The Weekly Monitor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21st, 1886.

Anglo-American Extradition Treaty.

A London despatch says:—

An extradition treaty between England and the United States has been signed. In addition to the customary clauses, the treaty provides for the surrender of dynamite miscreants. At the Foreign Office in London, on Wednesday, it was stated that when the matter was ripe, a communication would be made to the press in the usual way, and that the treaty would doubtless be ratified at Washington after the customary routine. Further details were premptorily refused. At the American Legation, Secretary White was greatly incensed. He said he was surprised at the indiscretion of the Foreign Office, brusquely disclaimed the interview. It is generally thought in London diplomatic circles that the Socialist troubles in Chicago largely influenced the American Government in making the treaty.

The above will strike the hearts of a good many people both in the United States and in Canada, with a chill of terror. Thank Providence, if the treaty has truly been framed as it should be, the day when dishonest rascals can cheat their creditors by skipping over the border has gone by. Defaulting bank cashiers, presidents, swindlers, and thieves of any and all description, will now find the way of the transgressor a little harder than formerly. The scandal of the foolish condition of the law relating to this class of criminals, existing between the two great English speaking countries on this continent, is now removed, we trust, for ever.

We hope the law has been so framed that no more difficulty will exist for a creditor in Canada to collect a debt in the United States, than in his own country, and vice versa. Mexico, as a field for emigration, will now become the chief topic of conversation with these men of elastic consciences.

— Poor Italy is still suffering heavily under the ravages of cholera. Want of cleanliness is said to prevail to a great degree in this country. It might not be a bad idea if some philanthropic society would send out a few missionaries to lecture on the virtues and necessity of thorough sanitation.

— The much needed rain came at last on Thursday night of the previous week. It came too late to benefit the hay crop except on the marshes but will be of incalculable value to all other crops, which were becoming literally parched up for the want of moisture. Day after day went by, and notwithstanding that appearances denoted rain on numerous occasions, it would invariably clear up, and farmers were becoming very anxious indeed about the autumn prospects. One benefit of the dry weather has been that hay has been housed in splendid condition, which will go considerably to make up the deficiency in quantity. It is said, however, that the crop is about as good as last year, when it was considered average.

On Sunday, it rained very heavily in this town during the afternoon, for some time; but in Granville, seven or eight miles down, not a drop fell, we are told by persons visiting there during the day.

By the way, Thursday happened to be St. Swithin's day. The popular superstition has it that when it rains on the anniversary of the death of this saint, it will rain every day for forty days after. This story has its origin in a legend that when Saint Swithin died, his bones were never removed from the grave yard into the church, owing to a forty days' rain at the time. Those who place any faith in the fable, and are not anxious for so much moisture may console themselves with the knowledge that the records show this legend to be a myth, as the Saint's bones were safely removed on a "fine dry day."

— The annual session of the Nova Scotia Teacher's Association was held in Truro last week. About 300 educationists were present, among whom were Rev. N. McNeil, D. D., St. Francis Xavier's college; Dr. Kelly, of McGill, and brother of Mr. Kelly, of the Halifax board of works, and Inspectors Condon, Lay, Morse, Roscoe, McDonald and McNeil.

Mr. A. D. Brown, the principal of the Bridgetown public school was also present and read a paper before the Association, entitled, "An investment that pays." The Hx. *Chronicle* gives the following summary of it:—

His object was not to create a sensation among the teachers, neither was it to excite curiosity, but to give a few practical suggestions in relation to some particular duties, which are too frequently either overlooked or ignored. Now you very properly ask; 'What is the investment, and what security have we for its payment? It is not a business speculation, attended with great loss of time, money, energy, like the great South Sea bubble.

