If you are growing Gray or Bald;

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Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp, checks the falling out of the Hair and prevents it from turning gray, and is an unequalled dressing and toilet article.

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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.

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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.

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(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

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STOVES, PLOWS,

HAY CUTTERS,

MILL and Other Castings.

Work attended to promptly. Charges reasonable.

W. A. CRAIG,

MANAGER.

Bridgetown, March 10th, '85 y

1885. 1885.

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BRIDGETOWN

Marble Works,

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

MONUMENTS,

HEADSTONES,

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—IN—

Marble, Freestone & Granite,

of all descriptions manufactured to order at short notice.

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Furniture Tops!

Call and inspect work.

OLDHAM WHITMAN.

Bridgetown, Jan. 12th, 85'

JUST RECEIVED.

Two Carloads

FLOUR AND MEAL,

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Also.—A well assorted stock of

Groceries!

MOLASSES AND SUGAR,

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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

THE CURRENT CHICAGO, U. S. A. The great Literary and Family Journal of our time. Clean, perfect, grand! Over 600 brilliant contributors $4.50 yearly; 5 months, $3. Buy it at your news dealers—Send 10 cents for sample copy. THE CURRENT AND MONITOR, ONE YEAR ONLY $4.40

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VOL. 13. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886. NO. 52.

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

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Stacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

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

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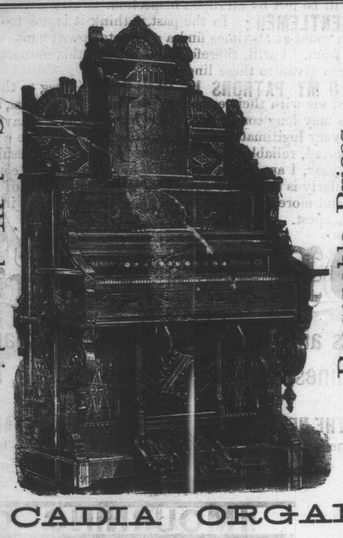

Good Workmanship. Reasonable Prices.

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FIRST CLASS CHURCH & PARLOR ORGANS,

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A. E. SULIS.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of giving more attention to his

GROCERY AND PROVISION TRADE,

has decided to sell his valuable FARM, situated in Beaconsfield, three and a-half miles from Bridgetown, and directly under the North Mountain.

The property comprises about 300 acres of splendid land, 25 or 30 under cultivation, and 200 abounding in valuable Hard and Soft Timber.

There is also between 200 and 300 healthy and bearing Fruit Trees, in Apple, Plum, Pear, &c.

A good House, Barn, and other Outbuildings, near with pure and never-failing water privileges are among the inducements. For full particulars apply to the subscriber.

T. J. EAGLESON.

Bridgetown Oct. 9, 1883. tf

Hard Coal!

NOW IN WAREHOUSE:

20 TONS HARD COAL,

STOVE SIZES,

For Sale Cheap,

APPLY TO

Geo. E. Corbitt,

Annapolis, Nov. 3, '85, tf Agent.

Iron & Steel,

—ASSORTED SIZES.—

3-16, 1-4 and 5-16 inches

CHAINS,

Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails.

SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c.

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BEST PREPARED PAINT

—ALSO—

2 PULPERS and a Quantity of BLACKSMITH'S COAL.

FOR SALE BY

H. FRASHER.

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 41 tf.

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.

B. V. MESSENGER.

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

CURE FOR THE DEAF.

Peck's Patent Improved Cushioned Ear Drums Perfectly Restore the Hearing

and perform the work of the natural drum. Always in position, but invisible to others and comfortable to wear. All conversation and even whispers distinctly heard. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book with testimonial, free. Address F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper.

THIS PAPER Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St., New York) contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK

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Dr. O. W. Norton's Burdock BLOOD PURIFIER!

—CURES—

INDIGESTION,
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LOSS OF APPETITE,
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JAUNDICE,
BOILS,
PIMPLES,
BLOTCHES,
SICK HEAD ACHE,
HUMORS,
SCROFULA,
ERYSIPELAS,

—AND—

GENERAL DEBILITY.

