Your Children

Are constantly exposed to danger from Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, and diseases peculiar to the throat and lungs. For such ailments, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, promptly administered, affords speedy relief and cure.

As a remedy for Whooping Cough, with which many of our children were afflicted, we used, during the past winter, with much satisfaction, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For this affection, we consider this preparation the most efficacious of all the medicines which have come to our knowledge.—Mary Parkhurst, Preceptress, Home for Little Wanderers, Doncaster, Md.

My children have been peculiarly subject to attacks of Croup, and I failed to find any effective remedy until I commenced administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This preparation relieves the difficulty of breathing and invariably cures the complaint.—David G. Starks, Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for many years, and have found it especially valuable in Whooping Cough. This medicine allays all irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the lungs, and quickly subdues any tendency to Lung Complaint.—J. B. Wellington, Plainville, Mich.

I find no medicine so effective, for Croup and Whooping Cough, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It was the means of saving the life of my little boy, only six months old, carrying him safely through the worst case of Whooping Cough I ever saw.—Jane Malone, Piney Flats, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Saml. FitzRandolph,

—Dealer in Finest Quality of—

FRESH & SALTED MEATS,

PORK,
HAM,
BACON,
TRIPE, Etc.

—ALSO:—

ALL VARIETIES OF

COUNTRY PRODUCE

usually kept in a first-class Market.
Bridgetown, May 31st. 1886, n81y.

SHARP'S BALSAM

—:OF:—

HOARHOUND

—:AND:—

ANISESEED!

—has no equal as a—

Speedy and Effective Cure

—for all—

PULMONARY TROUBLES.

It will Cure CROUP in one Minute.
It will Cure a COUGH in one Day.
It will Cause the WHOOPING in WHOOPING COUGH to Cease at Once.

DO not accept the numerous substitutes always offered, but insist upon having

SHARP'S BALSAM.

—Retail by—

All Respectable Grocers and Druggists.

—Wholesale by—

Sharp's Balsam Manufacturing Co., St. John, N. B.

BETTER THAN GOLD!

AVERILL PAINT!

After Years of Trial none Deny Its Wearing Qualities and Beauty.

SPOT CASH

—will tell this year. We will sell the—

House Paint at $1.50 per gal

—:AND THE:—

Roof Paint at $1.25 per gal

in lots of FIVE GALLONS and upwards.
Cheap Leads can no longer compete. Also

AVERILL COACH COLORS.

NO Varnish required. A splendid article for re-painting carriages.

Full Stock at the FURNITURE ROOMS of

JOHN Z. BENT,

Bridgetown, and at the GENERAL AGENCY, CLARENCE.

S. N JACKSON, Agent.
Clarence, March 24th, '87. 2m

N. H. PHINNEY,

Stipendiary Magistrate

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

STOVES PLOWS,

HOLLOWWARE,

GROCERIES

FLOUR, and MEAL,

AT BOTTOM PRICES

—FOR—

CASH.

Lawrencetown, Feb. 7th, 1887. tf

A LECTURE

—:TO:—

YOUNG MEN!

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 6 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.

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.

Weekly Monitor.

TRUE Words are Jewels.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 15. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1887. NO. 14.

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

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.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

—:0:—

MR. P. H. MORRIS,

—regrets that sickness prevented his attending at—

Mr. Sancton's Jewelry Store on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, '86,

as advertised, for the purpose of fitting the B. LAURANCE SPECTACLES, and is extremely sorry for the disappointment of the many callers.

Arrangements will be shortly effected for an early visit, of which due announcement will be made. He hopes then to meet all those who called, and others who desire his services in fitting by scientific methods the best spectacles to be had, viz., the

B. LAURANCE, PEBBLE and OTHERS,

to all and every condition of sight.

Montreal, December 13th, 1886.

PIANOS!

ORGANS! ORGANS!

ACADIA ORGAN CO.,

—ARE STILL—

MANUFACTURING THEIR FINE ORGANS

Which are Selling Fast and the Demand Steadily Increasing.

