

# The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1910

Vol. XXXIX, No. 42

## Tea Party Supplies. For Ladies' Wear.

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. E. McEACHEN

The Shoeman,

HAS BOUGHT THE BALANCE OF

## Prowse Bros. Stock of Shoes.

Look out for Bargains.

500 PAIRS AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

## A. E. McEACHEN,

THE SHOEMAN,

82 and 84 Queen Street.



## 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.

## For Ladies' Wear.

Watches & Chains, Brooches and Pins, Locketts, Rings, Bracelets, Links, Eyeglasses, Chains.

## For Men's Use.

Watches and Chains, Links and Studs, Rings and Pins, Tie Clasps, Fobs.

## For the Young Ones.

Pins and Rings, Necklets and Locketts, Cups, Napkin Rings, Knife, Fork and Spoon Thimbles.

## For the Home.

Clocks and Alarms, Barometers, Thermometers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar and Butter Dishes, Pickle Dishes, Trays, Pudding Dishes, Toastracks, Eggstands, Spoons, Knives, Forks, and articles too numerous to mention.

## E. W. TAYLOR,

South Side Queen Square, City.

## 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 pier Sydney, Glace 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

J. A. Mathieson, K. C., E. A. MacDonald, J. D. Stewart.

### Fraser & McQuaid,

Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors, Notaries

Public, etc.

Mathieson, MacDonald & Stewart,

Newson's Block, Charlottetown.

Barristers, Solicitors, etc.

A. L. Fraser, M.P. | A. F. McQuaid, B.A.

Nov. 10, 1900—2m.

### A Frenchman's Glance at German Education.

(From America.)

As in every civilized country, there are in Germany three kinds of teaching: higher education, which is given in the academies, high schools and universities; secondary education, which is the work of the Gymnasien, Realgymnasien, Realschulen and the Oberralschulen. Finally there are the primaries. The Gymnasien and the Realgymnasien are State schools.

In the first, the subject matters are Latin, Greek, history, geography, German, French, mathematics, religion, natural sciences, drawing, gymnastics and singing. English is optional. In the real-gymnasien, Greek is eliminated in order to permit a more thorough study of the languages and sciences. In the Realschulen, and in the Oberralschulen, which belong to the city, as do the municipal colleges, the subjects are, Latin, sometimes Greek, but rarely; two modern languages, the sciences and mathematics, and the rest as in the Gymnasien.

In the establishment of which I shall speak in a moment, the studies end with a baccalaureat, which is called the Abiturient. Primary education is given in the Burger-schulen or Primary Schools, and the Volksschulen, which are called schools for the people. The first correspond to our primary and higher primary schools. They are reserved for the children of small tradesmen who have neither the need nor the means of pursuing their studies further. The second are frequented only by the children of working people, and are free.

Primary education is obligatory for boys and girls from six to fourteen years inclusively. Nevertheless, many parents send their children before the age of six, either to the creches, which are private benevolent establishments and are gratuitous, or to the kindergartens, which are paying establishments and also private. Primary education is generally in the hands of men, but in some places women control it. The men are formed in the normal schools for teachers. These teachers most commonly belong to families in easy circumstances; for education in Germany costs a good deal, and burses are unknown.

In the normal schools, the students are externs and live in the city in private houses; but they are severely punished when they disobey the rules which regulate their conduct outside of the schools. They are forbidden to go to the cafes, or to be on the streets after nine o'clock at night. The students do not wear uniforms, but merely have their caps ornamented with ribbons of different colors according to their classes. The studies last for three years, but in order to be admitted to such a school, the candidate must have frequented another preparatory school for three entire years.

I had the opportunity to make the acquaintance of a good many teachers, young and old. They are generally very charming people, no doubt a little proud of their important occupation, but that is quite natural. For the most part they are very well instructed. They know thoroughly the different programs assigned to them, the various methods of teaching, and have a fair knowledge of agriculture, which they have to teach in cities. Very many speak correctly both French and English. All of them have at least an elementary knowledge of these two languages. I asked myself if there are ten teachers in France who were as well equipped.

Our teachers are more concerned with politics than with teaching. In Germany there is none of that. The teacher, conscious of the dignity of his work, is concerned solely with his school, and leaves politics for the few hours of leisure that are at his disposal. When he is assigned to a post, he has to continue to work. He has to pass two examinations, on which his advancement and his proportionate increase of salary depend. His examinations call for continual study, and while keeping him, so to say, breathless, they encourage him to acquire a more profound respect for his profession.

