Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

—In the *Messenger and Visitor*, of April 1st, "E. H. S." in referring to the "progress of the Baptist principles" on Mount Hanley, says Dr. Bill speaks of "the fathers worshiping at Mount Hanley, Wilmot, in a Union Chapel occupied alternately by Baptists and Methodists," or, "a free place of worship for all evangelical denominations,' etc. While no one cares very much about these statements it might be well to know that a part of the phraseology under quotation points is not found in the Dr's "History of the Baptists" at all. The capital "U" is a counterfeit, as may be seen by turning to Page 249, where the clause referred to appears in its proper connection; and the concluding section of the quotation is but a part of an explanatory clause found on Page 73, and can be understood only when read in connection with what immediately precedes it. Whatever funny things they may have done, Dr. Bill nowhere "speaks of *the fathers* worshiping at Mount Hanley, Wilmot, in a free place of worship for all evangelical denominations." This garbling, forging and rearranging of historic statements may seem clever in the eyes of some, but with the masses any marshalling of miscellaneous and fragmentary statements under the pretense of appeal to history and palming them off as the distinctive utterance of a Church historian of recognized authority is too thin—*even for a minister*. If any one wishes to know of the planting and progress of Baptist principles on Mount Hanley why not take the Dr's own statement as it stands. He is always chaste in diction, felicitous in expression, says just what he wants to say and don't thank any one for *tampering* with his rhetoric. Turn to Page 73. In no other part of his valuable work does the Dr. either intentionally or incidentally recount all the circumstances which led to the establishing of the Baptist Church on Mount Hanley. Having removed from Billtown to Nictaux in the Autumn of 1828, Dr. Bill says: "Once settled at Nictaux, arrangements were at once made for a winter campaign for Christ and for souls upon such a scale as the cause seemed to demand. The determination was "to know nothing among men but Jesus Christ and Him crucified." Demands for meetings in all sections were increasingly urgent. Among the rest, a special call from Mount Hanley came from the local leader of the Circuit, for me to preach in the Methodist Chapel." That any one should professedly quote from Dr. Bill, touching the inception and growth of Baptist principles on Mount Hanley, and intentionally —*studiously omit* these ground facts is strikingly *suggestive*. Some, indeed, might think the trick a little unclerical. Who invited the Doctor to Mount Hanley? "The local leader of the Circuit"—a Methodist. Where was the Dr. invited to preach? "In the Methodist Chapel." When did this take place? Over fifty-six years ago. Did Dr. Bill accept the invitation? He writes, "I accepted the invitation and went up." We learn from his own account that he preached several times in the Methodist Chapel, that a grand work of grace was the result, and that a large number became Baptists. The Dr. recognized that he was preaching in a Methodist Chapel, that the good work began under his sermons, and the following he had, made necessary a Baptist place of worship which he at once set about securing. The Baptist meeting house on Hanley Mount is as clearly the legitimate outcome of a genuine work of grace as are the Baptist people who worship in it. They owe their existence to the *same cause*. If the Methodists did not build their own Chapel who built it for them? Does Dr. Bill tell us that the Methodist Chapel in question was "first occupied alternately by Baptists and Methodists?" He does not. To whom are we indebted—placed under lasting tribute for these valuable discoveries? "E. H. S." who may expect to receive due credit in the next edition of the Dr's "History of the Baptists." The Dr. claims to have been only "fifty years with the Baptists." How much longer his annotator has been we are not informed. "E. H. S." states that the Baptist meeting house was built after the "Union rupture." Does Dr. Bill, who usually calls an object by its right name, tell us that he had ever seen or heard of a thing on Hanley Mount known as a "Union rupture?" He does not so much as name it. The oldest people in the community, who have spent their years in uninterrupted peace, have no knowledge of this thing. When a "Union rupture" is neither sufficiently large nor sufficiently important to be gathered up in history or tradition one must have a "natural eye" for *rupture* who can discover them back through the vista of fifty-six years. In proof that the "progress" of Baptist principles in this section deserves "more than a passing notice," we are informed that the brethren gather twice weekly for prayer and a large S. School "meets during the greater part of the year." By estimating and appreciating "progress" the element of time is an important one. Why has it been so carefully eliminated from this whole statement? Would the introduction of a few dates have let on too much light—spoiled the effect? How long has the Baptist Church been in attaining to this praiseworthy state of efficiency? About fifty-six years. *Only Fifty-Six Years!*—and got regular preaching, a prayer meeting and S. School—*already??* Is there another such achievement in the record of modern church work? If any one knows of it, don't be guilty of withholding from it "more than a passing notice." It would really seem that the "progress" idea would not bear much elaborating—that it served merely as a starting point and helped to popularize the more congenial employment of looking up old *ruptures* for a community, hitherto peaceful, to quarrel over.