I simply ask the investment of a little time devoted to the formation of good manners and conduct on the part of those committed to your care. These qualities should be component parts of the teacher's character if success is to accrue from his labors in this direction. Practice and not theory is required. Example before precept is the law here. The age of civilization demands an interest in the refining influences, or such training that will make the lad or lass a thorough gentleman or lady, and an ornament to society. Many teachers seem to neglect this duty and are quite indifferent even in their own associations and habits. Sometimes this is seen when the teacher begins to form acquaintance with those with whom he is about to associate day by day. Not unfrequently do teachers at this critical period create impressions that will pave the way for complete success and genuine comfort in his work, and on the other hand quite the opposite occurs, blighting his future prospects and defeating the great object for which his services were secured, and his moral influence largely discounted. We do not wish the teacher to become a morose, unsocial being, yet he should be careful to discriminate and to know where his sociability should find a resting place. The play ground is a very important place for him to make this investment. It is here where perhaps the lowest specimen of humanity may be encouraged to aspire after the good, pure and noble in words and deeds. The schoolroom may be approached in two ways. 1. By a phlegmatic sort of a way, cold and indifferent hearing and seeing nothing; this is a very profitless way. If teachers would have the respect of their pupils, they must first show respect for their pupils. By a kind manner and friendly feelings towards their pupils, teachers will soon insinuate themselves into the sympathies of their pupils. Children can soon measure a teacher, and measure correctly. If they see an interest manifested in their welfare, they soon have confidence in their teacher and to him is opened a broad field of usefulness. True, the teacher needs discernment, also skill to make the most out of this field. Indifference on the part of a teacher may soon create for himself a state of affairs or a condition of things which he cannot overcome. It is a mistake to defer the establishment of order and discipline. This should be done at the beginning.

Discipline should be strict but not severe. This suits the child the best; allowing children to have their own way is a mistake. Much attention should be given to the position and habits of pupils during recitations, for it is here that much mischief is done. The grand object of teaching should be to prepare children for the performance of their various duties of life in the best possible manner.

Summing up, 1st, The teacher should exercise precaution in regard to deportment, so that favorable impressions be made throughout the section. 2, Recognition of pupils on the street, so that they may respond. This is a very important point, as children are sensitive and quick to notice either a slight or a recognition. "I don't like my teacher," said a boy. "Why Johnnie?" "Because he never speaks to a feller when he meets him." 3, A "good morning" salutation on the playground or in the schoolroom pays excellently well, for it opens the way for further mutual confidence between the pupil and teacher. 4, Attention to position in classes, character and style of recitations, etc., since these tend to cultivate graceful movements, and dignified language, influencing the social circles, morally, mentally and physically, which influence will be felt throughout the whole school section.

Among the most interesting papers read was one by Miss Mackintosh, of Halifax, "On the Establishment of a Kindergarten in connection with the Normal School." At the conclusion of it a favorable impression was apparently made among several of the leading teachers. Principal Kennedy believed in connecting the system with the Normal School, and Principal Calkin thought it could also be connected with the common schools. The following resolution was finally moved and carried unanimously:—

"*Resolved*, that this convention give its countenance and support to the formation of a Frobel institute, as a branch of the Canadian institute under the vice-presidency of Wm. Selby, Esq., of Toronto, and in this way become affiliated with the North American Froebel institute under the presidency of Miss Elizabeth Peabody, who, as an exponent, and promoter of the Kindergarten on this continent, has now a world wide reputation."

The following were appointed as a committee to carry out the sentiment of the Kindergarten resolution; Principal Calkin, Principal Congdon, Inspector Congdon, Principal A. H. McKay, Supervisor McKay and Miss Mackintosh, of the Halifax academy.

In the evening a public meeting was held which was addressed by Principal Forest, of Dalhousie, and Principal McNeil, of St. Francis Xavier College.

The Alumni made a change in their constitution, by which any teacher whether a graduate of the normal school or not, can become a member.

It was also decided to have a school of science during the summer vacation, and the first meeting is to be held at Wolfville next year. The convention then adjourned.

Local and Other Matter.

— Steamer New Brunswick arrived from Boston yesterday with about 250 passengers.

— A large number of summer visitors are now in the country from the United States.

— Cider Vinegar, Strong and Pure at Runciman, Randolph & Co's. li.

