

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 4, 1909

Vol. XXXVIII, No. 31

Beautiful Silver Goods!

—OF—
Tasteful Design and Durable Wear,
Are desirable both to give and possess.
We have in stock

Trays from the small 4 or 6 inch to the large and handsome ones for holding a complete Tea Set. Trays for Bread and Cake, some with raised words, others with fancy border. Cake or Card Trays in plain or chased. Sugars with Cream Jugs to match. Butter Dishes, small and large. Pie Knives, Fruit Dishes, Knives and Spoons, Peppers and Salts with sterling tops or colored. Baking Dishes, a great convenience. Desert and Butter Knives. Hand Bells, Napkin Rings, Fern Pots, Vases. We also keep in stock Compasses, Field Glasses, Barometers, Waltham and Regina Watches.

E. W. TAYLOR,

Watchmaker and Optician, 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	Surt 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.

Pipe dreams are pleasant
Every Smoker says so
Real enjoyment is guaranteed
In smoking our mixtures
Queer if you've never tried them
You can have your dreams realized at
Every Drug or Grocery store in Ch'town.

Try Perique for a Cool Smoke.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Phone 345.

Manufacturers.



For New Buildings

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., at 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 dispatch 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

France Before The Revolution.

(N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

It is one of the favorite platitudes of a certain class of Frenchmen that under the old regime ignorance was widespread in France owing to the absence of facilities for popular education.

Kings cared little for the literary or scientific advancement of their subjects, while the Church, if not actually hostile to the mental training of the masses, was supremely indifferent to their intellectual improvement.

The revolution of 1789 wrought a beneficial change—to that glorious event is due, amongst other things for the betterment of humanity, the movement for the promotion of universal instruction that has issued in results of which all lovers of progress may legitimately feel proud.

Such is the legend carefully cultivated and industriously circulated by friends and admirers of the existing order in France.

One of the prominent spokesmen of the Bloc, M. Boisson, a noted Anticlerical, expresses himself as follows on this subject:

"That which is new, that which dates from the Revolution, is the idea of regarding primary instruction as an interest of public order, as a social necessity, or, which comes to the same thing, an obligation of society. That which is new, is to find primary instruction inscribed on the first rank of the institutions of a free country, instead of being an affair of private charity, a pious work, or a philanthropic service."

M. Boisson's statements are wide of the truth. As a matter of fact, the Revolution, in this respect invented nothing; on the contrary, instead of building up, in its blind rage it crushed and swept away every educational institution which was not to its image.

Before the Revolution instruction in every grade was as diffused as it is at the present day, and quite as much within the reach of everybody.

Not only so, primary instruction was absolutely gratuitous; as to secondary education, it was free for most students on account of the great number of scholarships available.

Previous to the Revolution, and two hundred years before the Ferry Law rendered school attendance compulsory, primary instruction was obligatory on all French children up to the age of 14 years, under pain of fine or other equester penalty. But this education was not, as in our days "secularized"; it was essentially Catholic. Primary instruction was then compulsory, gratuitous, and based on religion, as was emphatically laid down by Louis XIV in his famous decree "given at Versailles the 15th December, 1688, and registered by Parliament."

On this point the language of the royal instrument is clear and precise.

"It is our wish," says Article 9, "that as far as possible masters and mistresses be appointed in every parish, in which there are no teachers, for the instruction of all the children in catechism and prayers, as also to teach reading and writing to those who have need of those arts. In those places where there are no funds for the purpose a tax may be imposed on all the inhabitants amounting to 150 livres annually for the mistresses."

Not less definite are the terms of Article 10 which sets forth the measures to be adopted in order to secure school attendance:

"We enjoin fathers, mothers, guardians, and all other persons charged with the education of children to send them to the said schools, and to catechism until the age of 14 years. We further enjoin our magistrates, public prosecutors, and others charged with the administration of justice to use all diligence and to adopt the requisite measures for the execution of our will in this regard, and to punish by fines and other penalties those who may be negligent in complying with our orders, or who may have had the temerity to infringe them in any manner whatsoever."

It will be seen by these extracts from the decree of Louis XIV that elementary instruction in that age was not, as many may be inclined to suppose, a mere pious or charitable work, which local authorities were free to establish or not, according to their discretion; it was, on the contrary, obligatory on them to provide schools, at which attendance was compulsory on all children until they had attained their fourteenth year. Instruction was gratuitous, the salaries of masters and mistresses being furnished by a special tax wherever no foundations or other revenues existed for the purpose.

