Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 16. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1888. NO. 1.

Salesmen Wanted!

FONTHILL NURSERIES.

465 Acres. the largest in Canada. 465 Acres.

Head Office, Toronto, Ont.; Branch, Montreal.

Hardy Canadian We want agents to sell our NURSERY STOCK

Steady employment at fixed salaries. MEN and WOMEN can have pleasant and profitable WORK THE YEAR ROUND. Agents are earning from $40 to $75 per month, and expenses.

Send photo with application. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON,

J. W. BEALL, Manager. Montreal, Canada. Aug. 8th, '86 1y.

1887. Letter "A," No. 158.

In the SUPREME COURT,

Between MELBOURNE MARSHALL, LYDIA C. MARSHALL, his wife, Plaintiffs,

—: AND :—

OLIVER B. HILL and MARY HILL, and THEODORE HILL, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

by the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy, in front of the office of J. G. H. Parker, at Bridgetown, in the County aforesaid, on

Saturday, 28th April, '88,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

PURSUANT to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, dated the 28th day of March, A. D., 1888, unless before the day of sale the said Defendants shall pay the said Plaintiffs, or into Court, the sum due on the mortgage herein and costs. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Granville, in the County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, namely:

Commencing at the north-east corner of land owned by Isaiah Wallace, running northerly on the west line of land owned by Robert Bath crossing the road near the mountain following said Robert Bath's line over the north mountain to within sixty-three chains above the upper cross road so called; thence running westerly until it comes to land now owned by the said Oliver B. Hill; thence turning southerly following said Hill's east line down the Mountain crossing the said road following the said line until it comes to lands owned by the said Isaiah Wallace; thence easterly following said Wallace's north line to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

TERMS,—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed.

J. AVARD MORSE, High Sheriff.

J. G. H. PARKER, Solicitor of Plaintiff.

Bridgetown, April 2nd, 1888. 4it4

FLOUR! MEAL!

GROCERIES, BEEF, CABBAGE, SOUR KROUT, STOVES, PLOUGHS, TIN WARE, HORSE CLOTHING, HARNESSES in stock and made to order, also repairing done.

TEAMS TO LET.

Passengers carried to all parts of the County.

Norman H. Phinney.

Lawrencetown Jan. 12th, '88. tf

J. M. OWEN,

BARRISTER - AT - LAW,

Notary Public, Real Estate Agent. United States Consul Agent.

Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of the late JOHN BRUCE, of Centreville, in the County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested to, within six months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

WALLACE BRUCE, EDGAR BRUCE, } Executors.

February 7th, '88. 44 3m

BREADMAKER'S YEAST.

BREAD MAKER 5c YEAST

BREAD made of this Yeast took 132 First Prizes at Ontario Fall Shows in 1887.

Over 10,000 ladies have written to say that it surpasses any yeast ever used by them.

It makes the lightest, whitest, sweetest bread, rolls, buns and buckwheat pancakes.

Bakers in nearly every town in Canada are using it.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NOTICE!

The subscriber has just received his

HAYING TOOLS,

—consisting of—

Rakes, Forks, Snaths, Fine India Steel Scythes, Queen Edge Clippers, Grind Stones, Grind Stone Fixtures, also Steel and Iron Nails, all Sizes.

CREAT BARGAINS

—: IN :—

Dry Goods and Boots and Shoes

Always in stock, BEST BRANDS

Flour, Tea, Sugar and MOLASSES.

TIN WARE; all kinds; Very Cheap.

—Two New—

OX WAGGONS,

—1 Second Hand—

COVERED BUGGY

THE whole will be sold at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT.

Highest Prices Paid for Eggs.

I keep at the store in Williamston the same assortment of goods and sell at same prices

J. L. MORSE,

Upper Clarence.

June 30th, 1887 tf

MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

We have recently published a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 4 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practice, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Address,

The Culverwell Medical Co., 41 Ann St., New York.

Post Office Box, 450.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2119, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

Acadia Organ and Manufacturing Co.

(LIMITED.)

