

**DEVOIR DES PARENTS EN-  
VERS LEURS EN-  
FANTS**

An obligation is imposed upon parents, rearing families, and that is to give our children an education according to our means. It is a strict obligation and one for which we shall be called to render a strict account before Him who has given us charge of these precious souls to prepare them for their welfare in this life as well as in the next.

We are in duty bound to give our children a secular as well as a religious education. I will not dwell upon the obligation of giving our children a religious education, but I will confine myself to the secular education for I believe our duty in this respect is not very well understood, or at least, is not attended to as much as it should be by a great many.

Thirty or forty years ago there were excuses for a young man growing up without being able to read or write. The schools in the country were few and far distant, and parents who wished to give an education to their children had to pay a great deal of money for the support of the teacher, but at present there is no excuse. The school is only a few minutes walk from the farthest inhabitant and the amount paid for its support is only a trifle, in fact we have to pay that trifle whether we send children to school or not. In a word we can give our children a common school education absolutely free and it is a matter of great regret that many parents do not avail themselves of this great opportunity and send their children more regularly to school. They do not consider that they are doing a great injustice both to themselves and to their children. To themselves because they neglect to perform a duty to which they are strictly bound and to their children because in many cases it is the only legacy they can leave them.

There have been many young men who have left this province to seek their living in foreign countries, that would have commanded high wages and made for themselves good positions, if they had only had a common school education. I have known a few myself. They saw their mistake, but alas! it was too late. Even so the young men who remain in this province a great many would get along much better if they had a good education.

There is an idea prevailing among the people of this province that a young man who intends to be a farmer does not need much education. This is very erroneous idea and I say without any fear of contradiction that a farmer needs as good an education as any other tradesman. It is true, he may get along without much of it, but he would certainly get along much better if he had a good solid education. A child who attends school regularly has the principle of study inculcated in his mind and whatever position in life he may embrace, be it that of a farmer, mechanic or any profession, he will follow this tendency and study his business and in nine cases out of ten he will succeed.

I am sorry that I have to admit that in the past our friends the English people of this province appeared to have got along better than the French and the only reason I can ascribe for this is that in general they had a better secular edu-

cation. They took more interest in sending their children to school so that at present it is a rare case to find among them a young man who can neither read nor write. They have, previous to us, realized the fact that a young man who can neither read nor write is not fully equipped to take part in the industrial pursuits of his country. But here I may say that it is for me a source of great satisfaction to be able to state that our acadien people, for some time past, have been taking greater interest in educational matters; and it would seem that in proportion as this interest has been increasing, they have been making greater strides in material progress, so that to-day we may say without boasting or exaggeration that we are in a perfect equality with our brethren of the English tongue.

Some people imagine that teachers have a good time, but I believe if those people were in the teacher's shoes for five or six months, they would be likely to change their opinion. The teacher has a noble duty to perform. He stands in the place of the parents from the time their children leave home in the morning until they return in the evening. During the day he has to look after the moral as well as the intellectual welfare of his pupils. He helps greatly to form the characters of the future men and women of the country. In a word he has to prepare them for their welfare in this life as well as in the next, and a great responsibility rests upon his shoulders, and I say that a teacher who has the progress of the pupils at heart—and there is not one but would wish to see his scholars progressing—can not have such a good time. He has not only to work hard during school hours but he has to work outside of school hours. Just as a tradesman has to prepare his tools before he goes to work, so the teacher, to be successful in his avocation must prepare his work before he enters the school-room.

The first duty of parents in sending their children to school is to provide them with things necessary to do their work, such as books, slates &c and I am sorry to say that as a rule this is neglected more or less, in the majority of schools. We find scholars without either books, slates, paper, ink or pens. How can a child read without books, cipher without slates, or write without paper? I repeat it once more and I believe that all the teachers present will hear me out in saying that there is a great deal of neglect in this matter in many of our schools and it is to be hoped that, where such is the case, parents will do their utmost to remedy this.

Parents should also see that their children study their lessons at home every night. It is very important, for if the pupils study their lessons at home and prepare them well for the next day they will be ready to learn the explanations given by the teacher, on the contrary if they come to school with their lessons unprepared it will take them nearly all day to learn them and the explanations as well as other work will have to be put off till the next day, so that it will take two days to perform one day's work.

