

Professional Cards.
J. M. OWEN,
 BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
 AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
 Office in Annapolis, opposite Garrison Gate.
 —WILL BE AT HIS—
OFFICE IN MIDDLETON,
 (Over Hoop's Grocery Store)
Every Thursday.
 Consular Agent of the United States.
 Agent Nova Scotia Building Society.
 —AGENT FOR—
 Reliable Fire and Life Ins. Co. s.
 Money to loan at five per cent on Real Estate security.

O. S. MILLER,
 BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC,
 Real Estate Agent, etc.
 RANDOLPH'S BLOCK,
 BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

DENTISTRY!
DR. F. S. ANDERSON,
 Graduate of the University of Maryland.
 Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.
 Office next door to Union Bank.
 Hours 9 to 6.

M. E. ARMSTRONG, M.D.,
 Physician and Surgeon.
 University of New York, 1892.
 Post-Graduate School and Hospital, 1893.
 Office and residence on Queen Street, next door to Annapolis building—82 Telephone connection.

FRED W. HARRIS,
 Barrister, — Solicitor,
 Notary Public, etc.
 ANnapolis ROYAL, NOVA SCOTIA.
 Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Agent.

R. L. MILNER,
 Barrister, Solicitor, & Co.
 ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE.
 MONEY TO LOAN.
 Office opposite Central Telephone Exchange, Queen Street, Bridgetown.
 Telephone No. 11.

J. B. WHITMAN,
 Land Surveyor,
 ROUND HILL, N. S.

DENTISTRY.
DR. V. D. SCHAFFNER,
 Graduate of University of Maryland.
 Will be in his office at Lawrence town, the first and second weeks of each month, beginning January 1st. Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.

DR. M. G. E. MARSHALL,
 DENTIST,
 Will be at Annapolis the first and second weeks of every month, and third and fourth weeks at Bridgetown.

James Primrose, D. D. S.
 Office in Drug Store, corner Queen and Grandville streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Primrose. Dentistry in all its branches carefully and promptly attended to. Office days at Bridgetown, Monday and Tuesday of each week.
 Bridgetown, Sept. 23rd, 1891.

JOHN ERVIN,
 BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR.
 NOTARY PUBLIC.
 Commissioner and Master Supreme Court, Solicitor International Brick and Tile Co.
 OFFICE:
 Cox Building, — Bridgetown, N. S.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX,
 Incorporated 1856.
 Head Office, Halifax, N. S.
 CAPITAL.....\$500,000
 RESERVE.....\$250,000

Wm. ROBERTSON, Esq., President.
 E. L. THORNE, Cashier.
 Savings Bank Department.
 Interest at the rate of 3-1/2 PER CENT.
 allowed on deposits of four dollars and upwards.

AGENCIES—
 Kenville, N. S.—A. D. McRae, agent.
 Annapolis, N. S.—E. D. Arns, agent.
 New Glasgow, N. S.—E. C. Wright, agent.
 Dartmouth, N. S.—E. O. Robertson, agent.
 North Sydney, C. B.—C. V. Frazer, agent.
 Little Glace Bay, C. B.—J. W. Ryan, agent.
 Harrington Passage—C. Robertson, agent.
 Clark's Harbor, sub. to Harrington Passage.
 Liverpool, N. S.—E. R. Mulhall, agent.
 Sherbrooke, N. S.—W. R. Montgomery, agent.
 Wellville, N. S.—J. D. Leavitt, agent.
 Lawrence town, N. S.—N. R. Burrows, selling agent.

CORRESPONDENTS—
 London and Westminster Bank, London.
 Bank of Montreal, Montreal.
 Bank of Toronto, Toronto.
 Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax.
 Bank of New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.
 Merchants' National Bank, Boston.
 Bills of Exchange bought and sold, and a general banking business transacted.
 N. R. BURROWS,
 Agent.

Progressive Bakers
 Put up their Bread as it leaves the oven in

EDDY'S BREAD WRAPPERS!
 Manufactured solely by
The E. B. EDDY Co.
 LIMITED
 HULL, Canada.
WANTED! WANTED!
 5,000 Hides,
 15,000 Pelts,
 For which the highest prices will be paid. Spot Cash. Those having hides to sell will please bring them to the company.
 MacKenzie, Crowe & Company

Weekly Monitor.

VOL. 27. BRIDGETOWN, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1900. NO. 45.

