GATIVE PILLS

tire system in three months. Any 12 weeks, may be restored to sound mplaints these Pills have no equal. KIDNEY diseases. Sold everywhere, . I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (for Internal and External Use) will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure also cases of Ague, Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

n Influenza, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, and JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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Also, Gold everywhere, or sent by mail for 30c. in stamps in large case, price $1.00, by mail, $1.20. . I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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BEST MARKETS,

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The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1884. VOL. XIII—NO. 47

THE HERALD.

Published Every Wednesday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,

IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:

Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE HERALD

HAS NOW THE

Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island,

AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF

TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.

Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.

Remittances can be made by registered letter.

Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 6th day, 6h. 34.2m., p. m., E.
Last Quarter 13th day, 1h. 25.8m., p. m., E.
New Moon 20th day, 8h. 45.9m., p. m., S. M.
First Quarter 28th day, 11h. 29.6m., a. m., N. M.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Moon rises.	Moon sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Mon	5 23	6 38	4 15	2 11
2	Tues	27	32	4 32	3 14
3	Wed	28	29	4 48	4 18
4	Thur	29	28	5 08	5 26
5	Fri	30	26	5 30	6 32
6	Sat	32	24	6 30	7 45
7	Sun	33	22	7 34	8 54
8	Mon	34	20	8 [illegible]	10 [illegible]
9	Tues	36	18	9 [illegible]	11 19
10	Wed	37	17	9 29	aft. 12
11	Thur	38	15	10 [illegible]	1 33
12	Fri	39	13	11 15	2 32
13	Sat	41	11	morn.	3 28
14	Sun	42	9	0 57	4 [illegible]
15	Mon	43	7	1 [illegible]	4 48
16	Tues	44	5	2 34	5 17
17	Wed	46	3	3 30	5 46
18	Thur	47	1	4 46	6 16
19	Fri	48	5 39	5 52	6 44
20	Sat	50	37	6 57	7 14
21	Sun	51	35	7 [illegible]	7 44
22	Mon	52	33	9 1	8 17
23	Tues	53	31	10 [illegible]	8 53
24	Wed	55	29	10 57	9 33
25	Thur	55	27	11 52	10 18
26	Fri	56	25	aft. 12	11 7
27	Sat	58	23	1 42	morn.
28	Sun	6 0	21	2 [illegible]	0 [illegible]
29	Mon	1	19	3 48	0 [illegible]
30	Tues	6 2	6 18	4 52	2 0

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE,

Monaghan's Brick Building,

WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.

THE Subscriber has always in stock choice brands of FLOUR, and the best quality of TEA, MEAL, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR.

Also, all first-class GROCERIES at the lowest possible prices.

P. MONAGHAN.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1

BY MAIL POST-PAID.

Great Medical Work on Manhood

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years in such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 350 pages bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, 4th Dutfinch Street, Boston, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. HEAL THYSELF

June 4 1y

Consignments Solicited.

R. O'DWYER,

Commission and General Merchant

FOR SALE OF P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE,

289 Water Street,

St. John's Newfoundland.

In connection with the above in Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. O'Dwyer calls attention to the fact that he is possessed of superior wharf and warehouse accommodation, and is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction.

January 16, 1884.

Herring! Herring!

A QUANTITY of superior FAT HERRING, in barrels and half barrels, just arrived per schr. Osaga.

JOHN KELLY.
American House.
Dorchester Street, Aug. 13, 1884—tf

LOOK YE HERE.

We want, if advertising can do it, to tell the people that we have the cheapest and best assortment of

DRUGS, DYES, PATENT MEDICINES, TOBACCOS, HAVANNA CIGARS, &c., in the city.

Our Stock is always fresh, ordering small and often, thereby giving the people

BEST VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FISHING GEAR.

Next to Wellner's,

NORTH SIDE QUEEN SQUARE.

D. O'M. REDDIN, jr.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1884.

THE WANZER

Sewing Machine,

The Most Perfect Machine in the Market.

