

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 39

CITY SCHOOLS

1911-TERM-1912

Educational Books,

—INCLUDING THE—

Newly Authorized **TEXT BOOKS** for School and College.

We have an immense stock on hand. All School and College Books sold by us at Publishers Prices.

Scribblers, Exercise Books, Penmanship Pads, Pads, Palmer Method of Business Writing, Pens, Inks, Pencils, Foolscap, Examination Paper, Fountain Pens, School Maps, Erasers, Rulers, Note Books, Book-Keeping Blanks and Text Books, Slates, Pen Holders, Note Paper, Pencil Boxes, School Bags, etc., all at lowest possible prices.

Wholesale and Retail

—BY—

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

—DEALERS IN—

Books, Stationery, Fancy Goods, Seeds, etc.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

EVERYONE

Who really enjoys a good smoke should try our

BRIGHT CUT TOBACCO!

10 cts. per package

All Grocers and Druggists sell it.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS.

Ch'town, Phone 345.

HARDWARE!

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Fennel and Chandler

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.

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 Saten 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.

Perjury in the Courts

The blundering statesmanship responsible for the irreligious education of the majority of our people is strikingly exposed in the almost universal desertion of the oath in modern proceedings at law. Once the strong searchlight of the courts, the oath has weakened rapidly as reverence for religion and its sanctions has declined, until to-day its power is almost gone and the shadow of its coming end is cast before. "So help me God!" seems echoed back in irony: "God help the Court!" and men are taking in all sincerity: "Why not omit the oath and save the blasphemy?"

So general has the vice of false swearing become that layman and lawyer alike meet it with indifference and indulge in it with impunity. In a recent case before the Court of Appeals of Missouri, one of the judges remarked: "The little importance with which the taking of a solemn oath is now regarded is a matter of deep regret. It is perhaps due to the counsel for the appellant to say that there is nothing disclosed by the record from which it can be inferred that the affiant acted corruptly or with any intentional disregard for the importance of the oath. But the act was simply the outgrowth of the little importance with which the making of an oath has come to be considered in legal proceedings."

The unintentional disregard for the oath shown by this affiant consisted merely in solemnly swearing that he appeared from the judgment of the lower court for stated reasons, although in fact at that time no judgment had been rendered, or even drafted, in the case. Knowing false affidavits for changes of venue, attachment, replevin, absent witnesses, etc., etc., are commonplace in the practice of law. Nor is it an exaggeration to state that one cannot spend a day in a court of trial without finding the oath violated in taking of testimony. If there be no direct intent to bear false witness, there is observable at least an alarming laxity on the part of witnesses in swearing to facts and figures. The oath holds no awe for them; they take it at command and break it at convenience. Only when there is imminent danger of prosecution for perjury—a condition that seldom obtains—does it appear to serve the purpose for which it was instituted.

What is the cause of this deplorable phenomenon, whose reality no one questions? Some make answer with the old adage: familiarity breeds contempt. The oath is required on the most trivial occasions outside the court room, and when men appear at the bar of justice they are not apt to halt at words which they are wont to utter elsewhere as a matter of course. There may be some truth in this diagnosis; yet it does not satisfy. For, young men and maidens, who never before have been sworn, are as careless in the taking of their first oath as are their venerable fathers. Again we are told: the principal of the thing is at fault. It is absurd to suppose that an all-just God regards the form rather than the substance of our deeds, or that He punishes the bearer of false witness less severely if he tells his tale merely on his honor than if he tells it under the pretended sanction of his oath. The writer is no theologian; yet he would hesitate to add a blasphemy to a lie and find out one offense, or to add a sin against the Second Commandment to a sin against the Eighth Commandment and expect God to punish only the latter. This objection, moreover, is based on a misconception of the nature and purpose of the oath, as will presently appear.

The true reason for the decline in respect for the oath is the loss of the fear of God. Defined as "an outward pledge given by the person taking it that his attestation or promise is made under an immediate sense of his responsibility to God," it appears from the very nature of the oath that it is founded on deep religious convictions. Its purpose, as observed by Judge Ashburn in the leading case of *Clinton vs. State*, 33 Ohio State Reports 27, "is not to call the attention of God to the witness, but the attention of the witness to God; not to call upon Him to punish the false swearer, but on the witness to remember that He will assuredly do so. By thus laying hold of the conscience of the witness and appealing to his sense of accountability to God the law best insures the utterance of truth." In the strong fear of God lies the power of the oath. Arguing, then, from effect to cause, must we not attribute the falling disregard for the sanctity of the oath to a general loss of the sense of accountability to God?

