

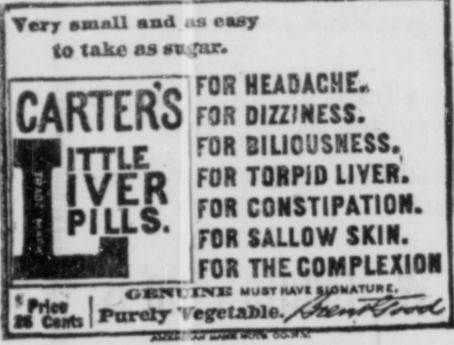
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.



CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Hillsborough

Bridge

The New Bridge is coming and so are the dry streets and roads. Then you will need something nice in footwear.

We Have a fine Selection Selling Very Low
J. H. BELL

The Bargain Boot and Shoe Store.

IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY."

The best proof that

MINARD'S LINIMENT

has extraordinary merits, and is in good repute with the public, is, that IT IS EXTENSIVELY IMITATED. The imitations resemble the genuine article in appearance only. They lack the general excellence of Genuine.

This notice is necessary, as injurious and dangerous imitations, called WHITE LINIMENT, &c., liable to produce chronic inflammation of the skin, are often substituted for MINARD'S LINIMENT by Dealers, because they pay a larger profit.

They all Sell on the Merits and Advertising of MINARD'S.

One in particular claiming to be made by a former proprietor of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which simply is a lie.

'INSIST UPON HAVING MINARD'S LINIMENT

MADE BY C. C. RICHARDS & CO., Yarmouth, N. S.

Because we do not

Select some few articles and tell how low we sell them, don't think that our goods are high priced. If your office or store is in need of ink, pens, mullage, or anything in our line, call in. We will supply you.

MITCHELL'S BOOKSTORE

Queen St. Opp. Prowse's.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

EDITED BY INSPECTOR McCORMAC
MANNERS AND MORALS.

Instruction in manners and morals should be given in the public school. Instruction should be given in manners at home; at school require such of the pupils, teaching the boys and to aid them in various ways; on the street and roads by proper salutations and courtesies; in public places by quietness and attention, promptness of attendance; to others at all times. Instruction in morals has reference to the cultivation of the various virtues; the school virtues—punctuality and regularity in attendance, industry and silence in working, neatness and beauty in character of work, prompt and cheerful obedience in all things right; certain virtues of personal nature as purity in thought, word and deed, truthfulness with self and toward others, manliness; certain minor virtues such as accuracy and independence in work, self control, order, reverence, charity, justice, patriotism, love of truth. Have pupils learn memory gems, patriotic selections; "teach by stories, told or read;" the pupils should independently make their inferences.

QUESTIONS IN GEOGRAPHY.

1. Name 3 countries of Europe the boundaries of which seem determined by nature. What are those boundaries?
2. Into what oceans do most of the great rivers flow?
3. What physical characteristics have tended to make Africa "a dark continent"?
4. What and where are the great ship canals in the world and what is the particular advantage of each?
5. To what causes is the long polar night due?
6. To what race do the natives of India belong? What is the prevailing religion, and what are its doctrines?
7. What effect, if any, has the Sahara upon the climate of southern Europe?
8. What are trade winds? Why so called? How caused?
9. Give an explanation of ocean currents; name three warm and three cold currents of the globe; discuss modification of climate due to each.
10. Locate the following places, and tell for what each is noted:—Norway, Iceland, Athens, Rome, Babylon, Jerusalem, St Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, London, Boston, New York.

INSPECTORS REPORTS.

The following extracts from the last published reports of the school inspectors may be found interesting:—

"I find that the following are the chief causes which lead to the failure of many of our teachers:—

1. Lack of proper classification of pupils.
2. Failure in securing the confidence and co-operation of both parents and pupils.
3. Lack of ambition and energy in the teacher, and the consequent absence of these qualities in the pupils.
4. They depend too much on textbooks. (Teachers, when giving a lesson, should lay aside the text-book. They would thus more easily secure the confidence and the attention of their pupils.)
5. Failure in maintaining proper discipline.
6. Lack of knowledge of human nature in general, and child-nature in particular."—Inspector McIntyre.

"I would call the attention of the teachers in respect to the out-buildings as contained in Regulation 22, Section 7, which reads: "It shall be the duty of every teacher in a public school to give strict attention to the proper ventilation and cleanliness of the schoolhouse; to make and enforce rules as will ensure the keeping of the school grounds and out-building in a neat and clean condition."—Inspector Arsenault.

"I regret to say that I have nothing of an encouraging nature to report in regard to the attendance of pupils at the schools. Many teachers complained of irregularity in this respect, many schools fell below the required average attendance. Among those were several graded schools. The remedy for this greatest hindrance to successful work in our schools is not very apparent, unless it be the enforcement of the Compulsory Clause of our Education Act. Doubtless more can be done by the teachers towards securing better attendance than by any other means."—Inspector Campbell.

