

## THE FREE PRESS.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1882.  
SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS.

The Minister of Education has just issued a circular in which he reminds school trustees, and the teachers appointed by them, that they must not buy any text books but such as are approved of by himself, under penalties. The former are to be punished, or rather the raters are to suffer, "by losing their share of the Public School grant," and the unfortunate teachers are to be fined for any disobedience in the matter.

### BOYS SHOULD LEARN TRADES.

In all countries the workingmen boast that they form the backbone of the nation. Without entering upon the vexed question of "Who form the Working class," we think the most useful man in the country is he who learns a good and useful trade. Compared with him the poor clerk, salesman, and even many in the professions have no calling or position that can bear a moment's comparison. If they thoroughly master their trade, good workingmen never fear starvation; they will always be able to make a living. If trade is dull at one place they will have only to change to another. Parents in most countries who are a little well off are too much disposed to turn up their noses at the trades, and instead of teaching their boys of these, give them a first class education, and then comparatively throw it away by putting them to what they falsely consider the more respectable employment of a clerk or salesman, that in general does not command half the remuneration. If parents would consult the future welfare of their children they will teach them trades. If circumstances render it unnecessary for them to depend upon the labor of their hands they can start the better in business in that trade on their own account; or if a reverse of fortune should happen they will have the power of earning a livelihood at their finger ends.

### A MISERABLE IDEA.

There is a wrong idea of the duty of the press, which prevails to some extent everywhere, the idea that it is the business of the press to rectify private wrongs and to find a remedy for personal grievances. If Smith owes Jones a bill and won't pay, Jones is often of the opinion that the "papers ought to give him a blast," although he is very reluctant to take his legal remedy before the courts. If Mrs. Demi Monde sets up her establishment in a quiet neighborhood, the shocked spectators of the awful going on "rush to the nearest newspaper office in the firm conviction that 'such things ought to be exposed,' and with the special request that 'our names shall not be mentioned.' On being referred to the police they want to know "what newspapers are for anyway," and retire full of disgust because the editor will not take up their personal quarrel; and when Messrs. Tom, Dick and Harry get their feeble brains addled with bad whiskey, and make night hideous, all the respectable fathers of families are convinced that they ought to be "shown up" in the papers. The business of a newspaper is to record current events, to make intelligent comments thereon, and to uphold public sentiment in favor of the best order of things, but a newspaper when properly conducted by its owner is never an agent to redress private wrongs nor a subtle way through which the venom of personal grudges may be emptied on the public.

### Surprise Party and Presentation.

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst., a large number of friends and neighbors of Mr. R. B. Campbell, Nassagawaya, assembled at his residence to spend a social evening with Mr. Campbell and family before they leave their native township for another part of the country. The company collected until there were about 100 present. Mr. Daniel Barber was chosen to occupy the chair, and he filled the position very acceptably. In a few opening remarks the chairman expressed the object of the friends in assembling together, stating that they had prepared an address and wished to make a presentation, and asked Mr. Bob Aikens to read the address, after which Mr. Hugh Aikens was called upon to present to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell a splendid crest stand, a pair of very handsome vases and a beautiful card, on which were the words, "Happy

new year to you all through the year." The address was expressive of the esteem in which Mr. Campbell and family are held by their neighbors, and their sorrow in being obliged to part with them, wishing them every success in their new home. Mr. Campbell very feelingly replied, thanking the donors for their kind address and valuable presents, and assuring them present that he and his family would always remember with the kindest feeling their friends in Nassagawaya. The ladies then emptied their baskets of the good things which they contained, and the company sat down to a sumptuous repast. During the evening brief addresses were made by gentlemen present, singing was also a part of the programme, and a very pleasant time was spent by all. The company broke up by singing the Doxology.

