Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 14. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886. NO. 5.

FERTILIZERS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

JACK & BELL offer their Celebrated "CERES" Superphosphate at $5.00 per Bbl, on time.
"CERES" Superphosphate at $4.75 per Bbl. Cash.

—ALSO:—

"Popular" Phosphate at $4.00 per Bbl., on time.
"Popular" " $3.75 " Cash.

Above Fertilisers put up in barrels of 250 lbs. net, and above prices are at wharf or depot at Halifax.

No reduction in quality of "Ceres."

We also offer our Celebrated Bone at usual rates. Send for circular.

JACK & BELL,
Halifax, N. S.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory.
February 8th, '86. n44 4m.

FOR SALE!

THE HOUSE & LOT situated at Carlton's Corner, Bridgetown, formerly owned by the late Angus Gidney, Esq It contains a good Dwelling House, New Barn, Carriage and Wood House, UNDER ONE ROOF. A good Well. There are about Twenty Apple, Plum, and other Fruit Trees, lately owned by Chas. E. Munro, deceased.

Apply to
WATSON C. MUNRO,
Executor to late Capt.

N. B.—Five minutes walk from Bridgetown Station.

TERMS.—Easy.
January 28th, 1885. 42 3m.

MANHOOD

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

We have recently published a new editon 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 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.

BRIDGETOWN
FOUNDRY COMPANY
(LIMITED.)

THE above Foundry Co., having just opened its new premises, on the site formerly occupied by Craig's Foundry, lately destroyed by fire, is now prepared

TO MANUFACTURE

STOVES, PLOWS,
HAY CUTTERS,
MILL and Other Castings.

All work attended to promptly. Charges reasonable.

W. A. CRAIG,
MANAGER.
Bridgetown, March 10th, '85 y

1885. 1885.
ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES.

THE BRIDGETOWN
Marble Works,

ARE prepared to compete with any similar concern in the Province, both in workmanship or price.

MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
TABLETS.
—IN—
Marble, Freestone & Granite,
of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice.

ALSO:

Furniture Tops!

Call and inspect work.
OLDHAM WHITMAN.
Bridgetown, Jan. 12th, 85*

JUST RECEIVED.

Two Carloads
FLOUR AND MEAL,
which will be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also.—A well assorted stock of
Groceries!
MOLASSES AND SUGAR,
SPICES, SALT, TOBACCOS,
BROOMS, SOAP,
RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CANNED GOODS,
BISCUITS, SYRUPS, ETC
P. NICHOLSON.
Bridgetown, July, 1885

J. M. OWEN,
BARRISTER - AT - LAW,
Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
United States Consul Agent.
Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

ADVERTISERS
can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing
Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.
Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet

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

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known. Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Soreness, Bruises, Backache, Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Toothache, and Pain in all its forms. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared only by J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla. "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 55 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

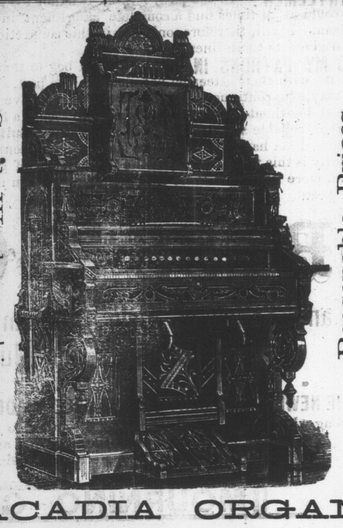
MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00, by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Good Workmanship.



Reasonable Prices.

ACADIA ORGAN COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST CLASS CHURCH & PARLOR ORGANS,
BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA.
A. E. SULIS.

B. LAURANCE'S
Spectacles & Eye-Glasses,
—ARE THE ONLY—
Genuine English Articles in the Canadian Market!

REAL PEBBLES are kept in stock. Tests are given to purchasers to prove Genuineness. They are recommended by and testimonials have been received from the President, Vice-President, Ex-President, and Ex-Vice-President of the Medical Association of Canada; the President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec; the Dean of the Medical Faculty of Lavel University; the President and Ex-Presidents of the Medical Council of Nova Scotia, &c., &c.