Teaching is not regarded as it should be. Teachers are not as proud of their calling as they should be. More trust is reposed in educators than is or ever was reposed in any other class of public servants; and therefore more responsibility is borne by them than by other public servants. Teaching rightly considered is a profession really more difficult than that of law or medicine. The malpractice of it is even more disastrous—also more common for the victims are not shut up in poor-houses or screened by the sepulchre. The teachers' vocation has been lauded to the skies, while the system, owing to want of financial food, has been kept in its condition of incomplete development. Ratepayers are too niggardly in their contributions towards the teachers' salaries. The supplements are decreasing year by year. People hold the almighty dollar so close to their eyes that they cannot see the wisdom of Solomon's words: "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." It is all very well for ratepayers to reflect that great will be the teachers' reward in Heaven, but they should also consider that the teacher would like a little comfort on earth, and not

being differently constituted from the members of other professions, he does not remain young always, and must look out for a "rainy day." Consequently, year by year, competent teachers drop out and go into other lines of work, leaving the field to be occupied by inexperienced recruits, who, if possessed of talent, soon follow in the footsteps of their predecessors. From statistics I have gathered during the last two years I find that the average length of time our teachers remain in the profession is about 4½ years. There should be for our best and most progressive teachers a fair prospect of promotion and increase of salary as they demonstrate by actual work their increasing skill in the profession of teaching."—Inspector McCormac.

PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE.

Chief Superintendent McLeod, in his last report very truly says, when referring to the Prince of Wales College and Normal School: "Perhaps the most urgent need is the establishment of an efficient Normal department. If the chief aim of our college and Normal School is to train students for the profession of teaching, it should certainly give them a thorough course in the science and art of teaching and school management. While knowledge is the primary qualification of the teacher, yet no degree of it, general or special, prepares the teacher to do good work. Teaching is an art to be acquired only through practice. How he may gain this skill, which will enable him to undertake work on his own account with an assurance of success, ought to be the primary object of a Normal School. It is surely unreasonable and dangerous to submit the most vital of all processes to the experimentations of an unskilled workman."

Referring to the new college building, Dr. Anderson says in his report: "The most important event of the year has been the opening of the new college building. We occupied it for the first time on 5th of February, and have thus had an experience of five or six weeks in it. It is spacious, convenient, substantial, admirably lighted and well furnished. It is heated and ventilated in the most approved manner, and every arrangement is made to secure the best results from professors and students. Six admirable class-rooms of about the same dimensions, 40 feet in length by 27 feet in breadth, and 13 feet in height, supply us with all the accommodations we need, to enable us to discharge our duty with comfort and satisfaction. Not only so, but I feel that discipline is more easily and more surely maintained than in the old building. All the class rooms being under one roof, the students are more under observation and more completely under control."

PROVINCIAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Provincial Teachers' Association for 1900, are: N. E. Carruthers, President; David Shaw, Matthias Smith, G. J. McCormac, Vice-Presidents; Ira J. Yeo, Secretary-Treasurer; Edgar Shaw, Recording Secretary. Executive Committee.—John McSwain, W. D. McIntyre, W. McCoubrey, J. D. Seaman, Maggie Donahoe.

The next meeting of this Association will be held at Charlottetown on the date of the Provincial Exhibition. Hon. Frank A. Hill, Secretary of the State Board of Education for Massachusetts, will be present.

CODDLING CHILDREN.

When Solomon said, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," it is not likely he meant that unless a child is beaten regularly and frequently with the birch he would not grow up a credit to himself and his relatives, any more than the instrument used for the purposes of correction should at all times be a rod. The meaning is rather that unless judicious and adequate punishment is given the child who commits a disobedient act, a seed has been sown which will grow and multiply until the offender is spoiled for usefulness either in the home, church or state.

There are few advocates now-a-days of the severe and oft-times brutal methods of education in home and school a generation or so ago, yet the excessive leniency and indulgence so commonly extended at present from parent or guardian to child is not producing any better men or women, nor in many cases so good. There is a happy medium between the two extremes and it is found in firm but kind discipline and work. Tasks not exceeding children's strength, mental or physical, should be given and care taken that the work is done by the child to whom it is given. Tasks, and in no other way, are habits of industry formed without which no man or woman is a useful citizen.

Why should parents take all the burden of life and the growing sons and daughters be exempt? Let the son earn the money, or large parts of it at least, which is to pay his college expenses. Let the daughter take her turn at the wash-tub and ironing-board, and thus work her way to the piano or easel. If there is toil or privation necessary to be endured, it is false kindness for the parents to take it all on themselves. Let the young people share it. Let them help as soon as they are able to contribute to the family resources and learn to do something useful.

The father and mother who pamper their children too much by a training which encourages a thousand artificial wants without giving them the means of satisfying one of them, arm them very poorly for the battle of life. When they have to provide for themselves they will be beaten at every turn by those of tougher fibre who have had to "hustle from the word go" ever since leaving their cradles.—Orange Sentinel.

HON. EDWARD WHELAN ON EDUCATION.

