

Minutes of Presbytery.

At Charlottetown, and within Zion church there, on Tuesday, the sixth day of February, 1900, at 11 o'clock, a. m., which time and place the Presbytery met and was constituted by P. E. Island and was constituted by Mr. J. Layton, Moderator, pro tempore, with whom were present Messrs. D. B. McLeod, Spencer, Adam, Gunn, C. McKay, Millar, Craige, Herdman, Smith, Layton, Murdoch, ministers; and J. J. McLeod and Wm. Mutch, ruling elders.

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

BY G. J. McCORMAC, I. P. S.

As it is very probable that before the present year draws to a close P. E. Island will boast of one or two thoroughly equipped Manual Training Schools, it is opportune for educators and others to look into the merits and demerits of this new education. Manual Training as taught in the schools of England is chiefly in woodwork. The object is the turning out of boys with a trade; but the education of boys in natural ways through training them to use their hands skillfully. George S. Mills says: "One great object of this new education is to foster a higher appreciation of the value and dignity of intelligent manual labor. A boy who sees nothing in manual labor but dull, bruteforce, despises both the labor and the laborer. With the acquisition of skill in himself comes the willingness to recognize skill in his fellows. When once he appreciates skill in handicraft he honors the workman. His social influence must not be underrated. Many perplexing questions of the day arising from lack of sympathy between classes, and the consequent lack of discrimination between skilled and unskilled labor, will grow clearer as the influence of such an education is felt."

FOURTH YEAR.—Perspective, 2, shades and shadows, 3, Architectural plans, elevations, pen sketches, 4, Brush shading 5, Floral drawing. SHOP WORK.—Building machinery—electrical machines, mechanical machines, physical apparatus, and electrical works, wiring, lighting &c. It will be noted that the above course of study consists of a course in Free-hand and Mechanical drawing and a course of Tool Instruction, involving carpentry, woodturning, molding, brazing, soldering, forging, bench and machine work in metals and special work in electrical appliances. The course in drawing for the young ladies is similar to that of the young men. The other work is as follows: FIRST YEAR.—1. Light Carpentry, 2 Wood-carving. SECOND YEAR.—1. Course in plain sewing, various stitches and seams in muslin work, buttonholes, patching, darning and one garment made entirely by hand. 2. Practice in machine sewing. 3. Drafting of patterns for underwear from actual measurements and the making of these garments by application of hand and machine sewing. 4. Instruction in quantity, quality and value of material used. 5. Home decoration. THIRD YEAR.—1. Instruction and actual practice by each pupil in cooking, including boiling, broiling, baking, frying and mixing, with their subdivisions. 2. Chemistry of cooking. 3. Instruction in the purchase and care of household supplies. 4. Arrangement and decoration of the table. FOURTH YEAR.—1. Dressmaking. 2. Measuring. 3. Drafting. 4. Cutting. 5. Fitting and making of garments by each pupil. 6. Instruction in shopping. 7. Theory and art of dress as regards person and color. 8. Relation of dress to climate, condition, habit. The Manual Training Schools should be made especially attractive for that class of students for whom the methods and conditions of the average school are repulsive. Geo. Francis A. Walker has

said: "There is now no place, or only a most uncomfortable one, for the boys who are strong in perception, apt in manipulation and correct in the interpretation of phenomena, but who are not good at memorizing or rehearsing the opinions and statements of others, or who by diffidence or slowness of speech are not fitted for the ordinary intellectual gymnastics. These boys are quite as numerous as the other sort, and are quite as deserving of sympathy and respect, besides rather better qualified to become of use in the industrial and social order. And yet, for this class of boys, the average school offers almost nothing upon which they can employ their priceless powers. They may, by laboring painfully over the prescribed but uncoöperative exercises, escape the stigma of being blockheads, but at best never know the joy of intellectual acquisition. They will always appear to disadvantage when compared with the boys with good memories for words, whose mental and moral natures accept, with pleasure and without serious question the statements and conclusions of others. Such boys are practically ploughed under in our schools as not worth harvesting. And yet it is not infrequently happens that the boy who is regarded as dull, because he cannot master an artificial system of grammatical analysis—isn't worth a cent so giving a list of the kings of England, who neither knows nor cares what are the principal productions of Borneo, has a better pair of eyes, a better pair of hands, a better judgment, and even by the standards of the merchant, the manufacturer and the railroad president a better head than his master." Such boys will find in a Manual Training School that which is sure to bring out their powers. Girls, too, who class with these will here find their possibilities developed into powers.

