

# Weymouth

## BRANTREE REPORTER

WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1880.

VOL. 14.

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**IT IS UNEQUALLED.**  
Try it once and you will not fail to try it again.

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of Albuminuria causing an enlargement of the  
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**THOMAS PARKER,** Braintree, Elymptosis,  
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**Literary Reading.**  
[For the Gazette.]  
DECORATION DAY.  
Again this consecrated day  
We meet to honor those  
Who gave their precious lives  
Combating Freedom's foes.

We deck with flowers our Comrades' bed,  
Our chagres lower to prove;  
For still to us they are not dead,  
But living in our love.

Our memory will the past recall,  
When side by side we stood,  
Prepared to offer up our all  
For our loved country's good.

And still our Comrades will be dear;  
Our love our never dies;  
We'll cross their relics year by year,  
'Till by their side we lie.

F. M. Adlington.

**How to teach Geometry.**  
[A paper read before the Norfolk County Teach-  
ers' Convention.]  
BY C. A. FITKIN.

It has been said that as it was written  
over the door of Plato's school,  
"Let no one enter without a knowledge  
of Geometry," so ought to be in-  
scribed over our schools, let no one  
go forth without a knowledge of Ge-  
ometry.

While the relative amounts of time  
that should be given to ancient and  
modern languages, including our  
mother tongue, while the usefulness  
of trying in a High School to impart  
clear ideas of 1 or 2 sciences, or of  
studying 5 or 6, give room for differ-  
ences of opinion, as also does the per-  
sistence of many other subjects which  
help to make an intelligent person,  
each of them cultivated up to some de-  
gree at any rate the faculty of reason-  
ing, observation or imagination, no  
one questions the necessity for all of  
a considerable amount of mathemat-  
ical training, and few would hesitate  
to put Geometry in the front rank of  
practical studies, both for the  
practical nature of the knowledge ac-  
quired and what is of more conse-  
quence, for the discipline afforded to  
the mind. Every one appreciates the  
importance of understanding the prop-  
erties of form and magnitude pos-  
sessed by all objects, and even begin-  
ners cannot fail to see the beauty of  
the science built up so logically and  
satisfactorily from a few simple truths  
which no mind can reject. We are  
troubled with no theories, but follow  
at every step a chain of reasoning that  
admits no dispute, and forms clear  
and correct habits of thought. The  
very fact that Geometry has been so  
well appreciated and studied for more  
than 2000 years makes it rather dif-  
ficult to suggest ideas or at any rate  
new ones, as to how it should be taught.  
However as a paper on this subject  
was requested, it may not be out of  
place to give a few simple rules that  
it has seemed to me desirable to fol-  
low with the hope that they may be  
confirmed or disputed by others, ac-  
cording to whether they agree with  
their experience or not.

First, I think that there is great  
danger in many cases of the words of  
the book being committed to memory  
without being fully understood. To  
obviate this, let the propositions con-  
stantly be varied from the exact form  
of the book and the pupils required  
to draw their own figures on the black-  
board, designating the lines and an-  
gles by different letters or numbers  
from those used in learning them.  
The simple invention of a figure or  
placing it on its side will sometimes  
afford a very good test. Then I  
would encourage so far as possible the  
demonstration of theorems in one's  
own language rather than the exact  
words of the book. Of course this is  
not possible in the case of definitions,  
but they should be fully illustrated  
and numerous questions asked about  
them. Any such thing as learning to  
distinguish the propositions by num-  
ber would seem to me useless.

But the most effective way to pre-  
vent mechanical work is to require  
original demonstrations from the pu-  
pils. To this I will return after con-  
sidering a few other points. In thus  
making the whole subject a training  
for the reasoning powers, I refer of  
course to its being pursued by pupils  
in our High Schools. If taken up as  
President Hill recommends, at an ear-  
lier age than Arithmetic, I sup-  
pose attention would have to be given  
more to teaching the facts, and appeal-  
ing to the imagination. The necessity  
for long and constant review les-  
sons is apparent, since each proposi-  
tion is built up out of what has gone  
before. Here a difficulty arises,  
namely that after a theorem has been  
demonstrated several times in a class,  
it is perhaps hardly to be wondered  
that it should not be followed by all  
with strict attention. It is well then  
to hold each scholar responsible for  
every step, so that they must correct  
mistakes and be ready at any time to  
take up the proof and finish it; then  
the mere recitation of one proposition  
is a small part of the benefit received  
by each one. I find that in no study  
is class work so important, in nothing  
does a private pupil stand so great  
disadvantage as in Geometry.

In learning, a good plan is to write  
out the demonstration in the form of  
algebraic equations, making use of  
signs and abbreviations. It is aston-  
ishing how plainly almost any geo-  
metric work may thus be made to  
stand out before the eye and is so  
much more easily fixed in the mind  
than when taken directly from the

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NEW WAREHOUSE, East Weymouth.  
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Orders called for, if requested.

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past favors and patronage, in which to merit the  
same.

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long, wordy descriptions often em-  
ployed. With some of the longer and  
more difficult propositions, it gives  
good results to make the recitation  
consist of writing them out in this  
way on the blackboard, the effect be-  
ing to relieve the memory and so en-  
able the attention to be given to  
thinking what has been proved, what  
is yet to be proved, and how to pass  
from one to the other. Especially is  
this method applicable to anything in  
review that may not recently have  
been studied, working it out from a  
general recollection of what it is,  
rather than attempting to remember  
it bodily. Not only would the latter  
often be too much to expect, but  
would not tend to develop good habits  
of reasoning.

In oral recitation I have abandoned  
the use of the pointer to indicate the  
parts of the figures. Many pupils  
are awkward in using it, and I have  
found that the use of good signs and  
the letters written distinctly, the  
pointer moving about very rapidly, as  
is usual, is of no help to listeners and  
rather a hindrance.

A word about corollaries and schol-  
ia; it seems to me that there is a  
temptation to neglect them. They  
are often important to use in future  
propositions and should be proved or  
fully illustrated. The greater part of  
what are given as corollaries might  
with perfect propriety be expressed  
as separate theorems and are often  
entitled to more consideration than  
many theorems which are carefully  
studied. In a course of Plane Ge-  
ometry, it would seem that a little  
at any rate should be taught of the  
modern Geometry of the present cen-  
tury. Our most recent text books  
give some elementary ideas of max-  
ima and minima, Isoperimetry and  
Symmetry, as also of Loci and of the  
use of the theory of Limits and In-  
finitesimals to a large extent, instead  
of the "Reductio ad absurdum." Teach-  
ers using the older books might easily  
use this orally, to be worked up in  
note books by the class, and it seems  
to me it would amply repay the time  
and trouble required. Perhaps I am  
misapprehending the object of the  
course, but it is hard to see why the  
course of our pupils are too young to  
do such work, but it has been my ex-  
perience that at 14 or 15 years of age  
they very soon learn to receive in-  
struction by lectures and take an in-  
terest in it. Of course more pains  
must be taken in explaining and more  
careful supervision of their note books  
made than with those who are older.  
It will probably be admitted that it  
is good practice for them, if they can  
do it, and I think that most of them can.

With regard to Solid Geometry—  
of course the best thing is a thorough  
knowledge of the Plane figures; that is  
for the most part, I suppose, all that  
can be done in the majority of High  
Schools, the Solid with Trigonometry  
being left to higher institutions; but  
as most pupils never carry their math-  
ematical work any farther than the  
High School, ought not room to be  
made for some little attention to Sol-  
id Geometry, even if at the expense  
of some other things that may per-  
haps contribute more to general in-  
formation, but cannot compare with  
it as mental discipline. The effort of  
the mind to conceive of the relation  
of planes to each other, and of the  
properties of solid bodies, is of a high  
order, and still, I think, not too hard  
for one who has done good work in  
Plane Geometry to proceed with at  
once. From a practical point of view,  
when we remember that all bodies  
around us are really solid bodies, the  
plane figure existing only in imagina-  
tion, does it not seem a pity to stop  
one's work just as it is coming to a  
most useful part?