These recommendations ought to be sufficient to prove their qualities, but if further proof is needed call on

J. E. SANCTON. Watchmaker & Jeweller, gent. - - BRIDGETOWN

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.

Guns,
AMMUNITION,
HEAVY
WOOL SHIRTS,
Shirts & Drawers,
A SMALL LOT OF
GENTS' GENUINE
Plymouth Buck Gloves.
Apple Barrels.
B. STARRATT.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE!

THE undersigned has obtained license to sell Real Estate and Personal Property in Annapolis County. Having had considerable experience in the business, is confident of giving satisfaction. Will attend sales in any part of the county.

TERMS.—Easy.

E. Y. MESSENGER.
South Farmington, Feb 2nd '86. 43 3m.

NEW
Furniture Store.

I WISH to inform the public in general, that I have opened a FURNITURE STORE, at

SOUTH FARMINGTON,

where they will find a full line of FURNITURE at BOTTOM PRICES. By strict attention to business and low prices, I hope to receive a part of the public patronage. Call and inspect before buying elsewhere. Produce taken in exchange at CASH PRICES.

F. L. MURPHY,
So. Farmington, Wilmot.

STOVES! STOVES!

Norwood, Elevated Oven, "Wood."
Niagara, " " "
Waterloo, " " "
Milton Cook, Square Oven, "
Elmwood, Parlor Cook, "

—ALSO—

HOLLOW WARE

for the above, to sell Singly or in Sets, apart from the Stoves. The above are made by the Milton Foundry, Yarmouth, N. S. For sale at FOUNDRY PRICES, by

F. L. MURPHY
Jan. 19th, 1886. 41 3m.

AUCTION SALES!

The subscriber will attend
AUCTION SALES,
throughout Wilmot Township, as Auctioneer.
TERMS.—$2.00 per day.

F. L. MURPHY,
Licensed Auctioneer.
South Farmington, Jan. 19th, '86 41tf.

Cash Store.

—SELLING AT BOTTOM PRICES—
Flour,
Corn Meal,
Oatmeal,
Graham,
Groceries,
Spices,
Biscuits, Soap,
—ALSO:—
STOVES,
in Cook, Parlor, Etc. The celebrated "CHARTER OAK," CROWN, WATERLOO, NIAGARA, complete or in parts. Also:
FARMING UTENSILS,
a PLOWS, Steel and Iron, Canadian pattern, EAGLE, Doe and Side Hill, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS & HAY CUTTERS.
N. H. PHINNEY.
N.B.—Balance of SILVERWARE at wholesale prices.
Lawrencetown, Feb. 22th, 1885. n38t.

HANG
—your Window Shades on the—
New Spring or Sawyer Fixtures,
Sold by
J. W. WHITMAN.

DON'T
Buy your
WALL PAPER,
until you have seen the lovely patterns in American and English Papers at
J. W. WHITMAN'S.

LINEN, OPAQUE & PAPER SHADES,
Newest Styles.
—The Finest Stock of American—
Checked Ginghams & Prints,
to be opened in a few days: Also:
Latest Styles in SPRING HATS.
—Almost Complete Stock of—
BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS.
All the latest prescribed SCHOOL BOOKS
WOOL wanted. Highest prices paid
—AT—
J. W. WHITMAN'S.

H. H. BANKS,
Produce Commission Agent,
—PROPRIETOR OF—
COLONIAL MARKET,
HALIFAX, N. S.
—Receives all kinds of—
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
on Consignment. Sales made to the best possible advantage. Prompt returns. Charges moderate.
Halifax, N. S., March 15th, '86. 49 1y.

