The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES — CHARLOTTETOWN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1915 — VOL. XLIIV., NO. 52

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

A. A. McLean, K. C. — Donald McKinnon

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law

Charlottetown, P. E. Island

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT DECEMBER 27th, 1915.

Trains Outward, Read Down.

Tues & Friday	Daily ex. Sun.	Daily ex. Sun.			
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.			
2.50	1.45	7.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.
4.15	2.39	8.13	"	Hunter River	"
4.55	3.08	9.00	"	Emerald Jct.	"
	3.32	9.45	"	Kensington	"
	3.55	10.20	Ar.	Summerside	Dep.
	Tues. Thur. and Sat.				
	4.15	11.30	Dep.	Summerside	Ar.
	5.14	1.14	"	Port Hill	"
	6.07	2.44	"	O'Leary	"
	6.51	3.57	"	Alberton	"
	7.30	5.00	Ar.	Tignish	Dep.
	Mon. Wed. Thur. & Sat.				
5.00		3.33	Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Ar.
5.50		4.25	Ar.	Cape Traverse	Dep.
	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. Only			
	3.00	3.00	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.
	4.55	4.15	"	Mt. Stewart	"
	5.39	4.54	"	Morell	"
	6.12	5.19	"	St. Peter's	"
	7.45	6.30	Ar.	Souris	Dep.
	8.55	7.35	Ar.	Elmira	Dep.
	4.40	4.15	Dep	Mt. Stewart	Ar.
	5.52	5.27	"	Cardigan	"
	6.20	5.56	"	Montague	"
	7.05	6.40	Ar.	Georgetown	Dep.
	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.	Sat. only			
	3.10	3.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.
	4.57	4.25	"	Vernon River	"
	7.00	5.55	Ar.	Murray Harbor	Dep.

Trains Inward, Read Up.

Daily ex. Sun.	Mon. Wed. Thur. Sat.	Tues. & Fri.	Tues. & Fri.		
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		
5.25	11.30	12.10	10.10	Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.
4.15	10.31	11.03	3.50	"	Hunter River	"
3.32	10.03	10.19	8.00	"	Emerald Jct.	"
2.51	9.38	9.45		"	Kensington	"
2.20	9.15	9.15		Ar.	Summerside	Dep.
	Daily ex. Sun.	Mon. Wed. and Fri.				
8.55	12.15			Dep.	Summerside	Ar.
7.54	10.42			"	Port Hill	"
7.01	9.25			"	O'Leary	"
6.21	8.22			"	Alberton	"
5.45	7.30			Ar.	Tignish	Dep.
	A. M.					
	8.50		7.50	Dep.	Emerald Jct.	Ar.
	8.40		7.00	Ar.	Cape Traverse	Dep.
Sat. Only A. M.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun.					
10.30	11.05			Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.
9.15	9.35			"	Mt. Stewart	"
8.40	8.56			"	Morell	"
8.17	8.25			"	St. Peter's	"
7.00	7.00			Ar.	Souris	Dep.
5.40	5.40			Ar.	Elmira	Dep.
9.20	9.40			Dep	Mt. Stewart	Ar.
8.04	8.15			"	Cardigan	"
7.33	7.40			"	Montague	"
6.50	6.50			Ar.	Georgetown	Dep.
Sat. only A. M.	Daily ex. Sat. & Sun. A. M.					
9.45	10.00			Dep.	Charlottetown	Ar.
8.31	8.23			"	Vernon River	"
7.00	6.50			Ar.	Murray Harbor	Dep.

ISLAND SOLDIERS

At the Front Are Asking For

Hickey's Black Twist CHEWING TOBACCO

BECAUSE IT IS THE BEST

Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., Ltd.

PHONE 345

ADVERTISEMENT OF

The Live Stock Breeders Association Of Prince Edward Island.

FOR SALE—

5 Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers.
7 Ayrshire Bulls and Heifers.
4 Holstein Bulls and Heifers.
Yorkshire, Berkshire, Chester and Poland China Boars and Sows.
Shropshire, Southdown, Leicester, Oxford and Cotswold Rams.

For names and addresses of owners write

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Secretary, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

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Brown's Block, Charlottetown
P. E. Island.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors etc.