G. J. McCORMAC. St. George's, P. E. I. Feb. 3, 1900. A correspondent writes: The people of Kingston are eagerly looking forward to the O. Y. B. concert which will be held in Kingston Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 15th, the Bretons having earned a reputation for themselves by their entertainments. They will no doubt meet with a full house.

One of the Plainest of Men.

John D. Rockefeller is one of the plainest of men. He wears high-priced clothes, of a plain texture and moderate cut, and does not put on any of the airs attributed to plutocrats. He walks leisurely along, never appears to be in a hurry, glances from side to side as if a stroll on Fifth Avenue was a new experience. There is one thing, however, that will cause his eyes to glisten and at times to cause him to halt and look around, a practice that is looked upon as "outré" by the ultra-fashionables. There are many redeeming traits about John D. Rockefeller, the chief of which is his love for horses. In the early eighties he owned some of the fastest trotters of the day, and loved to drive them on the road or in the park. The notoriety of owning champion trotters caused Mr. Rockefeller to cease purchasing the kings and queens of the turf and to depend upon horses of his own breeding for pleasure and recreation. Another admirable trait in the "March of the Trusts" is that no man ever left his employ because some other firm or individual could afford to pay them a higher salary, as Mr. Rockefeller believes in the maxim that "a good man, like a good horse," is worth more to him than to anybody else.

Engines For The Boers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 3.—Twelve months ago the Dickson Manufacturing Company received an order from the South African Republic for five locomotives which the Boers had decided to add to their war equipments. The locomotives were completed and boxed for shipment, when orders were received to postpone it until further notice, and the engines are now lying idle here, while the Boers are in need of locomotives for their armored trains. It was thought, evidently, when the order was given that trouble might be met, and directions were given, when the engines were completed, to take them to pieces and place the various parts in boxes, which were to be addressed to a firm in Durban, Natal, Durban, however, is now swarming with English soldiers. For this reason the shipment was postponed. The engines are constructed specially for use of armored trains, and are modelled on the same lines as the locomotives which served so efficiently in the Sudan campaign. They are so made that by placing bags of sand along the plat-forms on the sides the boiler and mechanism may be protected, and are compact and built quite close to the rails.

Will Lose Its Terror.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—Chloroform as an anesthetic may lose its terrors for patient and operator, if the claims made for a newly invented method of administering it are borne out by further experiment. The new method, it is said, by means of a specially devised instrument, brings unconsciousness without a struggle, with a minimum quantity of the drug used with pure air and without the usually resultant nausea. Dr. W. B. Hedder, of Boston, is the inventor of the method. Dr. E. H. Pratt, who performed an operation at the county hospital with the device, said: "In the one operation where I used the anaesthetic inhaler the results were most satisfactory. I prefer to make further use before committing myself to an opinion, but I may say now that the instrument certainly constitutes an advance in the method of administering chloroform."

A Corner in Bibles Now.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—A Bible trust is the latest in the list of combinations. The leading firms in this city that deal in the sacred book are affected by it. Harry Murray, manager of the Methodist Episcopal book depository, says that prices would be increased from 15 to 25 per cent, and that five great Bible manufacturing concerns control the trust—Oxford, the International, the Eyr & Spottiswood, the Cambridge and Thomas Nelson & Sons. The International is the only one strictly American. Mr. Murray declared that the American Bible Society was not in the agreement to raise prices. The Bible houses of the country will be affected by the increase in price. The principal change in prices will be on the Bibles known as "teachers' Bibles," and sold at from \$1 to \$3 each.

Preached by Talking Machine.

Two mechanical talking machines recently occupied the pulpit at the Zion Tabernacle, Chicago, and through them Dr. John Alexander Dowie, while resting at White Lake, Michigan, conducted services in the Auditorium. He not only preached to the congregation, but announced hymns and gave out regular notices.

A Strong Protest.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—In the Royal Albert Hall, Tuesday evening, 10,000 persons protested against the use of Mass and confessional in the Established Church. The Earl of Portsmouth presided and the Marquis of Sligo, Viscount Bangor and other persons of distinction address the meeting.

A Big Order For Coal.

NEW YORK, February 3. There is a rumor current to the effect that the British government has contracted with the Philadelphia and Reading R.R. Company for one million tons of coal. At the New York sales department of the company, the sales agent, said: "While such a contract may have been made, there is no one in this city connected with the company who could speak authoritatively on the subject."

BABIES HAVE CROUP.