Lastly, about original demonstra-  
tion. Nothing so well fits in mind  
and gives command of what the pu-  
pils have learned. It is hard at first,  
but not more than all are capable of  
doing, with a little assistance and en-  
couragement, and the first problems given  
may be very easy. After learning  
the principal theorems about triangles,  
I have found that a period of 2 or 3  
weeks spent almost wholly in original  
work makes a very great difference  
in their grasp of the subject and the  
ease with which they proceed. Aside  
from the discipline they get, the time  
seems to be well invested in making  
the rest of their course easier and  
more interesting to them. The in-  
geniety required and developed in  
this work is much greater than in any  
ordinary arithmetical or algebraic  
problems, and success in accomplish-  
ing it is a source of considerable self-  
satisfaction, which cannot fail to give  
interest. I refer here more particu-  
larly to original demonstration of the-  
orems; of course practical problems  
are occasionally useful, rendering  
more definite what has been learned.  
A wide choice can easily be given at  
first and thus each one find something  
that can prove. Some will be more  
apt than others and these may be  
given more difficult propositions,  
which, having proved, they can dem-  
onstrate to the rest of the class, who  
will take notes from an oral demon-  
stration and work up the proof into  
regular form in their note-books.  
This makes a very good exercise for  
them. Sometimes a proposition is  
susceptible of several different proofs.  
From a class of 15 different dem-  
onstrations for 10 different demon-  
strations for 1 theorem, 3 of which  
had never occurred to me. Each one  
who worked it out, explained his or  
her method to the class, who wrote  
them all up in their note books. We

had them recited and I am sure they  
were of far more benefit than the  
learning of 10 propositions from the  
text book. It would take a great  
deal of time to go through an extend-  
ed course as for example that in the  
last part of Chauvenet's Geometry,  
but however short the time, I think a  
part of it may be most profitably spent  
in original proof of simple theorems  
on the triangle, parallelogram and  
circle with others occasionally in the  
more advanced parts, as time may  
allow.

To sum up, then, it seems to me that  
the great usefulness of Geometry in  
training the reasoning powers, (the  
facts will come of themselves). Any-  
thing which tends to make all pupils  
follow in some degree a course of re-  
constructing the sciences for them-  
selves increases the efficiency of the  
work done. The work of original  
proof is not to be despised. We should  
do the Old World stuff upon our stu-  
dents. Our grandfathers shook their  
heads and longed for the brave men  
of old—aged for Hancock and Ad-  
ams, and the host of worthies—the  
tyrant's foes and the friends of Lib-  
erty." The General depicted the  
terrors of war as only an eye witness  
can; gave a sad picture of families  
broken up, sisters mourning brothers,  
fathers sorrowing for those who fell  
to be seen no more in swamp and  
fen, in mountain pass and many a  
field. He brought the glad news of  
the surrender of Fort Mifflin, and the  
audience felt with him the joyous  
ness of that event. The surrender  
was raised, the war was over, shouts  
rent the air, the bands played, "When  
the cruel war is over," and "Home,  
sweet home." Peace folded her wings  
over many a blood-stained sod, and  
the whole army melted into quiet, half  
sliding citizens." Passing over what  
follows, we note the conclusion:—  
"Comrades stand firm together, close  
up against the common enemy; let  
us so live that when we are borne to  
that last resting place, it may be said  
that we were true to our country, and  
marched under a flag sustained  
by the blood of our fathers, for they  
have lived and died with honor, and  
write over their monuments this epitaph—Here  
lies a citizen who has done his whole  
duty. To the Town—which has given  
him his choicest blood to sprinkle un-  
numbered fields, I greet you. Let  
there be with you no sounds of mourn-  
ing; let your flags be high, and your  
hands play inspiring airs. My Coun-  
try! pray that the dead may so unite  
and cement all sections, that she may  
go on through all prosperity, and in  
the peacefulness that shall make her  
the eyecore of all the living people  
of the world."

The exercises at the Soldiers Mon-  
ument were very impressive. A  
monument of flowers was to be erect-  
ed at the base of the one of stone.  
Only the outline could be seen at first,  
and as each bouquet was brought for-  
ward, the bearer made brief remarks.  
The inspiration of the hour seemed  
infused in every speaker, and each as  
he laid his gift upon the pile spoke  
words of lofty patriotism and undying  
love for those whose this shaft of  
stone commemorated. The great cir-  
cle of comrades made a solemn scene,  
and when Governor Long stepped  
forward to lay his tribute with the  
rest, the assembly bent forward in a  
breathless silence to hear His Excel-  
lency speak. And in what splendid  
expressions he gave the full measure  
of honor to the dead and reared over  
their memories a monument of elo-  
quence which attributed praise to  
those who died for our common-  
wealth, and gave encouragement to  
the survivors who thus yearly de-  
corate their hallowed graves.

The services at East Weymouth,  
on Sunday afternoon following De-  
coration Day were very interesting,  
and showed a vast deal of care in their  
preparation. The church interior was  
beautifully decorated with flags,  
State arms, and streamers radiating  
from the centre of the ceiling. The  
speaker's stand was embowered in  
flowers, and directly opposite a bald  
eagle sat perched on the gallery rail-  
ing with the "Red, White and Blue"  
fluttering in his beak. A chorus of  
twenty-five voices furnished music  
for the occasion. At precisely 2.30  
P. M., the drum beat was heard indi-  
cating that the Governor and staff,  
with a portion of the Edwin Hum-  
phrey Post of Hingham, were being es-  
corted to the church. Then the organ  
pealed, and His Excellency entered on  
the arm of Mr. N. D. Canterbury,  
followed by Gen. Blackmar, and oth-  
ers of the staff—the first in turn fol-  
lowed by the Hingham Post and "88."  
A large audience had assembled. The  
choir opened the exercises with songs  
by Mrs. B. S. Lovell and J. Frank  
Porter, supported by the Hingham  
Post, and the entire chorus. The in-  
vocation was by Rev. J. W. Malcom,  
a selection by a double quartette fol-  
lowed, then a prayer by Rev. E. W.  
Leavitt, of East Weymouth, and then  
Col. B. S. Lovell introduced the or-  
ator of the day. A hasty report can  
give but a faint notion of his remarks,  
for the speaker touched on new and  
practical ideas, and wrought them in  
such superb flights of eloquence that  
our pencil stopped, and we listened,  
without a sign, to his gifted utterance.  
At the outset the speaker lan-  
guished in his ignorance of local history,  
for nothing is so touching to an audience  
as allusions to events that have trans-  
pired within the recollection of all.  
Explaining the causes of patriotism,  
he remarked that no patriotism can  
be the impulse of one great trait;

**Memorial Services.**  
Saturday, May 29, dawned with  
clear skies and cool air—a grateful  
contrast with the heat which had pre-  
valled for several days. The Com-  
rades of Post 88, G. A. R., were  
promptly assembled at the rendezvous  
at North Weymouth, at 8 o'clock,  
and to the music of Stetson's Wey-  
mouth Band and the East Weymouth  
Drum Corps commenced their march  
to the abode of the dead, where fall-  
en heroes sleep in quiet but never to  
be forgotten graves. As we antic-  
ipated, the Comrades, except a half  
dozen sick men, and two who were  
with the Hingham Band, mustered in  
full number, from one hundred and  
seventy-five to one hundred and  
eighty appearing in line, presenting a  
very neat appearance in their new  
uniforms. The march was made to  
the Old North Cemetery, where the  
Soldiers Monument was, as usual,  
finely decorated with flags and stream-  
ers, and the color guard was posted  
around the base, at the signal each  
detachment reverently placed the  
flowers on the graves of the dead sol-  
diers.