We are also told that "following the example of their brethren at Mount Hanley, the Baptists of Port George under like circumstances have decided to build a place of worship for themselves." Where are the "like circumstances?" Dr. Bill received an invitation to go to Mount Hanley in the Autumn of 1828, from a leading man of the community who was not a Baptist. He accepted the invitation, the Lord went with him, many were converted under his ministry, received baptism at his hands and gave evidence that they wished him on the inside of the community. Rev. E. H. Sweet received an invitation to go to Port George in the Autumn of 1884, from a leading member of the community, not a Baptist, but one who has contributed more toward the high moral status of the community than any other man living. He did not accept the invitation. There is no evidence that even one was converted at the Port under his ministry or through his agency. He has not even baptized one person at Port George during the term of his pastorate. Where are the "*like circumstances?*" Why make an appeal to a generous public based on statements that are misleading? Is not "honesty the best policy"—even in building a house for the Lord? Instead of accepting the invitation, as other brethren did, it suited his taste and sense of propriety to linger around, and, as soon as a work of grace was fully begun—some thirty or fourty souls blessed, to steal a march through bad weather upon the community, rent a hall, run services at high pressure and conduct the onslaughter with all the characteristic ardor of a political campaign. At its close, so clearly did the Lord stamp the whole procedure with His righteous disapproval that not one took to the water. And a defeat was felt to be so shameful that an apology was thought to be in order in the neighboring pulpit for *not converting* Port George. "E. H. S." tells us that "at Port George and Gates' Mountain many have recently professed conversion." If he means in connection with Baptist families or through Baptist agency the statement lacks the essential. If he means in connection with other families and through other instrumentality he ought to have the moral honesty to say so. If this convenient coupling of "Port George and Gates' Mountain" is not to serve a *present* purpose—if they are *one* when a religious report is made, why not save the public from the unseemly spectacle of seeing two Baptist meeting houses within a few minutes walk of each other and not enough Baptist people in whole community to fill one? In the same issue of the *Messenger and Visitor* which gave to the world the letter under consideration may be seen some timely and practical observations by the editor, which his readers would do well to ponder. He says, "Yet distinction must be made between small churches preparing by wise forethought for growing neighborhoods, and those which originate in needless divisions. The former should be encouraged, the latter rebuked."

G. F. JOHNSON.

Middleton, April 28th.

DEAR SIR,—

For a few weeks past the MONITOR and other Nova Scotia papers have published numerous communications in which various persons with deficient signatures, have ironically characterized the majority of our militia as "brave volunteers," "noble defenders of their country" and so on, and have even lavished upon them such pet names as "boobies," "infants," "deserters" and "cowards." It is an easy matter, O ye scribes! to slander and ridicule any person or organization, even if one endures the agony of producing a pun on the word *infantry*, and, perhaps, it tickles the fancy of a certain class of readers to peruse such correspondence.

For the sake of such a class, if it exists, I sincerely regret I cannot still farther amuse them by following the same line of remark, but instead of insinuations and sneers, I wish merely to state a few facts concerning No. 3 Company, of the 72nd Battalion. I select this company because I have had good opportunities to ascertain its condition, the Captain's headquarters being at, or rather, near, Margaretville. If other correspondents will report as to the actual state of other companies and battalions, I, as one volunteer, am willing to have the mass of our militia judged according to the statistics.

In No. 3 Co., of the 72nd, the captain, 1st lieutenant, ensign, three sergeants and at least, twenty privates are still in Nova Scotia. Two corporals and three privates are in the United States, and one private is at the *Infantry* School, Fredericton. (I cannot forbear those italics—they make the word so intensely comical, and the pun is original, too, with somebody).

Of the remaining four or five privates I cannot speak with certainty, but I believe that most of them are at present in this province.

Now as to the absentees, I can say that some of them left before the trouble in the North West began, others have, for years, been in the habit of spending the greater part of their time in the United States, and my opinion of the most of them is, that the scribbler who, instead of coming out in the columns of a newspaper over one or two initials, would personally accuse them of cowardice in this matter, would find himself under the necessity of supporting his charge by something more substantial than mere breath or printer's ink. Of those who still remain I am confident that a number had their plans arranged to go to Massachusetts in the early Spring, and probably some of them will leave soon, though they have, for some reason, delayed.

Now, Mr. Editor, although so many of this company are still at home, as usual, and a few have lingered longer than they at first intended, I do not, therefore, infer that any of them are really pining to go to the North West, to endure such hardships as riding with wet clothing on flat cars, during a frosty night after a hard day's march over snow and ice. Even fifty cents per day and the anticipated pleasure of fighting a miserable horde of skulking Indians and still worse half-breeds (whose revolt though, no doubt, partly due to misgovernment, is, after all, chiefly an outward exhibition of that innate depravity peculiar to Indians and half-breeds) is not a pleasant prospect for any thoughtful man.