NOTICE

is hereby given to the public not to negotiate a certain promissory note, dated on or about June 27th, 1884 Seattle, W. T., for $100, payable to the order of Eugene Craig, and signed by me, as I have been obliged to pay accounts and bills of said Craig, on which I was surety to the amount of $174 and that I shall plead the payment of said bills, as full payment of said note.

G. C. PHINNEY,
per G. C. PHINNEY & CO.
Dated at Seattle, W. T., this 15th, day of March, 1886.
Bankers & Brokers, Seattle, Wash. Territory, U. S. A. 51t5pd.

SAMUEL LEGG,
Watch and Clock Maker.
—IN—
Murdoch's Block.
Also Agent for the
HARTFORD LIFE
—AND—
ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.
Of Hartford, Conn.
Bridgetown, July 1, '85.

ANOTHER
LARGE IMPORTATION
—OF—
TWEEDS
—AND—
English WORSTEDS,
Just received at the
BLUE STORE.
Call early and secure the best patterns for your SPRING SUITS.
JOHN H. FISHER,
March 15th, '86. Proprietor.

Pure Milk!

THE subscriber would inform the public of BRIDGETOWN and vicinity that on and after the 1st of MARCH, 1886, he will be prepared to deliver

MILK

to all requiring a regular supply, at 5 cents per quart, imperial measure.

A can of milk will be left at Mrs. Reynold's store, Bridgetown, where occasional supplies can be obtained.

FRANK E. VIDITO.

P. S.—Until further notice, milk will be delivered to regular customers between 5 and 6, p. m.
Bridgetown, Feb. 23rd, '86. 493m.

The Standard Bred Stallion,
VOLUNTEER PRINCE.
—ALSO:—
Flying Frenchman,
will stand in
ANNAPOLIS COUNTY
or services, for season of 1886. See handbills.
JOHM HALL.
Bridgetown, April 6th, 1886. 52tf

MONEY TO LET!

MONEY to let on good mortgage security in sums not less than five hundred dollars. Apply by letter to this office.
March 30th, 1886. n51tf.

Bull for Sale.

A FINE pure bred Ayrshire Bull, from imported stock, one of the subscribers own herd is offered for sale. For further particulars apply for catalogue of stock.

BURPEE R. BALCOM.
Paradise, April, 20th, '86. tf.

Poetry.

Every Day Work.

Great deeds are trumpeted; loud bells are rung,
And men turn round to see
The high peaks echo to the pæans sung
O'er some great victory.
And yet great deeds are few. The mightiest men
Find opportunities but now and then.

Shall one still idle through long days of peace,
Waiting for walls to scale?
Or lie in port until some 'Golden Fleece'
Lures him to face the gale?
There's work enough; why idly, then, delay?
His work counts most who labors every day.

A torrent sweeps adown the mountain's brow
With foam and flash and roar.
Anon its strength is spent, where is it now?
Its one short day is o'er,
But the clear stream that through the meadow flows
All the long summer on its mission goes.

Better the steady flow; the torrent's dash
Soon leaves its rent track dry.
The light we love is not a lightning flash
From out a midnight sky,
But the sweet sunshine, whose unfailing ray,
From its calm throne of blue, lights every day.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of one unbroken thread
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Select Literature.

The Teacher in School.

AN ESSAY BY J. L. BROWN, PRINCIPAL OF THE LAWRENCETOWN SCHOOL, READ BEFORE THE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION OF ANNAPOLIS, ON APRIL 28TH, AND PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. President, and Fellow teachers:—

I do not so much expect to bring some new idea to your notice as to recall anew what you are all in a greater or less degree already practising and teaching; for boundless as the subject may appear, its various phases have been so frequently and so fully brought before your minds, as to leave very little of new thought to be introduced on the present occasion, even though I were more accustomed to think and write in new channels.

The relation of the teacher to his school is a subject on which you have all, doubtless, thought and studied extensively, and which may be so thoroughly interwoven into the inner life of every one who has devoted himself to the cultivation of the minds of youth as to become a part and parcel of himself.