—THE PRICES ARE—

BELOW THE IMPORTED INSTRUMENTS,

therefore the Intending Purchaser need not send his money away for ORGANS when he can buy one of the Finest Instruments at Home.

PIANOS!

We have secured agency for several of the best makes of Pianos, such as STEINWAY & SONS., J. & C. FISHER, J. HERR, LANSDOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, CHICKERING & SONS, and many others.

—Those who have been—

WAITING TO BUY CHEAP

and have an opportunity of selecting for themselves will please call and see our Stock

WE CAN SELL AT CITY PRICES.

We have in connection with our Organ business a lot of

Dining Extension Tables,

made by the well-known maker, Mr. JOHN EMSLIE, now in stock, and shall continue to keep them. Call and inspect. Mr. Emslie will also

REPAIR FURNITURE AT REASONABLE RATES.

CALL AND SEE US.

NOVA SCOTIA SPORTSMEN Attention!

I beg to call your attention to the RODS and FLIES I am manufacturing. The rods are as far superior to the ordinary wooden Rod, as the Breech Loader is to the percussion gun, and is sold at prices that defy competition. These Rods are made on the same principles as the Split Bamboo Rods, only my Rod is made of wood instead of cane. The woods, Lancewood and Greenheart, the two best woods known for rod making, are used in the construction of my rods in sections with silk between joints, making a wonderfully light and powerful rod, being superior to split bamboo, for in the enamel is the strength of a bamboo rod and that once chipped the rod is done. My $10 rod can be subjected to the roughest usage without injury. I will test my rod with any now manufactured.

PRICE LIST.

Combination Rod full nickle finish 1 tip	$10.00
With spare Lancewood Tip	11.00
With spare Combination tip	14.00
Salmon rods same finish, 15 to 17 feet	18.00
Trout rods, 6 strips	14 00
Salmon do.	20.00
Greenheart trout rods, 9 to 12 feet, same finish as above, spare tip, two cases	8.00
Lancewood same as above, $7.00, former price $9.00	
Salmon rods 15 to 17 feet, same finish, greenheart, $14.00, former price $15.00.	
Lancewood, 15 to 17 feet, $15.00; former price $16.00.	

Trout Flies, new style of body to prevent drowning, 75 cents per doz.

The above goods are first class in every respect being made by myself personally and of the best material that can be got.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

J. DALZELL,
7 Germain St., St. John, N. B.

YOU can live at home, and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

DR. NORTON'S Dock Blood Purifier

Is a Peculiar Medicine.

NO other preparation has won success at home equal to it.

The combination and proportion of Yellow Dock, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Mandrake and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to DR. NORTON'S DOCK BLOOD PURIFIER, giving it

Strength and Curative Power Superior to Other Preparations.

A trial will convince you of its great medicinal value.

DR. NORTON'S DOCK BLOOD PURIFIER creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Boils, Pimples, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Rheumatism and that extreme tired feeling.

CURES FEVER SORES.

I have had two Fever Sores on my legs for eight years which laid me up. A doctor attended me a whole year but failed to help me; others said my sores were incurable. I took six bottles of DR. NORTON'S DOCK BLOOD PURIFIER and now the sores are entirely healed.

MORTON BLACKBURN,
Newport, May 19th, 1887.

I took DR. NORTON'S DOCK BLOOD PURIFIER and MULLEN steeped strong and it cured me of Consumption after the doctor had forbiden me holding my children in my arms or sleeping in the same room, for fear they would catch it, and had given me up to die.

JOHN COMOUE,
Marshalltown, April 24th, 1887.

CURES SORES OF ANY KIND.

Last year I had fifteen running sores on my left arm, in fact my arm was nearly rotten. I took two bottles of DR. NORTON'S DOCK BLOOD PURIFIER which cured them and I have had no sores since.

J. OUTHOUSE,
Tiverton, April 16th, 1887.

Sold by all Dealers at $1 per Bot.; 6 for $5.

J. B. Norton, Proprietor,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

125 doses for $1.

NOTICE.