A Just Sentence.—Whiteman or McLaughlin, the veterinary surgeon who attempted the criminal assault upon Miss Stewart in Hampton, N. B., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life. One more brute has got his just deserts.

— Our thanks are due C. R. H. Starr, Esq., commissioner in charge of Canada's fruit display at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, for a copy of the European Mail, which contains descriptions and illustrations of all the courts.

Diphtheria.—This fearful disease has proved fatal to two of the children of Thomas Milner, who resides at or near Parker's Cove, in Granville, and his wife is suffering from a severe attack from which recovery is said to be doubtful. One of the children of Mr Stephen Robinson of the same locality has also fallen a victim to its ravages.—*Spectator*.

— The examinations for Teacher's Licenses, commenced in the Bridgetown school building yesterday. Quite a number of candidates for the position of guiding the footsteps of the young over the rugged road of knowledge, are in attendance.

— The Critic Publishing Company have just issued another edition of 22 000 of their "Canadian Critic." It has been very largely circulated in England and will undoubtedly prove a valuable factor in advertising Nova Scotia and its resources.

— We are indebted to Mr. W. J. Gates this week, for two interesting letters, one on the graduating exercises of the new agricultural school at Truro, and the other relating to his trip to England, where he went to superintend the exhibit of the Gates' Organ Company in the Indian and Colonial Exhibition. Mr. G. evidently travels with his eyes wide open.

— On the 14th of this month, Mr. Israel F. Longley, of Belleisle, was presented with a litter of fourteen pigs, by one of his breeding sows. All living up to date.

—The Dominion government has issued a proclamation containing a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons concerned in the North-West rebellion except those guilty of murder.

Just Received.—1 carload choice Flour and Meal, which will be sold at lowest cash prices. Thompson & Shaffner. li

— The Bairnsfather Family, Scotch Vocalists, who now hold the first place as the exponents of Scottish song and story on this continent, will make a tour of the Maritime Provinces this season.

Excursion.—A special train will leave Annapolis on the morning of Monday next, 26th inst., to enable parties to visit Forepaugh's great Circus and Menagerie at Kentville, on that day. The train will return to Annapolis same evening. For particulars as to fares and time at intermediate stations, see posters. P. Innes.

—Our thanks are due Mr. Howard Troop, of Granville, for a box of delicious black and ox heart cherries. He knows that we can appreciate anything toothsome when we get the chance, and at cherry time does not forget us.

— The Revising Officer's Courts for the final revision of the voter's lists, have been adjourned as follows:—

Clementsport, to the 26th July.
Middleton, to the 27th July.
New Albany, to the 10th August.

Meetings to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

—Very many years ago we tried to work up a certain amount of faith in the statement that pearls could be found in the Annapolis River, and the future appeared to be lined with pearl coloured clouds as it were. How many times we have caught the rheumatism while interviewing the festive fresh water clam upon his native heath is impossible to say; how many heartaches we have had while gently prying them open with a stone, searching for the pearls that came not, may never be known, suffice it to say we pronounced it a fraud, a fresh water fraud at that. Now in our old age we admit we were wrong. Miss Hattie Taylor, of this place, while boating last week found a very fine pearl, a king, or at least, a president among pearls It is nearly as large as a pea, slightly acorn shaped and of beautiful lustre and of no doubt of considerable value. Miss Taylor states she has quite a number, found at different times. She is evidently one of fortune's favorites; but, unless we have a sure inspiration as to where to find one we decline to wet our feet again.

W. R. M.

Middleton, July 19th.

—T. G. Bishop, Williamston, will pay 12 cent per doz. for eggs. li

— The midsummer vacation in public schools is now being enjoyed by pupils.

— British Parliament will meet August 5th.

Mill Burned.—The lumber mill at Tremont, owned by George Stronach was burned last week by forest fires. A large area of timber in the vicinity was also destroyed.

—Over two tons of strawberries were shipped from Berwick station on the 5th of this month. On the same day Kingston shipped three tons, all to the Halifax market.