HOSTILITIES BEGUN!

VALUES ENTIRELY DISORGANIZED
 The Wheels of Two Great Sales are in Motion.
MAILER'S
 Stores at Bridgetown and Lawrencetown

Encouraged by the convincing proof of the high quality of our goods and the lowness of our prices, we again find ourselves in a position to place before the people of Bridgetown and Lawrencetown a list of values which are bound to attract hundreds of shoppers who have a keen scent for bargains.

Read every word of this advertisement! There are gold dollars to be saved!

Men's good wearing Suits, with good trimmings, selling here at \$4.00
 Men's strong Canadian Tweed Suits, perfect fitting, laid out for clearance at..... \$5.50
 Men's fine finished Canadian Tweed Suits, worth at least \$9.00, now..... \$7.00
 Men's stylish English Tweed suits, well worth \$12.00, made up in a beautiful line of Black and Blue Serge Suits made up in first-class style..... \$9.00

12 doz. Men's every-day-wear Pants, Think of it! A pair for..... 85c
 Men's fine heavy Tweed Pants, A pair for only..... \$1.00
 9 doz. Men's Never-Rip Homospun Pants at..... \$1.50
 10 doz. heavy Eloffie Pants, suitable for lumbermen..... \$1.65
 and dozens of other makes from medium quality to the finest. English hair stripes that will sell themselves.

Let it be understood that the material in our Clothing is not job lots, shoddy goods and off colors bought on stumps, but are Cloths selected from choice stock and made up to our order.

Men's Beavers, Jumpers and Waterproofs, all sizes, colors and prices.
 Men's good sensible Overcoats, black, brown and navy, finished to..... \$4.00
 Men's fine Beaver Overcoats, beautifully trimmed, selling here at..... \$6.00
 Men's No. 1 quality Beaver Overcoats, made up to custom work..... \$13.00

BOYS Don't imagine because we have not mentioned anything in your line that we have forgotten you. If you want anything in Clothing or Furnishings just state the price you wish to pay and it is here.

Boots, Shoes and Furnishings
 of every description. To give a full detail of the hundreds of articles pertaining to Men's and Boys' wear would simply be confusing to buyers, but rest assured that not a single item in the above department has escaped our price-pruning-knife.

Underwear, Top Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Sweaters, Hose, Dress Shirts, Hats, Caps, Braces, Neckties, Collars, Cuffs, Mufflers, etc.

Our Lawrence town Stock

is now complete in every detail

We do not dabble in Dry Goods—we make it a business, and long experience gives us the practical know-how.

DRESS GOODS

in all the most fashionable shades and makes. Bengalines, Box Cloths, Habit Cloths, Fancy Tweeds, Cashmeres, Surah Serges, Coat Coatings, Tartans, Beavers and Cheviots.

We give a full 20 per cent Discount on all Dress Materials
 Prints commencing at 5c. per yard.
 Ladies' Underskirts from 58c. to \$2.90.
 Ladies' Dress Skirts (stylish) \$2.75 to \$4.50.

Women's Wrappers, Shirt Waists, Whitewear, Lawns, Laces, Undervests, Drawers, Stockings and Gloves are prominent in our mark down.

The balance of our Ladies' Jackets will be closed out at a small advance on the manufacturers' prices.
 Blankets from 69c. to \$4.50 per pair. Comfortables, Counterpanes, Carriage Wraps, Horse Blankets at the closest possible prices.
 Men's Clothing and Furnishings will be a leading feature while this sale lasts.
 25 doz Women's Corsets at 50c per pair. They look to be worth double the money.
 275 pairs of Men's, Women's, Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes will be sacrificed. The price we have marked these at guarantee us a speedy clearance.

Don't Delay, this is a golden opportunity and we mean business.

Bridgetown to Boston \$6.50.
 Bridgetown to Boston and return \$11.50.

Yarmouth S.S. Co'y, Limited
 THE SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE BETWEEN NOVA SCOTIA and the UNITED STATES.
 2 - Trips a Week - 2

The fast and popular Steel Steamer "BOSTON" leaves Yarmouth for Boston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING after arrival of the Express train from Halifax. Returning will leave Lewis Wharf, Boston, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 p. m. Making close connections at Yarmouth with the Dominion Atlantic and Coast Railways for all parts of Nova Scotia.

