

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 9, 1911

Vol. XL, No. 32

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.

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 Satene 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.

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.

"Motivation" — the Latest School Fad.

How tremendously backward we were a generation or two ago in educational matters! One wonders how boys and girls of those days made any progress at all in intellectual development. School equipment was of the simplest, text-books were not changed at yearly or six monthly time periods, there were few fads, and teachers were agreed that the "royal road to knowledge" necessarily carried one through the thorny way of earnest and serious and long continued hard work. Yet there were good results achieved in those cramped and uncomfortable school-houses of a generation or two ago. One wonders how, when one listens to the elaborate schedule of imperatively needed educational aids and helps rehearsed by the up-to-date teacher of today.

Two weeks ago, in one of the sessions of the great National Educational Association's Congress in San Francisco, a certain Superintendent of Schools from Illinois presented his committee's report on "Motivation of the Children's Work in the Elementary Schools." Newspaper reports tell us that, after refreshing the minds of the audience as to the meaning of motivation, the Superintendent's paper showed what things are meaningful and significant to the children of the elementary schools in their various stages of development. He explained that motivation of work is accomplished even though the motive does not operate with the same degree of intensity throughout the time a class is working on a problem; the relation of motivation to rote and systematic drill; and the effect of motivating work in securing general training. He emphasized, in the light of recent studies in formal discipline that general training will result from solving specific problems to the degree in which they are motivated.

What does it all mean? The old-fashioned teacher, with his sturdy common sense and his exquisite charm of sweet and simple English, will ask in amazement. The worthy Superintendent is not proposing an abstract problem in psychology to a university class of Hegelians; he is addressing himself, mind you, to teachers who have to deal with toddlers, or with children of the elementary grades. We may well wonder what inspiration "motivated" him to analyze for such teachers "the effect of motivation on the child, to show that it focuses his appreciative capital upon the problems he desires to solve; develops ardor in his work, results in his manifesting more originality, greater initiative and larger independence in attacking his work and stimulates him to the attainment of greater results in all fields of endeavor." He is suggesting help, again he is reminding, to teachers who have to train children ranging from six to thirteen or fourteen years of age!

One is tempted to ask whether, after all, Dr. Osler's suggestion had better not be followed in the case of the "old-fashioned" teacher. He himself must see how sadly out of joint he is with the progress of the day. Why should he attempt to plod along in the course dear to him, simply because it happens to be his life work? Why should he block the way with eager enthusiasm of younger years and up-to-date methods are "motivated" to tread?—America.

Sociology.

Female suffrage has become in a surprisingly short time a real political question. Not so long ago ridicule was the only argument its opponents used against it. This no longer suffices when in England, where the agitation is most acute, some of the most influential women of the country support it. Nor can a general female incapacity be alleged any longer: for if peaceful boards women have not shown themselves inferior to men, while for violent agitation they have shown the suffrage movement a very remarkable talent. The right to vote and be voted for is not necessarily inherent in the people, and when granted in modern times, it is granted in a way provided for in the constitution of the state. But the granting supposes a capacity in the recipient; and women ask, what capacity have men that they do not possess? They have property which they administer. They pay taxes. They are workers, both skilled and unskilled. They are in the professions. They are authors and artists. They are teachers in every grade from elementary to university. Moreover, in times past women have played a very

important part in public life. In old feudal days a woman could be a tenant of the crown, enjoying with her domain all a tenant's rights and privileges. The limiting of succession to heirs male came later; so that if one bears that in England or Scotland a woman has succeeded to a barony in her own right, one may take it for granted that the barony is of very ancient date. Among sovereigns the proportion of women who have surpassed a political mediocrity is greater than that of men; the empress Palibertia; Eleanor, mother of Henry II of England; Isabella of Castile; Blanche of France; Matilda of Tuscany; Elizabeth and Catherine II of Russia, occur to the mind at once. In England four queens have reigned; two are put in the front rank by universal consent, and Mary would hold a place hardly inferior were she as well known.