### PERCHERON HORSES.

#### The Breed That Sells Best.

It is a generally accepted fact that the breeding of what are termed fancy horses, cannot be successfully done by the ordinary breeder. With rare exceptions, breeding for speed is so uncertain, even when those engaged in the business are possessed of the very choicest animals adapted to that purpose, that it is only those that have a fortune, and are able to pursue the object as a matter of pleasure, that can successfully pursue the business for any great length of time. The mania that for years has possessed our people for breeding fast horses is rapidly leaving them, and they are beginning to realize that if they are to make any money in breeding horses of any kind, it must be in producing animals that will have a specific value in themselves, whether trained or untrained. It is not necessary to enlighten the people as to the class of horses that sell the most readily at the present time. Every one knows that good formed, large and vigorous, hardy draft horses are in active demand, and that the buyers are searching the country in every portion where these horses can be found in any considerable numbers, and paying large prices, \$200 to \$250, for animals that weigh from 1300 to 1600 pounds.

How to produce this class of horses is something that interests every farmer throughout the country. A few years since, when there were no pure bred, large sized stallions to be found here, it was a practical impossibility to do so with any degree of certainty from our ordinary sized mares; but, laterly, the importation of heavier classes of stallions from foreign countries, and especially the admirable Percherons, that are being imported from Le Perche, France, has made the hitherto unattainable object easy of accomplishment.

Nearly all classes of large horses have been tried, the English draft, the Clydesdales, the Belgians, the Boulogne, a coarser specimen of the French horses, sometimes in this country improperly called Normans; but none have seemed to "nick" so well with our ordinary stock as the smooth built, clean limbed, powerful muscled, vigorous and active Percheron horse of France. Since 1872 several hundred of these stallions have been imported and sold to nearly every State in the Union, and wherever found they are held in the highest estimation. Quite a number of both imported and grade stallions have crossed the mountains and are doing the country valuable service. This is very flattering to the clear sightedness and perseverance of our breeders, and we cannot too strongly urge the continuance of such a worthy enterprise, as every one of these animals that are brought to our State will add greatly to its future wealth.

*American Rural Home, Rochester, N. Y.*

Among the pains and aches cured with marvellous rapidity by Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desireability of this oil as a family remedy, enhanced by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to the hurts, disorders of the bowels, and afflictions of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

A PHYSICAL WRECK.—A hacking cough is the physical constitution, not alone because it destroys the tissues of the lungs, and develops tubercles, but also because it ruins rest and impairs digestion. How important, therefore, is a resort to judicious medication to stay its ravages. A total physical wreck must inevitably ensue without this. In the choice of a remedy the pulmonary invalid is sometimes misled by specious representations, to the serious prejudice of his bodily well-being. The only safe resort is a tried and highly sanctioned remedy. The credentials of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda entitle it to the place it occupies, viz., that of the foremost cough medicine and lung invigorant sold on this continent. The testimony of veteran physicians, and a popularity based on merit combine to give it the prestige of a standard medicine. In cases of asthma, weak chest and lungs, bronchitis, laryngitis and other throat and lung complaints, it may be implicitly relied upon.

J. E. McGarvin's Drug Store for Purses, Albums,

### From "The Times."

*Editors Times.*—Seeing an article in your paper last week from Arnold Parker, I was impressed with the earnestness with which he appeals to you to continue the enlightening world in regard to the means by which he was so miraculously cured of rheumatism and joint-pains, *namely* by using Kendall's German Remedy. I will add to what he alludes to Dr. Bates' impression more favorably with the result of the remedy that I tried it also for several months in my home, and found it the most perfect cure I ever tried for spavins and other bleeches, as it completely removes the enlargement in every instance by continuing its use for several days after the lameness had subsided.

The perfect success I have always had with Kendall's German Cure led me to use it on my own person, and for all the family with the very best results as a family liniment. Whilst several of the cures made with it have been almost miraculous, none have been more satisfactory than several cures which I made with it of foot rot and also sore teats as well as worms of cows. I consider it a sure cure for sore teats or foot rot in either cows or sheep. With the application of this remedy has always given in every instance, I cannot refrain from saying with my friend Parker that you continue to make known to the world this grandest discovery of the present century. Yours truly,

JAMES C. CLARKSON.

Herkimer, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1881.

The above letter, with one published last week, encourages us in our efforts to make our paper one of the most valuable journals in the country and to all our patrons, and we now ask others of our readers, who have been alike benefited by the letter published one year ago from Dr. Bates, that they send us for publication, statements which they may wish to make for the benefit of others. —[Ed.]

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