The carriages, a dozen in number,  
were then taken for the Landing, and  
the line was formed at the depot, a  
march being made up Washington  
street to the Village Cemetery, for  
decorative service, and the column  
then moved down Front street to  
Washington Square, from whence a  
ride was made to East Weymouth.

At the Cemetery an affecting episode  
occurred, when the Weymouth Band  
gathered around the grave of their  
former Conductor, Robert B. Hay-  
mond, and impressively rendered the  
air of "Honor, troubled soul."  
The service completed here, again the  
carriages were in requisition, and after  
a march through Lovell's Corner a  
halt was made at Mount Hope Cem-  
tery, from thence proceeding to the  
Main Street Cemetery at South Wey-  
mouth, marching through the village.  
The grand honors were here paid to  
the memory of Gen. James L. Bates,  
the former esteemed Commander of  
the Post, and after the decorative ser-  
vice had been concluded, the Com-  
rades marched to Union Hall, where  
a beautiful collation had been pre-  
pared for their refreshment. Com-  
rade Geo. H. Davis furnished the  
meats, and the ladies of the village  
had bestowed themselves in a spirited  
manner to provide the more "ethere-  
al" part of the banquet, in the shape  
of nice cake, pastry, ice cream, etc.,  
which was spread upon the tables in  
beautiful style and produced a most  
appetizing effect upon the hungry  
visitors. Every plate had a repre-  
sentative, (some two hundred or  
more), and after Chaplain John Bin-  
ney had invoked the Divine blessing,  
the Commander gave the order to  
"charge," but it was impossible for  
the two hundred to march away with  
the provision, which sufficed for  
double that number, but all did their  
"level best" to show their kind lady  
friends that they appreciated their  
hospitality.

An interval of rest was improved  
after the banquet; but as Hingham  
was the objective point of the serv-  
ices, the column was soon rallied and  
after marching to Nash's Corner,  
all were seated in the carriages en  
route to our neighbor town.

The supply of flowers was ample at  
each point, and many beautiful spec-  
imens of bouquets, etc., were fur-  
nished by loving hands, and the resi-  
dents of the town showed a general  
interest in the occasion by suspension  
of business, decorating their residen-  
ces and stores, and turning out in the  
different villages to greet the veterans  
on their march.

The Weymouth Post reached Hing-  
ham shortly after 3 P. M. and form-  
ing on the green by the Public Li-  
brary Building proceeded to Agricul-  
tural Hall, where the exercises were  
in progress. The oration had not  
commenced, and Post 88 was in time  
stationed and work up the proof into  
regular form in their note-books.  
This makes a very good exercise for  
them. Sometimes a proposition is  
susceptible of several different proofs.  
From a class of 15 different dem-  
onstrations for 10 different demon-  
strations for 1 theorem, 3 of which  
had never occurred to me. Each one  
who worked it out, explained his or  
her method to the class, who wrote  
them all up in their note books. We

for the preservation of the Republic,  
and that he might be respected  
among the nations of the earth."

The orator made a review of the  
early war history of our country, and  
described in an interesting way the  
chivalrous struggles of the infant  
colony in their efforts for existence.  
Moving swiftly forward to the dark  
days of 1811, he proceeded to say—  
"The year 1861 found us face to face  
with the gravest questions that ever  
presented themselves to any nation."  
He went on to describe the political  
situation, saying that "the fortunes  
of the Republic were bound together  
by a rope of sand, which intercourse  
war at its moment threatened to  
break. Reflect upon the situation.  
The treasury almost empty; the navy  
no protection; the Hyung men unac-  
customed to the use of arms." For-  
eign nations laughed at our weakness,  
the Old World turned upon our situ-  
ation. Our grandfathers shook their  
heads, and longed for the brave men  
of old—aged for Hancock and Ad-  
ams, and the host of worthies—the  
tyrant's foes and the friends of Lib-  
erty." The General depicted the  
terrors of war as only an eye witness  
can; gave a sad picture of families  
broken up, sisters mourning brothers,  
fathers sorrowing for those who fell  
to be seen no more in swamp and  
fen, in mountain pass and many a  
field. He brought the glad news of  
the surrender of Fort Mifflin, and the  
audience felt with him the joyous  
ness of that event. The surrender  
was raised, the war was over, shouts  
rent the air, the bands played, "When  
the cruel war is over," and "Home,  
sweet home." Peace folded her wings  
over many a blood-stained sod, and  
the whole army melted into quiet, half  
sliding citizens." Passing over what  
follows, we note the conclusion:—  
"Comrades stand firm together, close  
up against the common enemy; let  
us so live that when we are borne to  
that last resting place, it may be said  
that we were true to our country, and  
marched under a flag sustained  
by the blood of our fathers, for they  
have lived and died with honor, and  
write over their monuments this epitaph—Here  
lies a citizen who has done his whole  
duty. To the Town—which has given  
him his choicest blood to sprinkle un-  
numbered fields, I greet you. Let  
there be with you no sounds of mourn-  
ing; let your flags be high, and your  
hands play inspiring airs. My Coun-  
try! pray that the dead may so unite  
and cement all sections, that she may  
go on through all prosperity, and in  
the peacefulness that shall make her  
the eyecore of all the living people  
of the world."

The exercises at the Soldiers Mon-  
ument were very impressive. A  
monument of flowers was to be erect-  
ed at the base of the one of stone.  
Only the outline could be seen at first,  
and as each bouquet was brought for-  
ward, the bearer made brief remarks.  
The inspiration of the hour seemed  
infused in every speaker, and each as  
he laid his gift upon the pile spoke  
words of lofty patriotism and undying  
love for those whose this shaft of  
stone commemorated. The great cir-  
cle of comrades made a solemn scene,  
and when Governor Long stepped  
forward to lay his tribute with the  
rest, the assembly bent forward in a  
breathless silence to hear His Excel-  
lency speak. And in what splendid  
expressions he gave the full measure  
of honor to the dead and reared over  
their memories a monument of elo-  
quence which attributed praise to  
those who died for our common-  
wealth, and gave encouragement to  
the survivors who thus yearly de-  
corate their hallowed graves.