It is not passed with a momentary glance, but is necessarily a daily and constant study. It differs very materially from the parental relation; and yet in many respects appears nearly akin to it. The parent in sending the child to school delegates to the teacher certain rights and responsibilities in reference to him, from which he cannot honorably shrink or withdraw. The parent claims and expects that his child should be cared for and protected, as well as taught. While the parent is the legal protector as well as supporter of his child, in the school relation equal authority must be assumed by the teacher, for with less he is practically powerless to protect his pupils from injustice that they might practise upon each other and to enforce principles of law and order which are absolutely necessary to secure success. The school as well as the nation requires to be governed by wholesome laws, and the power of making and executing these must rest in the teacher. Due respect should always always be paid to the feelings and prejudices of parents, and consideration shown for customs previously existing, when changes are to be made. The pupils should be made to see the justice of every demand that is made of them, but my experience has been, so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, that the will of the teacher must be the law of the school. Unreasonable demands should never be made of pupils, but strict obedience should always be required, when demands are made. In theory it is claimed that the relation between the teacher and the pupil, as also between parent and child, should be such, that it would never be necessary say to inforce obedience that love and respect should be the only motive powers necessary to secure this. This does not always prove true in practice, although cases may not unfrequently occur, as in one that came to my notice in an adjoining county in which an Inspector in his report to the Board of Commissioners in answering the question what method of discipline is adopted by the teacher" replied, 'There is none required.' Yet I doubt not, that the feeling that disobedience would be unsuccessful, and suitable punishment meted out to the offender had much to do with the promptness with which the wish of the teacher was carried into effect. I do not favor the adoption of a long list of rules for the government of the school. Make them few as possible. Rather sum them up in two words, 'Do Right,' and appeal to the consciences of the pupils to supply the particulars. While the government of the school stands first in order, it is not the real work of the teacher. It is a necessity, but only a means to an end—the intellectual and moral training of the child.

Another matter to which the teacher requires to look is the physical comfort of his pupils. In seating them, care should be taken not to place them in seats too low or too high.

Class arrangements should be kept in mind in the location of pupils, particularly if they are not always to be called out into class or recitation seats, but even this should be waived rather than place a child in an unsuitable seat. The height of desks and chairs should correspond to the size of the scholars and should be such as will enable them to sit with the greatest ease. But in this the teacher is largely at the mercy of trustees and rate-payers.

The ventilation of the school-room should also be carefully attended to. The blood is the great organ of life, and in order that it may be purified, we must breathe pure air. The mind and body are indissoluably connected, the mind acting upon the body and the body upon the mind. If the blood becomes impure, the mind must correspondingly suffer with every other part of the system, and even more, for physiologists tell us that about one tenth part of the blood goes to the brain, the organ upon which the mental stamina depend. Languor and fainting in public buildings is owing to the want of ventilation, the air not being sufficiently pure to support healthy respiration. The physical power which enables man to execute the decisions of his will, and the intellectual force by which he explores and controls the material world are dependent upon the chemical action of oxygen, and in the exact proportions that it is supplied by pure air. Of the two conditions of animal life, the supply of food and oxygen to decompose it, the latter is rendered in nature by far the more important. A person only takes food once in several hours and may live without it for several days, but if deprived of air for so many minutes he perishes. We dwell at the bottom of a vast ocean of air, of which birds, beasts, and the savages of the forest in their open wigwams, enjoy the blessing in all its bounty and fulness. Civilized man alone cuts himself off from its all invigorating influences by shutting himself up in air-tight chambers and breathing the same gases over and over again as if it were a taxed commodity and he a miser. The first effect of respiration upon the air is the withdrawal of its oxygen, and as its proportion decreases, the bodily and mental powers become less and less active, simply from want of their proper stimulus, the natural proportions being best adapted to the perfect performance of the animal machinery, and a diminution of this amount must be followed by a corresponding depression of the vital energies. But it is not deficiency of oxygen alone which renders air irrespirable. The presence of an undue amount of carbonic acid is a still more potent cause of mischief. It has been found that an animal may live in air until a very considerable exhaustion of oxygen takes place, provided the carbonic acid be removed as fast as formed, but if not, death ensues much more speedily. The inattention languor and dulness of pupils in the school-room is often caused by the depressing effects of the dark venous blood pouring through the brain, and can be remedied only by supplying an abundance of pure air to act upon the blood. The brain is the centre of mental action, and its action is dependent upon the state of the blood, as that is the great source of nourishment. If the brain be not sufficiently nourished it will effect the whole of the thinking powers and general mental depression must follow, but preserve the blood pure the vivid action of the brain and mind will be maintained. It is from want of proper ventilation that many teachers and pupils have lost their health and lives. This is a subject that is largely overlooked in the construction of buildings both public and private and perhaps there is no one class that have been more neglected in this respect than school houses, and they are the buildings that should be most cared for as in them the minds and bodies of the young receive an impress for succeeding years. Therefore teachers should attend very carefully to the ventilation of the houses in which they teach, in order to preserve the mental activity of their pupils as well as their general health.