Through tickets to all points in Canada and to New York via rail and sound lines. Ask for and see that you get tickets via the Yarmouth N. S. Co. from Yarmouth.

For all other information apply to Dominion Atlantic, Central, Intercolonial or Coast Railways agents, or to W. A. CLARKE, Sec. and Treasurer. Pres. and Managing Director Yarmouth, Oct. 11th, 1899.

You're giving

us an increasing business this season, for which we heartily thank you. Our aim is always to give our customers first-class goods and the best possible values for the price with prompt delivery.

ALWAYS IN STOCK A COMPLETE LINE OF
 Choice Family Groceries,
 Flour and Meal, Crockeryware,
 Patent Medicines, Confections,
 Toilet Articles, etc.

WANTED—Any quantity Butter, Eggs, Beans and Dried Apples at highest market prices.

SHAFNER & PIGGOTT.

Town of Bridgetown.

MAYOR'S REPORT.

To the Ratepayers of the Town of Bridgetown.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

It becomes my duty to submit to you for your information and approval the Second Annual Report of the town affairs for the year ending the 31st December, 1899. Also a report of the different committees with a detailed statement of the expenditures in each, as well as the Auditors' report and the report of the chairman of the School Board.

I am pleased to be able to state that we will come out with a small surplus instead of deficit on the year's operations, notwithstanding the fact that our expenditure on Street account overran our appropriation for that service, as will appear by the report of the chairman of that committee, and other incidental expenses were incurred during the year which were not provided for in our estimates, such as expenses in connection with the action brought by T. T. Messenger against the town, arbitration fees, safe for town books, repairing sewer on Middle Street, etc.

The law suit with Messenger resulted in favor of the town and judgment was given in our favor with costs. This judgment, has been appealed from, and in the meantime we have to pay our own costs.

I am sorry to have to report an overdraft in the Bank for the year amounting to \$117.33, as shown by the Auditors' report, and the explanation for this is that the town taxes have not been paid, and there is quite a large amount still due the town for taxes from delinquent ratepayers.

The question of collecting taxes is the most difficult one we have to handle, and it is a difficult task to undertake to finance the town when ratepayers will not pay their taxes. In the past, not wishing to use harsh measures in collecting these taxes we have been lenient in the matter, but we have found that we cannot satisfactorily carry on town affairs in this way, and in future it should be the policy of the incoming Council to have our taxes collected promptly after reasonable notice.

Our river bridge was not put in that condition by the local government that was promised us as mentioned in my report of a year ago, but we are in hopes to have the same replanked, shingled and painted, and a foot-way for pedestrians built before the summer. This important matter will again be brought before the Provincial Engineer under the Bridge Act.

Your Council were petitioned to for a meeting to authorize us to apply to the Legislature for authority to borrow money for sewerage purposes. A meeting was called and a vote taken on this proposed expenditure, but was defeated on a tie vote. Sewerage is a most important question for the ratepayers to decide and they are the only ones who can decide it.

The work of extending our water system across the river has been completed in a most satisfactory manner by the Water Committee under the supervision of Mr. Yorton, C. E.

We have settled with Mr. Morgan under his contract by deducting from his account the cost of crossing the river, which he failed to do satisfactorily.

We have not yet been able to settle with the Municipality of the County of Annapolis, although our differences were referred to arbitration and an award filed by W. E. Roscoe, Q. C., which was quite satisfactory to us and we were, and are prepared to pay our *pro rata* amount under said award. The County chose arbitration as a means of settlement and appointed W. E. Roscoe, Q. C., as their arbitrator. We, to save expense and being perfectly satisfied with Mr. Roscoe as an arbitrator, chose his party here, and the two committees met him, the county being represented by counsel. The matters of joint liability were fully gone into and argued before him, and in due course he filed his award which was published in the MONITOR at the time and will be again published with the annual report.

Mr. Roscoe agreed with our contention about the support of the poor, which has always been the real question in dispute between us. The County committee have always claimed that we should pay to the county our *pro rata* amount toward the support of all poor in the Alms House at the date of our incorporation, as well as those outside that institution on trial, and that we should continue to support them until they die or were removed. Our contention has been that we were only liable for those in the Alms House from Bridgetown.