Beg to announce to the public, that they intend to add, and have now on the road, one of the latest improved MOULDING MACHINES; also, Tenoning and Mortising and other Machinery, which they will add to their already well-fitted up establishment, and will, during the coming season, be pleased to supply their patrons with the latest style, in Kiln Stock, of

MOULDINGS, DOORS, SASHES, STAIR RAIL,

Newell Posts (either fancy built or turned), Balusters, Etc.

PLANING DONE BY THE THOUSAND.

Will keep in stock MATCHED SHEATHING, FLOORING, matched and kiln-dried, supplied at short notice.

The Company intends giving special attention to the above line of goods, and shall use every effort to please customers; and, by strict attention to the wants of the public, hope to merit the patronage of those that may be in want of Building Material.

They will still continue the manufacture of the celebrated ACADIA ORGAN, the reputation of which is too well known throughout our Valley to need any further comment. This Department will still remain under the management of Mr. Sulis.

PIANOS, of the leading makes, will be supplied, at prices to suit, and OLD ORGANS taken in exchange.

DINING TABLES will be kept in stock, made of the best material, and at prices to suit the times. Also, the celebrated and improved SCHOOL-DESK which is giving universal satisfaction, and is recommended by Superintendents, Inspectors, and Teachers, to be the best in the market. If you are repairing or building your School-house, call and see the Improved Desk before using any other.

Orders promptly filled from carefully selected stock.

All orders addressed to the ACADIA ORGAN and MANUFACTURING COMPANY will receive prompt and careful attention.

Corner Queen and Water Streets, Bridgetown, N. S.

A. E. SULIS. E. P. RAYMOND.

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP COMPANY,

(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

N. H. PHINNEY, Manager.

THE CELEBRATED

Rubber Bucket Chain Pump,

—ALSO:—

FORCE PUMP,

with Hose attached if required.

We are prepared to Manufacture WOODEN WATER PIPES for underdraining or conveying water under ground. Can be delivered at any station on the line of Railway. Send for Price List.

DRYSDALE & HOYT,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, HEADSTONES, Etc.

IN AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE. Also

Granite and Freestone Monuments in the most Graceful Designs.

Curbing and Fencing Lots in Cemeteries

A SPECIALTY.

MANTLES, TABLE TOPS,

SOAP STONE, FOR STOVE LININGS, TO ORDER.

WE respectfully beg to solicit a share of public patronage, and hope by strict attention to business, square dealing and promptness in filling all orders, to merit the same.

Our Mr. Drysdale achieved a reputation throughout this County during his connection with Mr. O. Whitman, as foreman of his marble works, for the excellence and perfection of his work, and all persons favoring us with their orders may rest assured that the same careful attention in all details will be exercised.

WE WILL BE FOUND FOR THE PRESENT,

Near the SKATING RINK,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

A. J. DRYSDALE. W. J. HOYT.

New Goods,

—AT—

R. D. BEALS!

—Comprising—

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, Ready Made Clothing, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, Crockery ware, SHELF HARDWARE, Best Groceries.

TIN WARE, ETC.

EXTRA CASH DISCOUNT ON ALL LINES.

Eggs for Goods or Cash.

Butter and all Other Produce in Exchange

Nictaux Falls, May 9th, '87.

JOHN H. FISHER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Next Door to Grand Central Hotel.

Fine Stock of Selected Cloths

ALWAYS ON HAND.

HAVING secured the services of Mr. Fitz-Henry, of Boston, a first-class Coat-Maker, I am now in a better position than ever to turn out first-class suits.

GIVE US A CALL.

Bridgetown, January 2nd, '87.

SEND TO THIS OFFICE FOR BILL HEADS, CARDS, TAGS, ETC.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION!

For three months from Feb. 1st we will send free to any lady requesting it, a sample package of an absolutely pure Spice. A card will be inclosed that will interest you.

DEARBORN & CO.,

13it9 ST. JOHN, N. B.

LOOK HERE!

E. L. HALL,

—: sells :—

SUGAR, MOLASSES, TEA, OIL, TOBACCO, STARCH, SODA, SOAP, GROCERIES of all kinds, RAISINS, DATES, NUTS, CONFECTIONERY.

CHEAP FOR CASH. Try Him.

Lawrencetown, Nov. 22nd, 1887. tf

BREMNER BROS.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

259 and 261 Barrington St., Halifax, N. S.