McDonald Bros. Building, Georgetown

July 26th 1912,—tf

VOL-PEEK

PRICE 15c. PER PACKAGE

"VOL-PEEK" mends holes in all kinds of Pots, Pans Boilers and all other kitchen utensils, in two minutes, at a cost of less than ½c. per mend. Mends Graniteware, Iron Tinwares, Copper, Brass, Aluminum, etc.

Easy to use, requires no tools and mends quickly Every housewife knows what it is to discover a hole in a pan, kettle or boiler just when she wants to use that article. Few things are more provoking and cause more inconvenience, a little leak in a much wanted pot or pan will often spoil a whole mornings work.

The housewife has, for many years been wanting something with which she could herself, in her own home, mend such leaks quickly, easily and permantly, and she has never found it.

What has been needed is a mender like "VOL-PEEK," that will repair the article neatly and quickly and at the same time be always at hand, easily applied and inexpensive.

A package of "VOL-PEEK" will mend from 30 to 50 air sized holes.

"VOL-PEEK" is in the form of a still puty, simply cut off a small piece enough to fill the hole, then Burn the mend over the flame of a lamp, candle or open fire for two minutes, then the article will be ready for use.

Sent Post Paid to any address on receipt of 15 cents in Silver or Stamps

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

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Agents for P. E. Island.

McCORMAC

The Best in Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

IS SOLD BY

G. J. McCORMAC

REVERE HOTEL BLOCK, CHARLOTTETOWN

He represents the world's largest, oldest, and best Companies—Strong to pay and fair to settle.

Agents wanted—write for particulars.

McCORMAC

Suffered Awfully FROM BILIOUS HEADACHES.

When the liver becomes sluggish and inactive the bowels become constipated, the tongue becomes coated, the stomach foul and bilious headaches are the upshot.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills will stimulate the sluggish liver, clean the foul-coated tongue, do away with the stomach gases and banish the disagreeable bilious headaches.

Mrs. J. C. Kidd, Sperling, B.C., writes: "I have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for bilious headaches. I suffered awfully until I started to take them. They were the only things that ever did me any good. I never have any bilious headache any more."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 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.

One morning little Mary hung about the kitchen continually bothering the busy cook to death. The cook lost patience finally.

"Clear out o' here, ye sassy little brat!" she shouted, thumping the table with a rolling-pin.

The little girl gave the cook a haughty look.

"I never allow any one but my mother to speak to me like that," she said—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

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

A small boy seated on the curb by a telegraph pole with a tin can by his side, attracted the attention of an old gentleman who happened to be passing.

"Going fishing" he inquired, good-naturedly.

"No," the youngster replied. "Take a peep in th

An investigation showed the can to be partly filled with caterpillars.

"What in the world are you doing with them?"

"They crawl up trees and eat off the leaves."

"So I understand."

"Well, I'm fooling a few of them."

"Sending 'em up this telegraph pole."

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.

Fretful thoughts have more to do with discontent than all the troubles that can assail us.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

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.

The thankless Christian is one who borrows from God, and does not pay even a "Deo Gratias" in return.

MINANDS LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

His Face Was Covered With Pimples.

Pimples are not a serious trouble, but they are very unsightly.

Pimples are caused wholly by bad blood, and to get rid of them it is necessary to purify the blood of all its impurities.

Burdock Blood Bitters has made many remarkable cures; the pimples have all disappeared, and a bright, clean, complexion left behind.

Mr. Lennox D. Cooke, Indian Path, N.S., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Last winter my face was covered with pimples, I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I was one day to a friend's house, and there they advised me to use B.B.B., so I purchased two bottles, and before I had them taken I found I was getting better. I got two more, and when they were finished I was completely cured. I find it is a great blood purifier, and I recommend it to all."

Burdock Blood Bitters has been on the market for the past forty years, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Capital Punishment.

We suffer much in these days from social reformers. If the pain were physical only and the reform a clear moral gain, we should not object. There are evils long established and firmly fixed, to root out which implies, at least discomfort. What distresses right thinking people is the contempt of the moral order, of which reformers are guilty so often in the exercise of their usurped functions. Any reform, however just or desirable, is bought too dearly when obtained at such a price. But not a few are neither just nor desirable because they contain within themselves the violation of the first principles of natural morality. Such is the abolition of capital punishment, that many are agitating so strenuously.