Hon. Edward Whelan, on the occasion of the inauguration of the "Charlottetown Model and Normal School," October 1st,

1896, spoke, in part, as follows: "I need not remind this meeting of the very obvious fact, that it is only by means of a widespread education that rulers can govern with pleasure to themselves and with satisfaction to the governed. As not the least important feature of education is to inculcate obedience to the laws, and by imbuing the youthful mind with sound principles in morals and religion, rear up the best ornaments to and barriers for the protection of society, it is obviously the first duty of a liberal-minded and enlightened Governor to promote, as far as it may be in his power, the intellectual advancement of the people committed to his care. That His Excellency (Sir Dominick Daly) is ever ready to discharge this duty we have the most convincing testimony, and it must be gratifying to him to know that his efforts in this direction can be so well seconded by the mass of the people themselves, for I do not believe there can be found in any part of Her Majesty's North American possessions a community that appreciates moral and intellectual training more highly than the inhabitants of this Island. This testimony I can bear from considerable personal observation, and without laying myself open to the charge of egotism—for I am not a native of this Island, which I might be tempted to regret, if I did not in some measure share with its sons the advantages they enjoy. Though Prince Edward Island happens to be the smallest and poorest of the North American colonies, regarding our poverty in a commercial sense, we are entitled to boast that we have taken the lead and set the example to all the others in the important matter of education. The enlightened policy which placed us in a position thus to boast, though originating with one section of politicians, will be hailed as the brightest inheritance of all who come after us, when the rancour and petty heats of party warfare will be forgotten, and the sons and daughters of Prince Edward, unable to take an interest in the conflicts of their predecessors, may exult on common ground over the boon bequeathed to them. For my own part, though, as I said before, not a native of the Colony, I shall always consider, wherever my lot may be cast, that I have been

highly privileged in being not only a member of the community, but a member of the Legislature which gave birth to a free system of education. The important impetus which has been given to education by the universal spread of the printer's art has completely revolutionized the whole republic of letters, bringing knowledge hitherto inaccessible, and books unobtainable by reason of their cost, within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, so that it seems to be an almost unpardonable sin on the part of those who are brought up, where public and private libraries abound, to plead ignorance on subjects of general science, literature and art."

Geo. J. McCormac,
Inspector of Schools,
St. George's, July 4th, 1900.

With Years WISDOM.

The answer to that old query, "What's in a name?" was not hard to define in the case of the justly celebrated Family Remedy that had its origin away down in Maine, which proves that with age comes wisdom about

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

An old lady called at a store and asked for a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; the clerk said "they were out, but could supply her with another just as good." The engaging smile that accompanied this information was frozen stiff when she replied: "Young Man, there is only one Liniment, and that is Johnson's." Originated in 1810 by an old Family Physician. There is not a remedy in use which has the confidence of the public to a greater extent. Could a remedy have existed for nearly a century, except that it possess extraordinary merit? Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. I. B. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

A Perfect Fitting

Shirt is a real comfort and a joy while it lasts. Wear ours, they fit. Easy, Breezy, Happy-go-lucky or dainty dress shirts.

For Men or Boys.

Our assortment is now in full feather, a stock fuller of comfort suggestions for the summer days than we ever before could show you, fit is our song and we sing it well.

Pique Shirts, Silk Front Shirts, Silk and Wool Shirts, wool alone shirts, or cotton shirts, all have one good fault, they are subject to fits, good long lasty fits, try them. The best kind of a shirt

Shirt \$1.00

IT'S WHITE.

This is a shirt surprise, the cloth is a fine, firm, sound thread cotton, reinforced across the front where the suspenders chafe and the flat iron riots. A separate solid piece of cloth underlays and greatly strengthens the seam where the sleeve is set into the shoulder

A High Grade

linen bosom, long, short, open, or closed bosom all the same ever popular priced \$1.00 white shirt. Clever buying did it, weeks of searching and mousing around white shirt stocks, sharp figuring and prompt payments, means equal goods at lowest prices. Better goods at equal prices, and then the clincher—not a reason—but a proof that the others are real reason; your money back if you want it. Perfect fitting underwear for men, who get nothing but misfits elsewhere.

PROWSE BROS

What trade we have we'll hold, and what we haven't we're after.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS

—TO—

Canadian Northwest

From Canadian Pacific Stations in New Brunswick.
Round trip Colonist class tickets.
Winnipeg.....\$28.00
Moosomin.....28.00
Regina.....30.00
Yorkton.....30.00
Prince Albert.....35.00
Calgary.....35.00
Red Deer.....40.00
Edmonton.....40.00
Tickets good going only June 18th, July 13th and 16th, good to return until August 20th, Sept. 12th and 16th, 1900, respectively.

Tickets good to stop over at Dryden, Ont., Winnipeg and west thereof. For further particulars write to.

A. J. HEATH,
D. T. A., C. P. R., St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE

"Newlands"

The late residence of Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., in Charlottetown Royalty, containing twenty and three quarters acres.

Apply to
D. C. McLEOD,
Solicitor, &c.
Ch'town, June 19th, 1900.
dy tf