APPLES, PEARS, PLUMS,

—and all kinds of Produce—

HANDLED ON COMMISSION.

QUICK SALES AND PROMPT RETURNS GUARANTEED.

LARGE DRY AND FROST PROOF STORAGE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Poetry.

Threads of Life.

BY IDA BARTON HAYS.

I'm weaving my carpet of rags to-day,
And watching the warp as it fills in fast,
While my thoughts are broken like ends that fray—
Shuttle flying in!
How first and last
The colors fling
Through the webbing of life like rags at string!

Tight in the loom is the warping of Fate,
Ah! feed in the dark woof certain cleave—
Gray, when the years get lonely and late,
Shuttle flying out!
Joyfully weave
Scarlet and gay,
For youth when we came with the morning to play!

Mingled with sorrow, and clear when the heart
Wove with a passionate tenderness through;
Yellow, when jealousy tore love apart,
Shuttle flying in!
Blue for the true
Wafted away,
And black when we knelt by the beautiful clay!

Fill rags in the carpet with random rife,
Bright ones, and dark ones, knotted and tied,
Typical checkers that vary in life,
Shuttle flying out!
White for the bride,
Black for the bier,
Warped and woven as life they appear!

—*Independent.*

Extract from School Report of L. S. Morse, A. M., Inspector.

SIR:—

The following report on the state of the Public Schools in Inspectoral District No. 4, is hereby submitted:—

At the annual meetings of the Boards of Commissioners in May and June last, three new sections were formed,—two in the District of Clare, and one in the District of Annapolis West. In all three cases the action of the Boards in their formation was a necessity. There are, therefore, at this writing, *one hundred and eighty-five* school sections in this Inspectoral District, all of which, with two or three exceptions, are regularly organized under the law. In these excepted cases the number of children in the section is too small to render organization imperative. About *fifty* sections had been adjudged by the Commissioners to be entitled to receive extra aid as 'poor sections' during the year under Section 13 of the law. Nine sections only were without schools during some portion of the year.

The accommodation for pupils is improving yearly. With few exceptions, the seating capacity of schoolhouses is quite sufficient for the sections in which they are situated. In cases where deficiency exists, the attention of the Trustees has been called to the matter. In Margaretville West section the schoolhouse has been enlarged and fitted for a graded school of two departments.

It is gratifying to be able to report a gradual improvement in school furniture. During the year, several schoolhouses have been supplied with desks of the most improved description, fully equal to those manufactured in other parts of the Dominion. These were manufactured at Bridgetown, at a cost which places them within reach of nearly every section in this District.

The supply of apparatus is gradually increasing in most sections. There is yet, however, much room for improvement. If Inspectors were clothed with more clearly defined power to compel Trustees to furnish apparatus essential to successful teaching of pupils, teachers would be placed in a position to work more successfully than at present.

On examination of Table II. of the statistics for the year, it will be seen that *one hundred and ninety-three* teachers were employed during the Winter Term, and *two hundred and three* during the Summer Term. Of these, more than two-thirds were female teachers. The low salaries offered in *most* sections render it undesirable for young men with brains and energy sufficient to obtain a license to remain long in the teaching profession. Female teachers are gradually monopolizing this field of labor, and are now found filling situations which a few years ago were exclusively at the command of male teachers.

Many of the teachers have done excellent work during the year. Their pupils give evidence of having been trained to habits of thought and observation. Some, however, have been found lacking that inborn element so essential to a teacher. This is no more than must be expected among teachers many of whom have been so short a time in the profession. It has been my aim whenever necessary to impress upon teachers the necessity of being thorough in their work, and of never permitting their pupils to advance more rapidly than their knowledge and clear apprehension of previous grades would warrant. If such premature advance be permitted, it is likely to result in inconvenience and damage to the pupil in the succeeding stages of his school course. To this source may be attributed many of the failures to pass the standards prescribed for those aspiring to be teachers.