That public authority has not only the right but the obligation also of inflicting capital punishment, has been the universal conviction of mankind. This alone would suffice for the ordinary man. Unless all human cretitude is to go by the board, we must hold the universal judgements of mankind to be true. The modern reformer will not admit this. He is individually wiser and more enlightened than all the wise and enlightened together; this does not help to change the ordinary man's opinion of his reforms. However, universal judgments must rest on a rational basis; and so, let us see what is the basis of the universal consent of men in the righteousness of capital punishment.

The reformer lays down this principal, that the end of punishment is the protection of society and the reform of the criminal. The ordinary man begins at once to ask: Why then is it called punishment? He does not deny that these things come into the complete idea of punishment; but he does suspect that they are not its chief, still less its exclusive elements. The reason is because when a specific name is drawn from one of the elements composing a thing it should be taken from the principal one. If then the reformer be right, the act of civil authority, with regard to one it puts in prison, should be called protection, or correction, or perhaps, "cor-protection"; but punishment is clearly a misnomer. Between the latter notion and the two former the difference is as great as any difference can be. If the name is right the chief element in the idea is neither protection nor correction, but something altogether different, which the reformer ignores, or conceals very sedulously. The ordinary man will agree with us, no doubt: for his common sense tells him that to punish crime, to protect society, to correct an individual, are three things absolutely distinct.

Whatever may be in the heads of reformers, this is fixed in the intelligence of all sane men, that the undergoing of punishment by a criminal is, not figuratively but really the paying of a debt he contracted in the commission of his crime. "He pays the penalty," is the common expression. The Romans expressed this very distinctly. With them to give penalties" did not mean to inflict them. Public authority demanded and received the penalties of crime, just as a creditor demands and receives a debt; the criminal gave them to public authority, just as the debtor pays his creditor. The Greeks were still clearer. The criminal "gave justice"; public authority "took it." The same idea is in our expression: "to satisfy justice."

This, then, is the primary end of punishment, to satisfy justice. It constitutes its very essence. The protection of society, the reform of the criminal are secondary ends only, and by no means essential. The case is quite possible in which society is not imperiled by a crime, and is quite frequent in which the criminal refuses to be corrected. Nevertheless he must be punished. His debt to justice alone gives the title to public authority to inflict the penalty. But it does more. It imposes on public authority the obligation of punishing; for the procuring of justice is a function public authority cannot divest itself of. It goes further yet. It makes the protection of society and the culprit's reform possible by depriving him definitely and efficaciously of his liberty. Apart from violated justice, neither the protection of others, nor the reform of an offender could give the right to imprison. The same is true of the correction of delinquency. The title to imprison found in a previous crime, the more one looks the clearer one sees that it can have no other foundation than that we have explained. Otherwise our social order would be mere utilitarianism, which is but a species of the tyranny of brute force.

But what has all this to do with capital punishment? We answer that it was necessary to establish the true theory of crime and its punishment, since upon false ideas in this matter the whole argument against capital punishment rests. Crime is an exterior deliberate act violating moral order inasmuch as this is under the care of public authority. The primary and essential end of punishment is to procure the restoration of that order. This is not the same as the reparation of material injury. One who steals a thousand dollars repairs the material injury when he returns the money, but he does not return the violated moral order. Such reparation, when possible, is necessary, that the restoration of order may be complete. But it does not follow that if it cannot be made, the restoration of order is impossible. Hence we draw, in passing, two conclusions: first the fallacy of a common argument against the death penalty, that the execution of a murderer does not restore his victims to life; second the truth, that the preventive end of punishment must consist in the guarding against future violations of the moral order, rather than in the mere procuring that individuals may possess life and property security. By the former the latter is obtained most efficaciously: if public authority cannot rise above the view of the latter, society cannot escape from the rule of mere force. Another important remark. As man is a rational animal, his moral reformation consists essentially in the correcting of his will, from which will follow correction of his exterior actions when occasion offers. The correcting of the will consists in procuring its conformity with the moral order it has violated. When this is obtained the criminal is reformed essentially even though he should die the next moment: when it is not obtained there is no real reformation, no matter how correct the exterior deportment may be Hence two more conclusions: first, capital punishment does not exclude the reform of the criminal; second, in procuring the restoration of moral order, punishment obtains efficaciously its threefold end.