EVERY WANZER GUARANTEED.

Office and Warerooms, McEachern's Building, Queen St.

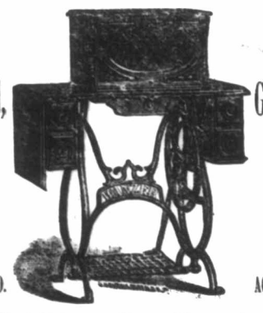
TWO DOORS BELOW WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

ONLY ONLY

Gold Medal, Gold Medal

CENTENNIAL, IN CANADA,

1876. 1883.



AGAINST THE WORLD. AGAINST THE WORLD.

Over 200 First Prizes in Competition with the Leading Makers of the World.

LEADING POINTS.

Light running and noiseless. No cog-wheels, gears, or head motions. Large space under arm. Self-setting Needle, Self-threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Double Steel Feed. Principal parts made of best hardened Steel. So simple a child can run it. Adjustable in all its parts.

The Wanzer is in use in the leading Convents throughout the Dominion. The Wanzer is in use in 7,000 National Schools in Ireland. The Wanzer is used by all classes, and is pronounced the best by all. From 1861 to 1883, Wanzer received first prize wherever competition was held. Honest and legitimate competition encouraged. We don't need to advertise other men's goods to draw attention to our own.

Wanzer received from His Majesty Francis Joseph the list of Austria, the only Knight's Cross on British soil for best Sewing Machine.

J. F. WILLIS & CO.

August 6, 1884. Only authorized Agents for P. E. I.

SUMMER IMPORTATIONS,

—AT—

WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines Drugs Dyes Brushes Combs Sponges Soaps Tobacco Cigars Cigarettes Pipes Razors Mirrors &c. &c.

Fishing Gear, Walking Sticks, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and Preparations, all marked low, and best value for price.

N. B.—Only purest Drugs used in Prescriptions, which are dispensed with care at greatly reduced prices.

W. R. WATSON.

City Drug Store, Charlottetown, June 11, 1884.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1884. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1884.

On and after Monday, 2nd June, 1884, trains will run daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	6.00 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	3.40 p.m.
Royalty Junct'n	6.15 "	8.00 "	4.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.34 "	8.50 "	4.27 "
Hunter River	7.00 "	10.08 "	5.00 "
Bradalbane	7.25 "	10.41 "	5.35 "
County Line	7.31 "	10.56 "	5.45 "
Freetown	7.40 "	11.13 "	5.59 "
Kensington	7.55 "	11.35 "	6.18 "
Summerside { dp	8.20 "	12.10 p.m.	6.50 "
Summerside { ar	8.40 "	1.40 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2.06 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.37 "	
Port Hill	9.42 "	3.28 "	
O'Leary	10.35 "	4.50 "	
Bloomfield	10.55 "	5.15 "	
Alberton	11.10 "	6.10 "	
Tignish	11.35 "	7.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	7.15 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.20 a.m.
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	4.00 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.35 "	3.34 "	8.13 "
Hunter River	6.15 "	3.26 "	8.00 "
Bradalbane	5.51 "	2.60 "	7.25 "
County Line	5.45 "	2.50 "	7.16 "
Freetown	5.34 "	2.35 "	7.02 "
Kensington	5.20 "	2.12 "	6.42 "
Summerside { dp	4.55 "	12.35 "	6.10 "
Summerside { ar	4.30 "	11.30 a.m.	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.38 "	9.38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.20 "	7.50 "	
Alberton	1.55 "	7.05 "	
Tignish	12.15 "	6.0 "	

Train Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	3.30 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	
Royalty Junct'n	3.45 "	6.34 "	
York	3.57 "	6.52 "	
Bedford	4.05 "	7.13 "	
Mt Stewart { dp	4.35 "	7.50 "	
	4.40 "	8.15 "	
Morell	5.05 "	9.00 "	
St. Peters	5.25 "	9.35 "	
Bear River	6.04 "	10.31 "	
Souris { ar	6.35 "	11.15 "	
Souris { dp			
Mount Stewart	4.55 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	5.42 "	9.35 "	
Georgetown	6.05 "	10.05 "	