No disease comes so suddenly and treacherously upon its victim as Croup. Happy is the mother who has at hand Dr. Chase's Syrup of Turpentine when the dear one awakes in the night coughing and struggling for breath. This famous remedy is the standby in the homes of this continent as a prompt and certain cure for croup, bronchitis, coughs, colds, asthma and throat irritation. 25 cents a bottle. Family size 60 cents.

Actions speak louder than words ever do.

You can't eat your cake, and hold on to it too.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN.

Are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

When the cat is away, and the little mice play; Where there's a will there is always a way.

BABIES TORTURED.

By flaming, itching eruptions, find comfort and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases, are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

A Restaurant Episode.

An advertising agent, representing a prominent New York magazine, while on a recent western trip, was dining one evening in a Pittsburg restaurant.

A Sort of Straw Vote.

While waiting for his order he glanced over his newspaper and noticed the advertisement of a well-known dyspepsia preparation, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; as he himself was a regular user of the tablets he began speculating as to how many of the other traveling men in the dining room were also users of the popular remedy for indigestion.

Another who looked the picture of health.

Another, who looked the picture of health, said he never ate a meal without taking a Stuart's Tablet afterwards because he could eat what he pleased and when he pleased, without fear of a sleepless night or any other trouble.

Another claimed that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets were the only safe remedy he had ever found for sour stomach, and acidity, he had formerly used common soda to relieve the trouble, but the tablets were much better and safer.

After smoking, drinking or other excesses which weaken the digestive organs, nothing restores the stomach to its healthy condition so effectively as Stuart's Tablets.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain the natural digestive, pepsin, diastase, which every weak stomach lacks, as well as nux. hydratin and yellow gentian, and can be safely relied upon as a medical cure, for every form of poor digestion. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A little book on stomach troubles.

Send free by addressing F. A. Stuart, P. O. Box 100, Marshall, Mich.



TWO MORE CASES

Of the most exquisite white wear, received Saturday night which we have added to our already fine display.

BUSY

Hundreds of ladies lined our counters since the great sale began and every lady went away satisfied that

MY STORE

Is the white wear store of Charlottetown.

Wednesday is

Embroidery Day

You'll buy embroidery cheap Wednesday.

COME EARLY

The Busiest White Wear Store.

SENTNER, McLEOD & CO'Y.



In the Woman's Home Companion, Miss Sadie American, the successful Chicago Kindergartener, says: "Manual training sharpens the senses and makes eyes that see and ears that hear and a touch that is fine and true. It gives proper balance of values, not only to the physical and intellectual activities of the individual, but to the intercourse of pupil with pupil, frequently the seeming du'ard turns out to be the skilful worker, and vice-versa, and mutual respect and harmony result. So the varying and yet equal worth of men is taught without sign or sound. Pupils, too, are encouraged to mutually aid each other in construction and in handling and use of tools, and the valuable quality of social helpfulness grows like the flower from the smelling bud. It is against passive receptivity or destructive restlessness—in short, it is education, not instruction. It forms the mind instead of furnishing it. It creates right habits and so moulds the character. It makes careful, thinking, true men. We make it our constant aim to let the acquisition of knowledge, the apprehension of truth, grow out of the experience of the children themselves," says Professor Bannberger. "It is the constructive method as against that of cramming with rules and definitions the children do not understand, and facts they do not assimilate. First comes actual acquaintance and repeated experiment, out of which the definition, rule or truth naturally grows and thus becomes the lasting possession of the child." The most marked results of manual training are the habits of accuracy, close attention to the work in hand, self-reliance, and thoroughness which are formed. The school subjects of England unanimously report that more progress is made in all the book subjects, when manual training is part of the course, and also that the work in book subjects is of better quality. The most important manual training schools in America are at St. Louis, Toledo and Pasadena. The course of training pursued by boys in these institutions is about as follows: FIRST YEAR: 1, French and Drawing from objects and from coats, ornamental designing and lettering, 2, Practical line sheet, with instruments. 3, Simple projections with geometric problems. Woodwork: 1. Joining. 2. woodturning 3. wood-carving. SECOND YEAR: 1, Orthographic projections with line shading, 2, Intersection of solids, and development of surfaces with flat tining. 3. Isometric projections. Forging: 1. Beading and upsetting. 2. Welding. 3. Tool-making. 4. Ornamental iron work. 5. Brazing. THIRD YEAR: 1. Cornice designs with patterns for shop, 2. Working drawings. 3. Higher geometric problems, 4. Construction of gear & s. 5. Tracing and blue printing. SHOP WORK. 1 Pattern making, 2. Molding, 3. Tarning, cornice work, metal spinning. 4. Chipping and filing. 5. Machine-shop exercises.