Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 19. BRIDGETOWN, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1891. NO. 29.

Professional Cards.

O. T. DANIELS,
BARRISTER,
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
(RANDOLPH'S BLOCK.)
Head of Queen St., Bridgetown.

Money to Loan on First-Class Real Estate. 44 1y

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

W. G. Parsons, B. A.,
Barrister, Solicitor, Etc.
MIDDLETON, N. S.
Office.—"Dr. Gunter" building.

L. G. deBLOIS, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
Office:—MEDICAL HALL,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

G. BARNABY, M.D.
(GRADUATE OF HARVARD, 1872.)
Physician and Surgeon.
Office and residence in the house formerly owned and occupied by Dr. L. G. deBlois.

Special attention paid to Diseases of Women and Children.
Bridgetown, January 28th, 1891. 3m

James Primrose, D. D. S.
Office in Drug Store, corner Queen and Granville streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Fred Primrose. Dentistry in all its branches carefully and promptly attended to. Office days at Bridgetown, Monday and Tuesday of each week.
Bridgetown, Sept. 23rd, 1891. 25 tf

THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL
(HEAD OF QUEEN STREET,)
BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA,
STILL maintains the high reputation enjoyed under the management of its late proprietor, and patrons to the house may rely on finding it first-class in all its appointments, and charges most reasonable. Good Sample Rooms. Teams convey passengers to and from depot free of charge.
G. LANGLEY, Proprietor.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29

$1,000.00 GIVEN AWAY
—: BY :—
THE WILMOT CORSET CO.,
South Farmington, N. S.
For particulars apply to:
Mrs. H. D. Woodbury, Mrs. L. C. Wheelock,
C. H. Schaffner, R. D. Beals,
S. Harris & Son, Mrs. Ansley,
G. I. Letteney & Bro.
Feb. 11th, 1891. 1y

BRIDGETOWN

MARBLE WORKS
THOMAS DEARNESS
Importer of Marble
and manufacturer of
Monuments, Tablets, Headstones, &c.
Also Monuments in Red Granite, Gray Granite, and Freestone.
Granville St., Bridgetown, N. S.

N. B.—Having purchased the Stock and Trade from Mr. O. Whitman, parties ordering anything in the above line can rely on having their orders filled at short notice.
T. D.
Bridgetown, March 19th, 89.

$6666.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how and more as you go on. Both sex can commence at home, giving their time or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

PALFREY'S
CARRIAGE SHOP
—AND—
REPAIR ROOMS.
Corner Queen and Water Sts.
THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of Carriages and Buggies, Sleighs and Pungs, that may be desired.
Best of Stock used in all classes of work.
Painting, Repairing and Vanishing executed in a first-class manner.
ARTHUR PALFREY.
Bridgetown, Oct. 22nd, 1890. 29ly

ENGINE FOR SALE!
THE subscriber offers for sale, at a bargain, a
14 HORSE POWER PORTABLE ENGINE,
well adapted for Threshing or any kind of Light Sawing. Though second-hand, it is in perfect repair. For particulars address
CHAS. S. BALCOM,
Centre Clarence.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT!
NOTICE is hereby given that by Deed of Assignment, duly executed and dated the 24th day of September, A. D. 1891, MILLEDGE C. MARSHALL, of Clarence, in the County of Annapolis and Province of Nova Scotia, conveyed to me, for the benefit of creditors, all his real and personal property.
The Deed has been duly recorded in the Registry office, Bridgetown, and a copy of the same now lies at my residence, on the Leonard Road, in Clarence aforesaid, where it can be inspected by all interested.
Dated at Clarence this 24th day of September, A. D. 1891.
JOHNSTON W. OAKES.
25 5i Assignee.

The Weekly Monitor from now till the end of year 1892 for $1.50.

A. W. MOORE,
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
Painter, Grainer and Decorator,
Fresco Painting in all Branches.
Paper Hanging, Kalsomine, Marbleine, Whitewashing, Coloring, Etc., specialties.
Ceilings thoroughly whitened and cleaned without injury to Furniture or Carpets.
Estimates given. All jobbing punctually attended to.

