

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1911

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SUMMER GOODS

Hammocks,
Hammocks,

All prices, splendid values.

CROQUET SETS,

4 Ball, 6 Ball, 8 Ball.

TENNIS GOODS.

Tennis Balls, Tennis
Racquets, etc., etc.

Seashore Goods.

Sand Pails, Sand Spades,
Boy's and Girl's Carts,
Wagons, Doll Cabs, Flags,
Sunshades, etc., etc.

Hundreds of popular Books
for Summer Reading, New-
est Stationery, Post Cards,
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CARTER & CO., Ltd.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment,
Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

There Are No Drugs

IN OUR

TOBACCO!

We guarantee this statement. Does not bite
or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke

BRIGHT CUT

—AND—

Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

HIGKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Charlottetown, Phone 345. Manufacturers.

A Rare Opportunity

To secure a Ladie's Cloth Suit will be given you while they last. To make room for our Fall Costumes soon to arrive all suits remaining on hand will be cleared out at and below cost. You will also find special value in Skirts, Panamas in all shades, \$3.15, \$3.75. Also Black Sateen Skirts, the real good kind, 95 cts. We have some nice things in Fay Colored Silks and Muslins, and would ask the ladies to bear in mind our Clearance Sale of Ribbons. In men's attire, viz., Clothing, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear, Bathing Suits, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, etc. Our stock will be found complete. Low prices and up-to-date.

Chandler & Reddin.

Tea Party Supplies.

We are headquarters for Tea Party and Picnic Supplies. We carry a large stock of all requirements for the catering business, such as Confectionery, Cigars, Nuts, Fruits, etc.

SODA DRINKS.

We also manufacture a full line of Sodas, such as Ginger Ale, Cream Soda, Raspberry, Iron Brew, Hop Tonic, etc.

We have just been appointed Agents for the

Land of Evangeline
Pure Apple Cider

The Pure Juice of Choice Nova Scotia Apples.

This Cider is quite non-intoxicating and can be handled by stores, restaurants, etc. It is put up by a special English process which prevents any excessive amount of alcohol, but retains the exquisite flavor of the Annapolis Valley Fruit. No chemicals of any kind are used in the manufacture—it is just a Pure Fruit Juice, and will remain sweet and clear and sparkling indefinitely in any climate.

A READY SELLER.

In Casks, Pints and Split Bottles. Write us for prices.

EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

QUEEN STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN.

The Japanese Parliament.

Every one knows of the astonishing progress that Japan has made in the last forty years. This progress, however, has not been equally rapid in all the branches of civilization. Nor would it be proper to compare this country with those of the West, but only with what Japan was forty years ago, at the time when the old regime came to an end. However, in the material order Japan might to-day stand comparison with the other nations in its army, navy, commerce, postal and police services. But in the material order itself, and, of course, in the domain of the intellect and in the social and moral order there are many gaps and shortcomings. The poverty of Japan explains to some degree, at least, its failure in material civilization, and, naturally, where there is question of ideas or customs, progress cannot take place mechanically. A people which has such a long past as that of Japan cannot make the progress of fifty or one hundred years in a week.

Some of the debates of the last session of the Parliament may give the outside world a gleam of light on the actual state of the Japanese mind, and will reveal some peculiarities of the conditions in which we live. A review of the discussion on the Universal Suffrage Bill may be helpful in that respect, for since the promulgation of the Japanese Constitution on February 11th, 1889, Japan has been under a constitutional government, but by no means a parliamentary one. Still less can it be called democratic. For as this constitution was granted by the spontaneous and benevolent generosity of the emperor, a change in the constitution is reserved to His Imperial Highness, the chambers having nothing to say in the matter. The emperor is not only the chief executive, but is the source of all power. He is not compelled to consult Parliament either to declare war, or to conclude peace, or to make treaties with any foreign State, or to determine the organization of the army, or the number of troops, of which it may be composed. The ministers of state are responsible only to the emperor, and in no way whatever to the representatives; they are not obliged to submit to the majority of the Parliament, and may remain in office as long as they have the emperor's confidence. Parliament has the right to interpellate the Ministry; to place facts before it, to present addresses to the emperor; but the government is not obliged to pay any attention to votes of censure. From 1891 to 1903, that is to say within a space of twelve years, the government dissolved the lower chamber seven times, and since 1904 it has shown itself very docile, and has carried out whatever it has been told to do.