It is gratifying to know that Trustees and parents in many of our most desirable sections are growing in their appreciation of teachers who have received a Normal training and who adopt Normal methods of instruction. This fact is inducing larger numbers of our teachers to attend the Normal School, and to receive training at the hands of the competent staff of instructors in charge of that institution. Whenever occasion has offered, the desirability of making thorough preparation for their work has been urged upon teachers, and the advantages of a course of training at the Normal School have been presented.

The adoption of the Course of Study having been made compulsory, the schools are now being classified more nearly in accordance with its requirements than formerly. Very little difficulty is experienced in this regard in towns and villages where two or more teachers are employed. In miscellaneous schools, however, in which pupils are found in all, or nearly all, the standards of the Course, more difficulty is experienced, not only in carrying on the work of the various grades, but in overcoming the ill-effects caused by irregularity in attendance. In a majority of the schools I have found the grading of the pupils satisfactory, owing to the energy and sound common sense of the teachers in charge. Where classification was defective, it was attributable largely to lack of energy or judgment, or to deficiency in the education of the teacher. A few teachers were found who apparently did not comprehend the object and intention of the Course of Study. Of such, it may be said that their mental capacity is so defective in their mental capacity as to lead one to believe they had mistaken their calling. During the year, special pains have been taken to explain the Course of Study wherever necessary, and directions have been given for grading the schools and for their successful management in other respects, not only by oral explanations, but by means of voluminous notes on most of the Registers. It is believed that the effects of these directions will be more apparent before the close of another year. It is but just to add that those teachers who have succeeded in grading their schools as required, and in systematically following the course of work prescribed, are unanimous in their appreciation of its value as a guide to sound systematic instruction. On the other hand, the attention of those who have been less successful in grading their school, has been plainly called to the fact that the affidavit which they are required to make at the end of each term obliges them to swear that they have taught "according to law," which may now fairly be interpreted to mean, among other things, according to the Course of Study.

The regularity in attendance has not improved since my last report. An examination of Tables IV. and V. will show that no less than *one thousand seven hundred* children in between *five and fifteen* years of age were reported not at school in sections having schools in this District during the Winter Term, and that *one thousand three hundred and fifty* are in like manner reported not at school during the Summer Term. The number of absentees from school is considerably larger in Digby than in Annapolis County. During the Winter Term the percentage of enrolled pupils daily in attendance was 57.7 in Annapolis County, and 58.[illegible] in Digby County. During the Summer Term the like per centage was 59.6 in Annapolis County and 62.2 in Digby County. A comparison with former years will show that no improvement has been made in this regard. In a county in which the majority of those attending school is drawn from the agricultural districts, more or less irregularity in attendance must be anticipated, but it is unreasonable to expect so great irregularity in attendance, and so much absenteeism as now exists.

The optional compulsory attendance clauses of the law are not generally adopted in the school sections of this District. In the resolution for their adoption is included for the decision of the ratepayers at the annual meeting in very few sections. Where adopted in the past, it has been found to have but little practical effect upon the attendance at school. Most pupils within the ages fixed by the law voluntarily attend school more than the number of days required. To be of any practical benefit, the law should be made much more stringent. The public sentiment of this District largely preponderates in that direction.

The School Manual issued in 1884, and then distributed to Boards of Trustees, has in many instances disappeared from the section. Trustees are continually applying to me for copies of the same. I am not in a position to supply their wants. Every teacher should also be supplied with a copy in order that he may not be at a loss to ascertain his duties in relation to his Trustees and the public. Further, a knowledge of the school law is required of candidates for license, and it is sometimes with difficulty that they can post themselves on this subject for want of facilities for so doing. These facts call loudly for a new edition of the School Manual revised to date, either for gratuitous distribution, or for sale in the book-stores of the Province.

The Academies of Annapolis and Digby have been in charge of Mr. Alex. McRae and Mr. W. H. Magee respectively. As those institutions have been examined by you, and the pupils subjected to rigid tests as required by the "Act to encourage Academic Education" and the Regulations framed thereunder, it is not necessary for me to report fully thereon at the present time. It is but just, however, to state that the Academy at Digby has possessed more favorable opportunities for compliance with the requirements of the Act above-named, than its sister institution at Annapolis. In the former case, students have been in attendance from various parts of Digby County. On the other hand, the constituency of Annapolis Academy has been for years past practically limited to the school section in which it is situated, by reason of the high standard attained by several of the other schools in the County. In consequence of six teachers having been employed at Digby, the first year students of that Academy were chiefly taught by the teacher of the Preparatory Department, by which arrangement Mr. McRae's time was devoted almost exclusively to the *second* and *third* year classes. At Annapolis, however, the students had not the benefit of that division of labor which existed at Digby, but were under the exclusive tuition of Mr. McRae. In instituting a comparison, therefore, between the work done at those institutions, justice requires a due consideration of the facts stated.