Frank E. Vidito,
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALTED BEEF, LAMB, PORK, BACON AND VEGETABLES.
THE subscriber has lately established business in the premises known as the PAYSON PROPERTY, first door east of the Post Office, where he intends to conduct the Meat and Provision Business in the best style, and so as to meet the requirements of the trade in all particulars. By strict attention and by dressing the best of stock, he hopes to receive a liberal patronage.
My team will run to Round Hill and Granville weekly.
Bridgetown, June 10th, 1890. 10 1y

DR. FOWLER'S
EXT: OF WILD STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
Cholera Morbus
COLIC AND CRAMPS
DIARRHŒA
DYSENTERY
AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and now have in my employ a large number, who are making from $3000 to $5000 yearly. Address, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

MUNN & CO. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS
A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO., 361 Broadway, New York.
Feb. 11th. 1y

Executors' Notice.
ALL persons having legal demands against the estate of JAMES G. CHARLTON, late of Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to
JOHN H. CHARLTON, } *Executors.*
HENRY S. CHARLTON, }
Lawrencetown, March 31st, 1891. tf

UNDERTAKING.
Messrs. ROOP & SHAW
MIDDLETON, N. S.
Beg to announce to the public that they intend carrying on the Undertaking Business at Middleton, and have now in stock a varied and comprehensive line of
Caskets, Coffins, Trimmings,
AND ALL OTHER FURNISHINGS.
Parties requiring their services can rest assured of prompt and satisfactory attention, at most reasonable charges.
ROOP & SHAW.
Middleton, June 16th, 1891. 11 tf

BURDOCK
Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.
BLOOD
CURES
DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS. CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE. SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA. HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH. DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES
BITTERS

CHILDREN LIKE IT.
LIKE WHAT?
ESTEY'S
EMULSION
OF
Cod Liver Oil
Old and young take it for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Lung diseases.
PALATABLE AS MILK. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST.

MONEY TO LOAN.
NOVA SCOTIA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY AND SAVINGS FUND OF HALIFAX.
Advances made on REAL ESTATE SECURITY repayable by monthly instalments, covering a term of 11 years and 7 months, with interest on the monthly balances at 6 per cent per annum.
Balance of loan repayable at any time at option of borrower, so long as the monthly instalments are paid, the balance of loan cannot be called for.
Mode of effecting loans explained and forms of application therefor and all necessary information furnished on application to
J. M. OWEN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
20 6m *Agent at Annapolis.*

NOTICE.
The packet schooner **TEMPLE BAR** will ply as usual between this port and St. John, N. B.
LIME and SALT
constantly kept for sale.
J. H. LONGMIRE, Master.
Also—Schooner **NANCY ANNA**, W. R. LONGMIRE, Master, will run on same route.
When schooners are not in port, apply to
Capt. P. NICHOLSON,
1 50 tf Bridgetown, N.S.

Dr. J. WOODBURY'S
DINNER PILLS
AND THE CURE OF
INDIGESTION,
and the innumerable train of painfully distressing symptoms arising therefrom, these Pills are decidedly **the most infallible remedy ever offered to the public.**
For the removal of DYSPEPSIA in all its forms, CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE LIVER, PILES, JAUNDICE, IRREGULAR ACTION OF THE HEART, etc., these Pills are emphatically
THE REMEDY.
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
F. L. SHAFFNER, Middleton, Annapolis Co., N.S.

WE ARE PREPARED TO DO
JOB WORK
IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
We have increased facilities for turning out
FINE WORK
—such as—
NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, MEMO. HEADS, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS.
POSTERS, DODGERS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, TICKETS, ENVELOPES, ETC., ETC.
Choice Lines of
WEDDING STATIONERY
always on hand.
Estimates Furnished, Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Orders from any part of the Country will receive prompt attention.
Address,
"MONITOR" OFFICE,
Bridgetown, N. S.

