

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 25.

New Waltham —AND— Other Watches RECEIVED

We have tested them and they
are now
READY FOR THE POCKET

New Gold Filled Frames and 1st quality Lenses

JUST RECEIVED.

We make no charge for testing each eye separately to see if you need glasses, and they can be ordered or not at a future time, just as you please. We keep a record of test so that when desired we can fit you with any style of lenses or mountings wished for and at a moderate price.

E. W. TAYLOR,
South Side Queen Square, City.

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.

There Are No Drugs IN OUR TOBACCO!

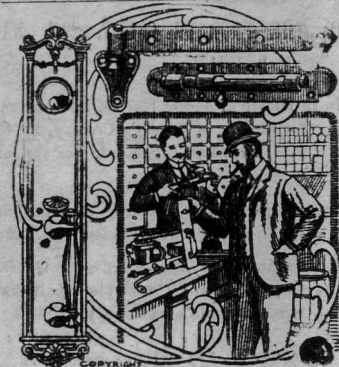
We guarantee this statement. Does not bite or burn, but gives a good cool, satisfying smoke

BRIGHT CUT

Perique Mixture

In tins and packages, at Grocers and Druggists.

HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co., Ltd.
Ch'town, 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.

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,
etc.

CARTER & CO., Ltd.

Morson & Duffy

Barristers & Attorneys,
Brown's Block, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

McLean & McKinnon

Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law.

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

The Recall.

Select your rulers, but retain the right to discharge them, is the latest device for civil reform. The fear of dismissal makes private servants behave, why should it not do the same for public servants? The question supposes "public" to be only differentiating note between a governor and a footman.

"Servant" has more meanings than one. The Pope calls himself in a breath, "bishop," and "servant of the servants of God." One of lofty station may style himself my "obedient servant." The Collector of the Port and the officer on the pier are both servants, and so are the Prime Minister of England and his page in buttons. The person of high estate subscribes himself my "obedient servant" if he wants to keep me at a distance. Otherwise it would be, "Yours truly," a subscription implying that the former is a mere euphemism, such as Job's wife used in recommending her husband to bless God and die. The Collector and his officer differ only in the degree of service, its nature being the same. The Prime Minister and the page differ as regards both the nature of their service and the dignity of the person served. The former is supposed to serve the country; the latter serves really the minister's wife. The precise difference between the former's public service and the latter's private, none can teach us better than the Pope.

He calls himself in one breath, "bishop," and "servant of the servants of God." He has supreme authority over these; but in exercising it he is their servant. Authority is the essential social bond, uniting individuals and directing them to the common good. Religion is essential, it is for society's welfare, not for its possessor's private benefit. He must spend himself for those over whom he is placed, and therefore he is both ruler and servant. He serves in ruling; he has the right to be obeyed.

Such is the condition of every possessor of public authority. In a republic the people designate him; but once he has taken office he is obliged to submit to his constitutional role. If he violates the constitution, this provides a remedy. The object of the Recall, therefore, is to ensure an upright administration, rather than a constitutional one. It is a legitimate means? In other words, may it not become an instrument of greater evils than those it is designed against?

This seems to us a real danger. Many remember how, in the last century's eighties, the Irish party stopped all business in the British parliament. Obstruction is not necessarily unlawful. It has always been considered a weapon a minority may use legitimately to secure for their grievances an attention they cannot gain by speech or vote. Even if unlawful, it may be exercised with patience; for violence cannot last in a free assembly. But these considerations were ignored by the parliament of the day. It lost its temper, and, in chastising the Irish party, introduced the clause, by which a strong minister can out-debate short as he thinks good. Within the past few weeks two parliaments have shown how evil was that reform. A vigorous application of closure ratched the Parliament Bill through the British House, while in the Canadian House, where there is no closure, the minority has been able to delay action on the Reciprocity Agreement and will probably obtain its reference to the people. We express no opinion on the measure in question or upon the propriety of obstruction in the case of either. We only point out how an unwise reform has made the English Parliament little better than an instrument to register the cabinet's decrees, while the Canadian, free from that reform, retains full power over the legislation proposed to it.