IT having been brought to the notice of His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor in Council by the Warden of the County of Annapolis, that the Parchment Roll of the Justices of the Peace of the County has been lost, notice is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace in the said County of Annapolis to appear before the Clerk on or before the

1st day of September, '87,

produce their commissions and qualifications and have their names entered on a new roll in accordance with the provisions of Section 8, of Chapter 101 of the Fifth Series of the Revised Statutes, and the names on said new roll shall constitute the list of Justices for the said County of Annapolis.

O. T. DANIELS,
Municipal Clerk.

Bridgetown, May 20th, '87.

Wanted to Purchase!

FARM containing Fruit Trees, Shrubbery; convenient to Town or Village. Value about $10,000.

Apply to

DR. MORSE,
Lawrencetown, April 25th, '87. 3mpd.

1887. Letter "A," No. 158.

In the Supreme Court,

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

(SGD. H. M. S.) —:AND:—

OLIVER B. HILL, and MARY HILL, his wife, Defendants.

UPON hearing council and upon reading the affidavits of J. G. Hennigar Parker, the Plaintiffs' solicitor, and J. Avard Morse, high sheriff of the County aforesaid, made respectively on the 1st and 3rd days of June, 1887, it is ordered, That unless the above named defendant, Oliver B. Hill, do appear and plead to the writ of summons herein within thirty days after the publication of this order in the WEEKLY MONITOR, newspaper at Bridgetown, the above named plaintiffs may proceed therein to judgment, and that publication of this order for thirty days after date thereof in said WEEKLY MONITOR, newspaper, shall be good and sufficient service of the said writ, and that a copy of this order and of the said summons be also mailed, post paid, to the said Oliver B. Hill, addressed to his last place of residence at Granville, in the County of Annapolis.

Dated the 16th day of June, A. D., 1887.

By the Court.

Sgd. RICHD. J UNIACKE,
Prothonotary.

On motion of MR. PARKER,
Solicitors of Plaintiff. 4it15

1887. Letter "A," No. 166.

In the SUPREME COURT,

Between ETHELINDA G. CARLETON, (L. S.) JAMES CARLETON and JAMES (COPY.) QUIRK, Plaintiffs.

(SGD. A. J.) —:AND:—

WILLIAM PHINNEY, Defdt.

UPON hearing Mr. H. Ruggles, one of the solicitors for the plaintiffs herein, and upon reading the affidavit of said H. Ruggles and the exhibit referred to therein, and on motion, it is ordered, That the above named defendant, William Phinney, do appear to this action within thirty days from the date hereof, and that this order be published in the WEEKLY MONITOR, newspaper, published at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, for four consecutive weeks by one insertion each week, and that a copy of the said writ of summons and of this order be sent by a prepaid post letter to the said William Phinney, addressed to him at the city of Lynn, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, and that another copy be left at the last place of residence of the defendant in Nova Scotia, with an adult person residing or being there, if any such person be found there, and it is further ordered that the said publication and the said posting of this order and writ of summons be sufficient service of the said writ on the said defendant, William Phinney.

Dated at Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, this 23rd day of June, A. D., 1887.

By order court.

Sgd. RICHD. J. UNIACKE,
Prothonotary.

T. D. Ruggles & Sons.,
Solicitors for Plaintiffs. 4it16

1887. Letter "A," No. 161.

In the Supreme Court,

Between MARY E. CLARK, Plaintiff,

(L. S.) —:AND:—

JOHN MIDDLEMAS and REBECCA MIDDLEMAS, his wife, Defendants.

(SGD. A. J.)

UPON hearing counsel and upon reading the affidavit of Albert Beals, deputy sheriff of said County of Annapolis, the affidavit of Rebecca Middlemas, wife of the said John Middlemas, one of the defendants herein, and the affidavit of J. G. H. Parker, plaintiff's solicitors, sworn respectively on the 20th day of June, 1887, it is ordered, That unless the above named defendant, John Middlemas, appear and plead to the writ of summons herein within thirty days after the publication of this order in the WEEKLY MONITOR, newspaper, at Bridgetown, the above named plaintiff may proceed therein to judgment, that publication of this order for thirty days after the date hereof in said WEEKLY MONITOR, newspaper, shall be good and sufficient service of the said writ and that a copy of this order and of the said summons be also mailed post-paid to the said John Middlemas, addressed to him at his last known place of residence.