Read some of the hundreds of Testimonials:

WEYMOUTH, Sept. 14th, '85.

DR. NORTON.—Dear Sir,—For twenty five years I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum, and last summer my head and part of my body was one fearful sore. My husband employed at different times three doctors, which failed to do me any good. In August I commenced taking your Dr. O. W. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier, and after taking three bottles am entirely cured, as I have not had the least symptom of it since. The Blood Purifier has also cured Capt. Brooks of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

Yours truly, MRS. JOHN GRANT.

Mr. James Dunn, of Annapolis, writes:—

I have been troubled with Jaundice and Liver Complaint for several years accompanied with Sick Headache, am now real well by using your Burdock Blood Purifier.

STILL THEY COME.

NEWPORT, Feb. 9th, 1886.

DR. NORTON.—Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Fever Sores on both my legs for six or seven years. From my knees down to my feet, were fearful running sores. I tried the doctors in Windsor and Newport, and they failed to do me any good. I was all the time getting worse. At last they advised me to have my legs amputated. A friend of yours informed me of your wonderful medicine, and I concluded to try it. I have used seven bottles of Dr. O. W. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier, and now my sores are entirely cured. Such medicine should be known all over the world. It is worth its weight in gold.

Yours truly, MARTIN BLOCKHURNE.

NEW GERMANY, Feb. 26th, 1886.

J. B. NORTON,—Dear Sir.—In reply to your card of the 16th, I wish to inform you I have two bottles yet on hand, and have to say one bottle has done me more good than a cart load of Warner's Safe Cure. It has acted like a charm with me and my family. I think you should be encouraged, as in my opinion it is the best in the market. Send along some more, and there is no doubt as soon as the people find out the value of it, there will be a large sale. Anyone who is suffering with Liver or Kidney Complaint it will cure at once. I cannot speak too highly of it.

Yours, etc. E. MORGAN.

Peter Frost, Esq., of Little River, Digby Neck, was sick a long time with Liver, Kidney and Nerve Disease. He is now well by using Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

Asa Raymond's son was sick and confined to the house for over three months with Rheumatism and Kidney Troubles. He was attended by a doctor, and tried many remedies but obtained no relief until he used Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier, which cured him.

John Layton of Mount Denison, was sick with *Sciatica* for five weeks, when his doctor gave him up. He is now quite well by using Norton's Magic Liniment and Dr. O. W. Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

There is no medicine known to the medical fraternity that has cured so many of Liver, Kidney, Blood and Nerve Diseases as the medicines that compose Norton's Burdock Blood Purifier.

All of these medicines are for sale by dealers in general, from Windsor to Yarmouth and all orders may be sent to

J. B. NORTON,

BRIDGETOWN.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AND—

DRY GOODS,

—AT—

COST

—FOR—

30 DAYS,

—FOR—

CASH,

—AT—

R. D. BEALS,

NICTAUX FALLS.

Call and see for yourselves.

Nictaux Falls, Feb. 2nd, '85. 37 1 y

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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.

Mussel Mud.

FOR SALE BY

The Annapolis Mussel Mud Co.

IT has proven to be one of the best Fertilizers in the Market, on account of its various qualities.

1st. It has the largest amount of ammonia.

2nd. It has the proper quantity of Lime.

3rd. The Salt retained in it is just sufficient to raise good crops.

4th. It has the body that once applied to grass or uncultivated land will last for years.

The Company will deliver it at any stations on the W. & A. Ry., at a low figure. Apply to

GEO. E. CORBITT,

Annapolis, Nov. 30th, 1885. Manager. tf.

JUST ARRIVED

ON CONSIGNMENT!

100 Bbls. Choice Family Flour.
100 " Corn Meal.
260 Bags Extra Quality Fine Shorts, about 125 lbs in Bag.
10 Barrels Paraffine Oil.
20 2 gallon Tins.
50 2 lb. Tins Lard.
50 5 lb. Tins Lard.
20 Boxes Soap, different Qualities, from 3 cents per lb up to 7 cents.