Trains Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	9.05 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	
Royalty Junct'n	8.50 "	6.10 "	
York	8.39 "	5.52 "	
Bedford	8.25 "	5.32 "	
Mt Stewart { dp	7.50 "	4.55 "	
	7.35 "	4.30 "	
Morell	7.12 "	3.45 "	
St. Peters	7.00 "	3.18 "	
Bear River	6.30 "	2.19 "	
Souris { ar	6.00 "	1.35 "	
Souris { dp			
Mount Stewart	7.15 a.m.	4.25 p.m.	
Cardigan	6.30 "	3.10 "	
Georgetown	6.00 "	2.45 "	

☞ Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 21, 1884.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. E. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 *E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.*

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:

Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully, E. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all disease arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility,* and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Best Purgative Medicine

cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.

Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

STEAMER "HEATHER BELLE"

Summer Arrangement.

ON and after Tuesday, May 13th, the new steamer *Heather Belle*, Hugh McLean, master, will run as follows:—

Every Tuesday morning, at 4 o'clock, will leave Charlottetown for Orwell Brush Wharf; leaving Orwell Brush Wharf at seven a. m., for Charlottetown, calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m., for Halliday's, China Point and Brush Wharves, where she will remain over night.

Wednesday, will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at seven a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m. to return, remaining at Brush Wharf over night.

Thursday, will leave Brush Wharf for Charlottetown at seven a. m., calling at China Point and Halliday's Wharves; leaving Charlottetown at three p. m. to return; leaving Brush Wharf about 6 p. m. for Charlottetown.

Friday, will leave Charlottetown for Crapaud at four a.m.; leaving Crapaud for Charlottetown at seven a. m; leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud at three p. m., remaining over night.

Saturday, will leave Crapaud for Charlottetown at seven a. m.; leaving Charlottetown for Crapaud at 1.30 p. m.; and returning to Charlottetown from Crapaud same day.

FARES:

Cabin, to and from Orwell and Wharves, 30 cents; deck, 20 cents.

Cabin, to and from Crapaud, 40 cents; deck, 30 cents.

Excursion return tickets will be issued from Charlottetown to Orwell every Thursday evening, at one first-class fare. Also, excursion return tickets will be issued every Saturday to Crapaud, at one first-class fare.

JOHN HUGHES,
Agent.

Ch'town, May 14, 1883.—3m

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers.

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro."
Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable.

J. T. HAYES."
Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from *Atlanta, Ga.*, says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED.

All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

HICKEY & STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chewing & Smoking

Tobacco,

NO. 1, QUEEN STREET,

Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Nov. 6, 1882.

Baltimore's Plenary Council.