PIANO & ORGAN TUNING.
I am devoting my time to tuning and repairing Pianos and Organs, and any orders sent to me at Truro will receive my attention in my annual turn through the province. Intending purchasers will do well to communicate with me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am willing to order for small commission.
G. O. GATES, Truro, N. S. 4 tf

A Large Stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN'S HAND-MADE LONG BOOTS.
CLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY
TWEEDS AND FLANNELS.
—A Fine Line of—
HORSE BLANKETS, SURCINGLES, HALTERS, ROBES, &C.
All of which will be sold way down Low.
B. STARRATT.
Paradise, Oct. 29th, 1890. 30 tf

BRIDGETOWN GROCERY.
JUST RECEIVED:
TEAS AND COFFEES, UNEQUALLED FOR STRENGTH AND FLAVOR.
SPICES, Warranted Pure.
CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
BISCUITS, Fresh from the Manufactory,
SYRUPS of all kinds,
SUGARS, MOLASSES, PORK, BEANS, TOBACCOS, PICKLES.
FRUIT: ORANGES, LEMONS, and BANANAS.
AT LOWEST CASH PRICE.
GEO. H. DIXON.

Established 1873.
THE WEEKLY MONITOR.
ISSUED ON WEDNESDAY,
At Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., N. S.
M. K. PIPER, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS $1.50 per annum, if paid within three months; if not, $2.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.
One square, (1 inches), one insertion.....$1.00
Twenty-five cents each continuation.
One square, one year.....$10.00
Two squares, one year.....15.00
A liberal discount to regular advertisers, and full information given on application.
Advertisers are respectfully requested to hand in their matter as early in the week as possible.
Copy for changes, to secure insertion, must be in our hands not later than TUESDAY NOON.

JOB PRINTING
of all kinds, plain and fancy, executed at short notice. Neat work, good paper, and reasonable prices. Pamphlets for lodges, societies, and catalogues, put up in any style required.

News items from all parts of the County respectfully solicited.
Births, deaths and marriages inserted free of charge.
Address all business letters or correspondence to "MONITOR" Office, or
R. S. McCORMICK, Manager.

Poetry.

Somehow or Other.

Life has a burden for every man's shoulder,
None may escape from its trouble and care;
Miss it in youth, and 'twill come when we're older,
And fit us as close as the garments we wear.

Sorrow comes into our lives uninvited,
Robbing our hearts of their treasures of song;
Lovers grow cold and their friendships are slighted,
Yet somehow or other we worry along.

Everyday toil is everyday blessing,
Though poverty's cottage and crust we may share;
Weak is the back on which burdens are pressing,
But stout is the heart that is strengthened by prayer.

Somehow or other the pathway grows brighter,
Dust when we mourn there are none to befriend;
Hope in the heart makes the burden seem lighter,
And, somehow or other, we get to the end.

—*Victoria Magazine.*

Judge Not.

Judge not! Though clouds of seeming
guilt may dim thy brother's fame,
For fate may throw suspicion's shade upon the brightest name;
Thou canst not tell what hidden chain of circumstances may
Have wrought the sad result that takes an honest name away.
Judge not!

Judge not! The greatest criminal may rightfully demand
A chance to clear himself before a jury of his land;
And surely one who ne'er was known to break his plighted word
Should not be hastily condemned to clinquy unheard.
Judge not!

Judge not! Thou canst not tell how soon the look of bitter scorn
May rest on thee, though pure thy heart as dewdrops in the morn;
Thou dost not know what freak of fate may place upon thy brow
A cloud of shame, to kill the joy that rests upon it now.
Judge not!

Judge not!—but rather in thy heart let gentle pity dwell;
Man's judgments err; but there is One who "doeth all things well."
Throughout the voyage of thy life this precept keep in view—
"Do unto others as thou wouldst that they should do you!"
Judge not!

Judge not!—for one unjust reproach an honest heart can feel
As keenly as the deadly stab made by the pointed steel.
The worm will kill the sturdy oak (though slowly it may die)
As surely as the lightning-stroke swift rushing from the sky.
Judge not!

Select Literature.

History in Our Schools.

READ BEFORE THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF DISTRICT NO. 4, BY MISS ANNIE M. M'LEAN.

"There is one mind common to all individual men, and, of the workings of this mind, history is the record." So wrote Emmerson. With slow and steady pace the human spirit goes forth from its creation, assigning every thought, faculty and emotion to its appropriate event; and the combination of all these events constitutes history, natural, scientific and philosophic.

