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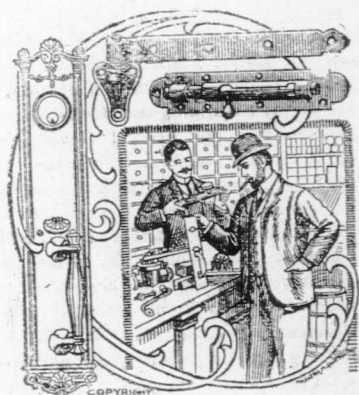
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Dark Cut Tobacco in tins and packages. This is one of the

COOLEST SMOKES

On the market. Try a 10 cent package. You'll enjoy it. All up-to-date grocers and druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, Phone 345. Manufacturers.



For New Buildings Hardware

We carry the finest line of Hardware to be found in any store.

Architects, Builders and Contractors, will find our line of goods the newest in design, the most adaptable and improved, and of the highest standard of merit in quality and durability.

Also a full line of pumps and piping.

Stanley, Shaw & Peardon.

June 12, 1907.

Fall and Winter Weather.

Fall and Winter weather calls for prompt attention to the

Repairing, Cleaning and Making of Clothing.

We are still at the old stand,

PRINCE STREET, CHARLOTTETOWN

Giving all orders strict attention.

Our work is reliable, and our prices please our customers.

H. McMILLAN.

Dominion Coal Company RESERVE COAL.

As the season for importing Coal in this Province is again near, we beg to advise dealers and consumers of Coal that we are in a position to grant orders for cargoes of Reserve, Screened, Run of mine, Nut and Slack Coal, F. O. B. a loading piers Sydney, Glouce Bay or Louisburg, C. B.

Prices quoted on application, and all orders will receive our careful attention by mail or wire.

Reserve Coal is well known all over this Island, and is most extensively used for domestic and steam purposes.

Schooners are always in demand during the season and chartered at highest current rates of freight. Good despatch guaranteed schooners at loading piers.

Peake Bros. & Co.,

Selling Agents for Prince Edward Island for Dominion Coal Company.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 21, 1909—4i

Watch Department.

VERY FINE timekeeping watches with 21 jewels adjusted to heat, cold, and five positions. Also 7, 15 and 17 jewel watches, from the larger men's size to the tiny watch worn in wrist bracelets. Watches cleaned and put in first class order.

Ring Department.

Ladies' rings set with diamonds, ruby, opal, amethyst, pearl and other gems. Signet rings for engraving, emblem rings, children's rings. Rings repaired, stones re-set.

Spectacle Department.

We fit spectacles and eye-glasses up, both in frames and in rimless, after testing each eye separately or on Drs. prescription.

E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

Souvenir Post Cards

Are a nice thing to send to friends abroad. We have a nice selection of City and Provincial views to select from. The following are some of the titles.

One color 2 cents each.

St Joseph's Convent, Ch'town	Bishop's Palace & Church (Ch'town)
St Dunstan's College, "	Interior St Dunstan's Cathedral, Charlottetown
Notre Dame Convent, "	View of Charlottetown from Soldiers Monument
Hillsborough Bridge	Victoria Park

Colored Cards 2 for 5 cents.

Victoria Row, Charlottetown	Pioneer Family, five generations
Block House Point, "	Among the Birches
City Hospital, "	A Morning Walk, Bonshaw
Crossing the Capes	Trout Fishing
Str Stanley in ice	A Rustic Scene
Str Minto in ice	North Cape
Apple Blossoms	By Still Waters
Travellers Rest	The Border of the Woods
Beautiful Autumn	Harvesting Scene
Terrace of Rocks	A Shady Nook
Catching Smelts at S'Side	Suri Bathing, North Cape
Sunset at S'side Harbor	Looking Seaward
Summer St, Summerside	
High School, "	

We also have a large variety of Comic Cards at one cent each. Any number of cards will be sent by mail providing one cent extra is added for each 10 cards.

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 Backward Pupil.