On the other hand I do not jump to the conclusion that all the absentees are cowards. I consider that, to make the sweeping charge of cowardice and desertion against those who have gone from this and other companies, is not only unjust to our Nova Scotia "boys," but is calculated to bring reproach upon the very name "Nova Scotian." VOLUNTEER.

Margaretville, April 27th, 1885.

MR. EDITOR.—

In the MONITOR of the 29th ult., there appeared a communication over the signature "A," abusing your humble servant in no measured terms. It is a great pity "A" had not something better to do, both for his own sake and for that of his friend Col. Bremner. If the latter were to see my first letter and that of his apologist he might exclaim "save me from my friends" (or friend.)

Now Mr. Editor in my first letter I did not mention the name of Colonel Bremner at all, but your correspondent "A" seems to think that I alluded to him. At all events he considers that "the cap fits" Colonel Bremner, so, if it does, let him wear it. I repeat that the Colonel who offered the services of his regiment *did so without consulting the other officers, or the men composing his command*. It was a high-handed act, and has received the condemnation of nearly all the people of this city.

"A" says, Colonel Bremner was president and director of a bank. (Bank directors are not thought so much of now as they used to be, for very obvious reasons), an Elder of a leading church, and son-in-law of one of our popular judges!! whew, touch your hats boys when you see the "Kunnel" pass. "Since then," says A, "the Colonel has met with business reverses." That is so, but the less "A" has to say about those said "business reverses" the better, perhaps. As to the assertion that I would willingly have accepted an invitation to dine, or to attend an evening party at the colonel's house, there "A" is certainly mistaken. I am not so ready to accept invitations to dine anywhere, although I, perhaps, get invitations that your correspondant "A" could not get. Now let your readers peruse again my first letter, and, if they know any thing of the circumstances, they will acquit me of "vilifying" Colonel Bremner. I did not blame the colonel who volunteered the services of himself and regiment for going west himself, but I do blame him, and eight out of ten, probably of his men blame him for offering the services of the regiment without consulting the men composing it.

Your correspondent "A" is wrong in saying that I called those who *volunteered* to go to the front "young fools." I said some of the men who were unable to go were accused of cowardice by a *few* of the young fools *who had to go*, and I called those few fools because they had not brains enough to see that those who would not go had ample reason for refusing.

"A" very conveniently omits to give me credit for stating that among the more sensible of the volunteers were some who would go into a fight as unconcernedly as they would go to their dinner, in order to make out, if possible, that I called *all* those who went to the front "young fools." It would be well for him to remember in future that the readers of the MONITOR are intelligent beings and not asses (I hope I won't have to except even "A") and they can understand that, in my last, I gave the *brave* men who have gone to the front from this city, every credit that was their don.

What "A" means by my "tribe" I fail to understand, but if I may judge by the tone of his letter it was *his* tribe that got the Dominion into the scrape, and if he be so intensely loyal to the Dominion Government, let me ask him why *he* did not volunteer to go to the front himself?

R.

Halifax, May 2nd, 1885.

DEAR EDITOR,—

In my communication to the MONITOR of the 27th ult., the omission of a clause in a certain sentence renders the sense obscure. Will you please reproduce the entire sentence inserting the omitted clause, and so preserving the full meaning. As thus corrected it would read as follows:—As presumptive evidence that the house of worship was dedicated as "A Union House or free place of worship," etc. etc., we note two significant facts:—(1) The pews of the house, after they were sold, were more widely distributed than is generally the case where the house belongs exclusively to one denomination, etc. etc.

Yours very truly,

E. H. SWEET.

Middleton, N. S. May 2nd., 1885.

Minutes of Sixth Session of the Teacher's Association, District No. 4.

HELD AT DIGBY, APRIL 30TH AND MAY 1ST, 1885.

The Teachers' Association for Inspectoral District No. 4, counties of Digby and Annapolis, met for its sixth annual session in the Trinity Sunday School house, Digby, on Thursday and Friday, April 30th and May 1st, 1885.

The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. Thursday, April 30th, by L. S. Morse, M. A., Inspector of Schools for the District and President of the Association, about sixty teachers being in attendance.

The report of the Executive Committee relative to order of business having been presented, was adopted. The President reported on the petition sent to the Local Legislature, praying for some tribunal other than a Magistrate's Court for the trial of cases, in which teachers might be prosecuted for administering corporal punishment, to the effect that the said petition had been forwarded, and that the matter was beyond the jurisdiction of the Local Government. The President further reported on Mr. Magee's resolution, adopted last year, in reference to raising the standard of admission to the Provincial Normal School, stating that said resolution, as adopted, had been forwarded to the Council of Public Instruction.

Prof. F. H. Eaton, M. A., of the Normal School, on request of the president, spoke in reference to the entrance examinations at that institution showing that the aim of the Faculty, so far as they had the power, had been to raise the standard, and that the examinations are practically becoming more searching.