Much in the same way the Recall seems to vitiate authority. In his election a ruler may receive, it is true, a mandate, that is, he may be chosen on his undertaking to perform some specific act, or to follow some general policy. But this does not deprive him of the freedom of his office, as regards the carrying out in detail of his pledges, as well as all other things. At the next election he must give an account of his administration to the electors; but in the meantime they are subject to him, not he to them. The Recall, therefore, goes much further than to transfer initiative from a lawful responsible superior to self-appointed irresponsible inspectors, and to make him depend, not so much on matured public opinion, which he should always respect, as on a momentary popular sentiment. When it succeeds in expelling corrupt officials the Recall may seem

satisfactory; but there is danger of its getting into the hands of those who will use it against officials unwilling to accept dictation. Both English parties welcomed the clause when it was applied to Irish members only. Today these join with the Liberals in voting it; and the cry of "Gag," once familiar in their mouths, comes now from the Unionists, who have discovered how greatly their predecessors err in helping Gladstone to curtail the liberty of Parliament.

The Recall has, as yet been applied in but a few cases, and those against whom it was directed were, to a certain extent, taken by surprise. A political party needs time to adjust itself to a new condition, but the resourcefulness of its leaders is always equal to the task. The defeat of the Recall of a corrupt administration would do far more to encourage it to graver misdeeds than any victory in a regular election. In the former case individuals are on trial for specific crimes; in the latter, it is rather the party that wins, the candidates vying whatever evil designs they may have and fair promises.

The prudent course, therefore, seems to be to abstain from measures conferring fundamental social relations. If it be necessary, for the moment, to choose between endorsing a bad official legitimately elected, and the interfering with the essential rights of authority, the former appears the less evil. Moreover, it is not good to be Utopian. The idea of absolute human perfectibility is a snare entangling many and exhausting uselessly their energies. Wherever human free-will enters there will be defects to the end of time, and forms of government are no exception. Of these each has its good and its evil, and if our democratic institutions have their special virtues, they have also their liability to special defects, which can be checked in no slight degree by the machinery provided by existing constitutions. But the best means to reduce them to a minimum is the earnest cultivation of Christian morality, in no form of society more necessary than in democracy. "Behold I make all things new, are the words of Christ Himself, and the efficacy of His religion to reform all social evils is the message our present Sovereign Pontiff sent out to the world, in choosing as his motto, when called to the Apostolic throne: "To restore all things in Christ."

HENRY WOODS, S. J.,
In America.

Education.
In an interview accorded to a representative of the Boston Pilot, Rev. John Hill, Pastor of Holy Rood Church, Barnsley, Yorkshire, England, gives an interesting description of the manner in which Catholic schools are conducted in England, in which country Catholics form a small minority of the population. At the invitation of the Commission of Education Officers of England, Father Hill accompanied its members on a tour of school inspection through Canada and the middle Western States. He took the opportunity to look into Catholic school work among us. Of the English system he had this to say: "In England Catholics erect their own school houses completely. The local civic authorities assume all the expense of maintenance, heating, lighting, books, etc., and also pay the salaries of the teachers. The instructors are appointed by the Catholic authorities, and candidates named by these may not be rejected by the civic authorities except on the ground of educational unfitness. The Catholic authorities have the right to dismiss the teachers on religious grounds but not on educational. Such is the law in force in England since 1902 regarding day schools."

"The salaries of the Catholic teachers are on the same scale as those of the instructors in the public schools. The schools are at all times subject to inspection by the local authorities or by government inspectors. This inspection is welcomed by the Catholics, because the sole desire of the managers is that their schools should be on the same educational level as the public schools. Visits are frequently made by these officials and invariably without complaint."

"In drawing up the curriculum (or timetable, as it is called in England) for the Catholic schools the authorities allow a certain time, varying from one and one-half hour in some districts to half an hour in others, for religious instruction each day. One result of this plan is to obviate the necessity for Sunday schools."

"In the working of the Elementary Education Act of 1902 this feature of the curriculum is left to the local authorities. In some few instances they have been hostile to the Catholic schools and refused to raise the salaries of instructors to the level of those of the public schools, and have restricted the time of the religious instruction to the one-half hour allowed by statute. "The local authorities have complete control of the secular instruction. They can decide what subjects are to be taught, the time to be allotted to them and what class of teachers is to be appointed. But in most cases the suggestions of the Catholic managers are readily accepted. The managers of the Catholic schools are six in number, four of whom are appointed by the diocese, and the others by the local authorities. The latter two need not be Catholics, though in some cases they are. An important feature of the system is the statutory right of parents to keep their children from school on holy days in order that they may attend Mass and perform other religious duties."