The teacher's manner has much to do with the character of the school. He should inspire his pupils with principles high and noble, and this he can do best by his own example in association with them. He never should perform an act when he is doubtful as to the justice or propriety of it, but should give them reasons to repose the fullest confidence in him at all times. By his interest in them he may make them feel that he has their welfare at heart and so secure their respect and love. And love is the very best incentive to obedience in all the relations between teachers and pupils. Even the tones of the voice have a wonderful effect upon all around. High and boisterous expression is far less authoritative than low but decided tones. How plainly the feelings of the mother are shown in the manner in which she speaks to her child, and from this the teacher may learn an important lesson for his own guidance in the manner of addressing his pupils. How carefully then should the teacher modulate the tones of his voice in all of his school work.

His bearing too should be such as to command respect. He should never fail to maintain that dignity becoming the noble position which he occupies. He should always preserve '*Suaviter in modo*,' while he necessarily practises the '*Fortiter in re*.' Gentleness and kindness, patience and love should characterize every act towards the pupils under his care. He should consider the wishes of his pupils, whether he thinks it prudent to grant them or not, and should make them feel that he sympathises with them even in matters that seem to us of little importance.

He will thus gain an influence over them in other things that are of greater moment. The maxim, 'As the teacher, so is the school,' is practically a true one. The moulding influence of the teacher's mind upon those of his pupils is apparent, not only in school but also in all their subsequent career. The higher the standard of character he lays down for himself the more elevated will be that taken by his pupils; and it is not merely what the teacher says and does, but what he is, that exercises the greatest power in the moulding process. Children are powerful critics, and are capable of bringing even the apparently hidden character of the teacher under review. In bringing the child's mind under the influence of thought, subjects should be presented in such a way as to develop their own thinking powers, and in order to accomplish this they must be induced to think for themselves. The mind like the body is capable of being improved and strengthened by healthful exercise, and each stage of development opens up a new field for cultivation and improvement. In order that this may be effected, the teacher must adapt himself to the minds of his pupils and lead them by gradual steps from the known and real to the unknown and mysterious. He must see that the platform on which he stands is one on which all can unite and feel at home whatever be their capacity and attainments. The teacher should give realities first by impressing the *idea* upon the mind of the child before introducing technicalities.

The object is not only to impart knowledge, but also to draw out and develop the intellectual powers of the children. Copious illustrations should be drawn from subjects with which they are familiar. Words are merely signs of objects. Knowledge is therefore most easily communicated by means of object or picture representations, and the field of nature is an abundant field from which to draw those illustrations. The mother improves her child by furnishing it with food adapted to its nature and constitution, that it may become a part and parcel of its physical system; so food should be presented to the mind of the child adapted to its powers, and in such a way that it may be properly digested by the mind and incorporated into it.