W. G. Parsons questioned the professor in reference to classification at the Normal School. Prof. Eaton replied, explaining fully.

The regular business of the Association was then commenced by the election of the following officers:—

Alex. McRae, *Vice-President.*
W. H. Magee, *Sect'y-Treasurer.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A. D. Brown, (Chairman), Miss Augusta Palfrey, Miss A. E. Parker, Mr. W. L. McGregor, and Mr. W. C. Parker.

The following programme provided by the Executive Committee was followed as closely as possible:

"A Few Principles of Grammar Logically Treated," G. B. McGill. "An Object Lesson on Solids Relative to Cubic Measure," Miss M. A. Wallace, "The Art of Teaching," W. G. Parsons, "Union Among Teachers," W. C. Jones, "An Illustrative Lesson, Primary Physics," W. H. Magee, "An Object Lesson on Colors," Miss A. E. Parker, "Composition and How it should be Taught," W. C. Parker.

Mr. G. B. McGill handled his subject, "A Few Principles of Grammar Logically Treated," in an able manner. He began by taking the ground that those subjects which are preferable which give the greatest amount of training, and which at the same time will be of greatest future use to the pupil. He claimed grammar as among these, holding also, that it was a necessary preparation to practical composition. After thus introducing his subject, he maintained that trying to fit grammar to certain writers is a mistake. He quoted several as incorrect in grammar. He then discussed in turn, the noun following the passive voice, and the subject in this voice when there are two objects in the active form, the regular verb, claiming the same for those verbs only, which form their past tense and past participle by addition of *ed*, maintaining as proof that if the addition of *d* makes a verb regular; pass and hear are regular, the omission of *s* makes maintaining that our present grammar text book is faulty on this point, finally those complements having extensions claiming that in sentence, "John ran run quickly," that *quickly* was an extension of the *predicate* and not of the *complement run*.

The paper was commended on favourably by Mr. McRae, Mr. McGregor and Mr. Ruggles.

Mr. Parsons took up the classification of phrases and thought it was two fold, (1) as to form (2) as to meaning. As to the questions of fixing principles of grammar by authors, he held that good authors of the present day, not those of by gone times, formed the standard.

Mr A. D. Brown criticized the paper favorably, but disagreed in relation to the extension.

The paper was discussed briefly by others.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met again at 2, p. m., adopted the minutes of the morning session, and after the answering of some questions from the box were favored by an "Object Lesson on Solids," by Miss M. A. Wallace. The lesson was finely taught. It was divided into two parts (1) a lesson giving the idea of a cube, and (2) drawing from a more advanced class the table of cubic measure.

Mr. Brown and Mr. McGill commented favorably on the lesson and a motion to present the thanks of the Association to the teacher having been unanimously adopted, the President conveyed the thanks of the Association to Miss Wallace.

Mr. W. G. Parsons, B. A., delivered a paper on "The Art of Teaching," or "The Theory of Evolution as it relates to Teaching." Education of all kinds is evolutionary. We should train the scholars to meet the world's competition. The art of teaching is being rapidly developed. What is a teacher and how should he teach? Properly he is an explainer, not a trainer, nor one who draws out, but the *beau ideal* of a modern instructor is one who combines these duties. The method of teaching by ellipsis be held to be good, but it requires careful use. We should combine expository, interrogative and elliptical methods. The teacher must have pleasant manner and language as well as patience. He must have the power to analyse his subject, compare the facts and generalize the truths taught. He must have the power of illustration, skill in question asking, and must be enthusiastic. It was a remarkably able and well delivered essay.

Mr. McRae favored the ideas and spoke highly of the paper. Rev. Mr. Saunders being present offered a few remarks, commenting favorably on the essay. Prof. Eaton, thought he would be even more radical than Mr. Parsons, and fully endorsed the paper. Mr. McGill also commented favorably.

The public lecture under the auspices of the Association was held in the Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening. The lecture of the occasion was Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Granville Ferry, Dr. Allison, Supt. of Education, the usual speaker, being unavoidably absent. The subject "Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban's," was ably handled by the learned lecturer, and the close attention of a large and intelligent audience was held throughout. Bacon's life and character were carefully delineated, and many valuable lessons deducted therefrom. His position as the originator of modern science was ably maintained. At the close of the lecture some appropriate remarks were offered by A. G. Munroe, Esq., and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the learned speaker.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Association met at 9 a. m., and a short time was spent in examining the question box awaiting the arrival of some members. Mr. W. C. Jones then read a carefully written paper on "Union Among Teachers." He claimed that the teacher should hold, and indeed does hold an elevated position, though unacknowledged by general opinion, and showed how he thought the teachers could arrive at the station. They should show themselves qualified for their work. They must remember to form good habits, if they have not in youth, then as soon as possible, and they must train their scholars in such habits. After this introduction he took up the Necessity of Union." Union is strength and opposition is the life of business. He showed how these two apparently contradictory proverbs can be made to agree in the teacher's case. If the teachers unite to do good then good will result. Mr. Jones also took the position that teachers should unite to increase salaries and that a teacher will feel better to do his work, and will have more interest in it if his pay is good. He held that all should attend the associations and exchange ideas. The paper was heartily applauded at the close.