The above goods will be sold low, as I am directed to sell them immediately.

Geo. E. Corbitt, AGENT.

Annapolis, Feb. 9th, '85. no44tf.

TRUE VALUE OF COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

As compared with two other brands the *strengths, only*, of which have been published, carefully *omitting cost*.

1 tin "Royal" costs 60 cts., gives 2,033 cub. in. of Gas, or 34 inches for a cent.

1 tin "Princess" costs 50 cts., gives 2,408 cub. ins. of Gas, or 48 inches for a cent.

2 packets **Cooks Friend** cost 50 cts., give 3,064 cub. ins. of Gas, or 60 inches for a cent.

Cooks Friend is therefore 25 per cent. *better value* than Princess, and 75 per cent. *better* than Royal.

The *purity* and *healthfulness* of **Cooks Friend** are unquestionable.

Cooks Friend may be had from storekeepers generally.

Notice of Change of Partnership.

The Law Firm of

T. D. & E. RUGGLES,

Office on Queen Street, Bridgetown, N. S., will henceforth be known under the name and style of

T. D. RUGGLES & SONS,

consisting of T. D. Buggles, Q. C., Edwin Ruggles, B. A., and Harry Ruggles, B. A.

Dated December 16th, A. D., 1884. tf

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.

H. J. Banks,

TAILOR,

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.,

IS prepare to do all descriptions of work in his line at reasonable figures.

The latest fashion plates are always obtained, and work of the most fashionable cut and finish can always be had.

Fits guaranteed.

Give me a call and don't send your money out of the place to build up establishments in other towns.

Shop on WATER STREET.

H. J. BANKS.

Bridgetown, Oct. 16, '85. tf

Poetry.

Night.

FROM VICTOR HUGO.

A little child, beside me, fresh and fair,
In slumber so profound and calm you slept
You did not hear the doves that, murmuring there
In the deep shade, their tender vigil kept,
Pensive I breathed the sombre sweetness of night—
The solemn night.

I heard the angels flutter round your head,
And watched your close-shut lids; pale primrose flowers,
With noiseless touch, upon your sheets I spread,
And prayed with wet eyes, through the silent hours,
Thinking on all that in the darkness waits—
Lies hid and waits.

One day will be my turn so sound to sleep
That I, like you, shall hear no murmuring dove;
The night will be so dark, the rest so deep,
Then you will come, then you will come, my love,
And pay me back my gifts of fair white flowers—
Prayers, tears and flowers.

Argosy. C. E. MERTERRES.

Inspector's Report for District No. 4---Digby and Annapolis.

L. S. MORSE, A. M., INSPECTOR.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit the following general report on the state of common school education in Inspectoral District No. 4, for the year ended October 31st, A. D., 1885. For more detailed information I beg leave to call your attention to the statistical tables, monthly reports and notes of inspection, covering the same period.

The Commissioners of Schools at their annual meetings formed four new school sections, one in the District of Annapolis West, and three in the District of Clare. In consequence of the formation of these new sections there are now one hundred and eighty-two school sections in this Inspectoral District. With three exceptions these sections are regularly organized under the law, and are maintaining schools in most cases during the entire year. In a few of the outlying sections, in which the inhabitants are "poor and scattered," schools are kept during the summer term only. These sections last mentioned, are few in number and do not represent more than one twentieth of the population of this Inspectoral District.

At the inception of the present school system in 1864, this District was divided into one hundred and thirty-nine school sections, eighty-three of which were in the County of Annapolis, and fifty-six in the County of Digby. As indicated above there are now one hundred and eighty-two sections, one hundred and four of which are in the County of Annapolis, and seventy-eight in the County of Digby. This increase of forty-three sections within a period of about twenty years is an indication of the popularity of the school law among the people. The efficiency of the schools has increased during the same period in an equal or greater ratio. At the present time almost every inhabitant of this District is living within the bounds of a regularly organized school section, a fact which did not exist previous to the inception of our present public school system.