A most important event to the members of the Roman Catholic church in the United States will occur in Baltimore, Md., during the month of November next. For the third time in the history of the American church its leading dignitaries will assemble in a great plenary council, and pass upon matters of church discipline. The pastoral of Archbishop Gibbons who has been delegated by his holiness Pope Leo XIII, to preside over and call together the assemblage, was read in all the churches of the diocese Sunday, September 7th. The present convocation was arranged for during the visits of the American bishops to Rome. The extraordinary growth of the church in this country has resulted in her outgrowing the rules of church discipline which in her early history governed her. The relationship between bishops and their priests, in the matter of governing authority, is of such a character that nowhere has it been more absolute than in the United States. This is in the main owing to the fact that the United States is still under the discipline adopted for missionary countries. Priests, who have in their opinion felt that they have been wronged by their bishop, have the right of appeal to the pope, but with few exceptions such appeals have resulted in the authority of the bishops being sustained. Beside this question there will be considered: The management of the finances of congregations and clergy, the advisability of permitting pastors of churches holding the deposits of their parishioners, the higher education of the clergy, which would enforce longer terms and include studies of a higher and more profound character, the application of canon law in the growth of the church just so far as its development in this country necessitates the relationship to be observed by the church with secret political and beneficial societies and the creation of a perfect system for the education of the Catholic children of the country. The council will be formally opened by a pontifical high mass on Sunday morning, November 9, and will continue until the 30th. At the opening Archbishop Gibbons' authority as apostolic delegate or president will be read. Sessions will be held daily. On Thursdays and Sundays the sessions will be open to the public. The proceedings will be conducted entirely in Latin. The council will be composed of twelve archbishops, representing the following sees: Baltimore, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Santa Fe, San Francisco and Oregon. There will be also present over seventy bishops and nearly two hundred theologians and attendants. An ecclesiastic, who is conversant with the organization of such bodies, gives the following description of the council and its systems of transacting business: The council will consist of Cardinal McCloskey, of New York, all the archbishops, the bishops, heads of religious houses and orders in the United States, abbots, principals of the various Catholic colleges, and leading theologians from among the priests. The command to attend the council will be sent to each person who is to be a member by the Pope's representative, and he must obey or send a very good excuse. Each bishop or other member of the council may bring with him one or more priests as theologians, who will take an important part in the proceedings. If the distance the bishop has to travel, or if other causes render it inconvenient for him to bring assistant priests with him, he may select several theologians from among the clergy of the city in which the council is to be holden.

The business of the council will be considered by committees (or congregations, as they are called) of the theologians appointed by the apostolic delegate. Their appointment and manner of conducting their meetings are similar to those of a committee of congress. A bishop or other member of the council will be made chairman of each committee, and each committee will consist of several members. The general business of the council has been determined upon by the authorities at Rome after consultation with the American bishops, so far as to suggest the subjects to be considered. The apostolic delegate in this council, Archbishop Gibbons, will parcel out the business and assign subjects for consideration to the different committees. The committees will report to the council, which will then pass upon each report. All the measures adopted and the business concluded by the council will be carefully engrossed by the secretaries of the council, and will be transmitted to Rome for final approval by the head of the church. There they will be carefully considered by the pope and his congregation of cardinals, and approved or revised as his holiness and his council may see fit. Those measures approved will be printed and sent back to the bishops for their future guidance. As has been stated, this will be the third national council of the church in this country. The first was begun on May 9, 1852, under the presidency of Archbishop Kenrick, and was attended by six archbishops and twenty-six bishops. The second convened October, 1866. The bishops present at this later council were Spalding, McCloskey, Kenrick, Purcell, Odin, Alemany and Blanchet. Of these several have died since that council, and those who still live are so enfeebled by old age and poor health that they will not, it is thought, be able to attend. Elaborate preparations are already being made to receive delegates. The cathedral in which the council will meet is being entirely renovated inside and out. It is believed here that with the ratification of the decrees of the council at Rome, his Holiness will confer upon his grace Archbishop Gibbons the cardinal's hat.

(*For the Herald.*)

Where Do the Teachers Go?

This question has often been asked, especially in spring and autumn, when a "batch" of fifty or sixty full-fledged teachers pass out of the Normal School. Another question simultaneously arises, do they all follow the teaching profession? We know that the number of teachers is far in excess of the number of schools, hence a great many of them must necessarily seek some other employment. We often hear it said, and observe for ourselves, that most young men of any mental superiority never follow teaching longer than two or three years. Why is this? Is the profession so slavish and despicable that young men who have any *vim* in them give it up with disgust after a few years experience; or are teachers so poorly and starvingly paid by the government and the rate-payers, that young people of ability can make more money following any other pursuit? These conclusions must in effect be true, for fact it is, that very few young men practise the teaching profession longer than a few years. The case is somewhat different with young lady teachers; these very useful individuals generally leave the profession after a few years for a different purpose—to honor some lucky young man by acceptance of his hand, and eventually to become the happy mother and household director of a coming generation. If the young lady is good looking, she has a much better chance than an ordinary one of getting out of the toils. I have often heard young lady teachers complain, that when they would instal themselves in a school for the first time, the attentions of the young gentlemen were so assiduous, as virtually to deter them from carrying out their ideal method of how a school should be managed. As a consequence, we never see good-looking lady teachers occupy their very honorable position longer than three or four years. It is only the ordinary ones who wax out a miserable existence in their chosen profession. As regards salary, lady teachers are more favored than their sturdy brothers: but there is a certain prejudice existing against female teachers; this may be either groundless or not; however, it is a well known fact that young ladies become distracted by over-sentimentalism, and an increasing tendency for the opposite sex, which materially prevent them from paying a due attention to their business.