The satisfaction of justice and the restoration of order are clearly the same thing under two aspects. In what does it consist? It is not physical in itself. It does not pretend to undo the fact of the crime. It is something moral, as the order in question is moral, dealing with human wills. The observance of moral order is the subjection of the will to the dictates of this order. Its violation takes place by the revolt of the will. Its restoration is not merely a resumption of its observances ignoring the violation: it is, first of all, the making satisfaction for its violation. When this violation proceeds to external acts, the satisfaction should be external; and when those acts are such as come under the cognizance of public authority must enforce that exterior satisfaction. Hence, there must be a due proportion between the crime and its punishment; and in all criminal law the penalties are so graded. There are violations of the moral order so grievous that no adequate satisfaction can be made otherwise than by the offender's life. This is the certain conclusion of sound reason. It is the intimate conviction of the human race. The opponents of capital punishment cannot refute it. To avoid its urgency, they have recourse to a simple but very irrational expedient. They put the moral order out of court altogether. They build up a flimsy argument on the false foundation that punishment has no other end than to protect society and to reform the criminal in his outward conduct. HENRY WOODS, S. J. in America.

The Incarnation.

When the shadow of the everlasting decree stole upon her, Mary, the wonderful and chosen creature, was alone, and according to the universal belief, immersed in prayer, says Father Faber. She was spending the hours of the silent night, in closest union with God. Her spirit then, as always, was doubless raised in ecstasy to heights of rapturous contemplation. It was in this act of prayer that the word took possession of His created home. It was perhaps the immense increase of merit, and so the immense increase of her interior beauty, in that very prayer, which ended the delay and participated the glorious mystery. It was perhaps one of her intense aspirations, an anspiration into which her whole soul and all the might of its purity were thrown, that drew the everlasting Son so suddenly at last from the bosom of the Father. . . . The Creator will not act in this great mystery without His creature's consent. Her freedom shall be a glorious reflection of His own ineffable freedom in the act of creation. The Omnipotent stands on ceremony with His feeble, finite creature. He has already raised her too high to be but a blind instrument. Moreover the honor of His own assumption of a created nature is concerned in the liberty wherewith creation shall grant Him what he requires. He would not come, claiming His rights or using His prerogatives. Sometimes we have seen the tide pile up its weltering waves one upon the other, as if it were building a tower of water, before some insignificant obstacle which the pressure of one rolling billow would have driven before it far up the sounding beach. This is a picture to us of the moment of the incarnation. Innumerable decrees of God, decrees without number like the waves of the sea, decrees that included or gave forth all other decrees, came up to the midnight room at Nazareth as it were, to the feet of that most wonderful of God's creatures, with their listless momentum which had been given from eternity, all glistening with the manfold splendors of divine perfections, like huge billows just curling to break upon the shore; and they stayed themselves there, halted in full course, and hung their accomplishment upon the Maiden's word.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has written the following open letter in the interests of the "Soldiers' Gazette":—

"At a time when so many public spirited Canadian women are working for those at the front, it is almost invidious to specify any one particular activity, but the untiring industry of Mrs. D. Forbes Angus, President of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, and of the ladies associated with her, deserves special consideration, particularly in connection with their publication "The Soldiers' Gazette," This is a weekly summary of Canadian news, compiled by these ladies from the leading newspapers of each Province in Canada. Fifteen thousand copies are printed each week and distributed in the proportion of one to each seven soldiers of the Canadian Contingent overseas. The news from home contained in this "Gazett" is highly appreciated by gallant soldiers, many of whom have little opportunity of seeing a Canadian newspaper. The publication is printed at less than cost, through the generosity of a Montreal newspaper proprietor, but even so, further funds are required to carry on the publication, especially in view of the fact that the number of Canadians overseas is steadily increasing. Large subscriptions are not required, but any small amounts sent Miss Shaughnessy, Honorary Treasurer, at the office of the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild Windsor Station, Montreal, will be spent in this good cause."