The regular annual session of Parliament lasts three months. The members are convoked for the 20th of December, and immediately begin by taking a month's vacation on account of the festival of the New Year. Thus they are in session only two months. Nearly all of the work is done in committee, so that during the session which has just finished the lower house held only twenty-six sessions. A single session was enough to vote the budget, while in the upper house this important proceeding required only an hour. In brief, both houses are merely, as you would say in America, rubber stamps to carry out the wishes of the government. The House of Peers is so arranged as to avoid both the inconvenience of a purely hereditary body, like the English Lords, and that of an elective upper chamber. It is composed as follows: (1) Princes of imperial blood, 14; (2) nobles who are hereditary members, 43; (3) nobles elected by the peers, 143; (4) members named by the emperor, 121; (5) members elected by the highest tax-payers, 43; total, 364.

(1) All princes of blood are members by right as soon as they have reached their majority, which they reach at the age of twenty. All the dukes, who are also called princes, to the number of thirteen, and all the marquises to the number of thirty, are by right hereditary members when they reach the age of twenty-five.

(2) The three other orders of nobility, counts, viccounts, and barons, elect a certain number of their peers for a term of seven years. They are eligible at the age of twenty-five.

(3) Each of the three inferior orders of the nobility can be represented at the maximum by the fifth part of all the members of the upper chamber. Actually there are 17 counts, 70 viccounts, 56 barons, who are members.

(4) The emperor selects and names a certain number of mem-

bers among his subjects, who are distinguished for their erudition or who have rendered some notable service to the State. All of the above are members for life.

(5) In each of the Prefectures of the Empire the fifteen greatest direct taxpayers choose one of their number to represent them in the Upper Chamber. These forty-three members hold office for seven years.

The members belonging to the two classes just mentioned have to be at least thirty years old, and their total number can never exceed that of the three other classes. Thus every precaution is taken to have the influence of the Upper Chamber properly balanced, so that none can have preponderance over the others. Moreover, all the influences of this part of the government are conservative, as was plainly seen in the discussion of the Universal Suffrage Bill. Finally, there is another distinction in this part of the legislature, viz., the absence of political parties. Its members are divided into little groups, formed for the most part by members of the same order of nobility or of the same class. The Chamber of Representatives is entirely renewed every four years. It consists of 379 members, 75 of whom are for the city constituencies, and 304 for the country districts. One cannot be a member before the age of thirty. No other condition is required than that the member be in the enjoyment of all civil rights, but he is not allowed to be engaged in certain functions, which are determined by law.

The representatives, like the non-hereditary peers, receive an annual indemnity of one thousand dollars in gold. Moreover, they have free transportation on the railways.

According to the law of 1889, only those who paid at least \$7.50 in direct taxes in the Prefecture to which they belonged could be candidates for office. But in 1900 this clause was suppressed. It happened that just then the number of representatives, which was originally 300, was advanced to 379 and, moreover, the revision of the electoral law enlarged the number of possible candidates by lowering the amount of \$7.50 to \$5.00. Hence, since 1900, it has been sufficient for a Japanese to be twenty-five years of age and to pay a tax of \$5.00 in direct taxes to be an elector. Army men and ministers of religion are disfranchised.