It is gratifying to be able to report a gradual improvement in school accommodation. During the year three new schoolhouses have been erected, and several others have undergone extensive repairs. In general the school-houses are creditable to the sections in which they stand, and furnish ample accommodation for all pupils.

A very few sections are still using buildings erected previous to the enactment of the present law. In six sections only a noticeable lack of school accommodation exists. In these the miscellaneous scoolhs now kept should give place to graded schools. Three of these sections at last annual meetings voted the necessary funds for enlarging the school-houses for this purpose, and there is reason to believe that the other three will do likewise in the near future. The creditable advance in regard both to school accommodation and to the character and style of school buildings, is very encouraging.

During the year there has been a perceptible increase in the quantity of apparatus. Most schools are fairly well supplied with maps, black-boards, and such smaller articles as drawing manuals, hand-bills, wall-cards, ball-frames, and Calkin's Object Lessons. Globes and dictionaries are also to be found in fair percentage of the schools, but their presence is not so universal as could be wished. In order that every school may be properly equipped with all needed apparatus, Inspectors should be clothed with more explicit authority than they now possess in this regard.

The number and grade of teachers employed during the year will be found in the Statistical Tables. It will not be necessary to enumerate them in this report further than to state that in Annapolis County a large majority of the teachers hold first or second-class licenses, while in the County of Digby third class teachers predominate. As a natural result of this, the schools in Annapolis County are, generally speaking, in a higher state of efficiency than those in Digby County. The graded schools in the latter County, however, compare very favorably with those of the same class in the former.

The teachers, as a class, have been laboring successfully during the year. Many of them have been doing excellent work, in consequence of which their schools have been found in a very satisfactory condition. Others of less experience are improving in their methods of teaching, and in ability to maintain discipline. In very few cases only have I found teachers discharging their duties in a perfunctory manner, and showing but little aptitude for imparting instruction. These latter soon leave the profession, either in consequence of conscious inability to fulfil the demands upon them, or because their worthlessness is soon apparent to a discriminating public.

Normal trained teachers are duly appreciated in most parts of this Inspectoral District. Trustees, whenever possible, secure the services of such teachers in preference to those who are untrained in the art of teaching. This fact is exerting a powerful influence, and is causing yearly increasing numbers from this district to take a course of training at the Provincial Normal School. In view of the efficiency of that institution under its present staff of professors, I have considered it a pleasure as well as a duty, whenever an opportunity presented itself, to urge upon teachers and upon those aspiring to that position, the advantage to be derived from a course of training thereat. The gradual, and of late years somewhat rapid, increase in the number of Normal School graduates is very encouraging. A corresponding advance in the standing and efficiency of the schools and in the general education of the people is already noticeable, and is indicative of much good for the future. It would seem that the time had already come when the enlightened sentiment of the country demanded trained teachers for the public schools, and when teachers who would command confidence and patronage must prepare themselves by systematic training to adorn the responsible position which they are required to fill. The Council of Public Institution should lead public sentiment in this regard, and should require that all teachers who hold the higher grade of license, should also possess a Normal School diploma. An exception could well be made in the case of those possessing long experience in school work.

The prescribed course of study is being followed more or less closely in most of the schools. As about three-fourths of the schools are miscellaneous, under the charge of one teacher, some difficulty is experienced in adopting the entire provisions. This is especially the case in large schools, and where the attendance is irregular. In the graded schools it can be followed much more satisfactorily and with better results. The course is, however, becoming more intelligible. Teachers are recognizing its value as a guide to sound, systematic instruction, and learning through practice to appreciate the good results which its adoption ensures.