We have always had the backward pupil with us, says Rev. Dr. Shields of the Catholic University. He has been the trial of every teacher's life. But it has only been within the last few years that there has been any realization of the vast number of pupils that belong to this class. Dr. Seguin's work in the closing decades of the last century called the attention of Europe to the possibility of curing a certain percentage of the children that were being classed as defective. The work of rescuing these unfortunate spread rapidly through Germany. In the nineties it was taken up in England, and in a few years schools in which special training for these children was given had become a regular feature of the school system throughout Great Britain. Experience showed that two or three years of the right kind of treatment helped these children to such an extent that three fourths of them were able to take up regular school work.

In 1904 the Superintendent of Schools of New York City started the public by his report which showed that 39 per cent of all the children attending the public schools of New York were above the normal age for the grade which they were in. The annual reports for the following five years show that this condition of affairs has not changed. A great many causes were naturally assigned for this retardation, and a great many evils in the public schools system were attributed to this backward condition of the pupils. In his report of 1908 Commissioner Draper of New York State says: "I confess that it startles me to find that certainly not more than two-fifths and undoubtedly not more than a third of the children who enter our elementary schools ever finish them, and that not more than one-half of them go beyond the fifth or sixth grade. Professor Thorndike of Columbia University, in a Bulletin issued by the Bureau of Education in February, 1908, concludes that "at least 25 out of every 100 of the children of the white population of our country who enter school stay only long enough to learn to read simple English, write such words as they commonly use, and perform the four operations for integers without serious errors. A fifth of the children entering city schools stay only to the fifth grade."

Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, working under the Sage Foundation, has recently given us a valuable study of this problem in a book entitled "Laggards in Our Schools." More accurate data must be had before we can accept as entirely reliable many of the conclusions at which Mr. Ayres arrives, but there is enough in his book that is incontrovertibly true to make everyone in any way responsible for our schools pass and give serious study to the problems there presented.

From the data at our disposal, it seems highly probable that there are at present in the public schools of the United States some six million children repeating the work of their grade at an annual cost to the taxpayers of the country of something over \$27,000,000. It should be remembered, however that the financial consideration is not the chief one. Compulsory education laws compel the children to remain in school in most of our States between the ages of seven and fourteen. It is probable, therefore, that these six million retarded children would be in school in any case. But the statistics in the case shows us that the children who are put back and compelled to make their grade over, with few exceptions, leave school just as soon as the compulsory education laws permit. For the most part they drop out in the fifth and sixth grades. The \$27,000,000, therefore, is expended not for the benefit of these six million children but for their permanent discouragement. Manifestly, this problem needs looking into. Is the fault to be traced to congenital defects in the children or to mismanagement on the part of the school authorities? If the former, it is our duty to seek adequate remedies for these unfortunate children; if the latter, it becomes our duty to deal with the school officers who are responsible for this lamentable state of affairs.

The facts in the case show that there are many factors contributing to the retardation of these children: Late beginning, irregular attendance, etc., but they also show that by far the largest percentage of the evil is directly traceable to the maladjustment of the work of the grades to the children who are compelled to take it. In many cities the problem has been met and solved to a large extent by a proper adjustment of the work to the capacity of the children. This is shown by the percentage of retardation which varies from 7 1/2 per cent in Bedford

Mass., to 75.3 per cent among the colored children of Memphis, Tenn. Between these two extremes most of the cities of the country will be found to range. Thus the percentage of retardation in Wallham, Mass., is 10.6, in Meriden, Conn., 13, Boston 18.5, Springfield 23.3, New York 30, Troy 35, Baltimore 46.3, Cincinnati 58.7, Erie, Pa., 60.1.

Taking the country through, it may be shown that the work assigned to the grade is so far above the average capacity of the child that it takes on an average ten years to do the work of the eight grades. The average time required for a child to complete the work of the eight grades in Erie, Pa., is 12.4 years, and in none of the twenty-five cities of which Mr. Ayres has made a comparative study does the average child do the work in eight years.

When the child is put back and compelled to repeat the work of a grade, he is humiliated and discouraged. He contracts habits of idleness, and by his presence and example tends to demoralize the whole room. When the number of these retarded pupils is one-fourth or one-fifth the entire number in the grade, it is easy to realize the disastrous results which must follow.