—America.

Saint Charles Borromeo.
A Sketch of the Reforming Cardinal. By Louise M. Staupole-Kenny. New York: Benziger Bros.
Milan had been for eighty years without a resident archbishop when Charles Borromeo, then a young man of only twenty-five, was chosen for the metropolitan chair which had been made illustrious by Ambrose and almost two score other canonical saints. When the youthful prelate took upon his shoulders the enormous burden of the archdiocese, it counted two thousand churches, one hundred religious communities of men, seventy of women, and three thousand priests. His great work was to "renew the face of the earth" in the spirit of the reformatory decrees of the Council of Trent, and to it he devoted the twenty-one years of his fruitful pontificate.

The archbishop experienced to the full the practical realization of that Scripture which saith that "the enemies of a man are those of his own household;" for the bitterest and most violent opposition that he met with in rooting out old and long-standing abuses was from priests and religious, unworthy men in whom the spirit of his vocation, if they ever had any, had died out, or had succumbed to the spirit of the world.

As a youth, the future metropolitan had been of correct life and devoted to serious study, a practice of his being to carry about with him a copy of the ethics of the stoic philosopher Epictetus, whose austere moral code made a strong impression on the young noble. But once in sacred orders, Charles found more congenial and more wholesome spiritual food in the writings of those ascetics whose pens had been guided by a reason that Faith had illumined. His personal holiness, his works of zeal in behalf of his archdiocese and of the whole Church, and the influence of his example upon non-Catholics make a most interesting tale, which is charmingly told by the gifted authoress. God sent him in the hour of the Church's dire need, and he was faithful to his mission. It is a mystery of Providence why he and a few others like him were not sent a century sooner. To this life of a great man, of a great prelate of a great saint, is very fittingly prefixed a copy of the much talked-of Encyclical of His Holiness, Pope Pius X, on the tercentenary of the consecration of St. Charles Borromeo, America.

Captain Jack Crawford's Toast.
Some time ago in Boston at a banquet, one of the young ladies passed a glass of wine across the table to him, with the request that he "drink a toast to the ladies." "The 'post-souls' head and voice trembled, as he said, after taking the wine from the well-lad hand, and looking into the laughing blue eyes of the young lady."

"Miss, this is a difficult task you have given me, but a soldier's duty is first to obey orders, and I shall try to drink a toast to Woman—not in that, however, which may bring her husband feeling home to abuse where he should love and cherish—send her sons to drankard's graves, and perhaps her daughters to lives of shame. No, not in that, but rather in God's life-giving water, pure as her chastity, clear as her intuitions, bright as her smile, sparkling as the laughter of her eyes, strong and sustaining as her love. In the crystal water I will drink to her, that she remain queen regent in the empire she has already won, grounded as the universe in love, built up and entrenched in the homes and hearts of the world. I will drink to her, the fall blown flower of creation's migrating,

CONSTIPATION

**CURED BY THE USE OF
MILBURN'S
LAXA-LIVER PILLS**

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue. A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred Hall, 290 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes: "Having been troubled for years with constipation, and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents 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.

which man is but the bud and blossom to her, who in childhood clasped our little hands and teaches as the first prayer to the great All Father; who comes to us in youth with good counsel and advice, and who, when our feet go down into the dark shadows, smooths the pillow of death as none other can, to her who is the flower of flowers; the pearl of pearls, God's last, but God's best gift to man—woman, peerless, pure, sweet, royal woman: I drink your health in God's own beverage, cold sparkling water."

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

"What are you waiting for?"
"Fourth of July," replied Mr. Smartie.

"Why not wait two birds with one stone and kill for Christmas at the same time?"

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.

"Is she a good musician?"
"Good musician?"
"Yes."
"You bet. She always stops when you tell her to."

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

Every man must put on the boxing gloves with fate, whether he likes it or a scrap or not.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

Good digestion is the main ingredient of a satisfactory dinner, but it must have help.

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.

Some men are so cross grained in their disposition that it is all they can do to keep on good terms with themselves.

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.

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Forster, Man., writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

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