The twenty-five French schools in the Municipality of Clare are necessarily more backward than the English schools in the other parts of my district. Several of these schools are too large for one teacher, even with the aid of an assistant, to manage with success. In five French sections, at least the registered attendance is so great that graded schools should take the place of the miscellaneous schools now maintained. The rate payers of these sections have had their attention called to this defect, and many of them admit the necessity of better organization. Three of these sections, it is believed, will grade their schools before the close of another year. The progress of the French schools is impeded by causes which do not exist in the English schools, and they are consequently much more elementary. The reasons are quite apparent. The teachers hold a low grade of license, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty which they experience in passing an examination in a foreign language. Their number must be supplemented by the issue of "permissive licenses" to persons oftentimes not well qualified, in order that all the schools may be supplied. The pupils who do not understand English until some years after their entrance upon school life, are required to study both languages. The text-books being in English require to be translated from one language to the other in order to render passages, ideas and problems, otherwise obscure, plain and intelligible to the pupils, who, owing to their limited knowledge of English cannot make an intelligent preparation of lessons in advance of recitation. The schools are in many causes too large. These causes all combine to retard the progress of the French schools, and to cause the work done therein to be elementary in its character. Under the circumstances named these schools reflect credit upon the teachers and upon the people who sustain them in their work.

A serious hinderance to rapid progress in most schools, is the irregularity in attendance of pupils. This irregularity is, perhaps, no greater than can be expected among a people, many of whom require the services of their children at certain seasons of the year to assist them in agricultural operations. A few of the facts disclosed by the official returns from the schools of this district are as follows: The number of pupils daily present at school on an average for time in session, per one hundred registered, was about *fifty-seven* for the winter term, and *sixty-one* for the summer term. This fact, however, while strictly correct as regards the whole time in which the schools were open, is somewhat at variance with the actual attendance. Many of the pupils are not registered during the whole term. Some do not begin their attendance at the opening of the term, and others leave school permanently before the close of the term. When due allowance is made for these facts, it will be found that the actual attendance of pupils registered is about ten per cent. higher than the above stated. The proportion of the population at school during some portion of the year was one in every four of the inhabitants of the district, taking the census of 1881 as basis of calculation. While the evil consequences of irregularity in attendance at school affect not only those who absent themselves, but extend also to the teachers whose efforts are hereby partially frustrated, and to the pupils in regular attendance, whose progress is thereby somewhat impeded, yet it may be consoling to believe that the evils complained of are no greater than those which prevail in any country in which free schools are established. There is certainly much cause for encouragement to know that our system of free schools is so firmly intrenched in the hearts of the people, that one-quarter of the whole population is to be found in the public schools during some portion of the year.

The optional compulsory attendance clause of the law, was adopted by comparatively few of the sections at the last annual meetings. The minutes of those meetings, so far as they have come to hand, show that the resolution in schedule "A" of the Act, was submitted to the decision of the rate-payers in but few instances, but that it was adopted in most sections in which it was voted upon. It has been found where adopted in the past to have but little practical effect upon the attendance at school. The great majority of pupils within the ages fixed voluntarily attend school more than the full period prescribed, while those who do not, belong almost exclusively to the indigent members of the community from whom it would be almost impossible to collect the fines for non-compliance with the law. To be of any material benefit, the law should be made much more stringent.

The Academies at Annapolis and Digby have been under the charge of Mr. Alexander McRae and Mr. W. H. Magee, respectively during the year. These gentlemen have had much experience in their profession, and have done good work in these Institutions. A fair number of pupils have been receiving instructions in the studies of the High School Course recently prescribed. In some instances pupils have been admitted before they were properly qualified to enter upon those studies. The recent amendment to the law in regard to the academic education, and the entrance examination prescribed under authority of that amendment, will cause these academies to take a higher rank and become high schools in reality. It remains to be seen, however, whether under present conditions they will be patronized by the Counties at large, or whether they will remain, as in the part, almost exclusively for the benefit of the towns in which they are established.

[Mr. Morse here refers to the Teachers' Association, but as we have already published a full report, it will not be necessary to reproduce here.—ED. MON.]

In consequence of a serious accident I was laid aside from active service for two weeks during the summer term. With this exception my official duties have engaged my unremitting attention during the entire year. The work of the summer term can scarcely be accomplished under ordinary circumstances. This year a considerable number of schools could not be inspected for the reason above mentioned. For detailed information on the subject of inspection, I beg leave to refer you to my notes of Inspection and monthly reports for the year.