In consequence of the large number of schools in session and the length of time required to be spent in each school, it has been found to be almost impossible to inspect every school each term. A few must necessarily be passed, especially those which open for the term after a tour of inspection has been made in their vicinity, and those which close for the term before the Inspector has reached them. With those exceptions and a very few others which I could not overtake before the close of the term, all schools were inspected, and the Notes of such inspection are already in your hands. *One hundred and ninety-one* official visits were paid to the schools during the Winter Term, and *one hundred and eighty-four* during the Summer Term. These, with voluminous correspondence and other clerical duties, have given me unremitting employment.

The discrimination in favor of what are popularly known as Graded Schools, in giving them an extra week's vacation in summer, with manifest injustice to the miscellaneous schools, is regarded by many as an injustice. The extra week is as much needed in country districts as in towns and villages. At that season of the year many of the children are required to assist in agricultural operations, and, as a consequence, schools are much depleted. On the last week or two before vacation, in many of the "poor sections," the efforts of teachers are rendered abortive by reason of their pupils being kept at home to pick berries. It must be conceded, also, that miscellaneous school, tax the energies of teachers fully as much as graded schools, and in some cases much more. These appear to be substantial reasons why all schools should be treated alike in regard to the summer vacation.

Respectfully submitted,

L. S. MORSE.

DAVID ALLISON, ESQ., LL.D.,
Superintendent of Education.

From the Coal Pit.

Near the mouth of a pit in one of the great collieries of the north of England, a good many years ago, a young lad was sitting on the ground seemingly engaged in modelling something out of soft clay. At first sight you would have thought him a perfect young savage, and certainly he did not look very respectable. His bare feet were as black and hard as the lumps of coal that lay strewn around him, his face was grimed up to the very roots of his close-cropped hair, and his entire clothing consisted of a pair of tattered fustian pants, thickly smeared with coal dust, and a ragged shirt of coarse flannel stained with grease, soot and dirt.

But the large, deep, thoughtful eyes with which he looked so keenly at everything around him were not the eyes of one who could be content to do nothing more all his life than handle a pickaxe or wheeling a barrow of coal; and his firm lip and massive jaw told of an iron resolution which no peril could daunt and no difficulty wear out. So completely was our hero taken up with what he was about that he seemed quite unaware of the presence of two of his comrades, who were watching him from a little distance.

'He's a soft chap, yon lad,' said the bigger of the two, contemptuously. 'Instead o' takin' his fun like the rest of us, drinkin' beer and settin' the dogs a-fighting, he be always messing in the clay like a baby.'

'He be a clever lad, though, for all that,' answered the other. 'See what he's a-makin' there? It's a model of our engine, as live as ever it can be.'

'So 'tis, for sartin,' said the other looking wonderingly at the model. 'It's as like as if it was it.'

'Ay, and he be l'arning to read, too; he walks three miles to the school thrice a week after work's done.'

'But what good'll that do him?' cried the taller man; 'he'll just be a poor collier like the rest of us.'

'You're wrong there Jack,' said the young modeller, overhearing the last words; 'its just because I don't mean to be always a poor collier that I'm l'arning to read, for man can do naught i' the world without that.'

'Thy schoolin' won't help thee much though, Geordie, when thee joins Tom Nelson's gang to-morrow,' answered Jack, with a hoarse laugh; 'Tom's more for fighting than reading, and he'll dust thy jacket.'

The next morning there was a great stir at the mouth of the Callerton pit. Black Nelson, the bulley of the works, was pouring a volley of abuse upon 'Quiet Geordie' (as the young modeller was called by his comrades) for some alleged clumsiness in doing his work; and everyone was curious to see how he would take it.