After the award was filed the Warden of the County sent us an account claiming a certain balance due, which was not made up from the award, but included matters which the arbitrator said he had no power under the Statute to decide. We refused to pay this amount claimed and notified the Warden that we would meet his committee again and settle this matter. The committee met again and agreed upon every item except our share of the W. C. Railway damages, that is the balance of that money the county had on hand at the date of our incorporation.

The Town of Annapolis received a large part of this money and we claimed our proportion as well, being a part of the county. We agreed to take \$250 to square off. They refused at first to allow us anything, afterwards they offered us \$100. We agreed to take \$150 for the purpose of a settlement and without prejudice. They refused to allow us that amount, and so the matter rests. We are willing and have the money ready to pay the county our just share on joint liability account, and to abide by what they demand. I make this explanation because it would appear from the last proceedings of the County Council in this connection that the Town of Bridgetown was in fault and that they must clothe their committee with some high legal authority to bring us to terms.

Below is my report as filed with the Provincial Sec'y:

REPORT OF H. RUGGLES, MAYOR OF THE TOWN OF BRIDGETOWN FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR ENDED DEC. 31st, 1899.

Assessed valuation of Real Estate..... \$232,800 00
 Assessed valuation of Personal Property..... 85,710 00
 Assessed valuation of Income..... 37,965 00
 Gross amount of estimates for town purposes..... 356,475 00

Incidental revenue.....	1,716 43
Net amount assessed in Real and Personal Property and Income.....	317,000 00
Rate per \$100 on value of Real and Personal Property and Income in the town.....	1 25
Rate for school purposes in school section.....	40
Am't. of debt for Water and Sewerage.....	23,000 00
Rate of interest on above.....	5 per cent
Amount of floating debt.....	262 50
Estimated value of Real and Personal Property owned by the Incorporation.....	4,100 00
(Mailed copy to the Provincial Secretary, Jan. 4th, 1900.)	

THE TOWN OF BRIDGETOWN
 IN ACCT. WITH F. L. MILNER, TREASURER.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1899.

By Cash on hand, Jan. 1st, 1899.....	\$ 60 52
Property tax collected during the year.....	3,751 12
Tuition fees from scholars outside the town.....	10 00
Poll Tax.....	228 55
Dog Tax.....	34 00
Court Fees.....	54 33
Licenses.....	28 75
Fines.....	252 10
Sewer Tax.....	42 80
Tap Tax.....	1,119 33
Overdraft in Bank of Nova Scotia.....	117 33
	\$5,828 84

EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR 1899.

To Canada Temperance Act expenses as follows:

Queen vs Howse (1), witness fees.....	\$ 6 50
" " (2), ".....	9 70
" " " D. R. Cummings.....	8 88
" " " W. E. Roscoe.....	24 00
Queen vs Brooks, witness fees.....	5 90
Queen vs Foster, witness fees.....	5 70
" " " D. R. Cummings.....	15 00
Queen vs Langley (1) D. R. Cummings.....	12 58
" " (2) D. R. Cummings.....	16 66
Queen vs Bailey, E. Ruggles.....	5 00
" " " J. R. DeWitt.....	4 25
	115 17

To printing and advertising—
 Morning Chronicle..... \$ 3 00
 M. K. Piper..... 67 34

To rent Council Room..... 70 34
 Safe for books..... 110 00
 Freight on local statutes..... 35 00
 W. E. Roscoe, for arbitration charges..... 27 62
 Drysdale & McLean, opinion on voters' lists..... 5 00
 J. W. Beckwith, for electric light, 9 months..... 324 00
 Commissioners of Schools, Bridgetown..... 1,266 56
 M. Benson, for Carleton Corner school section..... 5 00

To costs in Messenger vs Town of Bridgetown—
 Witness fees..... \$ 32 50
 Sheriff fees..... 3 80
 J. J. Ritchie, counsel fees, etc..... 112 50

To Fire Department expenses—
 E. A. Craig, for sleds, etc..... \$ 25 05
 G. Fader, for rent of engine house..... 20 00

To Salaries—
 G. Fader, policeman..... \$420 00
 F. L. Milner, town clerk..... 250 00
 John L. Cox, stipendiary, 6 months..... 75 00
 E. Ruggles..... 15 00
 R. Shipley..... 15 00
 E. S. Piggott..... 15 00
 D. M. Cummings, extra police service..... 4 50
 W. M. Forsyth, presiding officer, 1898..... 4 00
 C. Shafer, presiding officer, 1899..... 1 00
 N. K. Burrows, auditor 1898..... 7 50