The general aspect of affairs in the Inspectoral District at the present time is decidedly encouraging. Although each year's progress may not be conspicuously apparent, yet it becomes very noticeable by contrasting the present with the period twenty years ago, when free schools were established. Within that period the number of school sections has been augmented by the formation of *forty-three* new sections, thereby placing schools within access of every inhabitant of the district, with the exception of perhaps one half dozen families. The style of school buildings and furniture, and the supply of apparatus have greatly improved. Many of the school-houses at the present time are very creditable structures, well adapted for the purpose intended, and exhibiting a marked contrast with those which they have superceded. The general educational attainments of the generation now entering upon active pursuits of life are far in advance of those which their fathers possessed. The rigid examination which teachers are now required to pass, is a guarantee that they possess acquirements of no mean order, and that they are much better qualified for their work than the great majority of their predecessors. For every teacher under the old system who could boast of Normal School training there are scores at the present day who possess this qualification in a higher degree. The circulation of periodicals devoted to the improvement of teachers in their profession was almost unknown here twenty years ago. At the present time more than one-half of the teachers in this district are regular subscribers for one or more of such standard educational papers as "The Canada School Journal," "The Home and School Supplement," or "The New England Journal of Education." Uniform courses of study for common and high schools, embracing not only the ordinary branches of study, but also the elements of the sciences have been recently introduced. The text-books now prescribed are far superior to those formerly used. The comparatively recent formation of Teachers' Associations under the sanction of the law for the promotion of the efficiency of the teaching service, has been productive of much benefit, and has been the means of establishing an *esprit de corps*, which did not formerly exist in the profession. These and other facts which might be mentioned are indicative of steady educational development under our present system—a development of which we have reason to be proud. There is still, however, much room for improvement. As much progress has been made in the past we are justified in believing that coming years will mark still greater advancement.

In conclusion, permit me to call your attention to a suggestion in my last year's report, in regard to the summer vacation. Under existing regulations, teachers of graded schools, with consent of trustees, are allowed an extra week, a privilege which is not accorded to teachers of miscellaneous schools. This discrimination is causing some dissatisfaction. If like privileges were granted to all, some Boards of Trustees would willingly grant the extra week, and teachers would be satisfied.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. S. MORSE

DAVID ALLISON, ESQ., L. L. D.,

Superintendent of Education.

—The Queen of Sweden has had a somewhat similar experience to that of Princess Louise, who at a ball at Ottawa was so warmly shaken by the hand by a certain luminary of the Bench. The United States Minister at the Swedish Court, when lately introduced to Her Majesty, instead of being overcome with nervousness, was, it appears, at once suffused with cordiality, and with the best intentions possible, disdained to confine himself to the customary deferential obeisance, the usual limited conversation, and backing out of the presence. With genuine warmth he seized the Queen's hand, squeezed and shook it heartily, took a seat at her side, and entered into familiar talk about the children and other topics calculated to render him agreeable and entertaining. The only unembarrassed person present was the Minister himself. Other Americans in the same apartment, better versed in the hollow ceremonies usual on such occasions, were unspeakably shocked. The Queen is said to have been amused.

WORDS FAIL. "Words fail express my gratitude," says Mr. SELBY CARTER, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Having been afflicted all my life with Scrofula, my system seemed saturated with it. It came out in Blotches, Ulcers, and Mattery sores, all over my body." Mr. Carter states that he was entirely cured by the use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and since discontinuing its use, eight months ago, he has had no return of the scrofulous symptoms.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by this unequalled alterative.