We shall now proceed to see whether the question propounded above is correct: First a teacher engaged in a school district must needs go to the schoolhouse at 9 o'clock, and teach till noon, work like a Trojan teaching young ideas and often old ones, how to shoot. Tis true an hour's intermission is allowed at noon, when business is commenced again and continues till 4 o'clock. During these intervals, if the teacher has an attendance of over 20 per diem, he is very busy. Much more than teaching is required—a primary and more difficult task must be overcome—keeping the young scholars under wholesome discipline, so that the work may go on. His difficulties are many; he has to be in unison with every mother in the district; he has to risk the chances of getting a "licking" from the father or the big brother of the child he has been so unfortunate as to exercise pressure upon. If the child is a dunce by nature, the teacher is blamed for the consanguineous characteristic. If the child be lazy, wayward or uncouth, or if he do not advance in his studies by reason of his own negligence &c., the fault lies—a settled question—with the poor teacher. The teacher must minister to the pupil's wants in everything—in morals, in discipline, in tuition and in common politeness; he must be at once a pastor, a parent, a tutor and a gentleman. And what remuneration does he obtain for all this toil? If he has a second-class license he gets $225 from the Government, and about $25.00 from the district, with an equal allowance from the Government, making $275.00 as his salary for twelve months of such labor. He must pay $80 or $90 for his board out of this extravagant sum. He must always dress well and act with proper decorum, for if he does not have self-respect his chances for gaining it will be small. His bill for wearing apparel amounts to $100 annually, then there are incidental expenses. He must not be mean; he must contribute liberally to charitable purposes and church dues, as he must be a churchman or the parents will not consider him a fit preceptor for their children. Then what has the teacher at the year's end to put in the savings bank, or to feed and clothe his wife and family; as there is no law prohibiting teachers from marrying we must consider it permissible for this class of people to marry also. He may thank his stars if he does not come out "head and heels in debt." Is it surprising, then, that young men get disgusted with the profession in a few years, and seek some other more lucrative employment, such as accountants, telegraph operators, clerks, and—those having good political backers—government offices, for it is proverbial that school teachers make efficient servants and business men. We cannot blame the Government very much for our small salaries, for the statutory allowance is far in excess of what the finances can proportionally afford. The idea of $100,000 paid towards education in a Province, where the gross revenue amounts only to $250,000, is absurd. The question now resolves itself into the necessity of a grand change in the manner of paying teachers salaries. Last year the cost of education was 2-5ths of the entire revenue. Now this is an undue proportion and cannot much longer go on. Cannot some one suggest how the grievance may be remedied? Z.

Why Many Women Fade Early.