Dated the 27th day of June, A. D., 1887.

By the Court.

Sgd. RICHD. J. UNIACKE.
Prothonotary.

On motion of Mr. Parker,
Solicitor of Plaintiff. 4it16

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of James Bishop, late of Melvern Square, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, duly attested, within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the same estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

HUGH KERR,
Administrator.

Melvern Square, July 4th, 1887. 5it18

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of ABNER M. CHESLEY, late of Clarence, in the County of Annapolis, school teacher, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested to, within six months from date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. W. ROSS,
Executor.

Bridgetown, July 5th, 1887. 3m

CARRIAGES!

THE subscriber offers for sale a Superior lot of BUGGIES, double and single seated. Consisting of the following styles: Limken, Side, Brewster and Eliptic. Inspection invited.

Terms and Prices to suit everybody.

E. L. HALL,
Lawrencetown, May 2nd, 1887. 3m

For Sale.

A SUPERIOR JERSEY COW AND CALF.

For terms, apply at once to

REV. L. M. WILKINS,
Rectory.

Bridgetown, May 31st, '87. tf

Poetry.

In Perfect Peace.

Like strains of music soft and low,
That break upon a troubled sleep,
I hear the promise, old and new,
God will his faithful children keep
"In perfect peace."

From out the thoughtless, wreck-strewn past,
From unknown years that silent wait,
Amid earth's wild regret there comes
The promise with its precious freight;
"In perfect peace."

[illegible] the clash of party strife,
[illegible] source of life's unresting sea,
[illegible] and scorn of faith,
Through [illegible]
"In perfect [illegible]

It stills the questionings and doubts,
The nameless fears that throng the soul;
It speaks of love unchanging, sure,
And evermore its echoes roll:
"In perfect peace."

"In perfect peace." Oh, loving Christ!
When falls death's twilight gray and cold,
And flowers of earth shall droop and fade,
Keep thou thy children, as of old,
"In perfect peace."

And through the glad, eternal years,
Beyond the scorn and blame of men,
The heart that served me here may know
The rest that passeth human ken
"Thy perfect peace."

Select Literature.

School Management.

In some respects the properly organized school resembles a well-harnessed horse—the harnessing may be the work of our own hands or efficiently performed by others. But now placed under our care, with authority to train, drive, guide and control him, this responsible duty largely belongs to us. *Largely*, we say, not absolutely; for the owner, if an intelligent man, may help us to understand the character of the animal, and, by wise counsel and good suggestions, may aid us much in the work to be done. The former driver may have been a careless or inexperienced hand, holding a loose rein, allowing the animal to shy and shrink from obstacles along the way. If so, doubtless, bad habits are formed, of which the owner is probably aware. His assistance, therefore, should be sought rather than despised.

In its two-fold application the subject now before us implies governing and teaching an organized school. The relation which organization bears to government should be thoroughly understood by the teacher at the outset. A well organized school not only provides constant employment for pupils, but also presents the circumstances most favorable for good conduct. In organization as in governing and teaching, the grand aim should be the moulding of character. It is important, therefore, that the school-house, its fixings and surroundings should be made condcive to this great end. A matter of much importance and one often overlooked, is the proper selection of a spot for the building. Effectual drainage, so essential to health, comfort and cleanliness, cannot be expected from a low, flat or boggy situation. The play-ground should be in front, well fenced and sufficiently large to admit of flower culture around the border. Stimulated by a generous competition in the growing of house and field plants, a large number of children of both sex, may add as it were to the school-room a charm, and to the play-ground many pleasant attractions. Not only so!—this profitable employment affords amusement for the leisure moments, prevents mischief and trains to habits of industry, provides a healthy physical exercise, allays irritability and strengthens and develops the moral nature. Of course the duties involved in general organization do not properly belong to the teacher any more than governing and teaching can be considered the work of trustees. By his influence and co-operation with the section, however, an observing, thoughtful, energetic teacher may do much to bring about any needed reform, and thus lay the foundation of efficient school management.