PREPARED BY

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A Wife for the President.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—The *Enquirer'* Washington special says: "It is rumored that the report of the President's coming marriage is founded upon fact. The bride elect is Miss Folsom, the pretty ward of His Excellency, whose downy rosiness and youthful sweetness attracted so much attention when she visited the White House shortly after the inauguration and before she was out of school—sweet little maid from school. She visited the White House early last October with her mother, Mrs. Folsom, of Buffalo, before Miss Cleveland returned to the citadel, and while Mrs. Hoyt, another sister of the President, was looking after his comforts. The President and Miss Folsom drove out frequently in the glorious autumn afternoons, and the mother, and daughter stayed over a fortnight. Miss Folsom is a tall, handsome girl, with dark eyes and black hair, and brilliant coloring. The President received a cable message when they arrived on the other side of the Atlantic, and now receives a letter from her each week. It is further known that she writes beautifully and sends a highly interesting letter. She is now in Italy, where all of her trousseau is being elaborately embroidered. It will take until January to complete the bridal arrangements, but the President declares he would have been married this year but for the numerous deaths in Cabinet and high official circles."

On the Decks of the Submerged Oregon.

WHAT A DIVER SAW IN THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS AND IN THE STATEROOMS.

NEW YORK, March 23.—A diver has succeeded in examining the submerged steamship Oregon. He walked the entire length of the vessel, and found that all the hatches had been forced open. As far as could be seen, the after part of the vessel was uninjured, although the cabin doors and skylights had been wrenched off and the water was washing through into the saloon. On the upper deck, near the officers' apartments, are two staterooms, one of which had been occupied by Mrs. E. D. Morgan. He found all the furniture in it floating around at the ceiling. He pulled out a trunk, hand-bag and valise, and they floated up to the wrecking steamer, and were brought to New York and restored to Mrs. Morgan. The bag contained valuable diamonds. The diver then went forward to the mainmast, which had fallen, and found that the ship was broken in two at that point. A passageway was thus opened to the lower decks, through which most of the cargo had been washed out. No attempt was made to reach the hole in the ship's side. In order to examine it one diver will have to be lowered over the side with a rope by another diver standing on the deck. The vessel is not being imbedded in the sand, as we feared. She lies on an uneven bottom, and rocks to and fro. Another visit to the wreck will be made as soon as the weather permits of operations.

OIL WELLS IN EGYPT.—*London, March* 22.—The discovery of an oil field in Upper Egypt has attracted attention here. The *Times'* correspondent at Suez says that even with the present extremely crude system of lifting the petroleum to the surface, there has been obtained from a single well as much as twelve to fifteen barrels a day. The territory is not far from the Red Sea coast and is described as easily accessible.

Cairo, March 22.—The government survey of the Egyptian territory, wherein petroleum was recently discovered, has recently discovered, has revealed the fact that the geological formation of the district indicates the existence of a large oil field. The authorities have ordered a number of borings to be immediately made for the purpose of defining the field, and have set about developing the yield of the petroleum on the largest possible scale.

—Miss Daisy Carroll, one of the best known ladies of Rhea County Tenn., has been arrested for complicity in the embezzlement of about $10,000 from the Champion Works of Springfield, Ohio, by the confidential book-keeper, Frank Jones. It seems that the two have been working in concert. The woman came from Ohio two years ago, bought a fine farm near Spring City and spent money lavishly. She was a leader in society, was very popular and greatly admired. Jones frequently visited her, passing as her halfbrother. When she learned of his arrest she left for Florida but was decoyed back by detectives. Books of the Champion Company were found secreted in her house at Spring City and other evidence of her complicity with Jones' crime has been discovered. She will be taken to Ohio.

FEMALE DUELLISTS.—*London, March* 25.—A remarkable duel was fought on the field of Waterloo to-day, the contestants being Mme. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute on the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face and a duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on the arm. The four seconds were Americans. The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly, and that France's honor had been avenged.

—A California claimant to the Tichborne estate, of Hampshire, England, has now made his appearance. He has just succeeded in securing $4,000 pension arrears from Washington, for wounds received while in the federal service during the civil war. In company with a lawyer he will cross the Atlantic and endeavor to make good his claim to the estates. He says his reason for keeping silent during all these years was in pursuance of a vow not to disclose his identity until he had expiated the sins of his youth by an equal number of years of repentance.