The services at East Weymouth,  
on Sunday afternoon following De-  
coration Day were very interesting,  
and showed a vast deal of care in their  
preparation. The church interior was  
beautifully decorated with flags,  
State arms, and streamers radiating  
from the centre of the ceiling. The  
speaker's stand was embowered in  
flowers, and directly opposite a bald  
eagle sat perched on the gallery rail-  
ing with the "Red, White and Blue"  
fluttering in his beak. A chorus of  
twenty-five voices furnished music  
for the occasion. At precisely 2.30  
P. M., the drum beat was heard indi-  
cating that the Governor and staff,  
with a portion of the Edwin Hum-  
phrey Post of Hingham, were being es-  
corted to the church. Then the organ  
pealed, and His Excellency entered on  
the arm of Mr. N. D. Canterbury,  
followed by Gen. Blackmar, and oth-  
ers of the staff—the first in turn fol-  
lowed by the Hingham Post and "88."  
A large audience had assembled. The  
choir opened the exercises with songs  
by Mrs. B. S. Lovell and J. Frank  
Porter, supported by the Hingham  
Post, and the entire chorus. The in-  
vocation was by Rev. J. W. Malcom,  
a selection by a double quartette fol-  
lowed, then a prayer by Rev. E. W.  
Leavitt, of East Weymouth, and then  
Col. B. S. Lovell introduced the or-  
ator of the day. A hasty report can  
give but a faint notion of his remarks,  
for the speaker touched on new and  
practical ideas, and wrought them in  
such superb flights of eloquence that  
our pencil stopped, and we listened,  
without a sign, to his gifted utterance.  
At the outset the speaker lan-  
guished in his ignorance of local history,  
for nothing is so touching to an audience  
as allusions to events that have trans-  
pired within the recollection of all.  
Explaining the causes of patriotism,  
he remarked that no patriotism can  
be the impulse of one great trait;

nevertheless it cannot be denied that  
the understanding. Depreciating the  
rest of eloquence for this occasion,  
the orator preferred to present facts,  
not graceful speech. From a review  
of the sentiments that animated  
our soldiers in their great deeds,  
he proceeded to say that the  
quests of cavaliers, who could that  
liberty might have been gained in a  
better way, that the blessings accorded  
by the war did not compensate for  
the depression in trade, the destruc-  
tion of property, and all the troubles  
incident to the struggle, that the slaves  
were better off before than now.  
This has a tendency to dampen patri-  
otism, even to the passing by of  
this sacred service, and as your ante-  
decessors, the men of common sense,  
cannot realize the blessings of slave  
liberty, and they whine against patri-  
otism, because they believe the  
country is impoverished thereby. I  
do not think that they entered the  
ranks that they would have died of "shell  
fever" before the war was half over.

Going on a few periods we listen to  
hear the speaker describe the prin-  
ciples on which a part of the govern-  
ment was founded.—Devotion to  
Mammon was in danger of sweeping  
this nation away; the slave trade con-  
tinued for money profit, and its conse-  
quences; the dark spirit of gain breeding  
and easy credence; but those of low  
birth always had the Hercules  
force. Suppose slavery had contin-  
ued, the South would have been the  
loser. It has senuous tendencies, it  
fosters a plethoric state of living, and  
when the body declines the mind be-  
comes feeble.

The men of Rome when they arose  
from the bath, and shook the water  
from their stalwart forms, were in a  
condition to enjoy nations, and she  
became the mistress of the world;  
but when they lay in the tide of the  
Tiber, lapped by luxury of con-  
quest, they grew effeminate, the bar-  
barian fell upon them, and brought  
them low.

The speaker dwelt on the blunting  
moral effects of slavery, and gave  
many vivid pictures of the brutalities  
of slave hunting.

Hurrying on over many topics of  
interest, we note the affecting recital  
of the uncertainties of war, the scenes  
of separation, the broken families—  
and farther on he sees one lying in  
the tattered bed, and another by a  
stagnant pool taking a last draught  
of life. As one comes home to be gladly  
welcomed, but over the way there is  
a heartstone desolate.

Let the old Past speak; let the  
moral corruption and financial ruin  
speak to us; let the Past speak to us  
of the promises made to our young  
men, who have become the









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# Weymouth Gazette

## BRAINTREE REPORTER.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

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debility.

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plaint.

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### Literary Reading.

**THE DISTANT LAND.**  
Where dost thou lie, O Land of Peace!  
Across what foaming ocean's swell?  
My heart, with sighs that never cease,  
Years in thy paths to dwell;  
But yet O fair and distant land,  
I cannot see thy shining strand.

Sometimes when morning's first light  
Is flaming in the eastern sky,  
I say, "Blessed be the glorious fold,  
The blessed realm most surely lie!"  
But morning's brow by soon is fanned,  
And thou art still the distant land.

And then I dream—a blissful dream,  
—That I have gained thy tranquil bowers,  
And lo! his ocean only seen,  
Wind that moment bent its flowers—  
I wake, I clasp no angel hand,  
And thou art still the distant land.

I watch, I long, I faint for thee!  
Thou dost not open wide the door,  
That I may enter in and be  
Part of thy peace for evermore?  
O send that sleep so sweet, so grand,  
And thou shalt be no distant land!

### WEYMOUTH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Reminiscences of East Wey-  
mouth.  
BY DEA. ALVAH RAYMOND.

[Read at meeting of Historical Society, June 2,  
1880.]

My first acquaintance in the town  
of Weymouth was in the year 1818.  
In giving you the sketch you desire I  
will give myself according to my best  
recollection of things as they  
were at that date.

East Weymouth was then known  
as Back River. I hardly know how  
to define the limits of Back River ex-  
cept by the limits of the Third School  
District.

What is now called Pleasant St.  
was then known as Sheep St., about  
one third of a mile below Lovell's  
Corner on the left, which was the first  
house in the District. His wife was  
a sister of Dea. John Bates of North  
Weymouth. He had four daughters,  
two of whom are living and are wid-  
ows. The house is now standing and  
is occupied.

The next dwelling on the same  
side of the street was owned and oc-  
cupied by Bela Vining. There was  
also a small shop near the road, in  
which he carried on the shoe business.  
His children consisted of one son and  
two daughters. The son and one  
daughter are now living. The house  
is now occupied by Albert Davidson.

The house on their right, nearly op-  
posite the latter, was that of Cotton  
Bates. His first wife was a John-  
son, by whom he had two sons and  
two daughters; one daughter is living.  
His second wife was named Hawes, by  
her he had no children. The house  
is now occupied by Sanford Make-  
mone.

The next house on the right, near  
the latter, was that of Cotton Bates'  
father, named Thaddeus. He and his  
wife were quite aged at this date.  
He had five sons and two daughters;  
all are deceased. The house is stand-  
ing. The next house was on the left,  
and was owned and occupied by Capt.  
Robert Bates. His first wife was a Bick-  
nell, by whom he had one son and two  
daughters. His second wife was a  
Waterman, by whom he had three  
sons and two daughters. His third  
wife was the widow of Samuel Pratt;  
by her he had no children, but she  
had two sons and one daughter by  
her first husband. The whole family  
are deceased. The house is now  
standing. This place was formerly  
known as the Waterman place. It was  
the property of Dea. Josiah Water-  
man. He owned all the land both  
sides of the road from Whitman's  
pond on the west to Hingham line on  
the east. He carried on a large farm;  
wood was the land now grown over, but  
wood was the first Church in Wey-  
mouth for over forty years. He was  
married to Elizabeth Marsh in 1712;  
she died in the year 1768, aged 82  
years; he in 1773, aged 86 years.  
Their remains were interred in the  
cemetery at North Weymouth. They  
had no children. Josiah Waterman  
the younger was a nephew, and bearing  
his name was adopted by him. A  
young female named Thankful Hum-  
phrey became a member of the fam-  
ily, and finally married Josiah the  
younger and they had a family of  
four sons and three daughters; one of  
the daughters was the second wife of  
Capt. Robert Bates before mentioned,  
and the home place finally became  
his property. Notwithstanding there  
were four sons of the name of Water-  
man, the name has become almost  
extinct, wholly so in Weymouth. I  
know of but three bearing it of their  
descendants and they reside in Boston.

The next house below on the right  
was a two-story house occupied by  
Widow David Waterman. She had  
two sons and four daughters; all are  
deceased. The house is now occu-  
pied by Harry Keay.

A short distance below the above,  
on the left, was the Waterman Cem-  
tery. It was set off for this purpose  
by Josiah the younger and belongs to

his heirs. He had a tomb built there  
a short time before his death in 1788.  
Several others have since been built.  
The lot is not much used of late, the  
large cemetery on the east being gen-  
erally used.