Organization bears about the same relation to governing as governing does to teaching. Both are necessary means but not the desired ends. Organization lays the foundation for governing, and governing provides the basis for teaching. The doctor commands quiet in his sick room, not that there is any virtue in silence as a cure, but because noise gives pain, aggravates and impedes the onward march of medical relief. The teacher governs first that he may afterwards teach. Education is not government is the real object for which children are sent to school. Nevertheless when good government exists the object sought is more easily obtained. Government should be incorporated with teaching. In the use of direct means, or by special efforts to govern, nothing is gained and much time is lost. It is the duty and should be the aim of every teacher to make his pupils self-regulating. In other words he should teach in such a way that the scholars will learn to govern themselves. He should strive to enlighten the conscience, inform the understanding, and establish principles to guide the conduct, rather than drag the child into the right path by means of force. Our fathers tell us that in olden times a good master, as he was termed, was not measured according to his scholastic attainments, comely appearance, intelectual brow, gentle manners, nor even by his moral virtues, but was in all cases pronounced fair, good or superior according to the force of his physical powers and ability to wield the magic wand. A teacher may indeed, by the force of absolute authority, so control his pupils as to preserve order in the school-room, and secure a fair degree of progress in study. The advancement, however, will be very slow, and the cultivation of moral principle entirely neglected. The principles of duty cannot be inculcated by fear; and though in some instances pain and terror must be called in to coerce an individual offender, whom milder measures fail to reach, yet these or like agents can never be successfully employed as the ordinary motives to action. Mobs, war, treason and rebellion despersed and fled at the terrible presence of William the Conqueror, but returned as soon as he withdrew. Again under the austere rule of Cromwell, crime and even the innocent sports of childhood were sternly put down; but the 'Restoration,' affords convincing proof, that, under these severe restrictions, the morals of the nation were not improved. Similar results attend the labors of a teacher, who in governing his school, makes as the leading principle the force of absolute power. At best, he can secure only an external, heartless obedience, with no [illegible] of all restraint [illegible] It should be the aim of the teacher to bring foward and strengthen an internal principle which will act when the presence of both parent and teacher are withdrawn, and control even when external circumstances are most unfavorable.

The majority of teachers agree, that, while their profession is surrounded by many bright scenes, it is also attended by peculiar trials and difficulties. This being the case, is it not important that the teacher should know from the beginning, what troubles he is liable to encounter and be prepared with a plan to meet them? One class of teachers seem never to take into consideration that their pupils will do wrong. Presently misconduct occurs, then irritable and discontented, they look and act as if some unexpected occurrence had broken in upon their plans. Another class, at the very start, take in the whole situation. Not expecting too much, they are less liable to disappointment. Though they labor for good conduct, they are prepared even for the worst. Two teachers therefore may manage their schools in totally different ways, so that one finds the business a dull, mechanical routine, except as it is occasionally varied by perplexity and irritation; while the other finds it a happy and prosperous field of labor. The one goes on mechanically the same and depends for power on violence, or on threats and demonstrations of violence. The other brings all his ingenuity and enterprise into the field to accomplish a steady purpose by means ever varying, and depends for his power in a knowledge of human nature. Just here we may observe that the person who cannot acquire a fair knowledge of human nature should never attempt to teach a school. To successful school management it is an indespensable power. This knowledge may be acquired in several ways. Text-books on mental-philsophy show us the experience and investigations of others. To be profitted by these, we should study with care, and verify the statements by appealing to consciousness. The teacher should also study the condition of his own mind, for we are all of the same great brotherhood, and similar feelings have similar manifestations; knowing therefore our own thoughts, feelings and acts under certain conditions, we are enabled measurably to judge of others under similar circumstances. Having thus gained a general knowledge of human nature, the teacher should then study to learn the peculiar traits of character of his pupils. For this purpose the recess and play hour afford favorable opportunities. A variety in character suggests the importance of a variety in government.