The principal means by which we are to obtain knowledge is through the medium of the senses. Were it not for these the mind must remain unexercised, and of no more use than the block of marble still in the quarry. These communicate with the mind by means of certain organs, the brain and nerves, which must be preserved by the same physical laws as every other part of the system. The state of the mind depends upon the condition of the brain, by exercising the different parts of which, the flow of blood through it is modified, and an increase of mental power produced. But this exercise to be beneficial must be both steady and moderate. We should not use the brain too much or too little. We should have regular hours of study and regularity of studies. Periodical activity on certain subjects begets a desire for that particular study at that time. In the early part of the day the mind is best calculated for severe mental activity. The after part to that which requires less effort. A variety of studies as well as regularity is also beneficial. The brain is subject to the same laws of relaxation and contractility as the muscles and other parts of the system. This law should be observed in adults, where the brain is fully formed, but more carefully in the young, where it is being developed, and there should be a reiteration of the subject till it is fully impressed on the mind. Hence the propriety of continuing a study once commenced until it is completely mastered. By this means the physical constitution of the brain will be consolidated and prepared for more vigorous action. Every subject should be presented in such a way as to enlist the *interest* of the pupils, or it will not be received into the mind The question naturally comes back to us, 'How is this to be accomplished? How is the interest of the pupils to be aroused?' There are two ways of presenting any subject to the mind. First,—in its parts as relating to each other and combining to form a whole or system, and, secondly,—as a whole which may be divided into its parts, each of which may be considered separately. By the former of these the child is at once plunged into the mysteries of the subject, and subjected to a memory of words and technicalities, and must continue this course for some time before he reaches any rational view of the subject which he is pursuing. By the latter or analytical method the subject is presented to the child's mind as a whole, of which he readily receives an impression before viewing it in its sub-divisions. If the subject be new, I would take something known and by comparing make a more easy transition to the unknown, always endeavoring to impress the idea upon the mind of the child before giving the name, and so make him think for himself. Children are fond of realities. Everything should be taught in a rational way I would make the transition from home to school as pleasant as possible. Here the Kindergarten comes in as a most valuable auxiliary in the school system where it is adopted. During the period when the perceptive powers are active but the representative and reasoning powers are in their infancy, it must be far superior to any other methods of teaching. During the whole course of study, the child should be led by gradual steps. The knowledge already obtained must ever be the foundation upon which to build by succeeding study. The teacher should encourage a spirit of inquiry in the minds of the children, and endeavor to guide them in proper channels. Honest desire for more knowledge should always be fostered, but the time of the class should not be frittered away in answering unimportant questions foreign from the subject in hand and designed to cover up the defects of a poorly prepared lesson. I have sometimes seen cases in which scholars, more given to subterfuges than severe mental effort, have cautiously attempted something of that sort and if allowed would carry the matter to excess. There is a mean to be observed in which the teacher must exercise due discretion. It appears to me to be the office of 'The Teacher in School,' to guide the minds of his pupils in proper channels, and so strive to develop them that they shall be able to continue to improve after their school days are over; and aside from certain subjects, which seem indispensible in daily life, it does not make very much difference what branches are studied so long as the mind gets that cultivation which enables it to grapple with the minds and measures of the age in which we live. I have noticed too that the dull scholar who has to do double study to prepare his lessons is improved according to the amount of labor expended, rather than the knowledge obtained. One of the aptest boys with whom I was ever connected in my own school-days was far inferior to his duller neighbours in contending with matters in a practical way in after life. The teacher should not be content with cultivating the minds of his pupils intellectually, but their moral training should also be carefully attended to. We should not forget nor neglect the training of the heart and conscience for the higher life, and I would say with Bishop Mant:—

"That call not education, which decries
God and his truth, content the seed to strew,
Of moral maxims, and the mind imbue
With elements which form the wordly wise,
So call the training, which can duly prize
Such lighter lore, but chiefly holds to view
What God requires us to believe and do,
And notes man's end, and shapes him for the skies."