—On the tenth of August, a grand fire brigade tournament is to be held in Halifax, when some twelve hundred firemen from all parts of Canada and the United States will be present.

—A fisherman at or near Parker's cove, Annapolis, has caught no less than 14,000 lobsters within the past six or eight weeks. They were sold for $150.

— A concern styling itself the Lily Clay Adamless Eden Concert Company has been in Halifax, but the performances were so vulgar that the Mayor of the city prohibited the company playing again. Haligonians are justly indignant that their fine Academy of Music should have been rented to such an obscene crowd.

—Mrs. Reynolds, on Granville St., keeps constantly on hand Confectionary, Raisins, Biscuits and fancy goods of many kinds. All fresh and good. Constantly on hand refreshing temperance drinks. Baker's bread fresh every few days. li

Accident.—Miss Addie Saunders met with an accident on Thursday last. While getting in a wagon, her feet became entangled in the reins, tripping and throwing her to the ground. She struck on her back, sustaining severe injuries.—*Windsor Courier.*

Miss Saunders is we believe a daughter of the late Major Saunders of Paradise.

—The steamer Secret, on Monday last, brought 250 passengers to Digby and this port. These passengers were brought to St. John by the State of Maine with others amounting to about 400. Nearly 150 of these were bound to various places in the sister province. On Tuesday the Secret landed here 50 persons, and on Wednesday 230, mostly American and other tourists. These make together in round numbers 1000 persons who have been landed here within four weeks.—*Annapolis Spectator*.

— A deficiency of nearly $6,000 has been found in the accounts of the late County Treasurer of St. John county. It is not expected that the county will lose anything as the deficiency is covered by the estate of the deceased, and by his bonds.

— A boy sixteen years old in Topeka, Kansas, is now on trial for the murder of his father, mother, sister and brother. The evidence is most convincing. He has always been a dime novel reader it is said, and on several occasions was heard to wish that he could become a hero. The details of the crime are shocking.

—The annual exercises of the Truro Normal School, were held last week. The principal of the institution gave the following report:—

He said they had 168 students this year against 205 last year. Two classes finished their course at the end of April, leaving 80 in attendance since the 1st of May. During the year 107 graduated. In the past their diplomas had always been either superior, good or fair, as the candidates average was above 75, from 50 to 75 or from 35 to 50. That distinction was now to be done away with. Henceforth a diploma is to be a diploma, but of course as it will contain the holder's average it will show what his class standing was. 107 diplomas have been granted.

— Our enterprising young merchant, Mr. J. Worden Beckwith, is now engaged in making extensive improvements on his premises. He has erected a large ell to his house, built in the same thorough manner as the main building, and has built a brick tank outside of his buildings, of between 50 and 75 hogsheads capacity, which besides supplying water for household use will be fitted up with a force pump with hose attached, as a protection to his property in case of fire. In addition to these improvements, he intends to build verandas around both ells of his house and beautify his grounds. These additions will greatly enhance the value and attractiveness of what is now one of the most desirable properties in the town.

Last fall Mr. B. purchased the old homestead property, situated near the railway station, and later also secured the piece of valuable marsh land situated in the rear of the property. Since the purchase he has built a substantial dyke around the marsh, repaired the house, and is making other improvements to the premises of a general nature. He expects to double its value in a few years.

The Roberts-Gardner Circus.