From very early times popular instruction in France engaged the serious attention of the Church. By orders of the bishops the priests and monks were obliged to establish elementary, or more properly, grammar schools in connection with their parishes and monasteries. Amongst other documents in proof may be cited a decree of the Parliament of Paris, of the 23rd January, 1680, confirming a decision of the Court of Amiens, dated 23rd May, 1678, by which the right of a Cure to open a free school in his parish without the permission of the diocesan inspector was authoritatively recognized. This remarkable decree gives an interesting resume of the history of grammar schools in France from the earliest times of the monarchy—even from the commencement of the sixth century.

From it we learn that at the close of the seventeenth century there existed two classes of schools, "Mercenary" schools, as they were then called, in which the teacher received a salary, and the small "charity" schools conducted by the parish priest, his assistant, or other representative, who gave their services gratuitously.

In neither class of schools were any fees demanded from the pupils—instruction was free.

In a statement submitted by the Cure to the Court of Amiens occurs the following passage—which was reproduced and adopted by the Parliament of Paris in the above-mentioned decree:

"The poor," remarked the Cure, "are sufficiently instructed in the ordinary schools." * * * It is easy to see that this distinction between "mercenary" schools and "charity" schools is a novelty.

Is this distinction to be found in the Councils, in the laws, or on the Canon? And because it is newly invented, it deserves all the more to be examined, and the Court is respectfully requested to observe that under pretext of charity recognition is sought for a distinction injurious to the Gallican Church and contrary to its spirit, which desiring that everything may be done gratis, has allocated certain funds for the diocesan inspectors so that they may not exact payment for the letters of authorization they give, for theologians that they may teach gratuitously the Holy Scriptures, and for preceptors that they may teach the humanities.

A schoolmaster who teaches the humanities.

A schoolmaster who teaches the catechism cannot accept payment for his lessons. All the functions of ecclesiastics, particularly those of school teaching, should be gratuitous,—that is their ministrations should be given without any payment being exacted from those who benefited by them.

As far back as the fourth century the duty imposed on the clergy of establishing schools was very generally discharged.

In the succeeding centuries this solicitude of the Church for the education of the people was continuous and displayed, as numerous documents bear testimony.

One of the earliest of these documents goes back to the Council of Vaison, which was held in the year 529. Vaison was then the capital of Provence. From the text of this document (cited in the decree of the Parliament of Paris), we learn that the Council ordained that the clergy should assemble the children with a view to their religious and secular instruction.

The famous capitulary of Theodulphe, bishop of Orleans (787) completes and explains the Canon of the Council of Vaison. It is expressly laid down in this capitulary that the parish priests should establish schools in the towns and villages to teach children "letters" and give them other instruction gratuitously:

"Presbyteris per villas et vicus scholas habeant et si quilibet dilectum suum parvulum ad discendum litteras esse commendare vult, eos suscipere et docere non remanent sed cum summa caritate attendentes illud quod scriptum est. * * * non ergosus docent, nihil ab eis pretium pro hac re exigant, nec aliquod ad eis accipiant excepto quodvis parentis caritatis studio sua voluntate obtulerint."

and other troubles, these regulations fell in many places into disuse, but Louis le Debonnaire recalled the clergy to their duty by a special capitulary, reminding them that "the clergy were obliged to keep parish schools which the Fathers of the sixth Council of Paris confirmed, restoring the ancient usage."

School-keeping in those remote times was not, we repeat, simply an optimistic work of charity—it was obligatory, imposed by the civil law which, in this matter, but confirmed the ecclesiastical law.

The Paris decree remarks: "This right of keeping schools is as old as the institution of Cures; it is confirmed by the Councils, which shows that in France this right has always been part of the ecclesiastical discipline."

The decree goes on to say: "Is not this right of Cures to keep school confirmed by a canon of the Council of Rome, held under Pope Eugene II, wherein it appears that the Fathers of that Council ordain that great care should be taken of the study of letters?"

It adds that the Cure of Amiens was strictly obliged to obey his bishop, "who orders in his synodal statutes of 1662 all Cures to see that schools exist in their parishes, and to exercise suitable supervision over them so as to prevent disorders and abuses therein. This regulation," observes the decree, "is not peculiar to the diocese of Amiens; it is in force in all the dioceses of France."

Summing up the facts set forth in this very important decree of the Parliament of Paris, we find that the Church of France from a very early period of her history imposed on her clergy, secular and religious the obligation of establishing schools for the gratuitous instruction of the young, and that successive monarchs sanctioned the ecclesiastical prescriptions in this regard.

Later on, under Louis XIV, a royal ordinance made primary instruction, with religion as its basis, compulsory throughout the kingdom under pain of fine or other form of punishment. It would be easy to show that similar care was bestowed on secondary and higher education.