And where lies the blame for this loss if not with the undemon-

national, neutral, irreligious, public school system of education under which the majority of our people have been bred and whose influence is felt by all? Need we hesitate, even in this day of empiricism, with the experience of years as our proof, with the assent of jurists, statesmen, officers of the law, ministers of the gospel, yet even state supported educators for authority, to assert that a school which treats of God only in the most distant and general way, which speaks of Him in terms of frank uncertainty and compulsory ignorance, is helpless to develop in its pupils a sense of responsibility to God. It is essential for the public schools to admit religious training into their curriculum, because such training is necessarily denominational. Our attention, however, is called to the supplementary Sunday schools, in which the science and practice of religion is taught presumably in definite and authoritative form. Assuming the efficiency of the Sunday schools, the fact remains that, relatively speaking very few pupils resort to them, and these few almost necessarily acquire the habit of associating the idea of religion with the idea of Sunday and of church, and correspondingly overlooking the intimate connection between the worship of God and the morality of every act throughout their lives. Yet the oath is not a matter of Sundays and church affairs. As a rule it is concerned with Mondays more than Sundays, with business dealings more than church affairs.

It has to do with the arithmetic and spelling, reading and writing, history and geography, indeed with all the elementary and secondary branches of the public school curriculum, because it reaches into the very heart of every-day toil and struggle. And unless the witness carries somewhere within him the deep and abiding consciousness of his dependence on the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, God, as to every thought, word and deed of his life, what will it avail to call his attention to God and the justice of God when demanding his testimony? The public schools, by their negative attitude towards religion, have robbed the oath of the significance of its power, the lively sense of accountability to God in the mind of the student. Theirs is therefore the blame for the widespread profanation of the oath of which every court in the land is complaining.

But it is urged the public school system are not alone in their indifference towards the sacredness of the oath; the graduates of the Catholic and Lutheran schools, thoroughly trained though they are in dogmatic religion, are not irreproachable in this respect. True, they are not. The writer has himself experienced the disheartening spectacle of a witness, wearing exposed a button representation of the Infant Christ in the arms of His Virgin Mother, and swearing falsely as to nearly every item of his testimony. No doubt many sincere Catholics and Lutherans and the faithful of other churches have signed on the witness stand. But the practicing lawyer knows, on the other hand, that many Catholics and Lutherans and other Christians have testified to the truth against their own interest because by the oath their attention had been called to their accountability to God.

And is it unreasonable to suppose that the example of laxity on the part of the vast majority of the population of this land is not without its evil influence on the small minority? Surely it cannot require the wisdom of Solomon to arrive at the conclusion that if nearly all of our people were educated and trained in denominational schools where religion is made a matter of teaching and practice during every hour of the day, a compelling sense of responsibility to God would permeate the minds and hearts of our citizens in general, and secure to the oath that supernatural binding power which it at once had in abundance and without which it is an empty formula and a mockery of justice and of God.

A brief consideration of this question forces upon us the astounding truth that for the past seventy-five years the state of this Union, through their public school system, have been toiling with preternatural energy to deprive themselves entirely of the most necessary and efficient means at their command for the enforcement of their laws. To remove the sense of accountability to God is to destroy the value of the oath. And without the oath what means have the states and their courts to wrest the truth from the breasts of unwilling witnesses? How shall they convict the criminal, destroy monopoly, bail usury, defeat unfair competition, prevent the breach of sacred trusts, protect the weak against the strong, the poor against

the rich, and the individual against the mob, unless they have some power of inquisition of a higher authority than the laws they seek to enforce? Shall they rely upon the penalties of perjury and the right of cross-examination? The threat of prosecution for perjury is so vain as to appear ridiculous.

Extremely few perjurers are ever prosecuted, and very few prosecutions result in punishment of the guilty. Indeed, the infliction of the penalties of perjury is itself dependent on the disposition of witnesses to tell the truth, and to say that the truth of sworn testimony can be secured by imposing the penalties of perjury on the false witness is to move in a sort of vicious circle. The great value of cross-examination must be conceded. But it is contingent on the skillfulness of the witness, the relative complexity or simplicity of the case, and the absence of restraining legal technicalities. The uncertainty of this weapon of justice is well known to the practicing attorney, and only when driven thereto by necessity will he rest his case upon it. No, there is but one effective means of compelling truthful testimony, namely the hold on the conscience of the witness obtained through the oath.

Without this even the most skillful lawyer, with the threat of the penalties of perjury and the privilege of cross-examination at his command, can be baffled and defeated in his search for the facts. But let him reach the conscience of the witness by a power which none can evade, and the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth is laid bare at his word. How jealously, then, ought not the states to guard this heaven-sent searchlight of truth, this indispensable means for enforcing their laws and protecting the rights of their citizens! And yet how foolishly they have busied themselves for three-fourths of a century in sapping its power and rendering it useless forever. For by their system of free neutral education they have robbed denominational schools of their pupils, the pupils of their religious training, and our people of the lively sense of accountability to God which alone gives strength and efficiency to the oath.