Going down the hill, the next house  
is on a knoll on the left. This was  
occupied by Jesse Bates, Jr. His  
first wife was a Waterman from Hing-  
ham. His second wife was a daugh-  
ter of Capt. Robert Bates; by them he  
had two sons each, who are all sup-  
posed to be living. The house is now  
standing.

The next was a small house on the  
left occupied by Asariah Beal, a wid-  
ow with his three sons, Hannah, a said-  
ing lady. They were both very aged  
and have been long dead. The house  
is now occupied by Elias Raymond.

The next house on the left was  
owned by James Bates, a son of  
Thaddeus. He married a Johnson  
and had one son and one daughter,  
but all are dead. The house was  
destroyed by fire, but another has  
been built on the spot.

The next house on the left was oc-  
cupied by Miss Eunice Bates. She  
had one daughter whom they used to  
call Miss Celia. They are both dead.  
The house has been enlarged and is  
owned by Mr. Tucker, clerk of the  
Weymouth Iron Co. and occupied by  
Mr. David, editor of the Advance.

Still keeping on Sheep St. we cross  
the river, and the house on the right  
was occupied by Jesse Bates, Jr.,  
called the miller. He carried on a  
grist mill. People then as a general  
thing raised their grain and carried it  
on horseback to be ground. This  
place is now owned by the Iron Co.,  
and is called the centre works. The  
Bates family had three sons and six  
daughters. All are dead.

A small long house once stood on  
the left hand nearly opposite the lat-  
ter, and was called the Widow Tur-  
ner's. She had one son and one  
daughter. All are dead. The place  
was bought by the late Urban Rice,  
born down and the house now stand-  
ing was built and is now occupied by  
Widow Dailey. Said Urban had three  
sons and two daughters; two sons and  
a daughter are living. His wife was  
a sister of the late Rev. Stephen Lov-  
ell.

The next building on the left and  
near the Turner house was the Pab-  
ling mill, which has been taken away.  
This is where they formerly caught  
the shadwives.

On the right, opposite the above,  
stands the old gambrel-roofed house.  
It was the residence of David Rice.  
His wife was a sister of Dea. John  
Bates. He had four sons and seven  
daughters; one son, William, of Mid-  
dle St., is living at the age of 83 years;  
three daughters are also living. The  
house is now standing.

As we go up the hill, on the left  
was the house of Oliver Bates, a son  
of Thaddeus. He had two sons and  
one daughter. The daughter and one  
son are now living. The house is  
standing. The daughter is the wid-  
ow of the late Deacon Jairus Sprague.  
The old house on the right was oc-  
cupied by Miss Sarah Bates, very aged  
at this time. The house is standing.

We now pass the Congregational  
church, which was not built at this  
date.

The next dwelling is that of the  
late Lovell Bicknell. It was occu-  
pied by Starks Whitton, who kept a  
grocery store in the building now used  
as a meat and provision market. The  
house is now occupied by Mr. Bick-  
nell's son Robert. We are now in  
what is called Jackson Square, on the  
south side is the spot where stood  
the old school-house in the district,  
small and rudely finished and would  
hardly answer for these times.

Here ends Sheep St.

We now pass from said Square into  
Commercial St. going northerly. The  
first house was that of Sam'l Dyer.  
He had four daughters. All are dead.  
The house was removed and a new  
one built on the same spot by Joseph  
Stevens.

The next dwelling was on the left,  
occupied by Lovell Bicknell. He  
married a daughter of Asa Dyer and  
had three sons and one daughter.  
The sons are now living. The house  
is standing and occupied by Widow  
Humphrey Burrell.

The next was a two-story house  
occupied by Capt. Benjamin Dyer.  
He had two daughters. All are de-  
ceased. The house was formerly  
owned by Joshua Bates the elder and  
occupied by him. He was father to  
Joshua, the London banker. The  
place is now owned by John P. Lov-  
ell, (whose first wife was a grand-  
daughter of Benjamin Dyer), but is  
occupied by George Young.

The next house was occupied by  
Lewis Pratt. He had no children.  
He and his wife are dead. The house  
was afterwards owned by the late  
Samuel Healey and is now occupied  
by John Thompson.

The next dwelling on the left was  
the home place of Peter Whitmarsh.  
He had six sons and five daughters;  
four sons and three daughters are liv-  
ing. The house is now owned and  
occupied by Elisha Bass.

The house opposite the last was  
occupied by the late Benjamin Bur-  
rell and John L. Pratt, and is now  
standing.

At the foot of the hill stood the  
blacksmith's shop, and that business  
was carried on by Elijah Faxon, who  
moved to Baintree and died in that  
town.

The next on the right was the home  
place of Capt. James Pratt. He was  
the husband of two wives and had two  
sons and four daughters. All are de-  
ceased. The house is now owned and  
occupied by Sylvanus White. A lit-  
tle distance on the left was the house  
of Jonathan Porter. He had four  
daughters. All are dead. The house  
is not standing. The next was the  
house of Thomas Porter. He had  
three sons and one daughter. Two  
sons are deceased. The house is now  
occupied by Mrs. Gardner.

The next dwelling on the left was  
brought up a large family. I am un-  
able to say how many are living.  
This was the home place of Joshua  
Bates the elder. He speaks last of  
his days here. His tomb, in which  
his remains now repose, is on a hill  
near by. His son, the late Joshua  
Bates, was born in this house, also was  
the well known Mr. Weston Chapman,  
of Weymouth. The house is now  
occupied by Francis Cowing.

The next house was on the right  
and was occupied by the late Peter  
Lincoln. He had three sons and one  
daughter. The house is now occu-  
pied by the family of the late Jai-  
rus Lincoln. This is the last house  
in the Third District going north on  
Commercial St.

The house on East St. near the  
crossing of the South Shore R. R.  
was owned by Miss Nabby Dyer and  
occupied by her and by Benj. Bates  
and family. Miss Dyer was sister of  
John Dyer, Sr. of South Weymouth.  
Mr. Bates was the son of Alpheus  
Bates of Middle St. He (Benj.) had  
one son and five daughters. The son  
and one daughter are living.

In going from the front of Mr.  
Healey's blacksmith shop toward the  
wharf there was a house on the right,  
owned by Jacob Dyer, then an aged  
man. He had eight children; but one,  
a son, is now living and he resides in  
Hingham. The house is not standing.

Arriving at the wharf, on the west  
side of the river, was the house of Syl-  
vanus Holbrook the elder. He had  
six sons and two daughters; one son  
only remains. The house was burned,  
but two others have been built near  
the spot.

On the east side of the river was a  
small dwelling occupied by Solomon  
Dyer. He had two sons and four  
daughters. All are deceased.

We now return to Jackson Square,  
and going down the hill on the left  
was situated the home place of Jopiah  
Rice. He was called the Inn-holder.  
This was a place of much note as a  
tavern when Commercial St. was the  
regular place of travel from Plymouth  
to Boston, before Queen Ann Turn-  
pike was built in 1806. Mr. Rice had  
one son and five daughters. All are  
deceased. The house is now occu-  
pied by descendants of the family.

A short distance below the old tav-  
ern was a building standing near the  
spot where Mr. Peakes' building now  
stands; it was called the potash build-  
ing; but that business was not done  
there at that date.

The dwelling house on the right  
going down the hill toward the bridge  
was occupied by Humphrey Burrell.  
He had one son and two daughters.  
The father is dead, the rest of the  
family are living. The house is now  
owned by Otis Randall of Brockton.

The house below the above, very  
near the river still remains, and is oc-  
cupied by Hiram Porter. The place  
where they now take the Alwives or  
Herring is opposite this house.

