

THE EXAMINER.

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NO. 125

OCTOBER.

J. B. MACDONALD'S, QUEEN STREET.

For Readymade Clothing,
For Custom-made Clothing,
For Shirts and Drawers,
For White and Colored Shirts,
For Hats and Caps,
For Worsted Coatings,
For Tweed Suitings,
For Scarfs, Ties and Collars,
For Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
For New, Stylish and Cheap Goods,

GO TO

J. B. MACDONALD'S,
Queen Street.

Oct. 11, 1880.

THE

QUALITY OF MY CRACKERS AND BISCUITS IS
UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST
IN THE MARKET,

INASMUCH AS THEY ARE ALWAYS FRESH,
RECEIVING THE GREATEST CARE AND ATTENTION
in the MAKING of THEM, and WARRANTED to
KEEP FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

TRY THE FOLLOWING KINDS:

BOSTON CRACKER, QUEEN DROPS,
ITALIAN FINGERS, COCOANUT JUMBLES,
SULTANIA LEMON, CARRAWAY TOPS,
CRACKNELLS, ICED ARROWROOT,
UNION MIXED, SUGAR JUMBLES,
ITALIAN RATIFIES, VICTORIA SNAPS,
TEA BISCUITS, GINGER SNAPS.

JOHN QUIRK,

City Steam Bakery, Prince Street.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1880.

K THE NEW CANADIAN BEVERAGE! K

KAOKA,

The Only Satisfactory Substitute for Tea and Coffee. Highly
Recommended for Regular Use at Ordinary Meals.

THE VERY BEST ARTICLE FOR DIETARY USE EVER DISCOVERED.

THE injurious effects which the continuous use of tea and coffee have on the human system are well known. The most eminent physicians advise their patients to abstain from using either. Owing to the taste for these beverages which has been universally acquired, it has been found necessary to find a substitute. Various substitutes have been tried, but KAOKA is the only one ever discovered which has been found to perfectly answer the purpose. Unlike Tea and Coffee, it contains neither Theine nor Caffeine, nor any other poisonous principle whatever which can even by long use, prove hurtful to the weakest constitutions. It is especially recommended for sick persons and children. Families using white bread habitually should adopt KAOKA as their regular drink at meals. They will then have supplied to them the elements which, when taken into the system, go to form bones, nails, teeth, sinews and brains, and which have been separated from the fine flour of which the white bread is made. Thousands of persons who have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, &c., have been restored to perfect health by eschewing tea and coffee altogether, and drinking with their meals nothing but KAOKA. It contains no "chemicals." The elements from which it is made are wheat and sugar, nothing more.

For sale in pound and half-pound packets at the "Crown Grocery," South Side Queen Square.

ROBERTSON & CAMERON.

Ch. Charlottetown, October 1, 1880—30 ins cod

K ESTABLISHED 1825. K

CANADA CORDAGE FACTORY.
JOHN A. CONVERSE, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURER OF CORDAGE of Every Description, including all sizes Manilla Rope, Tanned Manilla Hawers, Lobster Marlin, Tanned Hemp Rope, Houseline, Hambroline, &c., &c., equal in quality to the best American. Prices on application.
Jan. 7, 1880.

"A King can mak' a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith he maunna fa' that."

AN ESSAY BY MISS MARIA LAWSON.

Read before the Teacher's Convocation, 1880.

"AN HONEST MAN'S THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD."—Have we forgotten this truth in this age of Rings, of Defaulters, of Shams, great and small? Does it not seem that honesty, like many sweet and beautiful things, was becoming a little old-fashioned? Have we not come to look upon it as a rather inconvenient virtue,—one, the practice of which will provoke the smile of the wise of our generation, and cause us to incur many losses at the hands of our less scrupulous neighbours? Is not the apostolic injunction to "Provide things honest in the sight of all men" less regarded in these days than in those that are past? Perhaps the nearness of the evil makes it appear greater, and that the faults of our ancestors have a tendency to fade in the distance. I suppose that no one ever thought he lived in the Golden age.

However that may be, no one will deny that we have far too much dishonesty in this, our day. The newspapers are full of the fraudulent transactions of corporations, and of the dishonest failures of merchants. Our governments are being continually, and as a matter of course, charged with dishonesty. Indeed, so many and so grave are the charges of fraud and double-dealing brought against our legislators that it has given rise to the common and most mischievous opinion that no politician can be an honest man. It will be an evil day for any country when those positions which, above all others, require to be filled by men of the strictest honesty and the most sterling integrity, are occupied by rogues and charlatans, and the morality of a country must have fallen very low, indeed, when in a self-governing community such a thing is allowed to happen.

Again, is the standard of honesty among our merchants as high as it should be? It is said by many, I do not know with what degree of truth, that there are very few honest men, using the word in its strictest sense among them; that most, if not all, traders are compelled to resort to artifices, and to use means which, to the uninitiated, seem very far from being honest, not to say honorable. May not this be the reason why, when great temptations come, so many whom all the world had looked upon as men of integrity, commit deeds which send them into the felon's dock or drive them from their country to spend the remnant of a ruined life in banishment from all that made life dear to them? But, bad as this is, there is a worse feature still in the case.