The above circus performs in this town to-day, afternoon and evening. It is said to be one of the best, in its ring performances, on the road. The Halifax *Chronicle* thus speaks of it:—

The Roberts-Gardner circus arrived in the city yesterday morning and gave their first performance on the common last evening. The canvas structure was filled to the entrance, and the show proved one of the best of the kind witnessed in Halifax for many years. The two rings were well illuminated, giving the spectators in all parts of the tent a good view of every feature of the entertainment. The circus, as stated by the managers is confined all together to ring performances. The bare-back riding, by lady and gentleman, the trapeze acts, acrobatic feats, wire walking, leaping performances and contortionist were all of a high and artistic order, and were greeted with successive rounds of universal applause by the crowded audience. Mr. Gardner's feats of leaping and air-somersaults were wonderful and astounding, but equally successful was his horse-vaulting, in which he leaped from the ground to a galloping horse's back and landed erect on one foot. Many perilous feats on the trapeze were performed amid loud applause, and some features were introduced that have never before been witnessed in this city. The juggler was an exceptionally expert one, many of his skilful acts gone through exceptionally well, being entirely strange to the average spectator. The school of trained dogs, a remarkable novelty, provoked much amusement. The thorough manner in which the animals had been schooled to perform numerous interesting and difficult feats completely mystified the onlookers and produced admiration and applause. Altogether, the show was one that everybody enjoyed, and one that should not be missed. It is entirely free from any immoral tendency, through either word or gesture, and nothing of any objectional character is observable. The clowns, two in number, are irresistibly amusing in songs and jokes, and they utter nothing that would sound harsh or improper to the ear of the most fastidious.

—The C. P. R. train from British Columbia East, the first return train, was destroyed by fire, on the 11th. Bush fires crossed the track, causing the rails to spread and the train ran off the track and at once caught fire. The sleeping car was saved. No one injured.

— If you have Headache, Constipation, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Kidney or Liver Complaint or Impure Blood, use Dr. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier. It will cure you. 1y.

Improvement in Farms.

Dear Editor.—Your agricultural readers will be pleased to learn that the "School of Agriculture," established over a year ago at Truro, under government patronage, is proving a success, and that the two first graduates for this "infant institution," Geo. B. McGill, of Annapolis, and Harry King, of Truro, have passed a successful examination by Prof. Smith, principal, receiving their diplomas and cash prizes as well, and will go out among our farming population in the interest of this most important enterprise.

The papers which each graduate read were deeply interesting and highly commended by Dr. Allison, who complemented the graduates on the success of their work.

This new era marks an epoch in the history of our provincial agriculture, and is but the commencement of a period of much needed culture in this useful science.

Mr. McGill, who had given much more time to the subject than his fellow student, received the first prize and $50, part of the $100 generously bestowed by Sir William Young, in addition to the $50 prize out of the government appropriation. Mr. King, second prize $30 and the government $50. The speakers on the occasion were Prof. Smith, chairman, Fred Lawrence, M. P. P., Col. Blair, M. P. P. and Principal Calkin. The address to the graduates, by Prof. Smith, was very flattering. The speakers, except the principal and Col. Blair, were free to admit their ignorance of the subject, but Col. Blair was at home on the subject, being a practical farmer of forty years, and carried off the palm. He gave some useful hints to the sons and daughters of N. S. farmers present. He reminded his political opponent, Mr. Lawrence, that it was an easy matter to sit in a lawyer's office and make a successful lawyer, but not so easy a matter to make a successful farmer. That he (Lawrence) would make about as good a farmer as he (the Col) would a lawyer. (Applause.) He referred to the "iron bands," which had drawn the nations of the world closer together, so close, that no petty differences would ever drive them asunder. He pictured a bright future for the "infant institution," just launched on the "educational sea," and that ere long more room would be required to accommodate the many young men who would avail themselves of these splendid privileges to acquire a perfect theoretical knowledge of agriculture; that the government would need to provide a forty acre lot, so that the lessons taught could be practised. He urged on our young men and women true patriotism, and cited from the beautiful ritual of the Patrons of Husbandry. He referred to the motive power and main wheel (balance wheel) in general machinery, and how expense and labor were saved by improvements, and in like manner *Agriculture* is the *grand central* propelling wheel and motive power of the world, and it remains for science to dictate the mode of producing the greatest possible results for the least possible expenditure of labor and money.

These graduates go out among the farming population in the interests of the new institution, and it is hoped will succeed in awakening a deeper interest in the minds of our farmers than has hitherto been taken.