We pass over the bridge and di-  
rectly on the right was the house of  
Stephen French. He had four sons;  
three sons are living. Mr. French  
before his death sold the house and  
built a new one in its stead, now oc-  
cupied by his son Bela.

We now pass into what is called  
Commercial Square, and keeping on  
Commercial St. the first house was on  
the left owned by Jacob Lovell. He  
had four sons and five daughters.  
The daughters are now living. The  
house has been taken away and the  
one now standing is owned by Neph-  
ewal Staples.

The next house was on the right  
and owned by James Bicknell a brother  
of Lovell. He had three sons and  
one daughter. Two sons are now  
living. The house is occupied by the  
son Henry.

The next house was near the latter  
and owned by Widow Ford. She had  
one daughter; both are deceased.

The house is now occupied by Wil-  
liam Cummings, who married a grand-  
daughter.

As we pass on toward Hingham the  
next house was on the left and occu-  
pied by Abiah Pratt. He had two  
sons and three daughters. All are  
deceased. The house is now occu-  
pied by Charles Dyer.

The next house was on the same  
side occupied by Stephen French, Sr.  
He had two sons and three daughters.  
One son is living and occupies the  
place; he is eighty-two years and sev-  
en months of age, being the oldest  
male person of American birth we  
have in the place.

The next house, which is the first  
after crossing the R. R., was the house  
of Ebenezer Totman. He had three  
sons and one daughter. The daugh-  
ter is living, also one son, Joseph.  
The mother lived to a very old age;  
has been dead about one year. The  
house is now occupied by Alfred Tot-  
man, a grandson. This was the last  
house in Weymouth on Commercial  
St.

We now start from Commercial

Square again, and going up High St.  
the first house was that of Capt. Joseph  
Pratt. He was Captain of the militia  
company in the North Parish at that  
time. He had a family of five chil-  
dren, three dying in infancy; eight  
are now living. His son Solomon  
now occupies the house.

The next house on the right was  
owned by Thomas Channing and occu-  
pied by the late Capt. James Hawes,  
who had five sons and two daughters;  
two sons and one daughter are living.  
The house is not standing, but an-  
other has been built on the same spot,  
owned by Nathan Goodspeed.

The next house on High St., was  
that of Asa French, situated on the left.  
He had one daughter. She is living,  
and is the widow of the late William  
Berry. The house is now occupied  
by Bradford Mathewson.

Near the latter was the house of  
Joseph Burrell. He had two sons  
and two daughters. All are dead.  
The house is now occupied by Augus-  
tus Reed. This is the last house be-  
fore we reach the Hingham line.

According to the foregoing, I make  
the number of dwelling-houses in the  
Third District to be in the year 1818,  
forty-five.

Instead of the one small school-  
house we have now seven (counting  
the one at Middle St.) containing  
thirteen schools.

In the year 1818 there were but two  
places for public worship in Wey-  
mouth. One at North Weymouth,  
Rev. Jacob Norton, pastor, and one  
at South Weymouth, Rev. Mr. Wil-  
liams pastor, and a part of a congrega-  
tion from Weymouth worshipped in  
a church in Baintree.

The third house of worship was  
built by the Methodists in East Wey-  
mouth, in the year 1828. It was a  
small house only 24x44 feet on the  
ground and on the spot where the  
Congregational church now stands.  
It was found in a few years to be too  
small and was enlarged by opening  
the house and putting two rows of  
pews in the centre. The first minis-  
ter stationed there was Rev. Samuel  
Norris. He is yet supposed to be liv-  
ing in Brooklyn, N. Y. In the year  
1843 there was formed in East Wey-  
mouth a second religious society,  
called the Evangelical Methodist So-  
ciety. The new society purchased  
the house of the former. They never  
used it as a place of worship, but had  
it taken down and erected a new one  
on the same spot. In the year 1860  
this Church and Society was formed  
into a new Church and Society, called  
the Congregational Church and Soci-  
ety, and settled Rev. James P. Lane  
as pastor. In 1866 the house was en-  
larged and Rev. D. W. Waldron set-  
tled as pastor. In the meantime the  
Methodists had erected a church in  
the East side of the river, which was  
a short distance, lived Mr. Sam. Pratt,  
the father of at least sixteen chil-  
dren, one of whom, the late Mr. David  
Pratt, built a dwelling near his father,  
which is still standing.

Above this, on the southern corner  
of Barbory Lane, (now Essex St.)  
was the old homestead of Mr. Josiah  
Hamphrey, which is now occupied.  
Above this, still on the right, was  
the dwelling and tan yard of Mr.  
Thomas Webb, now occupied by his  
grandson, Mr. Thomas Humphrey.

Following on to the south, on the  
right, just above the Catholic Cem-  
tery, and upon the spot now occupied  
by the house of the late John Tirrell,  
was the first "Poor House" built by  
the Town of Weymouth, erected in  
1779. Above this, at the "Mill" near  
the present town house, was the old  
Tirrell Mill, and residence; the home  
of many generations of Tirrells and  
occupied by the opening of the cen-  
tury by John Tirrell Esq., who was  
town treasurer for more than twenty  
years. It is now occupied by some  
of his descendants.

Returning, and passing down "Bar-  
berry Lane," the first house was about  
a quarter of a mile from Middle street,  
on the right, and was the residence  
of William and Abner Porter, an old  
"two story in front and one in the  
rear" house, since torn down and a  
new one erected, lately known as the  
"Giles" farm, while on the left, just  
above the "Poor House," was the dwelling  
round the house which has been  
modernized and is occupied by Mr.  
John Dizer, a son in law. A little  
below, where Broad street now cross-  
es, was the house of Mr. Lemuel  
French, and then occupied by Joshua  
Binney; it is yet standing and is oc-  
cupied by Mr. Lemuel French, a son of  
the former owner.

Below this, still on the left, on the  
site of the present Alma House, was  
an old house, a part of the Major  
Humphrey estate, and occupied by  
Mr. Laban Pratt.

Over the hill, and near its foot, was  
the house of Mr. Asa Burrell, a little  
below that afterwards built by his son  
Warren, and is yet standing; while  
still further on, and also on the left,  
was the residence of Mr. Joseph  
Humphrey; and on the corner of  
Col. Asa White, formerly the prop-  
erty of Capt. Adam Cushing. This  
was built by Benjamin White. This  
was torn down about fifty years since  
and the present dwelling, now the prop-  
erty of Mr. H. Hodgdon, erected.

On the opposite side of Commercial  
street, was the house of Mr. Jared  
White; while at the water side, in the  
end of Mill Lane, was the old Tide  
Mill and dwelling, owned by Mr.  
Samuel Webb. The dwelling is prob-  
ably the oldest in the town, and was  
the property of Henry A. Nash, a de-  
scendant of James Nash, who prob-  
ably built it eight generations ago.

Following Commercial street to the  
west, the first house on the right, and  
near the corner of Mill Lane, was  
the house of Lt. Yardly Lovell, black-  
smith, and was torn down about fifty  
years since. Above, a few rods, on  
the same side of the street, was the  
residence of Mr. Lazarus A. Beal,

Mr. David Lovell, and was probably  
built by Capt. Knott Lovell early in  
the eighteenth century. It has since been  
torn down and the present dwelling  
erected, on the knoll in the rear—  
The latter building is now occupied  
by Widow Mary Lovell and Mr. David  
Lovell.

Beyond this, on the eastern slope  
of King Oak Hill, was built the fine  
mansion of Capt. William White,  
which is still standing, an excellent  
specimen of the better class of resi-  
dences of a century ago.