But this second condition restricts considerably the rights of suffrage, so that Japan is very far from having anything like universal suffrage. In fact, at the elections of 1908 there were only a million and a half who had the right to vote, viz., a proportion of thirty-two electors for every thousand inhabitants, while if universal suffrage is accorded, even if it is restricted to the age of twenty-five, the number of voters will be no less than twelve millions. For a long time there has been a demand and desire for universal suffrage. For this a bill has been presented eight times. In the last session it obtained a majority of votes in the lower house, but the peers rejected it in such a fashion that there is no hope whatever of seeing it become a law in the near future. Not a single peer voted for it. Indeed, every one knows that as long as power remains in the hands of the statesmen who rule Japan at the present time a bill of this description will not have the slightest chance of success. Nevertheless, the way it was received in the lower chamber is somewhat significant, because it really indicates that a party which had made up its mind to sustain the government on all important questions was won over. A study of the reasons advanced for and against the passage of the bill would give an excellent idea of the condition of the Japanese mind in the matter of democracy, and of the progress that has been made in a country which such a short time ago emerged from feudalism.

A. M. ROUSSEL, S. J., in America.

Third Week at the Summer School.

Cliff Haven, N. Y., July 21.

With the influx of mid July guests on Friday and Saturday of last week, the Catholic Summer School, recovering from the late heat-wave, began to hum and buzz in a way that has enticed the greatest and most sedentary from his place on the porch, while hundreds thronged along the links or play at tennis and baseball. The canoeing, launching and rowing are making the old lake merry with song and laughter. The swimming is exceptionally fine, the beach having been put in splendid condition, and Mr. Quinn's vigilance is taxed to keep the boys of the camp from

spending more than the stipulated time in the water.

The high mass on Sunday at the chapel of Our Lady of the Lake, was sung by Rev. Martin J. Scanlon, of New York. The sermon was delivered by Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. H. Wall, D. D., pastor of St. Charles Borromeo Church, New York City, on the gospel of the day: "I have compassion on the multitude for behold they have been with Me three days and have eaten nothing." Mgr. Wall said in part: "This gospel prefigures the dogmas of the Eucharist. But a few plain words regarding the compassion and love of Christ are perhaps more appropriate than a homily upon the dogmas of the Eucharist to you, who are already firm believers in the truth of that great dogma. Mgr. Wall spoke of the compassion of Our Lord as shown in His treatment of the sinful woman, then of that same Christlike compassion and love which leads thousands of missionaries into foreign lands and sustains them there in the face of death, because they like their Pastor have compassion on the multitude.

The family gathering Sunday evening took the form of a reception to Rt. Rev. Mgr. N. J. Lavelle, V. G., pastor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, and a former president of the Summer School, Rev. P. H. Halpin, Ph. D., who was for many years a trustee of the Summer School being one of the charter members of the Board. On the evening's program were the vocalists Miss Nina D. Kahn, Miss Kainphy, and The Musical Trio, the Misses Carr and Master Carr, Hon. F. P. Cannon, president, and Rev. D. J. Hickey, president, also spoke.

Saturday evening's theatrical performance, the first of the season, was the most successful affair of the kind that Cliff Haven had known. Two one-act comedies "My Father's Will" and "The Best Man" were artistically rendered by Miss Montgomery of Syracuse, Miss Barry of Julia Marlowe's Company, Mr. Harry Sleight and George Land of New York, and Frank Walsh of Philadelphia.

Rev. P. A. Halpin, Ph. D., of the College of New Rochelle, New Rochelle, N. Y., gave the five morning lectures of the week upon "Christian Ethics" on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Miss Nina D. Kahn rendered two splendid vocal recitals, and on Thursday and Friday evenings Mrs. Leticia H. Wrenshall, president of the Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore and founder of the Edgar Allan Poe Memorial Association, spoke on "Edgar Allan Poe and Sidney Lanier."

The first Camp Fire of the season was held at the Camp among the pines Thursday evening. It was impossible to accommodate the crowds, not only from the various outcamps, but from Cliff Point and Plateau. The feature of the entertainment was a sketch "The Merchant of Ven-ice."