Our schools are manufacturing dollars on a large scale. It is high time that the process was stopped. The work of the grade must not be determined by the caprice or the ambition of the school superintendent but by the needs and capacities of children. After this has been done, we will still have a large number of children in our schools that are dull and backward because nature has been less generous with them than with other children. To find remedies for these we must turn to psychology and to the improvement of home conditions. At present the backward children, from whatever cause, exert a disastrous influence on the entire work of the schools, and their presence in the schools is responsible for no small share of the failure of our school system, of which so much has been said during the last few years.

Claims of Spiritism.

It is impossible, says Father Hugh Benson, writing in the Dublin Review, to acquiesce in the view that spiritism is a negligible danger. Even among certain kinds of ill-instructed Catholics it is making amazing and even disastrous progress. Add also this convert son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, there are probably many priests who have to deplore the loss of members of their flock owing to the pernicious interest awakened by its mystical influence. Modern spiritism now possesses its own literature and is growing day by day and adding to the volume of danger.

The claim of the spiritist is, says Father Benson, that by the agency of Providence the legitimate desire of communicating with the departed, friends or relatives, will be fulfilled. Further they claim that under certain conditions what the departed may have to communicate to the living must be of great spiritual or moral advantage to the latter. That the cultus has grown to great dimensions is evident from the fact cited by Father Benson that in the North of England the organization of spiritism has reached such a point that buildings are set apart for spiritist worship, hymn-books are issued and Sunday-schools developed. Although the term Christian is used, it is simply a tribute to the greatest moral teacher and martyr ever known, as the spiritists themselves term it. As to the manner in which his personality is interpreted, says Father Benson, it is perhaps enough to say that he is called by spiritists one of the greatest mediums ever known.

The first point of the Catholic teaching in this connection, says Father Benson, is that of Divine permission disengage or disembodied intelligences from the spiritual world can manifest themselves in exactly the ways in which we are told by spiritists these astral bodies do manifest themselves. In the New Testament, the Lives of the Saints and in the very Ritual, some of the phenomena not only can, but do, historically happen. Nevertheless, the Church parts company with the spiritists at this juncture and completely and finally denounces practices of spiritism. And says Father Benson, the main reason is that spiritism as far as it touches upon dogma leads to a denial of the fundamental classes of the Christian creed. Little by little Theism is the result of dealings with this species of mysticism. Moreover, there never fails to follow upon spiritistic dealings a deterioration in morals. Even spiritists themselves admit with sorrow that this is the gradual process of spiritistic

influences, and only the strongest possible kind of characters are able to resist for any length of time the sinister influences at work in spiritistic circles—a species of atmosphere whose tainting properties is a graduated process. Over and above these evils, there is the physical evil resulting from persistent inquiry into supernatural phenomena which cannot but disturb the nervous system.

The peremptory instructions of the Church are clear enough in regard to spiritism, and, says Father Benson, the reasons she gives ought to earn the sympathy of all who look to the advancement of the cause of morality. In brief, the Church tells us that dabbling in spiritism is not the road to truth, but to deception and error. While admitting the existence of evil spirits and the possibility of their manifesting themselves to souls still incarnate on earth she points out the extraordinary dangers that menace those who attempt by any backstairs entrance to penetrate regions closed by the hand of God. And as proof of these dangers, she points to the uselessness of the information purporting to come through these channels, and the injuries to body, mind and soul sustained by those who persist in such attempts. There is nothing to be gained; there is all to be lost. She does not commit herself to any guarantee of the truth of this or that particular incident or claim. She leaves us free to face with this dilemma; either this or that affair is fraud in which case its investigation is a waste of time, and a fruitful seed bed of self-deception; or else it is a reality, and in that case, a sinister and perilous reality.

A Layman's Book for the Clergy.

"Impressions of a Layman" is the title of a beautiful new book with the name of Ralston J. Markoe on the front cover. The Messrs. Markoe, father and son, are converts to the Catholic Faith—and most welcome acquisitions to the ranks of the Church Militant. Well balanced men of fine scholarship, good business training, public spirit, and devoutly as the knights of old, in all the little things of life. Such men are welcome additions to any society.