One chief cause is fretting or over-anxiety. Women, as a rule, dwell too much on little things; they magnify troubles, anticipate their coming, and weary themselves over trifles. Mothers fret about their children in the most unnecessary manner. Another cause of early vanishing beauty is the want of fresh air. Not an occasional walk or drive, not a round of calls or a little shopping, but regular doses of good fresh air. A woman should make it a religious duty to see something new every day, something which will compel her to walk, and at the same time divert her, leading her to forget the unfinished garment or the impertinence of a maid-of-all work. It is right, proper, essential to good health, spirits, and an equitable temper, that a woman should go out, not saying, "I will finish this needlework," or "arrange this room," but, putting health before all else, resolutely go out into the air. Yes, half an hour will tone one up for the day. If need be, let the children be taken, and the walk will be doubly enjoyable as one listens to their artless prattle. A famous botanist dated his love of plants to the early morning walks taken with his mother. She knew something about their habits and names, just enough to inspire him with a determination to know more. Not long since a young mother said, "When you proposed the constitutional for me, I thought it a luxury I could not afford. I had been taught in my New England home that every good housekeeper always finished her domestic duties before going out. I resolved to try your method, not, however, till health and strength were failing, and the care of two children made me nervous and fanciful. Now, for more than a year I have thrown open my windows, exposed bedding and room to a current of fresh air, and then put on over my morning-dress a little suit of waterproof. For each child I made a simple ulster, which covered the plain or soiled dress underneath. Thus arrayed we went out for one hour, no more, no less. The good has been beyond estimate; even my husband rejoices in my common-sense ideas and increased strength." "Suppose some one should call and afterward represent you as an untidy housekeeper?" "I am wiser now, and I know very well that the untidy women are those who leave things entirely undone, or badly done; not those who consider health first, and take the remainder of the day for things of less moment. Hundreds of persons make up their beds without airing them at all, or only for a few minutes; any good physician will tell you that is untidy." The more duties a woman has to perform the more need she has for uniform good temper and strong, healthy nerves. These she can never have if her days and nights are spent within four walls, with little to cheer and much to wear out the vital forces. If it be true that all have a certain amount of vitality, is it not worse than folly to expend any part of it in over-nice attentions that give mere animal gratification? As a rule, it is well to take things as easy as possible, but some are so constituted that restlessness is their portion. Some women are miserable when idle, even when rest is necessary. When to rest, how to rest, and where to rest each must determine for herself, but all know that nature rebels unless true and complete rest is taken during some portion of each day. When this is done, and women learn that fussiness is not neatness, and that fretfulness is a deadly foe to beauty, our women will not fade in their youth, or look careworn and anxious, as hundreds now do. It is a painful fact that "too many women are overworked," and yet large numbers needlessly overwork themselves.

About Corns,

A chiropodist says: "It is a loose and not a tight shoe, as is generally supposed, that makes corns. If the boot fits snugly and is not too narrow about the toes, it will not engender corns or bunions. Bunions are the same as corns except in location, and both are caused by friction or an inflamed foot. At the place of contact a blister is formed. The outer skin becomes callous, a new blister forms under the old one, and gradually layer after layer of the corn is made, building down further into the flesh each time. The pressing of this callous into the flesh by the shoe is what causes pain. Women are most troubled. They wear very tight-fitting shoes on the street, and returning home, lay them off to relieve pressure, putting on loose or slipshod shoes. The friction of the loose shoes upon the inflamed feet does the work, and eventually sends them to me. Every year a new corn remedy is introduced. They get some oil of lavender, coal-oil and flax-seed oil, and, mixing it, put it in vials at a cost of about one-eighth of a cent each. Supplied with a dollar's worth of this harmless and ineffectual stuff, the fakir comes to me and begs a lot of corns which I have removed with a knife, and then starts out. He loudly proclaims that his medicine removed the corns, and sells his 'great corn eradicator' at twenty-five cents per bottle. All such things are wholly worthless."

Proposals have been made to the Hawaiian Government by an Australian Cable syndicate for the laying of an ocean cable from Brisbane, Australia, to San Francisco. A committee of the Hawaiian Legislature has submitted a report favoring the granting of a subsidy of $20,000 per annum for fifteen years, and a bill in accordance therewith was presented by the committee. The syndicate propose to lay a cable between California and Queensland, communicating between and through the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokoi, Oahu, and Kanai.

Good Advice to Mothers.