Mr. McGill treated specially on the *potato blight and its cure. Its first appearance and rapid spread.* This feature of his excellent paper will doubtless be utilized in some great way for good. I boast myself a "farmer's son, but of only one year's growth in the business.

Respectfully,
W. J. Gates.

—The following, from the St. John *Telegraph*, will apply to more places than St. John:—

The other day, one who is called, from his own standpoint, the wisest man in town, rich, and who never earned a dollar in his life, was heard to say to one of the many who are now building up the city, taking advantage of the cheap material and low labor: "How foolish to put your money into bricks and mortar here; I have plenty, more than I know what to do with, and I would not do it."

"Did I not see you buying water bonds the other day at 17 per cent. premium?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"Then how do you expect to have the coupons paid on your water bonds, if no buildings go up, and no water used in them?"

"Yes, well—ah—yes."

Another said to one, who was enlarging a building to meet his growing trade, in which many get employment: "You are a fool for putting more on that building, you'll never see your money again.'

'Thanks for your opinion of me and my work; I have faith in St. John, and if there were less like you in it, and more like me, I would soon get my money again; the country is not all burned up, if the city was."

When Mr. Wetmore commenced growing strawberries he was assailed by all of those lazy wiseacres for his folly, when more berries grew wild than could be picked and sold. One day last year Mr. Wetmore sent away 133 bushels to Boston at a good price; he is now supplying this city, Halifax and Boston giving work to pickers, box makers, carters, railways, with good wages and returns to himself and all these, and he is only one of many in the business.

—The English elections are about over, J. J. Clancey, M. P., is the London parliamentary correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, and from his last letter we copy a few extracts:—

The electoral battle is over and Gladstone is beaten, yet the result is otherwise entirely indecisive. It is decided by what is after all but a narrow majority at the polls that Gladstone is not to be prime minister if he persists, as of course he will with his present scheme of home rule. But who is to succeed him and what is to be the policy of his successor has not been determined at all. The Tories have at present neither a majority nor a policy, and the dissenting Liberals being in a similiar plight, no one knows what is coming next. • • • As I write the probability is that Lord Salisbury will become prime minister and that Hartington will support him. As even the London *Times* declares that the Irish question must be grappled with, the policy of standing still is impossible. • • Twelve months ago there was hardly a single English home ruler in parliament. Now there are 200 British members pledged to a definite scheme of home rule, and at their head is the greatest statesman, whom England owns and whose latest utterance is indicative of his determination not to yield in this battle but with his life • • • There will be fun in the house of commons next session. It will be the liveliest session that ever was, and, helping the Irish members to make it lively, will be at least 100 Gladstonians, who are quite prepared already for repeated suspensions and perhaps expulsions. The whole course of things at Westminster in feet has at last come to a *cul de sac* and there is no way out except a concession of the rights of Ireland. The Irish party will return to Westminister with about its old strength.

New York, July 18.—The latest returns cover 663 seats, leaving only seven unreported, exclusive of Speaker Peel. The distribution is as follows:

Conservatives	318
Union Liberals	84
Gladstonians	187
Nationalists	83

a Unionist muster of 392 against 270 Home Rulers. Thus far there is a majority of 122 against Mr. Gladstone on his Irish policy. The Conservatives have a plurality of 56 over Liberals of all kinds, but this falls 27 below the united strength of the Liberals and Nationalists. The seven constituencies still to be heard from were represented in the last parliament by one Conservative, three Gladstonites, and three Nationalists. If they hold their former political complexion the new house will be composed of 319 Conservatives, 74 Unionists, 190 Gladstonites, and 86 Nationalists—a Unionist total of 393 and ministerial total of 276.

Paris, July 17.—The London correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* says the Earl of Roseberry, British foreign minister, has sent to Russia a precise and emphatic protest against the closing of Batoum as a free port, characterising Russia's action in doing so as a "flagrant violation of the treaty of Berlin."

UNKNOWN.

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a cure for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery or any form of Summer Complaint afflicting children or adults.

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