The evil is patent, the remedy quite evident. The states must either support denominational education or make their own schools religious. The latter is hardly practicable; the former is already done elsewhere with success. Can the bench and bar of this country be brought to join the campaign, now daily gaining force, to put this remedy in application in our own land? If so, we may confidently expect the coming generation to restore the oath to its ancient dignity and power.

ARTHUR E. GAWART, A. M., LL. B., in America.

Honor in Politics

Representative Longworth of Ohio tells of a negro who brought his three sons to town on election day in a border town in Ohio.

"Hello, Rastus," said a man who knew the negro, "what are you doing here?"

"I's jist projectin' round to see how's election."

In the afternoon the same man met Rastus again. "Have you voted, Rastus?" he asked.

"Well, boss, it was disyer way. I meets a Republican on th' street an' he gibs me eleven dollars to vote his ticket. An' I meets a Democrat, an' he gibs me seven dollars to vote his ticket. So I voted for th' Democrat."

"But the Republican gave you the most money."

"Yass, dat's jist th' pint. I voted for dem Democrats because they was least corrupt."

Rev. J. H. Steele, lately Protestant minister at Crom, Fermanagh County, Ireland, and now a Catholic priest, says:

I need scarcely say that my happiness is complete and seems to increase every day. It is a wonder to me now that I did not recognize how untenable on Catholic principles my position was previously to that, the greatest event in my life, long before I did; but thank God that He has enabled me to see straight at last and given me strength to trample upon all obstacles in my way, and now He is granting me my heart's desire and fulfilling all my aspirations so rapidly and so completely as to fill me with wonder and praise. If it should please Him to terminate my life I could, I think, submit to His will with joy and resignation."

There are 5,000 priests in Portugal. The Minister of Justice (what known there as justice), has announced that 27 of them accepted Government pensions.

WAS TROUBLED WITH HEADACHE

FOR OVER TEN YEARS
Dr. told him to try

Burdock Blood Bitters

Mr. Henry Strot, Dumas, Sask., writes: "For over ten years I have been troubled with headaches every morning, accompanied by an acidity or bitter taste in the mouth. Thinking the cause of it was the too great use of smoking tobacco, I have quit the pipe for two months, but it was always the same. I went to the doctor and he told me to try some of your Burdock Blood Bitters. I got a bottle and found quite a relief before I had done with it. I then bought another one and used it all. Now I can say that I am perfectly cured. I used to be without appetite especially in the morning and now I feel as good as a new man. I cannot too highly recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to all persons suffering from headaches and sour stomach."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When at college a fellow student always managed to be away on Sunday. At last his companions discovered that he went courting, and, wishing to have a bit of fun, they sent him the following telegram:

"Hope you are holding your own. He wired back direct:

"Cannot get clear of the old folks or should be."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Dear Sirs,—While in the country last summer I was badly bitten by mosquitoes, so badly that I thought I would be disabled for a couple of weeks. I was advised to try your Liniment to allay the irritation, and did so. The effect was more than I expected, a few applications completely curing the irritation, and preventing the bites from becoming sore.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is always a good article to keep off the mosquitoes.

Yours truly,
W. A. V. R.

The unconscious stranger lay on the sidewalk breathing heavily and groaning. Two teeth were missing, his eyes were closed.

"Who can he be?"
"Again and again."
"I guess he was some peace-maker," suggested the ambulance surgeon, surveying the wreckage.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"What's the reason Grubby doesn't apply for a divorce?"
"Why, his wife has taken to monogamy, and he thinks he might as well wait."

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 50c.

City Cousin—Rat, Cousin Eben, you can't go to the party in those clothes. Your grandfather wore those at least forty years ago.

Cousin Eben—That's all right. You don't suppose there'll be anybody at the party that saw him in them, do you?

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria

There is nothing harsh about Lax Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 50c.

Our store has gained a reputation for reliable Groceries. Our trade during 1910 has been very satisfactory. We shall put forth every effort during the present year to give our customers the best possible service.—R. F. Maddigan.

Was Troubled With Sour Stomach and Biliousness

Miss Bessie O'Leary, Campbellford, Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with sour stomach and biliousness for two years and could get no relief until I tried Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills. I had only taken them a short time when I felt like a new person, and now I can recommend them to all sufferers."

There are very few people who have never suffered from a sour stomach or biliousness, but to those who are we can highly recommend our Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills, as they are a specific for these not dangerous but very unpleasant complaints.

The price of Milburn's Lax-Liver Pills is 25c. per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.