Nevertheless, it must be noted that such women were exceptions, brought by special circumstances into the position they occupied; and though they exercised executive power freely and ably, women have never been called to the deliberations of the legislative power. A woman might be tenant-in-chief of the crown, but she was never summoned to parliament; and it is the legislative power they now ask. Now, women excel in a sort of practical intuition. They often see instinctively the right thing to be done by they do not so readily evolve the reasons of its rightness so as to persuade others. Against women are pertinacious and pushing. They have, too, a peculiar fortitude of their own; and all these qualities find their scope in executive administration; they do not qualify one for legislation. That some women have succeeded in county councils and school boards proves very little. These are few, and, as a rule, are masculine women, combining certain mental qualities of men with the pertinacity of women. They do not push their way into society, because they do not care to be there; they wish to be in the council and the board, and so they get there.

Women are easily excited, and in the turmoil of political discussion, whether in meetings or in the streets, they lose that self control which is absolutely necessary for those who take part in legislative deliberations. We have seen this in the suffragist agitation. We know how in the French Revolution respectable old women with their knitting were transformed into furious clamoring for blood in the galleries of the Convention and the Assembly, and revealing in it at the foot of the guillotine. Every chief of police will tell us how enormously the danger of a mob of men increases when a few mad-headed women are in it; and any physician will bear witness to the physical evils of such excitement.

"Non omnia possumus omnes!" This is the great argument against female suffrage. A parish priest feels that he has within him another Nelson, another Napoleon. But he will never lead army or fleet to victory. His state of life, his lifelong duties forbid it. A lawyer has in his soul minds that Wagner would have envied. It will remain buried there. He has his family to support; for he has given hostages to fortune. Women has her life duty laid on her by God. Politics, following the suffrage, are incompatible with it. Hence, even though she had a real capacity for them, woman as a class is excluded from them by the higher functions God requires of her. H. W. in America.

Feast Days of Precept.

PIUS PP. X.—"Mota Proprio."

The Roman Pontiff, supreme custodian and moderator of ecclesiastical discipline, has always been accustomed to benignly relax the laws of the Sacred Canon as often as the good of the Christian people counselled it. We also, as we have before now considered it wise that other matters should be changed, on account of the changed conditions of the times and of civil society, so likewise at the present time we think it our duty, considering the special circumstances of our age, to introduce some opportune modifications in the Ecclesiastical Law as to the observance of Feast days of precept. For men today traverse with marvelous rapidity the greatest distances by land and sea, and through wider facilities for travelling find readier access to those nations where the number of Feast days of precept is less. Also increased commerce and the additional demands of business seem to suffer loss from the delays caused by frequent Feast days. Finally the daily increasing cost of the necessities of life makes it additionally desirable that the servile work of

those who gain their living by labor may not be too often interrupted. For such reasons repeated petitions, particularly in these later times, have been made to the Holy See that the number of Feast days of precept be diminished.

Having all these things present in our mind, it has seemed to Us, who have at heart the well-being of the Christian people, a counsel in the highest degree opportune to diminish the number of Feast days declared by the Church to be of precept.

Wherefore by Mota Proprio and after mature deliberation, having heard the counsel of Our Venerable Brothers the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church who are charged with the codification of Ecclesiastical Law, We prescribe with regard to Feast days as follows:

I. The ecclesiastical precept of bearing Holy Mass and of abstaining from servile work remains in force only for the following days: All and every Sunday, the Feast of the Nativity, of the Circumcision, of the Epiphany and of the Ascension of Our Lord Jesus Christ; of the Immaculate Conception and of the Assumption of Blessed Mary Mother of God; of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul; and finally of All Saints.

II. The Feasts of Saint Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist, both with Octave, shall be celebrated as in their proper place; the first, on the Sunday following the nineteenth day of March, the Feast day of March if that day falls on a Sunday; the other on the Sunday preceding the Feast of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul. The Feast of Corpus Christi, equally with privileged Octave, shall be celebrated, as in its proper place, on the Sunday after the Most Holy Trinity, the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus remaining attached to the Friday within the Octave.

III. To the ecclesiastical precept spoken of above the Feasts of Patrons shall not be subject. Ordinaries, however, may transfer the solemn celebration of them to the Sunday immediately following.

IV. If in any place any one of the Feasts indicated has been legitimately abolished or transferred, let nothing be done without consultation with the Apostolic See. But if in any nation or region the Bishops deem it right to preserve any one of the Feasts abrogated, let them refer it to the Holy See.