What struck me most in German teachers was their patriotism. You never meet among them, any followers of d'Hervey, or even socialists. For the most part they are very patriotic. As regards military life, they are obliged to only one year's service, (formerly it was six months). Most of them endeavor to become officers of the Reserve, and in Germany that costs a good deal, both in money and in work. Whereas the simple reservist has to serve twenty-eight days, the man who is striving to be

an officer is assigned fifty-six days, part of which is spent in camp.

This ardent patriotism is not superficial. It is down deep in their hearts, and in the schools they communicate it to their pupils. They teach them songs where the words, God, Kaiser and Fatherland recur at each moment, and in which the patriotic sentiments seemed to me somewhat excessive.

In the primary schools for the people, the subjects taught are, German, reading, writing, spelling, religion, arithmetic, history, geography, natural history, drawing, singing and gymnastics.

Nearly all the schools are undenominational, except in the villages or small towns. The greater part of the time, both in the city and country, the children are accustomed to talk a local patois, and hence the school teacher has a good deal of trouble to put into their young heads the proper notions of correct German. But when these children leave school they all know how to read; write and cipher. The children of today, who are to be the men of tomorrow, read the daily paper, both in the city and country. I asked myself how many of our country people, at least in some of our Provinces, can do as much? It must be remembered that there is a greater difference between high and low German, than between French and Norman, Burgundian, Vendean, or Picard.

The results achieved are attributable to the fact that education is obligatory in Germany, and that it is not an empty word as it is in France. If a child misses a single class the parents are obliged to give a valid excuse. The necessity of helping in field work, or anything else of that kind, is not an excuse. The absence of a child from school brings upon the parents a fine for the first offence, and jail if it is too frequently repeated.

In many great cities, as for example Berlin and Hamburg, and in a greater part of the country places, school is in session only in the morning from seven or eight o'clock to mid-day, or one in the afternoon, and that, every day in the week, Sunday excepted. Religious instruction is given several times a week. In Protestant schools it is the work of the ordinary teacher, and in the Catholic Schulpfle, the priest undertakes the work. Several times a month there is great excitement among the teachers when there is an inspection of the schools by the pastors. Some of the laymen reproach the clergymen with incompetence as teachers, and ask moreover to be excused from giving religious instructions, for not a few of them are skeptical in that matter, not to say hostile.

In the cities, when they have finished their schooling, the children are obliged to follow the night school. It is impossible to evade that obligation. If a boy is delinquent he is punished, as are his parents. The penalty varies, but sometimes may mean going to jail. If a boy is an apprentice, his employer is responsible if he misses night school. Perhaps he may not be responsible, but that does not matter to the police. The classes last from eight to ten at night, twice a week, and the apprentice learns what is necessary more or less for his work; namely, drawing, book-keeping, stenography, hygiene, etc.

Primary teachers may besides become teachers in the higher primary schools, and even of secondary education, if they undergo examinations, and it is very common for them to do so. These examinations lead sometimes to the position of principal.

Thus, as we see, the German teachers have a fully developed program, and they work for a very small salary. They begin at 1300 marks, and reach the maximum of 3600 marks. It is true that some live in the country, while others in the cities have their lodging paid. In present, at the present time, the payment of teachers is being considered by the Government with a view to increasing the salaries, Q. V.

Stormy scenes characterized the recent congress of Socialists held in Magdeburg. Among the resolutions adopted before adjournment these were especially ardent: An arraignment of the tariff on imported iron, because of the distress resulting from it; a sharp criticism of Russia's policy in Finland; a protest against the hospitable reception of the Czar in the Hessian palace of Friedberg; a condemnation of the unsatisfactory electoral reform proposed by the Prussian Government; a scathing attack on the generally reactionary spirit of recent German politics.—America.

Describing the ceremonies of the centennial of Argentina's independence, and the meeting of the fourth Pan-American conference, the

Baltimore Sun correspondent furnishes interesting data concerning that country and its inhabitants. The Argentine Republic has an area of more than 1,800,000 square miles, and stretches 33 degrees northward and southward over the map—in other words, from the tropics to the Antarctic zone. Thanks to its rich soil and varied climate, the country could support, it is estimated, a population of 100,000,000. At present it has only 6,000,000. Already it produces some 4,000,000 tons of wheat a year and has some 30,000,000 cattle, 8,000,000 horses and 67,000,000 sheep grazing over its wide pastures. The 15,000 miles of railroad which serve its commerce are being continually increased, and foreign capital is invested there in enormous sums—the English investments alone being said to amount to \$200,000,000. The United States exports to Argentina nearly \$40,000,000 a year, of which the principal items are agricultural implements, oil and wool; occupying the third place in Argentine imports, since Germany passed us in 1903. Buenos Aires, the metropolis, has 1,200,000 inhabitants; the first seaport of the South Atlantic and the wealthy capital for the second largest and perhaps the most progressive state of South America.—America.