Turning up Middle street, the first  
house standing upon the right near  
Commercial street, was the dwelling  
of Dea. Eleazar Bates, and was oc-  
cupied by Mr. Gilbert Hunt, a large  
square house of two stories.

Above this





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We are now ready to show a full stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS,

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ALL NEW GOODS, Bought cheap and will be sold CHEAP for CASH AND CASH ONLY.

New Goods constantly coming in. EVERY NOVELTY of the season will be secured as soon as in the Market.

We shall be glad to see OLD FRIENDS and thank them for their patronage for SEVENTEEN YEARS.

M. H. READ. HEADQUARTERS REYNOLDS FORT, NO. 15, DEPARTMENT OF MASS. G. A. R., WEYMOUTH, June 9th, 1880.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11. The commander avails himself of the earliest opportunity to congratulate the Post and its many friends on the success of their efforts to carry out the exercises of Memorial Day.

A copious and refreshing shower the previous afternoon, served to cool off the parched and heated earth, and the splendid weather of Saturday seemed like a gracious benediction of the Divine Spirit on the simple and tender ceremonies of the day.

In behalf of Post 28, the Commander desires to return thanks for the kind assistance rendered by our townspeople and others, to whom full credit should be given.

We beg to offer grateful acknowledgments to the good old Town of Weymouth, for the appropriation of \$400 to assist in defraying the expenses incident to the day.

To the Rev. Anson Titus, Jr., pastor of the First Universalist Society at the Landing, for the able and very instructive discourse delivered before the Post, on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day; and also to our honored friend, Mr. Gilbert Nash, for the soul stirring hymn composed for the occasion, and which to the tune of "America" the choir sung with the spirit and fervor inspired by the noble sentiments of the poet.

To our South Weymouth friends, for their generous contributions of food for the collation, and to the corps of fair ladies whose prompt and efficient services at the tables fully merited the compliments expressed by the comrades.

To the 2nd Universalist Society of South Weymouth, for kindly allowing the use of Union Hall for the collation; and to our express and reliable friend Mr. Otis Cushing, who again expressed his obliging disposition, by giving us the free use, for a half day, of his team and driver to collect donations, &c. for the tables.

To the Rev. J. W. Malcolm, of New Bedford, for the peculiarly fitting and eloquent oration given on the Sunday following Memorial Day, before His Excellency Governor Long and Staff, Post 104 of Hingham, and Post 98. The discourse, able, pithy, and inspiring with sentiments, like a host of bayonets, was one long to be remembered.

To the Congregational Society of East Weymouth, for devoting its church for the memorial services, and also, to individual members for employing the skill of Col. Beal of Boston, in adorning the church for the occasion. The decorative art of the Colonel was amply displayed, as was the generous and patriotic spirit of the citizens of East Weymouth.

To the ladies and gentlemen of the choir, for obligingly giving us the benefit of their talents, and contributing so much to the inspiration of the services.

To the Temple Drum Corps of East Weymouth, for their volunteered services on Sunday, escorting with admirable precision, the Post and its honored guests to the church.

To our respected friends, the Editors of the Weymouth Gazette and Weymouth Advertiser, for publishing so much of interest to the G. A. R. and for their elaborate reports of the memorial observances.

To the enterprising firm of Leopold Morse & Co., of Boston, for uniforming the entire Post in the specified time, giving complete satisfaction, and enabling the Post to parade in neat, serviceable uniform as any similar organization in the State.

And to all who aided us by kind words and acts; to all who contributed the fragrant dew laden flowers; to those true and loyal souls who know of the full meaning of that word "sacrifice," whose wounded hearts whispered us a God speed, we tender grateful thanks.

3. The Commander further desires to express to the Comrades, his appreciation of their self imposed discipline and excellent appearance in ranks. He would admonish them that the uniform is to be worn on Post parades only, and must be kept clean and ready for service at all times.

4. The Adjutant is hereby directed to publish this order through the usual channels, and transmit copies of the same to those especially named therein. By order of H. S. LOVELL, Commander. CHARLES W. HASTINGS, Adjutant.

HINGHAM. In Memoriam. At the 2d Unitarian church last Sabbath, a memorial service was held in commemoration of the members who have died during the past year. The pulpit was tastefully decorated with appropriate floral emblems. The pastor, Rev. A. Jennings, preached a sermon from Rev. 2. 4, and spoke of the sad memories evoked in considering the departure of those who had finished their course. During the year he had officiated at the funerals of thirteen members of the church and society, their average age being 55 years. Death, he said, is a surprise to all when the final hour has come, and the preparation for calmly meeting this event should be an upright, honest, consistent course of life in the fear of God, manifest in our love for all mankind, even though they may be our

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REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS, TRIMMING, PAINTING, &c.

HARNESSES MADE TO ORDER, also on hand a fine assortment of BOOTS, BLANKETS, WHIPS, and other goods to be found in a well regulated Harness and Carriage Shop.

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More Light! One of the Best Assortments

CHANDLERS! LIBRARY, HALL and TABLE LAMPS,

Nickel Plated Leader Student Lamps

HOWE Sewing Machines, GEORGE H. CUNNINGHAM, AGENT,

THE NEW "B" MACHINE

CHOICEST PATTERNS

THE LARGEST STOCK, THE FINEST STORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES

NEW CARPETS,

SHOE FINDINGS

John H. Pray, Sons & Co., 558 & 560 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.





Weymouth Gazette. TWO PAGE SUPPLEMENT. C. G. HASTENBROOK, EDITOR. FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1880.

TOWN AND VICINITY. CHURCH SERVICES. The annual day with the Sunday School of the First Universalist Church, was observed on Sunday last, and the formal display was among the most ever arranged by the ladies of this parish.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER. AFTER CHICAGO. Some operations regarding the result...

WASHINGTON, June 14th, 1880. The story of Chicago may be told in a sentence. Between the two favorites whose followers numbered more than three-fourths of the convention, stood a knot of unsatisfied and unassailable delegates, who were principally accidental, and who held the balance of power between the fluctuating tides. Gen. Garfield happened to be thrown first to the front and was seized by the weaker to cover their discomfiture. It was anything to beat Grant and was beaten.

Of the seven hundred and fifty delegates, it is certain that Garfield was at no time during the first thirty-four ballots, the deliberate choice of a dozen. Had Wisconsin broken for Edmunds instead of Garfield, he would have swept the convention like a whirlwind. It is to be congratulated that in the settlement of a great question of expediency, a fortuitous accident has saved the republican party.

Of the two most prominent candidates, Gen. Grant was defeated by the action of the convention in declining to recognize the unit rule: Mr. Blaine by the manifest incompetency of his lieutenants. It was from the beginning Grant against the field, and a sufficiency of the field against Blaine to secure the balance of power.

Blaine's defeat was caused through inability of his leaders to grasp success at the moment when alone it was within their reach. It looks to me, from a careful observation of the proceedings, that that moment occurred on Thursday afternoon when through the delay in the report of the committee on contested seats, a committee wholly committed to Blaine, permitted the Grant strength to develop itself, and at the same time to show their own to be weaker than any one, including themselves, imagined.

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Advertisement for Flour! Flour! Flour! The Greatest Bargain now offering in Flour is 'Snow Drift Haxall' at \$8.00 a bbl., \$1.19 a bag. Also Southern Berries, Patent Process Flour, Economy Double Extra St. Louis, Pastry Flour, HUNT & CO., Front St., Weymouth Landing, Jewels, Diamonds, Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Watch Repairing, Stylographic Pens, Edward H. Frary's Fine Watch Repairing, Waltham Watch Company, Full Assortment of Dry Goods, Timothy Smith, Millinery Opening, Burglars Defeated, Little Giant Burglar Alarm, Wm. Bowditch, Old Brick Store, First-Class Dry Goods and Groceries.