To Poor Department—
 Dr. Barnaby, services Robinson family..... \$10 00
 W. M. Forsyth, supplies Sabrens family..... 6 00
 S. N. Ware, anti-toxin Marshall family..... 5 00
 H. S. Reed, burying George Hill..... 7 00
 Jarvis Chute, care Miss Snow six weeks..... 4 50
 Jarvis Chute, burying Miss Snow..... 5 00

To Sewer Department—
 W. A. Kinney, storing pipe..... \$ 4 00
 The Jas. Robertson Co., Ltd., sewer pipe..... 40 92
 G. Fader, for labor laying sewer pipe..... 17 30

To Water Department—
 M. P. Foundry Co., for pipe..... \$ 50 49
 E. Ricketson, piling used on river job..... 30 90
 J. N. Morgan, bal. on contract 1898..... 373 98
 G. Fader, for labor on river job..... 40 00
 R. Shipley, rope, etc., for river job..... 23 21
 R. A. Crowe, services on river job..... 55 92
 W. C. Yastun, engineer on river job..... 73 20
 W. F. Gibbons, trucking on river job..... 28 65
 Freight on pipe for river job..... 4 50
 R. A. Crowe, service pipes about town..... 56 15

To interest on Water Debentures..... 1,257 00
 Money Warrant for Clerk..... 55
 To G. Fader for labor, materials, etc., for streets, including abattoir and bridge at J. W. Ross..... 667 26
 Alder Walker for gravel, 1899..... 2 25
 W. R. Calder & Son, horse hire..... 105 00
 " " " use of harness..... 5 00
 To interest on overdraft..... 27 17

SLOW SUICIDE.
 A source of great evil among all workers is the widespread habit of eating a hearty meal hurriedly when the body is in a state of exhaustion. Too often, alas, the evil is enhanced by the fact that the food is innutritious, badly cooked and clogging in itself. This is one species of slow suicide, causing a long train of evils which are usually attributed to overwork. Now it were better to go without food than to take it under these conditions. Your dog knows better than to eat when he is tired, and if you will watch him you will find that he is always reluctant to be enticed into play after eating. Left to himself he takes a nap, or at least drops care for a while and rests. Humanity might raise its standard of health by following the example set by the brute creatures.

CAN'T ABBREVIATE 1900.
 "Had you thought one thing?" said the correspondence clerk. "There is a whole lot of people thousands of them writing letters without printed or engraved letter heads, who abbreviate the year in the date line, writing, for instance, instead of 1899, '99. Now what will they do with 1900. They certainly can't abbreviate that. When you strike 1901 it will be all right again for then you can write Jan 1 '01, but '00 wouldn't mean anything, and there's nothing to do but write the year out." "This will be done throughout the year 1900 many millions of times, as a matter of sober fact the multitudinous writing of these two digits will involve the loss in the aggregate of much time and the using up of thousands of pens and much ink. But it's an ill wind that blows nobody good. The writers' loss here is the inkmakers' and the pen manufacturers' gain; and for that matter it's just as well with everybody, things go best about the same whatever happens." *New York Sun.*

O. T. DANIELS,
 BARRISTER,
 NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc.
 (RANDOLPH'S BLOCK.)
 Head of Queen St., Bridgetown.
 Money to Loan on First-Class Real Estate.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Electrical industries in Canada have fully shared in the general prosperity that is now felt throughout the Dominion. According to the *Canadian Electrical News*, the leading electrical manufacturing and supply companies report that the volume of their business for 1899 exceeded by upwards of 75 per cent. the business done during 1898. More than half of the output of these companies was applied to the extension and improvement of existing plants. There was but little new railway construction work done during the year, but a considerable amount of apparatus was required for extensions and improvements to the street railways in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg. Many electric lighting companies took advantage of the prosperous times to discard old type machinery and replace the same with new apparatus of higher efficiency. In most instances larger units were installed and the old-type machines kept on the premises to be used as a reserve in case of emergency.