### Girl Babies in India.

If babies born in India choose whether they would be boys or girls it is very certain that there would be no girls at all, for, while the coming of a "man child" is welcomed with delight and looked upon as a great honor, that of his poor little sister is felt to be almost a disgrace and even her mother is ashamed to pet her. When a boy is born the neighbors hasten to show their pleasure by making strange sounds on a big shell, which serves them for a bell, and bring him glittering trinkets and many small pieces of trifling coins. If the new arrival be a girl, however, they take no notice of her at all, and in days gone by the poor little mite was often thrown into the Ganges.

Hindoo mothers believe in many strange gods, and one of them is Sheshi, whom they call the children's goddess. When a baby is six days old its parents make offerings to her, imploring that she will take it under her protection. Then they place beside it a pen and ink, with a piece of gold and a piece of silver and various other gifts. This done, for they fancy that now the god of fate will come into the room and write on its forehead all that will happen to it in after life.

### A Sort of Relation.

The lawyer eyed the woman in the witness-box in patient despair. Then he rallied visibly. "You say, madam," he began, "that the defendant is of a sort of relation of yours. Will you please explain what you mean by that—just how you are related to the defendant?"

"Well, it's like this," replied the witness, beaming upon the court. "His first wife's cousin and my second cousin's first wife's aunt married brothers named Jones, and they were cousins to my mother's aunt. Then again, his grandfather on his mother's side and my grandfather on my mother's side were second cousins, and his step-mother married my husband's step-father after his father and my mother died, and his brother Joe and my husband's brother Harry married two sisters. I ain't ever figured out just how close related we are, but I've always looked on him as a sort of cousin."

"Quite right," assented the lawyer feebly.—Inter-Mountain Catholic.

### A Teacher in the Making.

She was a popular young normal student, who had been to a party the night before, and as a consequence, was "not prepared" in the geography class.

The woman instructor, true to her method of drawing upon the general knowledge of a student rather than permit a failure, after eliciting two or three inconsequential "stabs" from her fair but jaded disciple, asked for the products of China.

The victim brightened. "Tea," she asserted, preparing to sit down. "Yes, and what else?" encouraged the instructor.

The young woman smiled with sweet hopelessness. "Now you can mention others, I am sure. Just think about it." "Tea," drawled the fate-like voice of the pretty girl, "and" puckering her forehead with an intellectual tour de force, "and laundry work."

### Suffered from Heart Trouble and Nervousness for Six Years

Lost All Desire To Live. WAS FINALLY CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mr. Regie Lavallo, Sorel, Que., writes: "For six years, at least, I suffered from heart trouble and nervousness which took from me all desire to work and even to live. When I found myself in this condition the doctor prescribed for me but without any result. One evening I was reading the paper when I saw your advt., so cut it out and the next day went to the drugist and procured a box, and since that time my nervous system has been in perfect condition. I am assured, gentlemen, that I will never be without Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for they gave me strength to work and support my mother, who is an infirm widow and of whom I am the only support."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.50, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Life is brief."  
"Yes."  
"And youth evanescent."  
"Indeed."  
"Don't you think so?"  
"Seems to me you have been youthful for ever so long."

"Do you take much interest in manly sports?"  
"No I hire a man to tend the furnace and cut the grass."

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 50cts.

Laura—It is said that some people cannot look from a height without wishing to jump down.  
Yeanoo—I had that sensation when I looked down from a sixth story window and saw you in the street.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"I like a credulous person."  
"Do you?"  
"Yes, I think it's how a good heart."  
"Ahem I believe you are a promoter, aren't you?"

### 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."

"What is a good remedy for isomonia?"  
"Have it in the morning?"  
"Yes."  
"Kill the man that runs the lawn mower."

"What are you looking for?"  
"An honest man."  
"Got a lantern?"  
"No; just a little gratifying proposition."

### Sprained Arm.

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.

"He is trying to attain the unattainable."  
"To please his wife?"  
"No, to please himself."

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"He hasn't taken a vacation for six years."  
"Poor man! What's his business?"  
"He is in the pen."

### HAD TRIED MANY REMEDIES FOR CONSTIPATION

FOUND NONE TO EQUAL

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills

Constipation is one of the most prevalent troubles the human race is subject to, and is the greatest cause of many of our ailments. Keep the Bowels open and you will very seldom be sick.

Mrs. M. Bell, 467 Harris St., Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"I had tried many remedies for Constipation and never found any so satisfactory as your Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. We always keep them in the house and would not be without them. I recommended them to a neighbor and she is highly enthusiastic about them, as her's is a very difficult case, and she expected no good results from them. You may imagine her surprise and gratification when she found that they completely cured her."

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