The character of a school largely depends upon the character of the teacher. His acts in and out of the school room should be worthy of imitation, for they will be copied. We cannot correct the faults of others while we ourselves are guilty of the same. The teacher should be firm and decided, yet gentle and kind. His manner, though animated and energetic, should be self-possessed and encouraging. To make our boys manly we must treat them as men. If our girls are to become modest and lady-like, we must show them the courtesy due unto ladies. Kind treatment will often make pupils so sensitive to reproof that they will not knowingly do what is wrong. Nevertheless, ignorantly or thoughtlessly, sometimes such pupils may commit an offence. In such an event it is better to deal with the trangression rather than with the transgressor. By this plan, without seeming to know who has done the wrong, we may often correct a fault without wounding the feelings. In more aggrivated cases the teacher may find it necessary to deal with the offender. If so, the question he should ask is not how can I best punish in order to crush him? but how shall I correct to improve him? By careful management a teacher may so gain the confidence of his pupils as to secure the majority on the side of good order. It is then good conduct is most easily obtained. When the majority of opinion is opposed to the teacher he finds it difficult to maintain his position. On the other hand, a disobedient boy is constrained to submit when he finds that popular feeling is opposed to bad conduct. If a teacher would secure the confidence of his pupils he must prove himself a friend, and be worthy of their respect. Not only should he trust them, but show a regard for their feelings. By the use of proper measures, the temptations for wrong-doing may be largely removed, and 'the prevention of evil is better than its cure.' Love of activity is a law of our being and should be appealed to in the child's education; for on this principle depends physical, intellectual and moral development. Many children called *good* are simply stupid or sick, and others called *bad* are only intelligent and healthy. The latter class of children are sure to be active. Parents and teachers often make a mistake and attribute this motive to a bad disposition.

True, it is this class of pupils that will try our skill. They need sufficient work and frequent change. This activity when directed to proper channels will give a healthy exercise to all their powers; and this is nature's own law of development. Thus rightly used, that which is otherwise our most dreaded obstacle, becomes transformed to our greatest aid to success. Curiosity is a common feature in the character of children. The more intelligent are most inquisitive. The desire to know, is apparent in very early life; even the babe graspes for the light. As soon as the child can talk it begins to ask questions. These questions should not be slighted, evaded, or treated with indifference. Children should be trained to ask at the proper time, suitable questions on the subject before them. In this way, what to many is a constant source of annoyance, may prove a mighty power in the child's education. Emulation is another great power for good or evil according to the manner in which it is employed.

In order to govern wisely we must learn to govern ourselves. Noise begets noise, and a noisy teacher will have a noisy school. With a court crier's voice it is vain to shout silence, for as long as we scream we cannot have it quite. From [illegible] From the same source we hear the Great Author say: 'I will guide thee with mine eye.' Order—the first law of heaven—should be the first in the school. For the opening day at least, no other will be needed. On this day it is the practice of some to read a long list of rules. These though good in themselves may suggest the very evils they are designed to prevent. The conduct of the school should suggest its own laws; and a rule should not be made until it is required. Pupils must be trained to a sense of right and wrong. It is unreasonable to expect good conduct from those who are ignorant of the principles of duty. Their deportment may be bad, but not wilfully so, or it may be good yet only by chance. And here a few rules may serve a good purpose, but they cannot take the place of a moral principle. An enlightened conscience is the only safe mentor to reprove or command. Successful training gives to pupils, a cultivated moral nature by which they will oppose the wrong, and uphold the right. The proper basis for such training is the bible. It is truly 'a lamp to the feet and a light to the path.' Scripture lessons bearing upon conduct should find a welcome place in every Protestant school. Aside from the grand object of establishing an internal principle for governing the deportment, moral training renders important aid in educating the child; for great intellectual development depends not only on vigor of body, but requires also the conbroting and regulating influence of a cultivated moral nature. The teacher should remember too, that to a very great extent he is moulding the character of souls for eternity. In view of this solemn fact, should we not feel our responsibility and be careful how we teach? Can thoughtful parents ever become careless as to the influence which surrounds their children at school? We have known men to send their children to school year after year and yet never visit the teacher to inquire of his methods, or learn for themselves the true condition of the school. One of the same individuals who has a valuable colt to break, will employ an experienced hand and converse with him often. And yet, tell him he thinks more of his colt than he does of his children, and he will resent your remarks as a gross insult. Parents who leave the governing of their children entirely with the teacher, generally remain outside of the school and get all their impressions merely by hearsay. In many instances too, where difficulties arise between teacher and pupil, having heard but one side of the question, they give their sympathy in favor of the child. Unkind, or disrespectful remarks made in hearing of the child prepare the way for additional trouble. Hence the tired teacher often goes to his boarding place oppressed with care and with a disheartened feeling that his labors are not appreciated by those for whom he toils.