The subject of history has a wide domain, and the term used generally has a signification of admitting of broad limitations. Lord Bacon has even gone so far as to assign to it everything relative to the memory. But it is also used in a more restricted sense to mean a summary of human events; a tale of man and the part he plays in the great arena of life. History treats not of men and nations as such, but as factors in the humanizing and civilizing of the earth's millions. And, in the more restricted sense only is the subject commonly considered. This department of literature had its birth in the midst of Hellenic civilization. Where the arts had flourished, and where the human soul, bursting with the holier passions and emotions, shed over the earth the soft radiance of poetic song; there the mind of man first conceived the idea of putting the annals of the land in pleasing form. And so, from the time of Herodotus the study of history has been continually increasing in power and influence.

The position it occupies now in every school curriculum necessitates an understanding knowledge of the subject itself, to be properly understood, it must be properly studied. The first step in this grand highway to culture is taken in the lower forms of the public schools; and it depends in great measure upon the teacher whether the impetus then given shall result in a continual source of strength and light, or a horrid nightmare through student life. There is no reason why the story of people who have lived and died in the progress of the world should not be as interesting as a narrative of places; but it is an acknowledged fact that pupils, as a rule, prefer geography to history. There must be a lack of realism in teaching the latter or such would not be the case. Which is the more interesting to know, that Bannockburn is a small stream near Stirling, or that the immortal Bruce fired with patriotic zeal, and aided by his sturdy Scots, crushed forever the oppressive power of the Plantagenets in his own loved land? Which, indeed, that Greece is a small country on the south of Europe, which rose to eminence and power in ancient times, or the thrilling tale of Xenophon and his ten thousand? The former is a geographical, the latter an historical fact, and it alone has the power to awaken in the breast an appreciation of the grand and noble in humanity.

It is to be regretted that so many pupils consider history merely a means of testing the memory and of no intrinsic value. Prof. Hughes thinks "this cannot be the fault of the subject itself. It must be due to the character of the school histories, and the manner of teaching which is commonly practised." If such be the case, how important then that every teacher of this age should bring his energies to bear upon the introduction of a new and brighter era in historical study; and it is equally important that he should meet all ill-adapted text books, the common enemy of teacher and pupil, in the open field, and direct against them the fire of his eloquence, until, covered with shame at their own unfitness, they will sink back abashed, and leave the way clear for those of a higher rank. And, unless such a revolution be effected, the wheels of progress are bound to become clogged. The road to advance is up a steep incline, and difficult enough to travel without being blocked by unnecessary obstacles.

Now, our histories of Canada and Britain are particularly uninteresting to children; and it yet remains for some brilliant Canadian to immortalize his name by furnishing such books as are required. This Dominion of ours has a history worthy of being penned in masterly style; and, moreover, the thought that she has sons able to perform the task, sends a thrill through every loyal heart.

To the beginner in history, there are many matters which, though not of prime importance from an historical standpoint, are yet valuable aids in fixing the attention, and in these matters our text-books appear to be wonderfully deficient. However, they serve as a basis for class work. Interesting anecdotes in these are bright spots to the children, and how eagerly their active minds will grasp and hold a vivid picture! But our books deal with facts and facts alone, and one is almost led to wonder why they were not reduced to tabular form. It then remains to the teacher to supply those appetizing doses designed to counteract the enervating effects of a diet of pure and unadulterated facts.

The teacher's work presents vast opportunities and boundless responsibilities. Dr. Channing says: "There is no office higher than a teacher of youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul, character of a child."

The most successful teacher inspires his pupils, and, to do that, he, himself must be filled with enthusiasm. To a class commencing Canadian history, it is a matter of small moment that America was discovered in 1492. What matters it to them? It is a prosaic fact and not worthy of being remembered after the day's lesson is over. But let the teacher tell the story vividly of the fair haired, heroic Genoese who was so resolute in the carrying out his grand project; his discouragements; the dark days of his life, when he begged bread for himself and his child, before a convent gate in Andalusia; the faint glimmer of hope which began to dawn in his breast; his help from the Spanish Queen; his journey across the ocean; and, finally, his discovery of America, their land, and their interest will be awakened at once.