Another thing which greatly retards the progress of a school and also causes a breach in the discipline is talking unfavorably about the teacher before the children. This is done in some district. The moment the

children get home from school they are questioned as to what has been going on during the day and of course if the teacher did not act exactly according to the wishes of the parents they are not scrupulous to talk about him disapprovingly. This is a great mistake and the consequences are that the children lose confidence in the teacher, get careless and come to school merely for a pastime. I have always remarked that the children of such parents have never made any progress in their studies and have always been a source of trouble to the teacher in the matter of discipline. So before blaming the teacher for the non-progress of their children parents should consider whether they are not the first to be blamed. If they send their children regularly to school, provide them with the necessary articles to do their work, see that they learn their lessons at home every evening and not talk unfavorably about the teacher before them, they will be sure to find that they will make good progress.

The conscientious teacher will always endeavor to do his work to the best of his ability and he has a right to expect the co-operation of the parents. He may possibly fail to please every one, for some parents would have him to treat his scholars in this way, and others in another way, but in all cases he must act in such a manner as he believes to be to the best interest of his pupils and also be guided by his motto: Favors to none and justice to all.

J. GALLANT

M. LAURIER JUGE PAR  
GOLDWIN SMITH

Toronto, 21—Le professeur Goldwin Smith parlant de la soudaine conversion de sir Wilfrid Laurier aux idées impérialistes, dit ce qui suit dans le "Farmer's Sun":

"Il y a un mois, n'importe qui aurait pu assurer que M. Laurier était opposé à la fédération impériale. Ses déclarations publiques, l'impression que ses paroles créaient dans l'esprit de ceux qui conversaient avec lui, justifiaient l'opinion qu'on avait de lui sur cette question. Il n'y a pas jusqu'à l'accusation de déloyauté envers l'Angleterre, que ses adversaires portaient contre lui, qui donnaient raison à tout le monde de le croire opposé à la fédération impériale. Quinze jours passés en Angleterre, en diners, en réceptions et en ovations, ont opéré cette orientation nouvelle dans les idées du chef. M. Laurier envisage l'avenir avec l'espoir de voir un jour le Canada représenté au palais de Westminster et déclare que ce serait pour lui, s'il était plus jeune, sa suprême ambition de siéger aux côtés des pairs d'Angleterre. Le délégué canadien envoyé à Londres, sous la fédération impériale tomberait complètement et infailliblement, sous l'influence de la haute société londonienne, et dès lors, il cesserait d'être un représentant digne de confiance et qui ne pourrait équitablement défendre les intérêts coloniaux. Loin de resserrer les liens qui unissent l'Angleterre à ses colonies, la fédération impériale serait plus tôt un ferment de discorde qui désunirait au lieu de resserrer."

Ripans Tabules cure nausea.  
Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.  
Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.  
Ripans Tabules: at druggists  
Ripans Tabules cure liver troubles.  
Ripans Tabules cure constipation.  
Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.  
Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.  
Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.  
Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.  
Ripans Tabules relieve nausea.  
Ripans Tabules: for sour stomach.  
Ripans Tabules cure headache.

**THE SLAUGHTER SALES**

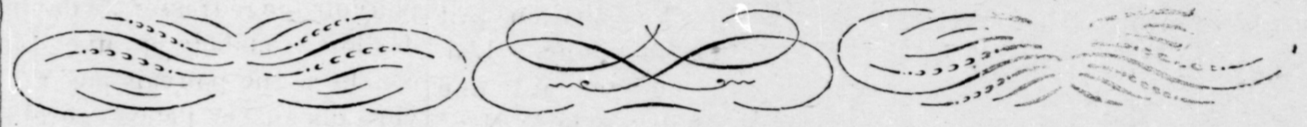


I have been waiting for developments for the true inwardness of these sale. In many cases the prices are increased 30 per cent. AND THEN REDUCED, bringing them back to par. Customers WHO KNOW THE VALUE of Goods will Find my prices as low as any in the market and the largest Stock in the County to select from. My constantly increased sales is the best evidence that I AM IN IT, and cannot be WELL CROWDED OUT.

**BARGAINS** In Ladies and Gents Fur Goods  
In Ladies Dress Goods  
In Boots and Shoes  
In Fur Coats and Sleigh Robes  
In Ready-made Clothing  
In Hats and Caps.

Christmas Novelties, suitable for presents, from Childhood to old age, At very low prices.