Improvement and development have been quite as marked in the commercial as in the mechanical field. The business done has been so large and profitable that the stock of the two leading manufacturing companies has risen fifty points during the year, and further advances are predicted. The workshops of the electrical manufacturing companies are said to be crowded with orders to such an extent that no promise of delivery at a specified time can be made, and prices are firmly maintained. The *Electrical News* regards the outlook for the year as very promising. It is estimated that during 1900 nearly 100 miles of electrical railway will be built out of the city of Hamilton. Canada has already in operation the largest generators in the world, and has also some of the largest electrical enterprises. The limit in this direction has not yet been reached, and with continued commercial and industrial prosperity electrical enterprise should show even more expansion in the near future. This new medium of power transmission has made possible the utilizing of Canada's many gigantic water powers, and the possession of this cheap and abundant energy must tell in the competitive race of industrial development.

Some of the Difficulties to be Overcome in Laying the Pacific Cable.

In view of the constant activity in Atlantic cables which has resulted in a new cable about every two years since the first successful cable of 1866, it stands to reason that the difficulties offered by the Pacific Ocean must be very great for the nineteenth century to reach its close without a definite scheme for spanning the Pacific by telegraph having been adopted. The difficulties may be summed up in a few words: First, the great cost of a complete system of cables; second, the extreme depth of water known to exist in certain parts of the Pacific and feared in others; third, the long distances between landing-points; and fourth, the lack of intermediate points having an active trade. The estimated cost of the British Pacific cable, for a single cable connecting Vancouver with Australia and New Zealand, is placed at about \$7,000,000, including two repairing-ships and a sum of \$175,000 for maintenance of the cables for six months. The president of one of the cable companies of New York estimates the total capital cost of a cable to Japan, Australia, and the Philippines via Hawaii, at \$12,000,000, and the cost of maintenance, including two repairing-ships, and of operating expenses, at \$300,000 a year. It is not considered that a single cable will be sufficient to insure permanent communication, and any scheme for a Pacific cable must provide eventually for duplicate cables throughout the entire route, so that the total capital cost of a thoroughly reliable and efficient Pacific cable system may be put down at approximately \$26,000,000, which would include two repairing-ships, a reasonable quantity of spare cable, and the equipment of operating stations at the various landing-points. *Scribner's Magazine.*

FRUIT VS. ALCOHOL.

A writer in a European temperance journal calls attention to the value of fruit as an antidote to the craving for liquor. He says: "In Germany, a nation in advance of all other countries in matters relating to hygiene, alcoholic disease has been successfully coped with by the adoption of pure diet and natural curative agencies. I have said that the use of fresh fruit is an antidote for drink, and this is true. I have met working men who have told me that fruit has often taken away the craving for drink; I met a clergyman recently, who assured me that a diet consisting largely of fruit had taken entirely away an hereditary craving that had troubled him for years. It may be asked how can fruit and pure diet do this? The explanation is simple. Fruit may be called Nature's medicine. An orange is three parts water—distilled in nature's laboratory—but this water is rich in peculiar fruit acids medicinally balanced, which are specially cooling to the thirst of the drunkard, and soothing to the diseased state of his stomach. An apple or an orange eaten when the desire for 'a glass' arises will generally take it away, and every victory would mark less strong each recurring temptation. The function of fresh fruit and succulent vegetables is—not so much to provide solid nourishment as to supply the needful acids and salines for the purification of the blood. Once get the blood pure, every time its pure nutrient stream bathes the several tissues of the body, it will bring away some impurity, and leave behind an atom of healthy tissue until in time the drunkard shall stand up purified—in his right mind."

A RACE WITH THE SUN.

The London Daily Mail says if an aerial machine were capable of travelling at any rate up to 1,000 miles an hour a traveller in it starting westward from London at a speed of 660 miles an hour, would arrest the progress of time, he started at 10 a. m., it would always be to him 10 a. m. Should he find his unending day monotonous, he could reverse his direction and get a quick succession of short days and nights of some six hours' duration, but he could regulate the length by the speed of his machine. Suppose he travelled from London one night at 10 o'clock westward at a speed of 1,000 miles an hour. He would soon experience the sensation of seeing the sun rising in the west where it had set a short time before.

—Do not let your child acquire the habit of grubbing. Stop the first beginnings and it will never become a habit. If there is just cause of complaint, try to remove it. There is no possibility of improvement, such that should be the best way to meet the inevitable. It is better to stay in a place and grub than to move. You cannot be altered—change your environment. If you do not decide that, balancing one thing against another, you would rather bear the ill your knee than the ill your head, you know not of bear them in your own journal.