Prof. Eaton then briefly addressed the Association and congratulated the members on the readiness with which they discussed the various questions and papers. He briefly touched the subject of wages and remarked that teachers were too much inclined to under bid one another. He thought it was high time we had an educational journal in Nova Scotia, a sentiment which was greeted with hearty applause. He also invited all the teachers to be present at the Provincial Association at Truro. Prof. Eaton then bade the Association good-bye as he was obliged to leave in order to be in Truro on Monday.

Mr. McGregor, in remarking on Mr. Jones' paper, especially in reference to the increase of salaries, thought it was in the teacher's hands. Brought forward the idea that the government should do away with the sectional and county taxation for teacher's wages and pay a certain fixed sum to each grade, the section being allowed to add a bonus it desirable. Also held that inspectoral visits would be better if annually than semi-annual, and that at least six hours be given to each school.

Mr. Magee then gave a lesson on "The Common Pump," which occupied the remainder of the afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

After a short time spent in answering questions from the box, the financial statement for the year was submitted and adopted.

Votes of thanks were tendered as follows: to Rev. Mr. Ambrose for use of the building and to the ladies, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Burns, who so kindly decorated the room. It was then moved, seconded and carried that the time and place of the next meeting be left to the executive committee.

Miss Parker then gave a very interesting and instructive lesson on Colors, and at its close, after hearty applause for the work, votes of thanks were tendered both to Miss Parker and Mr. Magee for their lessons.

Mr. W. C. Parker then gave an excellent paper on "Composition and how it should be Taught!" He proceeded from sentence, building words being given, to expanding sentences, then to original sentences in answer to questions noting that particular attention should be taken to get *full* answers. He then proceeded to paragraphs by expanding sentences, explaining and illustrating in full.

Rev. Mr. Ambrose made a few remarks on the paper, and, while agreeing with it on many points, thought that small compositions might be written early in school life as every thing that was said by a pupil was a composition. Mr. A. D. Brown followed, highly commending the order in which the writer proposed taking up the work.

The subject of corporal punishment was then discussed by the President and others for a short time.

Several grammatical and mathematical questions were then debated and after a motion was passed that the minutes of the Association be published in the *Digby Courier*, the Annapolis *Spectator* and the Bridgetown MONITOR, the National Anthem was sung and the Association adjourned.

Considering the unfavorable weather on Wednesday and Thursday, April 29th and 30th, the attendance was quite large and the session one of the liveliest and most interesting held in the district. The genial presence of the Supt. of Education, Dr. Allison, was sadly missed, but those visitors present helped the Association greatly by their interesting remarks.

W. H. MAGEE.
Sec.-Treas.

From the Maritime Province.

Comes a host of testimonials as to the Magic Corn and Wart cure—Putman's Painless Corn Extractor. We select from the list of names before us that of Henry Taylor, Esq., Halifax, probably the most widely known druggist in the lower provinces. Mr. Taylor has no hesitation in stating "that in an experience of twenty years he had handled nothing that has given the universal satisfaction that Putman's Corn Extractor invariably does! It never fails, it is painless, prompt and produces no discomfort. Beware of imitations and substitutes. Poison and Co., Kingston, props.

—Dr. Slayter, F. O. S. L., L. R. C. P., England, Consulting Physician Provincial and City Hopital, Lecturer on Diseases of Women and Children Halifax Medical College, writes: "I have had many opportunities of testing EASON'S PHOSPHOLEVES and comparing its action with Emulsions and preparations of oil in the market, and I may state that I believe it to be the best preparation now offered to the public."—For sale by druggists.

—Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best, medicine that can be employed to correct irregularities of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough, in their actions they cure constipation, stimulate the digestive organs and the appetite, and cleanse build up, and strengthen the system

—The "*constantly tired-out*" feeling so often experienced is the result of impoverished blood, and consequent enfeebled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla feeds and enriches the blood, increases the appetite and promotes digestion of the food and the assimilation of its strengthening qualities. The system being thus invigorated, the feeling rapidly changes to a grateful sense of strength and energy.

Marriages.

FLOYD—BEARDSLEY.—At Annapolis, on April 2nd, by Rev. F. O. Weeks, Mr. Joseph S. Floyd, of Milford, to Miss Rosie E. Beardsley, of Port George.