'Well, I appeal to these men here, who stood by and saw what I did,' said George with perfect composure, although most lads of his age would have been grievously scared by the bulky frame and thundering voice of the bully, and by the threatening looks of his sledge-hammer fists. 'If *they* say I did wrong, I'll give in.'

'None o' yer appealin' for *me*,' roared Black Tom, stamping his huge foot fiercely. 'I say thee *did* bungle the job, and if thee won't give in I'll thrash thee.'

The young breakman's eyes flashed fire, but his tone was still as quiet as ever.

'I don't wan't to quarrel with you,' said he firmly; 'but if you *won't* let me do my work in peace without a fight, meet me this evening in the Dolly-pit field at 7 o'clock, and you shall see whether I'm a coward or not.'

At this bold challenge Tom Nelson was as much astonished as Goliah when confronted by David. But he was always ready for a battle, and this time he accepted all the more willingly because he felt certain of winning.

The other men were much of the same opinion; and when the time came, and the slim, half-grown youth stood face to face with the brawny champion who had beaten so many strong men already, the utmost that anyone could hope was that poor 'Geordie' might not be killed outright.

But that slender frame held a spirit which in after years was to face the opposition of all England without giving way, and the lookers on soon perceived, to their utter amazement, that Black Tom, big and powerful though he was, was likely to have no easy time of it.

George far lighter and more active than his bulky adversary, kept moving nimbly around him, avoiding his hammer-like blows with a dexterity which made the baffled bully doubly ferocious. Seeming to grow cooler as the enemy grew hotter, and receiving without flinching several hard knocks which he could not avoid, he drew Nelson hither and thither all around the battlefield, till the bulking pitman was quite out of breath.

Then George darted in like lightning, and made his blows tell in earnest. Thrice the enraged bulley rushed on like a mad bull, and thrice he was sent reeling back, bruised and battered, amid the uproarious cheers of the astonished and delighted spectators. At length a well-planted blow sent him [illegible] and he fell, not indeed as he had often done before, but only to go down a few minutes later, before a still heavier blow.

'Well done, Geordie!' shouted half a dozen hoarse voices at once, 'Yon chap wunnut ca' thee a coward again.'

'I hope he's not badly hurt, though,' says the conqueror, anxiously; 'I did na mean to hit him too hard.

'Oh, he be a'right,' said a rough Tyne man, raising the fallen bully and propping him against a log. 'He's met his match, Jarge, and thee's won thy hardest fight.'

'Not my hardest, mates,' answered George, smiling. 'A' the trouble I had to thrash yon chap was naught to what I had wi' l'arning to write my own name.'

'Can thee write thy name, then?' cried three or four of the pitmen, to whom such an accomplishment seemed little short of miraculous.

'Ay, that I can,' replied the boy with a beaming face. 'Look ye here!'

And taking an iron-pointed stick from one of his comrades, he traced in the dust, slowly but correctly, a row of large letters at sight of which the crowd broke into cries of wonder and admiration.

In truth, their admiration had better grounds than they themselves imagined; for not a few of them lived to see their young 'Geordie' famous from the Red sea to the Atlantic, and to behold the name which he had written in the dust engraved forever in history as that of the greatest English engineer of his time—George Stephenson.—*Harper's Young People.*

A WORD TO THE GIRLS.—Because you live in the country and do housework, and even some good honest toil on the farm itself, is no reason why you should neglect certain little niceties of life, such as the care of your hands and teeth. You probably will not be able to keep the former as white and soft as if you used them only for dainty embroidery, but a few minutes each day spent in caring for them will show at least that they are well kept, and the signs of toil that cannot be eradicated you need not be ashamed of. The nails can be kept nicely trimmed; they cannot be even moderately long, but they may be shapely and pointed. Perhaps you cannot afford to buy the outfit of a "manicure," but you undoubtedly have a pair of small embroidery scissors; the file you must replace as best you may with the one in your penknife, or failing that with a piece of coarse sandpaper; and the chamois polisher, costing anywhere from sixty cents to two dollars, you can make yourself. Take a child's block about an inch thick, and three inches wide by five long—large enough to grasp it firmly—tack a bit of soft cloth for padding, and over that a piece of the chamois you keep for polishing silver on one of the edges, and you have an article that may not be ornamental but will answer every purpose. Soften your hands by washing in warm water with some good toilet soap for a few minutes, then with the small scissors trim the nails, rounding them nicely, and cutting the corners very low. With some blunt instrument (if you have not a file) push back the flesh from the base of the nails, and trim away all the dead skin. Now apply your polisher and brush vigorously for a few minutes. Do this once a week, and every day spend a few minutes in the use of the polisher, and your hands will repay you in their neat appearance for the time you have spent.—*American Agriculturist for April.*