No thoughtful observer can help being struck with the fact that the unfortunate man who, by giving up his all to those to whom it is due, submits to a life of poverty, falls far lower in public favor than the dishonest debtor, who, by cheating his creditors, manages to keep up appearances. How many of the men or women who have formerly known the two men, will honor the former for the threadbare coat, which is a badge of integrity, and see in the elegant carriage or handsome house of the latter an evidence of dishonesty? Too often the occupant of the carriage receives the bows and smiles of the crowd, while the wearer of the seedy garment is conscious of many an averted face or haughty stare. Such things ought not to be.

I have only taken a few instances of the prevalence of dishonesty; but I dare say I have cited more than enough to make you say, "What has all this to do with schools and school teachers?" We cannot change these things if we would. We have not the power to convert the dishonest citizen, merchant, or politician into an honest member of society. We cannot prevent his wife or daughter from spending that which belongs, not to herself, but to the servants, creditors or employers of her husband or father. No; but we have an influence, greater or less as it may be, upon the legislators, the merchants, the tradesman, the wives and daughters of the future. Perhaps of none, except of parents, can it be said so truly as of teachers, that—

"Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever."

Is our influence to be on the side of honor and honesty, or on that of deceit and fraud? The child's first experience of the world is the school. There he must learn that others have rights as well as he. At home he has looked upon everything as belonging, in some sort, to himself. Here, he finds that others have property with which he has no right to meddle. Here for the first time he enters into competition with his fellows, and learns to measure his strength with theirs. He must be kept from tyrannizing over those who are weaker than he, or from over-reaching those who are stronger. Those teachers who think that all they have to do is to fill the minds of the boys and girls under their charge with a certain amount of what is called book-learning, make a great mistake. If a boy is dishonest, I am very much inclined to think that the less he has of this the better for himself and the world. The apt scholar, who advances rapidly in his studies, but who, at the same time, gains a knowledge and acquires a taste for those little tricks and stratagems by which we learn to deceive one another,

would have been much better employed playing in the fields or in doing errands about the farm and the house. We congratulate ourselves, and with good reason, on the fact that the teachers of the present day are less severe, more sympathetic and thoughtful than those to whom our fathers went to school. The atrocities of Dotheboy's Hall, we flatter ourselves, can never be repeated. But are we careful enough that, while we refrain from cruelty, we try in every way to promote the principles of honesty and uprightiness among our children, and that the best means are taken to check, at the very outset, the slightest tendency in the opposite direction?

I will now proceed to speak of some of the ways in which I think the evil of dishonesty shows itself in school life, and of some of the means of checking it, hoping that what I say may have the effect of drawing forth the opinions of wiser and more experienced teachers than myself. I will only allude to the subject of theft. In a well managed school there is very little of this; for if the teacher is at all vigilant, the offender is soon found out. I would only ask here what is to be done with the boy or girl who, after being detected, persists in a course of dishonesty? Is it better to bear with such a one in the hope of ultimately doing him or her some good, or is his influence so bad and the annoyance he causes so great, that we must have recourse to that last resort of teachers—expulsion?

Next to this is the evil of truancy. This is a growing evil in our towns. In some cases, of course, the blame lies at the door of the teacher who makes the school a place to be hated. But in many instances boys find the freedom of the street or the field more pleasant than the restraint of the best regulated schoolroom or the control of the kindest teacher. There is no demoralizer like truant-playing. The lad who once commences it soon becomes a confirmed liar and an insubordinate, troublesome scholar; while the evil ways that he learns on the street make him a dangerous companion for his schoolmates. In other cities I believe they have truant officers. If all parents and teachers did their duty, these should not be needed; but almost any remedy is better than none. I think if some had the power to give the young men a week or two of hard work in the field or workshop, it would go far towards curing them.

One of the most prevalent forms of dishonesty both in the world and in the school, is that of shirking work. Contracts are broken and work neglected, or only half done. Few men or women are over-conscientious in the matter of giving a fair equivalent in work for wages received. Here, I think, our influence can be exerted for good. If we take care ourselves to do our work faithfully, to waste no time in school hours, to show that we are anxious that our work shall be well done, that whether hard or easy, whether we are well-paid or ill-paid, we shirk nothing which it is our duty to do,—our example will tell. But neither precept nor example will take the place of training. Let the child be taught that he is sent to school to work—that it is due both to himself, his parents, and his teacher, that the allotted task shall be faithfully performed, and then let the teacher see that it is done. I think it is well for the teacher, in setting a task, to take care that it is well within the capabilities of the class. Let it be short and easy. It is better that the clever pupil should finish his work in half the allotted time than that the stupid one should be so overwhelmed with the difficulty of accomplishing what he has been required to do that he has no heart to set about it. I would just say, by the way, that I consider it much the better plan for all young children to be set to learn their tasks in school if for no other reason than this. The teacher has complete control of the surroundings of the child who is studying. He can see that every child has a fair chance to learn his lesson, and is then in a position to judge whether or not he has done his best.