On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons an aviation meet was held at Cliff Haven Field, opposite Clinton Park, which brought thousands of people to the vicinity of the Assembly Grounds. The meet opened at 3:30 each day and three flights were made. The celebrated Beachy is the great aviator of the meet.

Where France Leads.

The annual report of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, just issued by the general office of the Society in the United States, shows most gratifying results. So far as our country is concerned, this has been the banner year. The Archdiocese of New York won the enviable distinction of leading all the dioceses of the world in contributing the largest amount to the cause—namely \$100,737.27. The dioceses with the next largest contributions are: Lyons, \$84,933.79; and Me's, \$41,329.44. Notwithstanding the trials that beset the Church in France, again that country alone gave nearly as much as the rest of the world to the propagation of the Faith. Her contributions in 1910 amounted to \$608,256.19. The United States holds the second rank, with \$268,314.08—an increase of \$47,678.30 over the receipts of 1909. We trust we shall live to see the day when the United States will rank among countries at New York among dioceses in respect to contributions for the glorious work of the propagation of the Faith—A. M. MARIS.

Mr. Arthur S. Calborne, of the Holy Name Journal, New York, is making an extended tour of the West, for the purpose of promoting the Holy Name Society. Success to him.—Casket.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

Nerves Were A Wreck. Could Not Stand The Least Noise

Miss Florence H. Perry, Courtland, Ont., writes: "I wish to write you a short letter telling you of the help I received from the use of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. A year ago my nerves were a real bad wreck and so nervous I could not stand the least noise. My sister had taken your pills and advised me to give them a trial. I took three boxes and saw they were helping me so I kept on taking them until I had used five boxes, and can say in true words that I am strictly cured."

To anyone troubled with their heart or nerves we would strongly advise them to take a course of our Heart and Nerve Pills as we feel confident that they will do them a world of good.

If your druggist or dealer does not keep them, we will mail them direct on receipt of price—50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Queer Benevolence.

The stranger on his first visit to our burg is much impressed, says Temperance Cause, with the stately mansion located in the heart of the business center, and immediately asks the question: "How comes this magnificent structure in such unobscured surroundings?" The answer comes back: "That beautiful mansion was built for its proprietor by benevolent gentlemen of this town and community." And by further conversation he learns that some men gave their own clothing, others gave their pianos or organs, and some donated their carpets, pictures and furniture. Others sacrificed all the food of pantry and cellar, and most of the clothing of the wardrobe belonging to the wife and children. Some gave their good disposition, while their daughters became waitresses. Many of these benevolent gentlemen deposited their good names, their reputation, character, and all-around, body and soul—all to erect this stately mansion for the man who occupies and owns it. They also gave him a fine suit of broadcloth, and a brilliant diamond pipe, while they have dressed his wife and children in silks and satins. They also keep the pantry, cellar and wardrobe filled to overflowing. Strange benevolence. Who are these benevolent ones and who is the man living in the stately mansion surrounded by every luxury? Can you guess?

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Book Agent—Don't go into that house! There is scurlet fever there. His Ouzerker—I couldn't catch it if I wanted to. I carry health insurance.

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.

"I met your husband yesterday. He is not looking at all well. Why don't you urge him to go abroad and try the baths somewhere?"

"Dear me, it's almost impossible to get him to bathe at home."

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

O'Keefe—The strange how slow an athletic explorer travels when he's going towards the pole can't be covered the ground comin' from it.

O'Shea—Nawthin's strange about it bedad! Sure, don't the law of gravitation tache us that it's harder to go up thin to come down?

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

Editor—Why do you shout to? Preacher—Those are my italics.

Had a Weak Aching Back and a Nasty Sick Headache

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask., writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak aching back which caused me much misery for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order and kept me from sleeping at nights."

"I tried many kinds of pills and medicines but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them for now I am never troubled with a sore back or sick headache. I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine and can highly recommend them to any sufferer."

Price 50c per box, or 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."