Fortunes in Deformity.

FAT THAT RUNS FROM FIFTEEN TO SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A WEEK.

The first dime museum was started on the Bowery, in New York, in 1872. At first the museums multiplied slowly, but about three years ago they sprang up all over the country, and now all large cities have from one to three. It is a bigger thing to be a freak than to marry a rich widow. Freaks grow rich. The competition between museums has run up the price of curiosities until they draw more pay than a receiver in a railroad suit. A good freak makes more money without opening his mouth than the most accomplished actor. Little Loucio Zerate, the Mexican midget, who is undoubtedly the smallest human being ever exhibited, got $2,800 for four weeks in this city, and now wants $800 a week. Jo-Jo, the dog-face boy, gets $500 a week. The first season he exhibited he drew $700, but curiosities, as a rule, draw larger salaries on their first tour. The Greely survivors were offered $1,000 a week to show themselves, but the Government interfered. The 'turtle boy,' a misfit little darkey, who limbs are frightfully distorted, commands $75 a week. The gentleman with the elastic skin who thinks nothing of pulling the skin of the back of his neck over his face and can make a neck-tie of his nose, got $300 a week for his first season, and now gets $150.

The two negro girls who figure as 'what-is-its' are paid $200 a week. Chang, the Chinese giant won't show for less than $350 a week; Colonel Goshen, who is almost as tall, and runs a farm over in New Jersey, gets but $55, but Mr. and Mrs. Bates, and well-known giants, are in demand at $600. The Count and Countess Magri (formerly Mrs. Tom Thumb) and the Count's brother, Baron Little Finger, get $600 a week. Josephene Myrtle Corbyn, the four-legged girl, gets $450 a week. The Aztecs, man and woman, who originally showed with Barnum, get $150. The 'Modern Hercules,' who loves to catch redhot cannon-balls, does about twenty minutes' work a day and draws $200 a week, but he is not properly a freak although he is likely to be one if he ever misses the ball and it hits him. But these are high-priced freaks. The second-class curiosities manage to worry along on from $50 to $150 a week. Fat women are in demand at $40. Ada Briggs, who is good-looking, and heavy as she is pretty, gets $60. Dave Navarro, the 'fat-boy,' who, by the by, was not a woman, made managers pay him $125 a week. He died recently. Living skeletons get from $40 to $80. Ike Sprague is so delightfully ethereal that he can't stand without being propped up with straws. Armless men who do things with their toes are hired not to run away for $50 a week. The 'leopard boy,' a colored youth who is turning white in spots, commands $25 a week. Albinos and minor curiosities that are used to fill in the bill receive $15 to $20 a week. Musical families—those families where the old gentleman plays the violin, the mother the piano, and all the children some atrocious instrument—chiefly drums, draw from $50 to $100 a week.

Freaks die, and sometimes they go out of business. Captain Costentenus, the original tattooed Greek, retired upon a fortune, and is now living on a fine estate in Greece, but has become blind. Dudley Forster, 'Hop-o-my-Thumb,' a very little fellow, made enough in two years to buy his father a nice farm.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Sehr. Ivica.
Capt. Longmire.

This well known packet schooner will commence running on her regular trips between

Bridgetown & St. John

about March 20th. All freight carefully handled.

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will be kept constantly on hand and for sale. Apply on board or at residence of subscriber.

JOHN LONGMIRE.
Bridgetown, March 9th '86. 49tf.

—Those of our county interested in horses will be glad to learn that so fine an animal as "Black Pilot" is here for business. This horse will be remembered as having been a winner on Keatville Trotting Park at the exhibition races. He was entered for three races in the province and two in Bangor last year and of these won first money in four. He is as black as a coal and as handsome as a picture, and although only rising seven years, has a record of 2.33. As he is a good sized horse weighing 1100 lbs., his get should be a fine all purpose horse.—*Star.*