But these men, the Markoes, have emphasized their sincerity as Catholics by taking an active, practical interest in everything relating to the Church that laymen may have a part in. In this book, intended mainly for priests and students for the priesthood, but sure to interest everyone fortunate enough to get a copy, "Layman" begins at the beginning of a parish and goes over every detail of a pastor's work.

He describes himself as "an American whose family in this country is as old as the Republic, and was among those who were instrumental in the founding of the Republic. His life has been devoted to the professions of law and civil engineering, partly to each separately, and partly to both, conjointly. He is now in charge of the construction work of the new Cathedral of St. Paul, Minnesota."

He traveled much and studied the Church wherever he went and from his observation and experience of successful conditions, here and there, he offers this guidance for the pastor who has a chance to begin from the beginning and who is zealous to have the temporal and spiritual interests of his parish built solidly and prosper harmoniously. Step by step he takes the new pastor from his arrival at his new charge and shows him the best way to go about things.

The scientific safe way to build and buy and choose his help and run things generally. He claims not one new idea but careful deductions from past experiences of others. And there is not one iota forgotten from his choice of a house keeper to the organization of his school and Sunday school and his proper mastery over the choir.

The book is published by the author at his home in White Bear Lake, Minnesota. Every parish library ought to have a few copies for the better mutual understanding it would create between pastor and people.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

A few years after the Seven Years War, when the Radical agitation against the Court in Britain was very violent, a young Englishman of rank, the eldest son of the Duke of Portland (who was a member of the Opposition) travelling on the Continent, and visiting Berlin, was presented to the King. The Great Frederick conversed with him on the condition of Britain, and said: "If I were on your throne for three days, I would teach you what it was to have a King." "I fear sir," replied the Briton, "that the difficulty for you would be to keep on the throne of Britain for the three days."—Cassell.

Blood Was Bad.

From impure blood come Pimples, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Feasting Sores, Rash, Constipation, Head-aches, etc.

Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so weak I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve. I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it, I only weighed ninety-three pounds. It has seemed to pull me from the jaws of death—expected to die—now I am well, will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

For sale by all dealers. Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"How did you attain your eminent position?" asked the scientist. "Natural elections, said Senator Sorghum. You mean that you are specially fitted by your ancestry?" "Nothing like that. I just naturally selected the offices I wanted and went after them."

Minardi's Liniment Cures colds, etc.

"Didn't you propose to her sooner then you expected?" "Yes, but, you see, old man, I didn't want to exhaust all my topics of conversation before we were married."

Muscular Rheumatism.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, Stratford, Ont., says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Millburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price a box 50c."

"An operation will cost you \$500" "And it is absolutely necessary—" "You can't live without it—" "Say, Doc, the high cost of living can't all be blamed on the tariff, can it?"

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither the nor I could get any rest. I gave her Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and am thankful to say it cured her cough quickly."

First Golfer (who is beating the curate all hollow)—"Never mind, Sanders. You wait till you are saying the burial service over my grave." Sanders—"But, my good man, even then it would be your hole!"

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

"Well, sir, I managed to take hope."

"What's happened?" "I managed to go through last week without having to borrow money."

Minardi's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

The globe-trotter, it seems to me, is very much like a restless flea; He doesn't eat in one place, you see, But takes a bite anywhere he may be.

The cow had jumped over the moon. Why not, with beef and milk up in price as demanded, Herewith she continued going higher.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Stimulate the Stagnant Liver.

Clean the coated tongue, sweeten the breath, clear away all waste and poisonous material from the system in Nature's easy manner, and prevent as well as cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, and all troubles arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Bowels.

***** Mrs. J. C. Westberg, Swan River, Man., writes:—"I suffered for years, for years, more than tongue can tell, from liver trouble. I tried several kinds of medicine, but could get no relief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I cannot praise them too highly for what they have done for me." Price 25 cents a box, or 5 for \$1.00, as all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.