The text books contain but the dim outlines of pictures most enchanting to the mental vision, when illumined by the strong light of the teacher's knowledge. The artistic gift of inward picturing may form lasting images on the plastic mind of childhood.

When children are beginning to study history, the tasks assigned to them should be light; but let them drink deep draughts from the sparkling streams of thought which the teacher places invitingly before them. Their sympathies once enlisted, it will be no trouble to interest them. It is not best to pierce the gloom of centuries for facts to interest the little ones, but, rather, bring to them events in later times, some of which are but slightly hidden, as though the shadows of even had cast a filmy veil between them and us.

It appears in keeping with the development of the mind to have a knowledge of local history first. "The most natural entrance to a knowledge of the history of the world is from a local environment through widening circles of interest, until, from the rising ground of the present, the broad horizon of the past comes clearly into view." Few are the spots in any land in which neither the hills nor vales, the bubbling brooks nor rugged rocks tell the story of the people who dwelt near. These mute historians use a language far more eloquent than Macaulay or Gibbons, Freeman or Grote. Nature is akin to history, and he who has garnered into the store-house of his memory the tales by her unfolded, has passed through the golden gate, and stands within the realm of history a humble and obedient subject. The knowledge thus imbibed will not stay pent up in one throbbing breast, but will bubble forth and enrich the minds of all. Such teaching; shows the children that history is not merely a collection of prosy facts to be learned from books; but that they can glean their knowledge by the wayside and write histories for themselves.

Even when the child has become old enough to understand the purpose and import of his book, it is not wise to confine him entirely to it, lest the work become a drudgery instead of a wholesome discipline. Outside information should be brought to bear upon the work. To quote from Principal Calkin, one of our own ablest men: "The teachers should have other resources and more complete knowledge than the text book affords. The ability to bring out of his treasury things new and old will inspire him with consciousness of power, give freedom in following out the details of the subject, and furnish him with varied illustrations. It will give him the power to awaken the interest of his pupils, and develop a love of knowledge which can never result from 'hearing a lesson.'"

Different methods have been suggested by eminent writers for the teaching of history in the more advanced grades; but it is generally conceded that each teacher can best adapt his own course to the requirements of his pupils. An approved way is to divide the history under consideration into periods, the division being made on a logical basis; and the periods as thus divided be studied in regard to the following topics: 1, External history, including foreign relationships and wars, with the results of each; 2, Constitutional Growth; 3, Religion; 4, Literature, and this is a very important topic; 5, Social Development; 6, General progress. Periods in history looked at from such a standpoint appear as one united whole, and not as disjointed sections. The scholars should clearly understand that all history is connected, that of any one country being but a link in the chain that gives the universe, and binds the present to the past.

In teaching this, as any other subject, continual reviewing is essential, and that does not necessarily mean a re-teaching of a lesson already learned, as such a course would soon become a weariness. The knowledge acquired one day should be used to pave the way for something new the next. "The ploughshare of knowledge should be kept bright, not by frequent rubbing, but by constant use in turning over fresh soil."

For inspiring the pupil with a love for the subject much aid can be gained from poetry and romance. Some one has said: "Poetry gives life and reality to history; history describes, poetry paints." Experiments in this direction have proved satisfactory. Some of Shakespeare's plays read in connection with the Plantagenet reigns open up a world of wonder and wisdom. The foul character of John becomes a shocking sight not soon to be forgotten, when presented to the view of Britain's greatest poet. And the young prince, whom he has so cruelly defrauded, takes hold of the children's sympathies at once, when they hear his pitiful tones saying: "Oh! save me, Hubert! save me!" Much imaginative prose literature too has a vital connection with history, and this relationship has been recognized by able writers in both departments. Macaulay, the great historian, was planning a novel; Thackeray, the great novelist, was planning a history, when death stopped their labors. Sir Walter Scott's novels are particularly helpful to children when read in line with their work. Macaulay has said: "That Scott has skilfully used those fragments of truth which historians have scornfully thrown behind them. A truly great historian would reclaim the material which the novelist has appropriated."