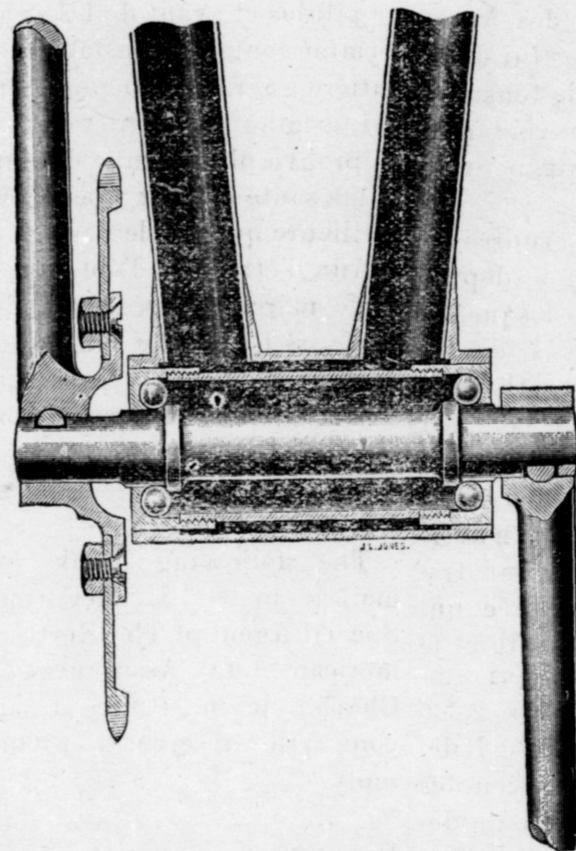
**ALL KINDS OF FARM PRODUCE  
WANTED**



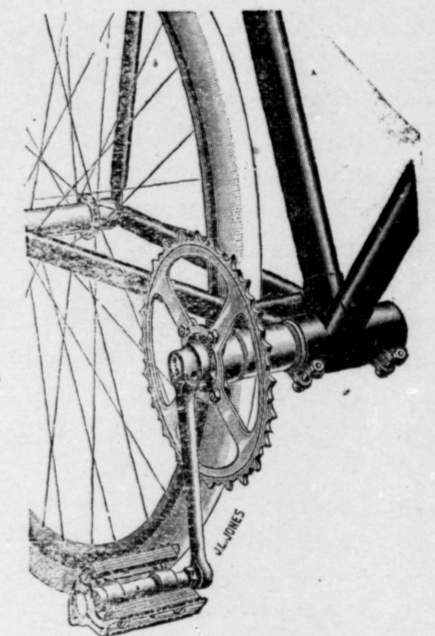
**ROBT. T. HOLMAN**

Summerside Dec. 9th 1896

**THE RED BIRD'S BOTTOM  
BRACKET**



The '97 Bottom Bracket.



CRANK AXLE WITH IMPROVED CASE BEING REMOVED FROM BOTTOM BRACKET.



'97 Oiler.



Half Section of '97 Oiler.

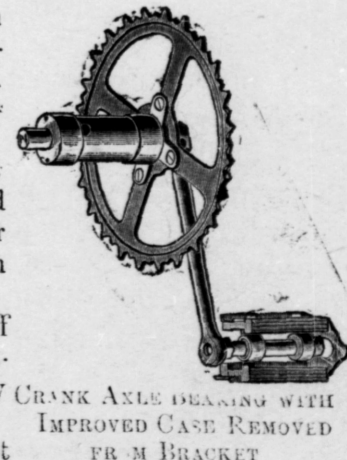
One of the prominent features of the '97 Red Bird is its bottom bracket. It is a triumph of modern skill in bicycle building, designed with a view to promoting the pleasure and convenience of cycling. It is strong, durable and easily got at when an examination becomes necessary.

The two cups that form the bearing, have ten 5/16 balls each. They are threaded and put on a sleeve that is turned perfectly true, and then all are ground to a uniform size on a universal machine made for only grinding purposes. The sleeve is then placed inside of bottom bracket and held by two bolts.

In case it is desired to remove, all that is necessary is to take off one crank and pull sleeve out, as shown in accompanying illustrations. You then have all the working parts of your bicycle directly before you.

So carefully and ingeniously constructed are these bottom bracket cups that it is impossible for dust or grit to get near the bearing.

The patent ball oiler used exclusively on the Red Bird goes straight through the bracket and is fitted into the sleeve in such a way that it is impossible for oil to do otherwise than to go direct to the bearings. This patent ball oiler is convenient, simple and effective. In oiling it is merely necessary to push ball to one side with the point of the oil can, inject oil, and when the can is removed, the coil spring underneath brings the ball back into its original position.



CRANK AXLE BEARING WITH IMPROVED CASE REMOVED FROM BRACKET.

**Rogers and Rogers Agents**

Prince County Bicycle Depot

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