While we believe it is the duty of parents to visit the school and by words of cheer and comfort, encourage the teacher, he on the other hand should visit the parents, if possible secure their sympathy and co-operation, and make himself generally felt in the section as a power for good.

In concluding our remarks, it is hardly necessary to say that we have made no attempt to exhaust the subject. It is impossible to lay down any distinct laws of universal application. Every school requires a system of management peculiar to its surroundings. Our aim has been merely to mention a few general principles calculated to help the teacher in the acquisition of skill.

H. T. SLOCOMB.

PUTTING THE CASE.—A Scotch farmer called at the house of a lawyer to consult him. The lawyer's wife informed him her husband was not at home. After a moment's consideration he said, 'Mebbe yourself can gi' me the necessary information, as well as t' squeer himself, seeing as ye're his wife.' The lady undertook to do so, if, on learning the nature of his difficulty, she found it in her power. The farmer proceeded to state the case, saying, 'Spose ye wur an old white mear, and I should borry ye to gang to mill with grist on yer back, and we should get no fader than Stair Hill, when all at once ye should back up, and rear up, and pitch up and kneel down backwards, and break yer old neck, who'd pay for ye? Not I, hang me if I would!'

Telling him that as he had himself decided the case, advice would be superfluous, the lady closed the door upon him.

—Do not eat, drink or sleep, until you have procured a bottle of Seavey's East India Liniment the never-failing remedy for all aches and pains. Ask your dealers or druggist for it. Price only 25 cents.

— The national bureau of statistics shows that on the $700,000,000 which annually passes into the tills of the retailers of intoxicating liquors in this country there is a profit of 133⅓ per cent. If poor people had to pay such a tax as that on bread there would be a rebellion. But when a man tosses off a glass of whiskey and pays 5 cents for the drink and 7 or 8 cents to the barkeeper for the trouble of handing it to him, he generally thinks the barkeeper an awfully good fellow, and is ready to fall on his knees and thank him into the bargain.—*Springfield Union.*

IN BETTER HUMOR NOW.

'My son aged eleven, was cured of an eruptive humor that covered his head and face with sores, by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and Pills,' testifies Mrs. Mary Fulford, of Port Hope, Ont.

Golden Medical Discovery.

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequalled remedy. Sold by druggists.

DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS—Anti Bilious and Cathartic.

25c. a vial, by druggists.

Fifty Millions Lost Annually.

Facts in possession of the Government show that the loss of farm animals from contagious diseases exceed fifty million dollars annually and that this enormous loss falls almost wholly upon farmers and poultry raisers, the loss from chicken cholera alone being almost beyond belief. Cases are mentioned where whole townships have been swept by chicken cholera and tens of thousands of fowls lost at one outbreak. In the case of pleuro pneumonia and hog cholera, no absolute remedy has as yet been discovered, but in case of chicken cholera and all diseases of chickens an unfailing remedy has been discovered. We refer to Sheridan's Condition Powder. It will not only prevent and cure all diseases of poultry but there is nothing on earth that will make hens lay like it. If you desire to learn how to use this powder to prevent and cure chicken cholera, roup, gapes and all other diseases of chickens; how to detect symptoms of disease, and how to care for sick chickens; how to clean poultry houses and runs, and how to save your young chickens and turkeys, then send at once to I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, for a copy of the Poultry Raisers Guide, price 25 cents.