The history learned in the public schools is a stone in the foundation of the intellectual structure which each individual rears on the merits of his talents, the hewing and shaping of which devolves upon him who gives the strength and energy of his being to tilling mental soil. Unless the materials forming the foundation be solid, the edifice will totter and fall, not being able to stand "the attrition of constant, close contact" with the wavering elements of life.

History broadens the intellect and deepens the humanity; it forces its way through the mind of the student, and furrows new channels in the broad river of thought. To the tireless student of the subject, mines of untold wealth are revealed; and, as the miner who finds one nugget of gold is spurred on to greater efforts, so the friend to history is never satisfied, but keeps on amassing his fortune until he silently slips into Eternity, and then his wealth of thought is passed on to the common brotherhood.

As no department of knowledge can be thoroughly comprehended except "in the light of its historical genesis and growth," it is safe to assert that no subject in our common school course has a prior claim to history. It touches life at every point; and with Froude: "We learn in it to sympathize with what is great and good; we learn to hate what is base. In the anomalies of fortune we feel the mystery of our mortal existence; and, in the companionship of the illustrious beings who who have shaped the world, we escape from the littlenesses which cling to the round of common life, and our minds are tuned in a higher and nobler key."

—A New York policeman, who appears to be blessed with greater powers of observation than are usually displayed by members of that force, gives it as his opinion that the best protection a young woman can have in New York is one of the little silver crosses worn by the King's Daughters. He says: I've noticed nowadays the professional masher will look first at the bosom of a woman's dress, and if that little cross is dangling from a buttonhole he passes her by without even a stare. It's the same way on the street cars as on the street. The young woman who wears one of those badges has got the whole car load of men to take care of her and jump on the fellow that dares to annoy her. The cross is getting to be looked upon with as much respect and deference as a nun's garb. As a safeguard it beats the average policeman all hollow."

Victory at Vivian.
"In our family faithful work has been done by Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as a sure quick cure for diarrhœa, dysentry and all summer complaints. I can recommend it to all as a family friend, always true and faithful."—Mrs. W. Bishop, Vivian, Ont.

—A general strike of railroad coal miners at Pittsburg, Pa., district is inaugurated by which about 10,000 men quit work.

Chapter 1: Weak, tired, no appetite.
Chapter 2: Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Chapter 3: Strong, cheerful, hungry.

—Minard's Liniment relieves Neuralgia.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Henry Ward Beecher's Advice to His Son.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 8th, 1878.
MY DEAR HERBERT,—You are now for the first time really launched into life for yourself. You go from your father's house, and from all family connections, to make your own way in the world. It is a good time to make a new start, to cast out faults of whose evils you have had an experience, and to take on habits the want of which you have found so damaging.
1. You must not go into debt. Avoid debt as you would the devil. Make it a fundamental rule: No debt—cash or nothing.
2. Make few promises. Religiously observe the smallest promise. A man who means to keep promises cannot afford to make many.
3. Be scrupulously careful in all statements. Accuracy and perfect frankness, no guesswork. Either nothing or accurate truth.
4. When you are working for others sink yourself out of sight, seek their interest. Make yourself necessary to those who employ you, by industry, fidelity and scrupulous integrity. Selfishness is fatal.
5. Hold yourself responsible for a higher standard than anybody else expects of you. Demand more of yourself than anybody else expects of you. Keep your standard high. Never excuse yourself to yourself. Never pity yourself. Be a hard master to yourself, but lenient to everybody else.
6. Concentrate your force on your own proper business; do not turn off. Be constant, steadfast, persevering.
The art of making one's fortune is to spend nothing; in this country any intelligent and industrious young man may become rich if he stops all leaks and is not in a hurry. Do not make haste; be patient.
8. Do not speculate or gamble. You go to a land where everybody is excited and strives to make money, suddenly, largely, and without working for it. They blow soap-bubbles. Steady, patient industry is both the surest and the safest way. Greediness and haste are two devils that destroy thousands every year.
9. I beseech you to correct one fault—severe speech of others. Never speak evil of any man, no matter what the facts may be. Hasty fault finding and severe speech of absent people is not honorable, is apt to be unjust and cruel, makes enemies for yourself, and is wicked.
10. You must remember that you go to Mr. B— not to learn to manage a farm like his. One or two hundred acres, not forty thousand, is to be your future homestead; but you can learn the care of cattle, sheep, the culture of wheat, the climate, country, manners and customs, and a hundred other things that will be needful.
11. If by integrity, industry and well earned success you deserve well of your fellow-citizens, they may in years to come ask you to accept honors. Do not seek them, do not receive them while you are young—wait; but when you are established you may make your father's name known with honor in halls of legislation.
Lastly, do not forget your father's and your mother's God. Because you will be largely deprived of church privileges, you need all the nerve to keep your heart before God. But do not despise small churches and humble preachers. "Mind not high things, but condescend to men of low estate."
Read often the Proverbs, the precepts and duties enjoined in the New Testament. May your father's God be with you and protect you!
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
—*Christian Leader.*