American Speed Not Invincible.

Harry Flaxman, a very skillful and rapid potter of Providence, recently attempted to make an entire tea set of forty-four pieces in seven and a half minutes. Many spectators watched him. First he turned out twelve cups and saucers; then a dozen plates; then four large plates; and then a teapot, sugar-bowl cream jug and water-bowl. The last piece left his hands in just eight minutes from the start. The set was of excellent shape and each piece was nearly perfect. This is certainly a wonderful demonstration of expertness, and no American with but two hands to work with could do better. But there is a kind of man, that, once having learned the trade of a potter, could beat Harry Flaxman one point in three. Millions of such men are born in China. They have acquired the power to use their mouths and hands at the same time, and thus add one-third to their producing capacity. Working in a pottery, a Chinaman would make plates with his right hand, saucers with his left, and at the same time he would spout tea-cups or sugar-bowls from his mouth. Working in a laundry, he spreads the wrinkled linen with his left hand, sprinkles it with water held in his mouth for the purpose, and irons it smooth with the self-heated flat-iron pushed by his right hand. A like use of mouth and hand is observable in making biscuit. As a shoemaker he fills his mouth with nails, takes them thence one by one with his left hand and sticks them in the shoe sole, then drives each one home by a single blow from the hammer held in his right hand. Thus mouth, left hand and right hand are equally busy, not a motion is lost, and the shoe is made almost as quickly as Harry Flaxman makes a plate; and the work goes on fifteen hours out of twenty-four. Left an open field this kind of man will take America.

They Speak for Themselves.

PICTOU, Feb. 17.—This is to certify that I have used Polson's Nerviline for rheumatism, and have found it a valuable remedy for all internal pain, and would greatly recommend it to the public.—N. T. KINGSLEY.

LEEDS COUNTY, Jan. 9.—We are not in the habit of puffing patent medicines, but we cannot withhold our testimony as to the great value of Nerviline as a remedy for pain. We have pleasure in recommending it as a never failing remedy.—REV. H. J. ALLEN, BENJ. DILLON, and many others. Sold by druggists.

THE HEINTZMANN Pianos

TONE TOUCH WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

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HALIFAX PIANO & ORGAN CO

157 & 159 HOLLIS ST. HALIFAX, N.S.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

New Mountain Road to Port Lorne.

DEAR MONITOR,—I know you will afford me space to say a word in favor of a public improvement in traveling facilities between your thriving and enterprising town and the village above named. It is known to, and will be admitted by all intelligent readers of your paper, that land in the shape of farms on the north mountain, acre for acre, is worth much less than land situated in the valley. This is not because of the superior fertility of the valley soils, because the mountain soils are in the production of grass and coarse cereals, and potatoes and kindred vegetables, than are those under the mountain. The question may therefore be fairly asked, "Why are the mountain lands of less value in our markets?" and the reply must be to the effect that local position and travel facilities, or rather want of them, together with remoteness from railway accommodation and other advantages, should be assigned as the real cause. To illustrate the fact of disparity in the relative value of the lands of which we have spoken let me state a fact as affirmed by an intelligent mountain farmer near Hampton. A valley farm comprising about one hundred acres, including a few acres of dyked marsh, was recently sold in the valley for $7000 cash. My informant said with this sum of money that gentleman, if he were so inclined, could purchase at least *seven* farms of the same or greater acreage in the district between the two villages above named. In other words, *one* acre of valley land was equal, in (market) value, to *seven* acres of mountain land, though *intrinsically* the mountain land is naturally the more productive of the two.