It is hard for a young mother who has not yet overcome the wayward tendencies of her own youthful nature, to realize the influence she exerts over her little ones. She is constantly surrounded by critical imitators, who copy her morals and her manners. As the mother is, so are her sons and daughters. If a family of children are blessed with an intelligent mother who is dainty and refined in her manners, and who does not consider it necessary to be one woman in the drawing room and an entirely different person in her everyday life, but who is a true mother, and who is always a tender, charming woman, you will invariably see her habits of speech and her perfect manners repeated in her children. Great, rough men, and noisy, busy boys, will always tone down their voices, and step quietly, and try to be more mannerly when she stops to give them a kind, word and a pleasant smile—for a true woman will never fail to say and do all the kind, pleasant things she can that will, in any way help to lift up and cheer those whose lives are shaded with care and toil. The mother of to-day rules the world of to-morrow. Think of it, dear mothers, and guard well your home treasures.

A Veteran Compositor.

It is estimated that Mr. Michael J. Quinn, a compositor employed on the Erie *Daily Herald*, now in his 70th year, and who has worked at the case since 1830, has set during that time 119,340,000 ems of matter. In setting this it was necessary to handle over 358,020,000 pieces of metal twice over, including distribution. The type so set would weigh 187,700 pounds, or 94 tons, which this old man has lifted, piece by piece in this specified time. In setting type, the average distance over which the hand travels is a foot and a half, or thereabouts. Consequently his hand has traveled over 516,000,000 feet, or a matter of 97,727 miles, or within a few hundred feet of being four times the circumference of the earth. This does not include the distribution, which would increase the distance to about five and a half times around the globe. "Father" Quinn's "string" would fill about 16,015 columns of space. It stretched out in a continuous line it would form a belt over two miles wide by over seven miles in solid reading matter. Put these lines in one continuous line and it would extend 128 miles.

Boys Read This.

Many people seem to forget that character grows; that it is not something to put on ready-made with womanhood or manhood; but day by day, here a little and there a little, grows with the growth, and strengthens with the strength, until, good or bad, it becomes almost a coat of mail. Look at a man of business—prompt, reliable, conscientious, yet clear headed and energetic. When do you suppose he developed all those admirable qualities? When he was a boy. Let us see how a boy of ten years gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of man he will make. The boy that is late at breakfast, late at school, stands a poor chance of being a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot; I didn't think!" will never be a reliable man; and the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things will never be a noble generous, kind man—a gentleman.

General News.

There are 15,000,000 milch cows in the United States.

There are 550,841 miles of telegraph in the world, of which 163,940 are in the United States.

The electric light is said to be a flat failure in London, where $25,000,000 has been invested by sixty-two companies, all founded in 1882. The promoters got $40,000,000.

Another human monstrosity comes to the front from San Angelo, Tex., said to be a little girl of natural form but completely covered with large scales like those of a fish.

It is estimated the stoves in the United States are worth $180,000,000. They number about 8,000,000. The people of that country use more stoves than all the rest of the world.

Last year the people of Paris consumed 107,426,000 gallons of wine. Every man, woman and child drank forty-seven gallons. There is very little alcohol, however, in the wine they drink.

The largest room in the world, under one roof, and unbroken by pillars, is at St. Petersburg. Its dimensions are 620 feet long by 150 feet wide. Twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it.

A Connecticut inventor has perfected a machine for making barrels out of paper or straw pulp, which will turn out six hundred flour barrels a day at a cost of 23 cents apiece. They now cost 55 cents.

The latest device of a Paris paper, the *Petit Corporal*, is to place at the disposal of its patrons two eminent physicians, who are attached to the staff of the newspaper, and who give gratuitous consultations to the subscribers and their wives.

A Baltimore paper says that city alone put up the past season 14,400,000 cans of peaches, 2,000,000 cans of peas, 300,000 cans of string beans and 100,000 cans of pears, 3,000,000 cans of tomatoes, 1,000,000 cans of fruits and other vegetables. This is is an immense amount of what may be called a new industry. In the canning of corn and tomatoes and oysters she seems determined to soon become mistress of the markets of the world.