The Atmosphere and Mainsprings.
"Your mainspring is broke," was the positive declaration of a jeweler to a young man as he entered and walked up to the counter, meanwhile probing for his watch. The young man hadn't said a word, so it is easy to imagine that he was astonished at having the cause of his being there thus promptly and positively foretold.
"How did you guess it?" he asked when he recovered from his amazement. "Didn't guess it; I knew it," was the jeweler's reply—"that is, I could almost have sworn to it when I saw you feeling for your watch. I guessed then that something was the matter with that article, and having guessed that I was ready to bet twenty-five dollars to one dollar that it was the mainspring that was broke, and I'll tell you why: There's a certain time of the year when if I have two or three persons come to me with broken mainsprings I can make up my mind that I'll have twenty or thirty more of the same kind of customers within a very short time.
"Now, it's just a week and a day ago that a man came to have a job of this kind done, and up to to-day I've had no less than twenty mainsprings to put in. They break voluntarily; atmospheric condition has something to do with it. Now, I'll put a new spring in your watch which I guarantee for a year. It may last two or three years, and, again, it may not last two days, one day, or an hour. You can't tell; they're liable to break any time, no matter of how good quality they are. I've had new springs break right after I have put them in."—*Buffalo Express.*

Shot a Baby for a Hare.
The newspapers have been filled with shooting accidents this week, for the French sportsman when he goes a la chasse is not all that he appears to the native eye. In spite of his beautiful costume, his elaborate leggings, and his cocked hat finished off with a dove's feather, and his scented game bag, he is a veritable walking dynamite bomb. The result is he has been busy shooting his best friend for the last fortnight, but it is doubtful, however, whether he has ever managed to eclipse this wonderful feat which was reported to-day in the papers with unmerable mon Dieus. Yesterday in the vicinity of Nerac, in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne a number of young men who belonged to the fashionable world were out shooting. One of them, M. Albert Bonerik, thinking he saw a fine hare rushing through the bushes, potted it in true sportsmanlike style. It turned out to be a 2-year-old baby crawling on all fours. The nurse was hidden behind a huge tree within a few feet of where the child was playing. The poor little thing on being shot rolled over dead, and the enthusiastic sportsman, who rushed forward to bag his game, fainted at the sight of the corpse of the child. The affair has caused the greatest commotion throughout the county.

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A New Liturgy.

New York, September 28.—The *Tribune's* Chicago special says: To unite all the Protestant churches in the United States except the Episcopal under one form of worship, is the object for which the Rev. A. J. Canfield, of St. Paul's Universalist church, is striving. His idea is to establish an American church, which, while allowing all the latitude asked in the matter of creed, shall conform to one liturgy. Dr. Canfield does not think that the different denominations can ever be united on matters of belief, but he believes that they can be brought into closer relations in their emotional religion. With this idea in view he has proposed a liturgy, which he expects to use in his own church in Chicago. "I have taken the Episcopal Prayer Book for my model," said Dr. Canfield to-day. "Of course I have not used the same language; as some of the forms of expression are antiquated and cumbersome. I think the tendency of the present day is rather too much towards intellectualism. People go to church to listen to a sermon as they would a lecture. It is merely an intellectual treat, not an act of worship. My idea is that the congregation should take part in the services and allow the emotional side of the religious nature to find expression."