It follows from the foregoing that something should be done to remove the causes that operate so injuriously against the mountain farmer. The ledgers of the merchants in the valley will amply prove that the mountain dweller is a good customer, though he has to convey his purchases up a steep incline of four hundred to a thousand feet, over roads nearly as bad as they can be; but what is worse, he is compelled to use roads already built, while he knows that much easier grades exist, and could be opened at a small expense of the Municipality. Such a new road would go far to remove one and perhaps, the chief, unfairness under which he now labors. It may, and no doubt will, be said that the breakwaters in his vicinity afford every facility for the shipment of his surplus products, and therefore he has no need for better communication valleyward. But this objection is more apparent than real. Suppose a man raises 1000 bushels of potatoes for export; that in the fall and early winter while navigation is open, prices are ruling very low as they usually do at that season, and that he desires them for higher figures later on; with a reasonably easy road to the railway, he could ship them in mid-winter and early spring, and do well with them, while as things are, he is compelled for want of such a road to sell at a loss, or ship at a loss, or not at all, and the same may be said of all other produce he turns off. If the barriers which separate him from the valley could be, as they can, partially removed, his lands would rise in value and be more sought after than they now are, and the merchants of the river districts would add considerably to the trade in which they are engaged.

It may be urged that the expense is too great for the Municipality to bear, but the people who would make this an objection are very unfair. Do they forget that these people were taxed to pay the right of a way for a railway to benefit the people of the valley? that they have paid "scot and lot" with their brethren for all public works wherever carried on in the county? Surely, as a matter of justice, these facts should be remembered, and every effort made to give these settlers as many advantages as possible, and I contend that in doing so the general welfare will be also served.

PORT LORNE.

April, 1888.

A Sight Worth Seeing.

Probably few persons ever saw the breathing apparatus of a human being laid open for inspection. From a hospital cadaver, we once saw the lungs and bronchial tubes removed, and blown up as a boy would a bladder or toy balloon, until the fine bronchial tubes and air cells of the lungs were distended to their fullest extent. In this state the lungs were hardened by immersion in alcohol so that they remained expanded when the air was let free. With a sharp knife the wind pipe and lungs were split open, so that it was easy to trace the bronchial-tubes gradually diminishing in size from the wind-pipe itself, becoming finer and delicately branched, until smaller than fine sewing cotton, these tiny bronchi lead into the air-cells beyond, to convey air to sustain life.

Truly a wonderful sight, which we have often recalled during the past winter as we read of the great number of deaths from pneumonia and bronchitis. Nearly 260 deaths in Boston in the month of January.

It seems impossible to meet people, that so common and simple a disease as bronchitis should cause death at all. But think for a moment, what would happen if the lining membrane of those tiny tubes described above should become much swollen by inflammation, which is likely to occur after any severe cold. The passage of air to the lung cells would be stopped, and the patient die for suffocation, as certainly as if a giant grasped his throat.

People should not overlook the irritation or "tickling in the throat," which causes a "hacking cough." Sure symptoms of bronchitis. The irritation being caused from inflammation inside of the wind-pipe, it is useless to take medicines into the stomach to cure; one might as well eat tallow to cure chapped hands.

The interior mucous membrane of the wind pipe must be promptly treated, to prevent the downward spread of the inflammation, and effect a cure. On page twelve of a pamphlet published by I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., is printed plain directions for applying Johnson's Anodyne Liniment to the bronchial tubes and nasal passage, to cure colds and bronchitis.

It is a well-known fact, as many persons can testify that this old-fashioned remedy will stop inflammation and swelling, quicker than any other medicine.

SHOW HIM UP!—'I have a very important editorial to write, James,' said an Arizona country editor to the boy, 'and must on no account be disturbed.' 'Yes sir,' said the awe-struck boy. In five minutes later James rapped at the door. 'Didn't I tell you that I musn't be disturbed?' shouted the editor. 'There is a man down stairs with a half bushel of turnips,' shouted James. 'Show him up at once!' shouted the editor.

A Family Friend.

Dear Sirs,—We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for sore throat and colds, and always can depend on it to cure. We also use it for sore shoulders on our horses. Mrs. Wm. Hughey, Wilberforce, P. O., Ont.