BROWN—CUMMINGHAM.—At the parsonage, Clementsport, April 29th, by Rev. J. M. Parker, Geo. C. Brown, of Clementsvale and Miss Dora Cunningham, of Alston, Mass.

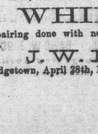
QUINLAN—WEAVER.—At Middleton, May 5th, by Rev. E. H. Sweet, T. Edward Quinlan and Ida May Weaver, both of Victoria Vale, Annapolis Co., N. S.

Deaths.

RUGGLES.—At Albany, April 24th, 1885, of consumption. Olevia, wife of Samuel Ruggles, aged 40 years.

LINGARD.—At Middleton, April 20th, 1885 after a lingering illness, Martha A. eldest daughter of John and Mary A. Lingard, aged 18 years and 4 months. Her end was peace. St. John, N. B. papers please copy.

WESTON.—At Yarmouth, March 7th, Leonard Weston Esq., aged 88 years, father of Mrs. M. E. Marshall of Paradise. Deceased filled the office of magistrate for many years and the many positions of trust to which he was appointed showed the confidence in which he was held.



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Team & Harness Collars.
The Zinc Collar Pads. A GOOD Stock of
Saddles, Trunks & Valises.
Also, a CHEAP lot of
WHIPS.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch.
J. W. ROSS.
Bridgetown, April 29th, 1885.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

1885. 1885.
Meadow Stock Farm,
BILLTOWN - - NOVA SCOTIA.
Standard Almont Stallions.
RAMPART, 2930.
SIRED by ALMONT, 33—dam Kate Thompson, by Ericsson (record 2.30¼ to wagon at 4 years of age) by Mambrino Chief (sire of Great Lady Thorne)
DESCRIPTION:
Rampart is a dark Brown Stallion 15.2½ hand high, weighing 1080 lbs. foaled June 5, 1879, breed by Gen. William T. Withers, Lexington, Ky. He is a remarkably fast young horse for his very limited opportunities. He is as symmetrical as an animal can well be, powerful IN ALL HIS POINTS, elegant in style and beautiful in disposition. We *fully anticipate* showing the public one of these *days*, barring accidents, a great trotter and sire of trotters in Rampart. His colts are showing and acting FULLY UP TO OUR HIGHEST ANTICIPATIONS.
ALLIE CLAY, 2931,
Sired by ALMONT, 33.
DAM, Winsome, by Cassius M. Clay, 22. Second dam, Kate Alboit, Son Alexander's Abdallah. Third dam, by Brignolia, 2.29¾, by Mambrino Chief. Fourth dam, by Pilot, Jr., sire dams Maud S. and Jay-Eye See. Fifth dam by Ole Bull son of Old Pilot.
BLOOD LINES.—Almont, the sire of Rampart and Allie Clay, "Sired more trotters, *by the records*, up to the time of his death, than any stallion living or dead, at that age. All impartial horsemen will admit that he was the greatest sire of his age, and the greatest of his generation. And his sons are making great names for themselves as sires of game and fast trotters." Among other great trotters sired by ALMONT are Westmont the incomparable, 2.01¾ (with mate) Fanny Witherspoon 2.16¼, Piedmont, 2.17¾, (sold for $30,000) Aldine, 2.19¾, Early Rose, 2.20¾ King Almont, 2. 21¾ etc.
CASSIUS M. CLAY, 22, the sire of ALLIE CLAY'S dam, was a beautiful bay horse, and a very fast one,—he trotted on half mile track at 26 years of age a mile in 2.30¾. He was said to have been one of the most beautiful trotters ever seen in Kentucky. He sired Durango, 2.23¾, and Henry Clay 2.23¾. *He sired the dams* of Happy Thought 2.22¼, Mambrino Boy, 2.26¼, Charles West, 2.28¼, Maubrino Dimond 2.30. He also sired American Clay (out of a thoroughbred mare) who has several trotters in the 2.30 list. He also sired Gen. Hatch the sire of several 2.30 trotters. Clemmie G. is a grand-daughter of C. M. Clay, and she has a record of 2.15¾.
CLAY dams have produced "Electioneer," the sire of the great Bonitia, 2.18¾ at 4 years. Hinda Rose, 2.13¾ at 8 years. The dam of George Wilkes was a Clay, and he is a sire of 25 trotters with records better than 2.30. The dams of St. Julian, 2.11¾; Bodine, 2.19½; Elaine, 2.20; Prospero, 2.20; Lady Maud, 2 18¼; Dick Swiveller, 2.18; and about eighty other 2.30 trotters are out of Clay Mares. Lucy 2.18¼; Hopeful, 2.14¾ and Charley Ford are Clay's.
The most successful Hambletonian Sires are those from Clay dams, and I defy contradiction *on this point*. "Winsome, the dam of Allie Clay, is a very fine mare in every respect, color, size, form, disposition, and would be very fast if trained." "Almont was sire of his second dam, Kate, trotted 2.41 at 4 years of age. Brignolia 2.29¾ sire of third dam is also sire of several fast trotters, and the dams of fast ones, including the dam of "King Wilkes," 2.24¾.
Pilot Jr., sire of his fourth dam, not only sired seven 2.40 trotters, but also sired the dams of the Great Maud S. 2.09¼; Jay-Eye-See, 2.10 and Noontide 2.20¼.
Description.—Allie Clay is a beautiful bay, 15-2¼ hands high, strong—foaled June 8th, 1881,—bred by Gen. William T. Withers, Lexington, Ky., and cost me before 3 years of age, $1,500 in cash. A gentleman from Maine, U. S., who has seen Allie Clay since he arrived in N. S., says in a letter written the present spring, "I believe Allie Clay *the peer of any Stallion owned East of Mass.*"
All that I shall say in regard to him is, that it will take a lot of cash to buy him, and a pile of blowing to make me afraid of stepping him against any 4 year old owned in this Dominion of ours. His last season was a most successful one, having covered 43 different mares. His wonderful natural speed his great courage and remarkable clever disposition, together with his great breeding, have given him a reputation second to none, and I am fully of the opinion that he will transmit his good qualities to his get.
DODGE KNOX.
DODGE KNOX, Sire of "Sir Garnett," Illsley Mare, Bowles' horse and others. Dark Bay, Star, Snips, White Ankles, 15 hands high, 1100 lbs—bred by Mr. Ambrose Dodge of Wilmot.
Sired by Landers Knox, (sire of Col. Lang 2.31½) dam, s. t. b. by Logan's Messenger, here of Crown Prince, 2.25, second dam, s. t. b. by Bellfounders Morgan, sire of Lord Nelson.
Dodge Knox is a fine representative of this popular breed of horses. I can recommend this horse as a sire of more than ordinary merit.
TERMS.—Rampart at St. John, N. B., $50.00.
Allie Clay, $30 00 by season—Mares not proving in foal can be returned free next season, or money refunded at my option.
Dodge Knox, $10.00 by season Pasturage 50c. per week. Stallions never shown on Sunday. Season ending July 10th. For further particulars address Owner.
C. R. BILL.
Billtown, N. S., April 20th, 1885. n4im.