Mr. Depew's "Only" Box.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew told a little story the other day about a young man who started an "only" box, into which he and his wife put all the small pieces of money they would otherwise have spent for things that were "only a dime," or "only a quarter," or "only a half dollar." And the result was that in a year, more or less, they had $1,000 to invest.

It was a very pretty little story, and very likely it has caused the starting of a dozen or so "only" boxes.

But there is another side to the question, while which deserves more championing than it has ever had. Did that young couples' thousand dollars repay them for all they lost by saving it? It is a very grave question whether that habit of small and scraping economy which the "only" box is expected to foster is a good thing to have. Would the whole thousand dollars repay them for what they lost when, some warm evening, John was on the point of spending "only ten cents" for a little bunch of carnations or a single fragrant pink rose to take to Mary, and then remembered the "only" box and didn't do it? and when Mary didn't buy the twenty-five cent toy for the little toddler at home, because of that ever present box, did she do well?

And did it really pay them to deny themselves all these little innocent enjoyments, and surrender themselves to the miserly spirit which such a plan presupposes and makes necessary? The people who foster the habit of the "only" box will inevitably become as small in spirit as their economies are. Is not character of as much importance as money, and is it not as well to have a warm, sympathetic heart, a generous disposition and a spirit full of the thousand dollars? And is it not evident that an "only" box could be maintained only at the expense of those three things, and of many others as well?—*New York Evening Sun.*

Indiana Has Been Injured.

As an illustration of the harm done by the recent arbitrary stand made by a few of our farmers against improved stock, it is only necessary to state that Maj. Dickerson, a millionaire horseman of New York City, had secured an option on the Krumbhaar Farm and expected to invest over one hundred thousand dollars in the county, but as soon as the spirit of opposition to improved stock values was manifest all negotiations were broken off.

Colonel John W. Conley, of Chicago, and Colonel Long, of Minneapolis, Minn., were also on the lookout for stock farms in the county, but were scared off by the action of the State Tax Board. Thus, in attempting to oppress the stock interest and collect a few imaginary dollars due, the tax value of the county was kept from being increased several hundred thousand dollars. It is the old case of the nickel of the present blinding the eyes to the dollars of the future.

If the same spirit of opposition had been manifest in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, the farms that are worth from one hundred to two hundred dollars per acre would be on the market for from twenty to fifty dollars. The idea that a stock farm can benefit the county, and the owner receive all the benefit, is silly and can only come from an unthinking brain. Its success would be but a reflex of every farmer in the county.

The day is past for the dog-in-the-manger policy. There is but one way out—a diversified system of farming, a little grain, a little grass, a little stock, etc., will soon bring brighter days and greater increased values than all the grumbling envy that now seems to rule the hour.—*Terre Haute Express.*

—Miss Oakes, of Long Island City, N. Y., is a wise and brave young lady. She was to have been married a few days ago. The guests and the minister were present, and the bride was awaiting the coming of the groom. He was late, and when he came it was evident he had been drinking. The bride's father was remonstrating with him, the young man being disposed to argue the matter and defend himself. In the midst of the talk and in the presence of the guests, the bride made her appearance. There were tears in her eyes, but there was also a blush of indignation upon her face, as she pointed to the door and bade the man whose wife she had expected to be to go and never return. He went at once.

She is to be pitied that her love was so sadly misplaced, but she is to be congratulated that her eyes were open before they were married, and that she was sensible enough and strong to send him away. Would that all young women who know of the drinking and other bad doings of the young men who seek them in marriage were equally wise and brave.

—When Albert Hunt, of Rockland, was a lad, 22 years ago, he shoved a trousers button up his nose. His parents were frightened and got a doctor who punched around up the nostril with a crooked wire and made his nose bleed, but failed to get the button. It seemed to do no harm at the time but for many years Mr. Hunt has been troubled with his head and one eye was considerably affected. He had, however, pretty much forgotten about the button, when a short time ago, while coughing, he felt as he says, "something give way" in his head. He coughed again and the identical button that he had put away for safe keeping 22 years ago fell into his throat and was raised and came out of his mouth. Since then his head, for the first time in many years, feels clear and his eye is all right.

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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.