This work presents a matter of very great importance to everybody, but especially to women, children and invalids, for there is probably no way by which a small but constant cash income can be secured with so little effort as by keeping and caring for hens. This book will pay for itself twenty times over the first year.—*Farm and Home.*

IDAVILLE, PA., June 17, 1887.

I. S. Johnson & Co:

Enclosed find 25 cents. Send me another package of Sheridan's Powder; I never saw anything like it. I have 98 chicks; only lost two this Spring, but my next neighbor has lost 32 out of 60. Before using Sheridan's Powder I lost more than half my chicks every year. My hens began to lay in their small coops when their chicks were but three weeks old.

E. S. HULL, Asst. P. M.

—The success of the Maine law is assured by the firm hold it has upon the people of that state. At the recent session of the legislature it was amended in two important particulars. The first of these amendments is directed against the grogshop. It imposes a fine and thirty days' imprisonment for the first offence, instead of a fine as formerly. The second amendment is directed against the grogshop disguised as a pharmacy. Many drugstores are dramshops in disguise. All liquor dealers pay a tax to the United States inland revenue. Genuine druggists are exempt from this tax. The Maine law amendment enacts that the payment of a special United States tax as a liquor dealer is to be a *primi facie* case against the person paying such a tax. The druggist doing a legitimate business will by this law be separated from the disguised liquor sellers. The prohibitory law will thus be made more stringent and effective than ever.—*Ex.*

JEWS AND GENTILES IN LONDON.—It is computed that the income of the London Jews is nearly £5,000,000 per annum. The lowest estimate is £8,808,430, which gives £82 per head for 47,000 persons. The average income of the native population of the United Kingdom is only £35, so that the Jews are two and a half times richer than the Gentiles. It is estimated that 100 Jewish families in London have a yearly income of over £10,000, 1,400 families an income of over £1,000, and 800 an income of over £500. Men with incomes of over £10,000 a year are twenty times as numerous among Jews as among our own people; men with over £1,000 a year are nearly seventeen times as numerous, and people with over £500 nearly six times as numerous.—*London Truth.*

—A party of young people from West Liberty, Iowa, went fishing one day recently and a rainstorm coming up they sought shelter under a large tree. The young women sat in the waggon from which the horses had been unhitched. Some of the young men by way of a joke suddenly seized the waggon and dragged it out into the rain. They had scarcely left the shelter of the boughs when the tree was struck by lightning and a large part of it reduced to splinters. The two horses were killed and several of the young men were stunned.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

—A lady artist gives a few hints as to what colors red headed people should wear:—

"Those who have hair verging on brown look well in anything. Most red headed people should avoid crimson; pink is becoming to pale, golden, red hair and a very fair complexion; green of all shades to all shades of red hair; blue likewise; yellow to be avoided except by those with auburn hair; black especially becoming; also lavender."—*New York Journal.*

—Mr. Matthew Arnold was recently asked what he took to be the first standard of pronunciation. In reply he passed over all the dictionaries, all the learned doctors and all the college professors, and all the actors, and said: "The best authority is the usage of well bred women." Bouquets may be sent to the poet's regular London address.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

—Mrs. Langtry the professional beauty has renounced her allegiance to Great Britain and filed the necessary papers preliminary to becoming a citizen of the United States. She has taken a house in San Francisco and as soon as she acquires a legal residence will begin suit for a divorce from her husband.

—To most children, the bare suggestion of a dose of castor oil is nauseating. When physic is necessary for the little ones, use Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take. Try them.

—About six miles from Oakville, Chehalis county, Wy. T., there is the hollow stub of a cedar tree that stands 50 feet high and is 73 feet in circumference two and a half feet from the ground. It is thought to be the remains of the largest cedar tree on the continent.

A Sure Thing.

There are very few things in this life of which we may be absolutely certain, but this is one of them: that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" have no equal as a cathartic in derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are very small and their action is pleasant. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. 25 cents a vial. All druggists.