V. If, however, with any one of the Feasts which We wish preserved there should coincide a day consecrated to abstinence or fasting, We dispense in both, and We grant the same dispensation also for Feasts of Patrons abolished by this law of Ours, should it happen that they be celebrated solemnly and with a large attendance of the people.

In giving this new proof of Apostolic solicitude We cherish the certain hope that all the faithful, even on those days which We now remove from the number of those of strict precept, will no less than before show testimony of their piety towards God and of their veneration for the Saints and that on the other Feasts which are preserved by the Church they will care with greater diligence than before the observance of the precept.

All things whatsoever even such as require special mention to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given at Rome at Saint Peter's on the second day of July 1911 in the eight year of Our Pontificate.

PIUS PP. X.

HAS USED

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

For The Last Fifteen Years

Mrs. Duncan McKee, 62, 6th St. North, Brandon, Man., writes:—"It is much pleasure for me to say that I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my home, every Summer, for the last fifteen years.

"I have six children and have used it on every one of them.

"I use it myself and so does my husband. Last summer my baby, seven months old, was taken very sick with Summer Complaint, and we thought he would die. We got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and started giving it to him in small doses and in three days he got quite well, so we kept on with the medicine for about a week or more and he became as well as ever.

"My little girl, two years old, was taken very bad with the same trouble, and I used two doses of the same medicine and she was completely cured.

"Myself and my husband think there is no other medicine so good for all bowel complaints.

"If anyone wishes to know what an excellent remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is, I am willing to tell them what it has done for me."

ASK FOR "DR. FOWLER'S" AND INSIST ON GETTING WHAT YOU ASK FOR.

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Was So Nervous Could Not Stay In The House Alone

Mrs. Arthur Moore, Freeport, N.S., writes:—"I would recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills to anyone who is weak, run down and their nerves all unstrung. I was troubled with nervousness of the very worst kind, and when I started in to take your pills, I was so bad I could not stay in the house alone, nor could I sleep nights. Since taking the pills I am entirely cured and can recommend them to anyone who is nervous and run down."

To any of those suffering in any way from any derangement of the heart or nerves, we can recommend our MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS with the greatest confidence.

They have been tried and proved, for the last twenty years, to be exactly what we claim for them.

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Home-seekers' Excursions.

The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a circular authorizing all Agents in Canada to sell Home-seekers' Excursion Tickets to points in Western Canada. This is interesting information for those desiring to take advantage of these excursions on certain dates from April to December 1911. The Grand Trunk route is the most interesting, taking a passenger through the populated centres of Canada, through Chicago, and thence via Duluth, or through Chicago and the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Ask Grand Trunk Agents for further particulars.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Gentlemen,—In June, '98 I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days until the tooth cuts refused to heal until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using. The effect was magical; in five hours the pain had ceased and in two weeks the wounds had completely healed and my hand and arm was as well as ever.

Yours truly,
A. E. ROY,
St. Antoine, P. Q. Carriage Maker.

He was numbing about tough steak and cold coffee and making himself generally disagreeable.

"Don't grow so over your breakfast, John," said his generally meek wife. "Nobody is going to take it away from you."

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

Doctor—You have some sort of poison in your system.
Patient—Shouldn't wonder. What was in the stuff you gave me?

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

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

Minard's Liniment cures distemper.

HAS USED

DR. FOWLER'S Extract of Wild Strawberry

For The Last Fifteen Years

Mrs. Duncan McKee, 62, 6th St. North, Brandon, Man., writes:—"It is much pleasure for me to say that I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my home, every Summer, for the last fifteen years.

"I have six children and have used it on every one of them.

"I use it myself and so does my husband. Last summer my baby, seven months old, was taken very sick with Summer Complaint, and we thought he would die. We got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and started giving it to him in small doses and in three days he got quite well, so we kept on with the medicine for about a week or more and he became as well as ever.

"My little girl, two years old, was taken very bad with the same trouble, and I used two doses of the same medicine and she was completely cured.

"Myself and my husband think there is no other medicine so good for all bowel complaints.

"If anyone wishes to know what an excellent remedy Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is, I am willing to tell them what it has done for me."

ASK FOR "DR. FOWLER'S" AND INSIST ON GETTING WHAT YOU ASK FOR.

Manufactured only by The T. Millburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.