One of the greatest temptations to dishonesty in the schoolroom, comes from the tendency which almost all children have, to copy. I do not know of any fault which is so hard to conquer, especially in a graded school where a large class is set to do the same work. The clever industrious child works the exercise, and his more stupid or more frequently, his more indolent neighbor, will obtain the benefit of his work. The result is that the Copyer besides acquiring a dishonest habit loses all his self reliance, and becomes a drag on the school. It is hard to convince a child that it is really wrong to obtain help from his neighbor and still harder to persuade the helper that he is doing his friend not a benefit but an injury, by allowing him to copy his work. Constant watchfulness and a little wholesome severity, are perhaps the only cures for this evil. Self reliance is the sworn foe of dishonesty. The man who is confident that he can earn his own living is not easily tempted to pick his neighbor's pocket or forge his friend's signature. The child who can work his own exercise, will not ask his neighbor to help him. Another way of encouraging honesty, and its parent honour, is by not allowing any child to put the blame of his own faults on his neighbor's shoulders. If a scholar does wrong, he should be taught that he and he alone, must shoulder the responsibility and bear the punishment.

Is there not also a danger

that in our system of giving merit marks, we may put too great a temptation in a child's way. I appeal to teachers who have used our school registers to say whether they always feel confident that the pupils have taken the number of marks awarded them. Nay, can we even feel sure that in the stress of school work, we ourselves are able to award each child his due. Does it not often happen that on hearing a scholar's average in the evening we know that it does not give a fair representation of the day's work? Has not that child been taking a lesson in dishonesty far more injurious to him than the knowledge he has gained has been beneficial. In a large school where it is impossible to look over each register, the mischief done in this way is sometimes, I fear very great.

Yes, but some of our best teachers say that is the fault, not of the system, but of the school. If there were a healthy public opinion among the children, there would be no cheating. True enough, I too hope there is a day coming when we will need no locks to our doors, and when our prisons will be closed forever. But who will say that therefore the merchant of to-day should expose his goods to the thief or the banker allow his gold to glitter before the eyes of the robber. Would either gentlemen be conferring a benefit on society by doing so? It appears to me that the teacher who gives his scholars a chance to cheat him, adopts very much the same plan as the shopkeeper did who allowed the halfpence to lie around in apparently unnoticed corners, in order to test the honesty of his errand boy,—with this difference, that while the latter was sure to detect the thief, the former is almost certain to be imposed upon by some one at least of his scholars.

I have but touched upon some of the temptations to, and a few of what I consider the remedies for, dishonesty in school life. In the matter of merit marks I speak with great diffidence.

After all, any means we use to promote the virtue of honesty among our pupils, will be of little avail unless we are thoroughly upright, truthful and honest ourselves. If we in any way try to deceive our scholars let us not flatter ourselves that we will succeed. Children, guileless as they are—perhaps on account of that very guilelessness—are sure to detect deceit or fraud in others. If we make them accomplices in our attempts to deceive our friends or the public, let us beware. Deceit is easily learned, and he who teaches his scholars either to make others believe that they know more than they do, or to conceal their ignorance by a show of superficial knowledge, will be sure in the end to be found out and despised by his pupils, while by destroying their confidence in him, he is taking the very best means to make them dishonest. Let us then, with frank, truthful earnestness, endeavour to do our duty—arduous as it always is, very difficult as it sometimes must be, so that our scholars looking upon us will see examples of that honesty to which the Great Master gave the highest sanction, and for which He gave the fullest precept when he said: "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Special Notices.

A FEW copies of Kemshead's Chemistry for sale at NEWMAN'S, South Side Market House. [p. 15 4t]

THE Bust of Sir John McDonald and Hon Alex. McKenzie, for sale at the Family Grocery, R. K. BRACE.

CHEW Mail Line Navy from RUBIN & HART'S. [sc 18]

NEW CLASSICS just received at Bremner Bros.

BRUCE & MCKENZIE are showing a fine assortment of English and American Felt Hats. Must be sold. [t—oct 2]

CHAMBERS' Latin Grammar, Smith's smaller History of England, Hamlin's Trigonometry, at Bremner Bros.

An elegant assortment of Bibles, Hymns, Ancient and modern, Kirk Hymn Books, Prayer Books, Text Books, Poets, Gift Books, Toy Books and miscellaneous literature just opened at Bremner Bros. [p. 7 1w eod]

If you want your stoves, and stove-pipe fitted up, leave your orders, with C. F. HARRIS at City Tin Store, upper Queen st., and they will be promptly attended to. (sept 22, t.)

SWEET Brier Cigarettes with crystal mouth-pieces, at RUBIN & HART'S. [sc 18]

Go and see the Elephant at Boreham's Boot Store. \$25 1m oaw

The cheapest and best Note paper, Envelopes, Velvet Photograph frames, Toys and Dolls of every description at the Agricultural Store.—R. MAY. (sep. 21, t.)

The best fine cut smoking tobacco in the Province is "Prince Arthur," and only sold at RUBIN & HART'S. [sc 18]

SMOKE Rubies, for a mild and cheap smoke, from RUBIN & HART. [sc 18]

THE Ladies are all delighted with Boreham's fine Walking Boots. \$25 1m oaw