The Slaughter of Louis Reil and his Followers is Nothing
—TO THE—
SLAUGHTERING PRICES
—FOR WHICH—
MORRISON, THE TAILOR
—IS SELLING—
CUSTOM CLOTHING.
He has just received the LARGEST and BEST STOCK OF CLOTHS in the County, and is bound not to be Under Sold.
My workshop is in charge of Mr. Wm. Robertson, who is a first-class Workman, I guarantee Satisfaction in FIT and WORKMANSHIP, or no sale. Cloths sold by the yard Cheap. A nice Line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
To arrive this week from Boston, a complete stock of American
Hats and Caps, Hard and Soft. All Colors.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
A. J. MORRISON, Merchant Tailor, MIDDLETON, N. S.

Volunteers!
(Who are going to the front by the way of U. S.) will do well to call at
J. W. Whitman's
For a supply of
HATS & CAPS,
In all the new American Styles, of Silk, Fur, Wool, Rubber, Tweed, Panama and Straw, Pocket finish. Also,
BOOTS & SHOES,
A complete stock from best makers. Special lines for Children.
Ladies remember the finest stock of American & Canadian
Room Paper
is here, with all the necessary House Cleaning requisites.
J. W. WHITMAN.
Lawrencetown, April 20th. '85.

CORN IN EGYPT!
Roop & Shaw
Beg to notify the public generally that they always keep on hand an assortment of
CARRIAGES
of the latest styles, made from
First Class Stock,
which will be sold on easy terms and reasonable prices.
Middleton, April 20th, 1885. n2tf.

TO LET.
THAT PLEASANTLY SITUATED House and premises situated in BRIDGETOWN, next door the Post Office, containing eight rooms, all finished. A good well of water; good barn and outbuildings, and a large and profitable Garden, with about thirty fruit trees, consisting of Plums, Cherries, Apples, Pear, Quince, Currants, &c.
Possession given at once.
Further information can be had by applying to
JOHN P. MURDOCK, Bridgetown,
Or WHEELOCK PAYSON, 2560 Washington St., Boston.
April 28th, 1885. 3tf.

SPRING GOODS!
JUST received and constantly arriving, a full supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of Dress Goods, in all lines, Prints, Cretonnes, Grey and White Cottons, Shirtings, Gloves, Hosiery, Ties and Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Glass, Tin and Earthenware, and other articles usually found in a well filled Store.
We would call particular attention to our large and varied assortment of
ROOM PAPER,
and fine stock of ENGLISH ALL WOOL and
Tapestry Carpets,
all of which is offered at prices which cannot be beaten in the County.
Thankful for the very liberal patronage received in the past, we confidently invite inspection of our goods by intending purchasers.
Flour, Meal & Groceries, constantly on hand.
C. S. PHINNEY.
Paradise, April 15th '85.

