floor; and it was swaying about vigorously in the night wind, with the frightful noise already described. I tell you, the sight of that gigantic Christ, vividly lifelike, swaying in the darkness and actually overwhelming me had a terrific effect on my nerves even after I realized the facts. It gave me an idea of what seeing a real ghost would feel like. But after all, it was merely a prosaic bit of painted paper; not even an hallucination!

Founding Of Glasgow University.

In the course of an address on the occasion of his installation as chancellor of the University of Glasgow, Lord Rosebery paid tribute to Pope Nicholas V and the medieval Bishops who fostered education.

'While the University of London dates no further back than last century, and looks forward rather than backwards, her sister at Glasgow has already celebrated her ninth jubilee. What a contrast is presented by the small knot of London founders, the keen laymen in the van of modern thought, and the Roman Pontiff who founded Glasgow at the instance of the Roman Bishop, the lord paramount of the little medieval town. Cosmo Innes has pictured out of his learning as well as out of his fancy the day and scene of inauguration. He shows us the quaint burgh clustered round the castle of its overshadowing Bishop, the gables and forestairs breaking the line of the streets, the merchants in their gowns, and the women in snood and kirtle decorating their houses with bannerets and branches before they hurry out to see the show. What shops are open display weapons and foreign finery to attract the country visitors—the yeoman and kindly tenants of the barony. There are neighboring lords, too, perhaps, Maxwells and Colquhouns, or scions of the princely families of Douglas and Hamilton, with their retinues and men at arms, and now appears the first signs of the long procession—the nodding crosses and banners that precede the Bishop, the prelate himself, William Turnbull, the zealous founder and first Chancellor of the University, proud of the occasion and his success, the endless train of ecclesiastical dignitaries, canons, priests, acolytes and singers in their various robes, and the friars black and grey, who are to lend their refectory for the first lectures and to become some of the most esteemed teachers of the university. And so they move on to a Cathedral where, amid the smoke of incense and the blare of trumpets the Papal Bulls are promulgated and the university is launched. The spirit that founded us is still here, the love of learning, the pride of membership in the commonwealth of letters, the ambition to train youth, to train Scotsmen for their country, enlarged by the force of circumstances and of horizon into training men for the Empire—the spirit is the same and the form is not wholly lost.

'Our founder, Pope Nicholas V who was also the real founder of the Vatican Library, and the magnificent patron of learning, while he was signing the bull of our foundation was inditing with the same pen energetic appeals to the Powers of Europe to stem that Turkish torrent of invasion which was about to swallow up the gorgeous capital of Constantine and obliterate the Christian Empire of the East.'

The Necessity Of Giving.

By nothing is the status of a person more clearly shown than by what he regards necessary. It goes without saying that the rich man's necessities are the poor man's luxuries. But what is far more interesting to most of us is the comparison of standards among people of like income. We constantly hear people say that they cannot afford this or that, when we happen to know that they have quite as much to do with as we ourselves, and spend money in many ways which we would deem extravagant. There are women who dress as we would never dream of doing, who never have money for books or magazines. Some spend on vacation trips what others put into rent. Some build houses, while others run automobiles. In some families the education of the children is the first necessity, while in others it is expensive social life. In short, if we know how people spend their incomes we know the secret spring of their lives.

It is foolish for any one to set up an absolute standard for the proportioning of expenses. All this is a matter of individual preference, and every man is a rule unto himself to a very considerable extent. Nevertheless it is only human to observe and comment on other's peculiarities. The most unforgivable of all spending schemes is that which shuts out all generosity to others. The people who spend all on themselves, with the constant excuse that they cannot afford to give, cannot but be despised. Giving should be regarded as a necessity of life. To have no church claims, no habits of charity, no customs of gift making, no sharing of pleasures with others, and no ways of hospitality—this were poverty indeed. Those who think they cannot afford these things are the poorest of paupers. As a matter of fact, they cannot afford to live without them. No one can know the fulness of life who does not recognize the necessity of giving.

Degrees For Sisters.

At the Friends' University, Wichita, Kan., this month, two of the teachers at the Catholic school, Sisters Adelaide Marie and Sister Edith, will receive the degree of Master of Arts, for exhaustive studies prosecuted during the past three years in the regular branches of English Literature.

Friends' University ranks very high among the recognized educational institutions of the state of Kansas. Its curriculum and the standard of its degrees are substantially the same as those of Princeton, Yale and Harvard.

The subjects of theses for the treatment of which the Sisters have qualified for their diplomas are: 'A Study of the Style of John Henry (Cardinal) Newman' and 'The Kingsley-Newman Controversy.'

Sister Adelaide Marie completed her preparatory work in Roxbury, Mass., and Rochester, New York, while Sister Edith pursued her previous studies at the Normal School of Kansas and at the affiliated institutions of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

Two other Sisters of the same community, Sister M. Louise and Sister Mary Gregory, will return from Washington, D. C., this month, after having secured the degree of B. A.—Catholic Bulletin.

HAD BOILS ON FACE AND BODY

WAS TROUBLED FOR 8 YEARS.

Boils in themselves are not a dangerous trouble, but still, at the same time are very painful.

They are caused entirely by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is absolutely necessary to put the blood into good condition.

For this purpose there is nothing to equal that old and well known blood medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. James Magecan, Floral, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled for eight years with boils on my face and body, and I tried everything I could think of. My neighbors told me to drink water off of sour corn meal, but I kept getting worse until one day a woman in town asked me why I didn't try Burdock Blood Bitters. My husband got me two bottles, and before one was gone my boils had all disappeared, and I feel like a different woman. I can't tell you how thankful I am for your medicine. I will recommend it to all suffering women."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

She (at the piano)—How do you enjoy this refrain?

He—Very much. The more you refrain the better I like it.

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.

Parson—I am glad to see you on your way to Sunday School, Henry. What do you expect to learn todsy?

Henry—Well, I expect to learn the date of the picnic, for one thing.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

A railway contractor recently advertised for three hundred wooden sleepers. By return of post he received a letter from a neighboring clergyman, offering him the whole of his congregation on reasonable terms.

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

The Adorer—It's wonderful, old man, what love will enable a fellow to see in a girl that he never saw before.

The Onlooker—No doubt; but it's equally wonderful what it won't let him see that he'll see later.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Young Man—May I have your daughter, sir?

Old Gent—Yes, if you can support her. Remember that my car goes with her.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Teacher—What is a skeleton?

Little Tommy—Bones with the people rubbed off.

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.

Old Lady—Here's a glass of deliciously cool spring water, my poor man.

Tramp—I daren't touch it, ma'am.

Old Lady—Why?

Tramp—Well, you see, it's like this, ma'am. I've got an iron constitution, an' if I drank water it would get rusty.'

Had Pains in Her Liver

Doctors Only Relieved Her For A Time.

When the liver is inactive everything seems to go wrong, and a lazy, slow or torpid liver is a terrible affliction, as its influence permeates the whole system and causes Biliousness, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Floating Specks before the Eyes, Jaundice, Brown Blotches, Constipation, Catarrh of the Stomach, etc.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills stimulate the sluggish liver, clean away all waste and poisonous matter from the system, and prevent as well as cure all sickness arising from a disordered condition of the liver.

Mrs. Wesley Estabrooks, Midgic Station, N.B., writes:—"For several years I have been troubled with pains in the liver. I have had medicine from several doctors, but was only relieved for a time by them. I then tried Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, and I have had no trouble with my liver since. I can honestly recommend them to every person who has liver trouble."

Price, 25 cents per vial or 5 vials for $1.00. For sale at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.