Not in France alone did the Church labor for the moral and intellectual enlightenment of her children; in every land to which she has carried the Gospel education in all its branches has ever been the object of her earnest volition. Only ignorance or depeasted prejudice will deny the eminent services she has rendered for the furtherance of learning, both sacred and profane. In this connection how true is the saying of Cardinal Newman:

"Not a man in Europe now, who talks bravely against the Church, but owes it to the Church that he can talk at all."

NEW POLITICAL SOCIETY IN GERMANY.

The German papers are filled with the sudden appearance and mushroom-like growth of the "Hansabund," the result of a meeting held on June 12, in Berlin, by the millionaires, money kings, bank-directors, large factory owners, etc. The purpose was especially to protest against the taxes on bonds and stocks voted for by the new majority of Conservatives, Centre, Poles, etc. To give it the appearance of a popular movement, an "honorary" master carpenter and a member of a society of stock keepers were allowed to figure as speakers among the capitalists. The meeting was styled a protest against the attacks of the Agrarians (Conservatives) on the interests of commerce, industry, and the middle classes.

But the middle classes at once declared that they had nothing to do with the meeting. "It is a blessing," said one of their newspapers, "that Mr. R. was but an 'honorary' master; a real master carpenter could never have thus betrayed the interests of our class. Who gave him the right to speak in the name of 300,000 tradesmen? If he has such power with his fellow tradesmen, why does he not add his 300,000 men to our Federation of Middle Class Unions?"

The present majority has done more for our interests than any majority before it.

To swell the membership and to give the "Hansabund" the appearance of a popular organization, not only the millionaires and the stockholders of the big companies are eligible for membership, but also their employees, and the big concerns are not scrupulous in joining them on the advisability of joining the society. One establishment offered to pay the membership fee for those who would join; another entered their names without consulting the men; another notified them that those who did not join would find their services dispensed with.—America.

Troubled for Years With CONSTIPATION.

Constipation or continuous clogs the bowels, chokes up the natural outlet of impure matter, and retains in the system the poisonous effete waste products of nature, thereby causing Biliousness, Headache, Piles, etc. Avoid this serious trouble by the use of

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

They act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing constipation and all the diseases which arise from it.

Mr. Henry Pearce, 49 St. Andrew Ave., Owen Sound, Ont., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying various so-called remedies, which did me no good, whatever, I was persuaded to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I have found them most beneficial; they are, indeed, a splendid pill, and I can heartily recommend them to all those who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all druggists, or will be mailed direct on receipt of price by the manufacturers, The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A little chap was offered a chance to spend a week in the country, but refused.

Coaxing, pleading, arguing, promising of untold wonders alike brought from him nothing but the stubborn ultimatum, "No country for me!"

"But why not?" some one asked, finally.

Because, he responded, "they have thrashin' machines down there, an' its bad enough here where it's done by hand."

A Sensible Merchant.

Mrs. Fred. Laine, St. George, Ont., writes:—"My little girl would cough so at night that neither she 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."

Mrs. Boggs—Mr. Meekman is a splendid example of what a man ought to be.

Mr. Boggs—Not on your life. He's a splendid example of what a wife, two sisters, a grownup daughter and a mother-in-law think a man ought to be.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

If he loses out at poker, what difference does that make to anybody but himself? If he is cross the next day because he has a headache from bad air and other things—mostly other things—he guesses it is nobody's business but his own.

There is nothing harsh about Lax-Liver Pills. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and Bilious Spells without griping, purging or sickness. Price 25c.

Would you shoot a man who attainted your veracity? No, answered the peaceful citizen; I'd rather take a chance on his personal opinion than to go before a jury with a story that might convince the general public that he was right.

Minard's Liniment cures Neuralgia.

"I'll have to ask you to pay in advance," remarked the hotel keeper. "Isn't my luggage good enough security?"

"I fear it is a little too emotional." "Emotional?"

"Yes, easily moved."

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.

The Nurse—You've been badly hurt.

The Victim—Whatcha gointer to do ter me now?

The Nurse—Rub you with alcohol.

The Victim—Gee, I wish I'd been turned inside out!

Can Do Her Own Work Now.

Doctor Said She Had Heart Trouble.

Weighted 125 Pounds. Now Weighs 185.

Mrs. M. McGann, Debec Junction, N.B., writes:—"I wish to tell you what Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. Three years ago I was so run down I could not do my own work. I went to a doctor, and he told me I had heart trouble and that my nerves were all unstrung. I took his medicine, as he ordered me to do, but it did me no good. I then started to take Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and had only taken one box before I started to feel better so I continued their use until I had taken several boxes, and I am now strong and well, and able to do my own work. When I commenced taking your pills I weighed 125 pounds, and now weigh 185 and have given birth to a lovely daughter, which was a happy thing in the family. When I commenced taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I could not go upstairs without resting before I got to the top. I can now go up without any trouble."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents 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.