NOTICE.
I AM now ready to receive in Spring Orders, having this day opened a large assortment of
ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS IN ALL FASHIONABLE SHADES AND PATTERNS.
JOHN H. FISHER,
BLUE STORE.

RITCHIE & RITCHIE,
Barristers, Solicitors, &c.
ANNAPOLIS, N. S.
JAMES J. RITCHIE, L. L. B.
W. B. ALMON RITCHIE.
April 28th '85. 5tf3

PASTURING!
HAVING purchased the Pasture from Mr. Beriah Daniels on the SOUTH MOUNTAIN, any farmer wishing young cattle pastured for the Summer can see proprietor at his Factory, Lawrencetown.
L. S. BOWLBY.
Lawrencetown, April 7, '85 5tf5.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

New Advertisements.

OUR
SPRING GOODS
—ARE—
Commencing to Arrive,
And to make room for same, we will sell the balance of our
Winter Stock
—AT—
COST,
Bargains to
CASH BUYERS,
—AT—
H. STEVENS'.
P. S.—In connection with the above, I have bought the stock and trade of Freeman & Mitchell, and will sell the stock at their old stand at a reduction on first cost, and great bargains may be expected for the next 30 days.
A. OSWALD.

Real Estate
FOR SALE.
ALL that Property in Bridgetown, situated midway on Queen Street, Bridgetown, occupied by F. C. HARRIS, consisting of a Two Story Dwelling and large Store alongside with Outbuildings; a fine garden; size of lot 150x90. Streets on three sides. As a residence and business stand, this property is second to none in town, and is too well-known to require further description.
Price moderate and terms to suit purchasers. If not sold this property will be let 1st of May next. Apply to
ALBERT MORSE, Solicitor,
41tf Office, Queen St, Bridgetown

A. C. SHARP,
SHOEMAKER,
DESIRES to notify the inhabitants of BRIDGETOWN, that he has opened a Shop next door to the MONITOR office, and is prepared to do all work in his line in first class style at reasonable figures.
Bridgetown, April 8th, '85. 6m.

NOTICE.
T. DOW is no longer authorised to take orders or transact any business on our account.
S. OLAND, SONS & CO.
Halifax, N. S. 4tf5.

ON
CONSIGNMENT.
400,000
Spruce SHINGLES.
Clear Butts,.....$1.75
No. 1's,..... 1.50
No. 2's..... 1.25
The Subscriber has also for sale
Two Horses,
Sound and Kind, and
TWO COWS,
In Calf.
N. H. Phinney.
Lawrencetown, March. 25th, 1884.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE!
The subscriber offers at Private Sale his Farm, situated within one mile of Bridgetown. The Property consists of about 175 acres of land with a young Orchard of 250 apple trees, which produces 200 bbls. and many of the trees just beginning to bear. There are also Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees. Farm cuts hay to winter 25 to 30 head of cattle. The tillage land is superior, and a large portion is underdrained. There is good pasture, with an abundance of wood and fencing. The buildings are all new. The whole will be sold with Stock and Farming utensils if required.
TERMS EASY, as a large portion of purchase money may remain on mortgage.
O. F. RUFFEE.
Bridgetown, March 30th, 1885 n51tf

At the BRIDGETOWN DRUG STORE.
Just received, a fine assortment of
FISHING TACKLE
—AND—
CROQUET SETTS,
—ALSO—
Garden & Flower Seeds,
PURSES, CARD CASES. A large assortment of TOOTH BRUSHES, HAIR, NAIL, and SHAVING BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, TOOTH PASTE and other Toilet Articles.
DR. DENNISON.
Physician and Druggist.
Sunday hours for dispensing Medicine, 10 to 11 a. m., 2 to 3 and 8 to 9.

"CERES" Superphosphate!
(The Complete Fertilizer.)
GROUND BONE, MEDIUM BONE, BONE MEAL
Fertilizers analyzed by Prof. George Lawson. The present season we have made a much larger supply of the above CELEBRATED FERTILIZERS than ever before and we trust that the farmers will send in the orders to the agents promptly, so that they may have the Fertilizers on the ground as soon as needed. It is unnecessary to mention the good quality of our Fertilizers as they have been in use many years, and are known to be thoroughly reliable.
JACK & BELL,
Halifax, April 23rd, '84.

OPELEKA COUGH MIXTURE!
WARRANTED TO CURE Coughs, Colds, Croup, and Inflammation of the Lungs, or money returned. Price 25 cents a bottle.
OPELEKA LINIMENT,
a positive cure for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Swollen Joints and Headache. OPELEKA INSTANT RELIEF cures every time C