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## AT THE COMMONWEALTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner Beach and Washington Sts., Boston.

### THE KNIFE THRUST INTO THE VERY HEART OF PRICES.

A General Mark-Down from 30 to 50 per cent. on Spring and Summer Suits, to insure Speedy Sales.

A multitude of MEN and BOYS are being CLOTHED at this popular LOW-PRICED CLOTHING HOUSE every day, and no wonder that it is so for our PRICES, VARIETY, QUALITY OF FABRIC and WORK lead our competitors. OUR SUITS at \$8 to \$14 are a SPECIAL BARGAIN, and it is a puzzle to say how we can afford to sell these suits so low. But we do it, and propose to continue this GREAT SPECIAL SALE of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING for the next THIRTY DAYS, at

### THE COMMONWEALTH CLOTHING HOUSE,

GEO. W. WARREN, Manager.

### AMBLER & HOBART,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, MEAL, FLOUR AND FEED.

### CLAPP'S HALL WEYMOUTH LANDING.

THIS FINE NEW HALL, being now completed, will be let for General Public Gatherings, CONCERTS, LECTURES, SOCIABLES, FAIRS, &c., &c.

### KIDNEY WORT

The Only Remedy that acts on the LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS. This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

### KIDNEY WORT WILL CURE

BLINDNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY AFFECTIONS, BRUISES, AND NEURALGIA.

### LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

For all Female Complaints. This is the only medicine that acts on the LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

### A STANDING INVITATION.

If this means the eye of any man, woman, or child suffering from any disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, Liver, or Urinary Organs, they will consider this a standing invitation to buy HUNT'S REMEDY, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine. This splendid medicine (endorsed by leading physicians) is a sure cure for the worst forms of Kidney Disease. All Druggists sell HUNT'S REMEDY, or no chemist or physician ever prescribed a better. Trial size, 75 cts.

### THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

A young gentleman taking a course in journalism at one of our leading universities, forwards the following as a sample of his proficiency in reporting:

### PROF. STARCH'S SUB AERIAL TRIP.

Prof. Starch usually wore his over-shoes when he went out, not only to keep his feet warm, but to prevent his slipping on the icy crossings and walks. But this morning, for some unaccountable reason, he had neglected to put them on. It had been raining and thawing during the previous day, and during the night the freezing had turned suddenly cold, weather had turned in almost perfect place, before he had time to run off and find his feet.

### Whittings.

Mrs. Gerster's husband became a father recently.

The man who unexpectedly sat down in some warm glue thinking that it was more than one of his gets stuck.

A terrible incident from Nihilist life is reported from the Russian district of Puffoff. At the moment of his arrest a young nobleman was shot by his own father. The father then shot himself.

A Western mother says her baby will enjoy three hundred and sixty-six holler days this year.

Which is the best of the four seasons for arithmetic? The summer.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad Company planned a relief society for its employees, contributed \$100,000 to its fund, and offered to conduct its business without charge.

A good judge of mutton ought to be wether-wise.

# THE BEST STOCK OF FURNITURE

to be shown in this vicinity is at

## J. W. BARTLETT'S NORTH WEYMOUTH.

### A SPECIAL LINE OF CHAMBER SETS with Dressing Case

delivered at your house for \$24.00.

### Craves' Bed Lounges

always in stock; also

### CHAIRS, BUREAUS, SINKS, &c.

A Good Set of Bed Springs for \$2.00.

### Black Walnut Extension Tables, \$1.05 a ft.

### Chestnut Tables, 95c a foot.

CALL AND SEE.

### GEO. W. YOUNG, LIVERY, BOARDING AND BAITING STABLE,

COMMERCIAL ST., opp. Station St., EAST WEYMOUTH.

### IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF ANY DESCRIPTION OF JOB PRINTING

CALL AT THE

## GAZETTE

OF ANY DESCRIPTION

### CHILDREN WILL READ

"GOLDEN DAYS," Pure, Interesting & Instructive.

### SKILLFUL SURGERY

Removal of Urinary Calculi by the Kelly-LUCKY MAN.

### "GOLDEN DAYS"

And is called "Two Ways of Becoming a Bachelor."

### FIRE INSURANCE.

The undersigned, Agent for the following Insurance Cos., will accept of more than \$2,500,000.

### HUNT'S REMEDY

THE GREATEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE EVER KNOWN.

### M. McDevitt, Fanny Baker,

ROCKLAND, MASS.

### Mr. John Tighe

Wishes to call the attention of his patrons in Weymouth and vicinity, to his FINE SELECTION OF SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

### W. A. Drake, M.D.

Residence and Office nearly opposite the Post Office, North Weymouth, Ma.

### Commission Merchant

Weymouth Landing, Mass.

### THUNDER

Lightning, Wind and Rain, will never have so much power as when they are combined.

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UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

### HEAL THYSELF

"Graves' Patent Lounge Bed."

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Standard Books.

### Board of Health.

Public Health.

### Cooked Provisions.

Meats, Vegetables, Oysters, Pasta and Confectionery, Fruit, &c.

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THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper.

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PRICES OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

### Quincy Dye-House.

THE QUINCY LAUNDRY BROS.

### Samuel Curtis.

COFFIN WAREHOUSE.

### DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. F. J. BONNEY, DENTIST.

### Wharf, East Braintree.

WOOD AND HAY.

### For Sale at Lowest Cash Rates.

Weymouth, or East Braintree.

### Citizens' Market.

Wm. G. Thayer, Proprietor.

### W. J. CUSTANCE

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a new business.

### Scientific American.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper.

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# Weymouth Gazette.

BRANTREE REPORTER.

WEYMOUTH, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1880.

NO. 9.

VOL. 14.

The Weymouth Gazette.

Published by C. G. KASTERBROOK, every Friday, at Weymouth, Mass.

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HA YARD STRAW! Bundle Hay and Straw FOR SALE BY JOS. LOUD & CO., WEYMOUTH LANDING

C. S. WILLIAMS, Stock Broker.

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W. K. BAKER & SON, DEALERS IN CRAIN, MEAL, HAY, STRAW, &c.

T. J. FLOOD, BLACKSMITH, Corner of Common and Washington Streets, Weymouth Landing.

HORSESHOEING AND CARriage WORK of all kinds, DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.

Henry L. Thayer, LIVERY, BOARDING & BAITING STABLE, Washington Square, WEYMOUTH.

GEO. W. HERSEY, Painter and Glazier, AND DEALER IN Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnish, Putty, Glass-Shop in Geo. S. Baker's building, near the corner of Richmond Street, Weymouth Landing.

For First-class Cabinet Portraits, BUSSELL'S, Quincy, Mass.

J. AUSTIN DEANE, DEALER IN COAL, FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, &c. South Weymouth Depot.

A. FRANK BUSSELL, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST, QUINCY, MASS., CHILDREN'S PICTURES a Specialty.

HORSESHOEING, JOBBING AND Carriage Work, executed in the most manner, and at the lowest prices.

TIMOTHY J. BURBANKS at Wm. Turner's Carriage manufactory, Broad Street, EAST WEYMOUTH.

FOR SALE. Six Hundred Cords of WOOD, Pine, Oak and Maple.

One Hundred and Fifty Cords of TRASH WOOD. RED CEDAR POSTS, ALL SIZES AND LENGTHS; White Cedar Posts and Rails; Trellis Posts, Bean Posts, &c. Wood sawed and split to order.

JOSEPH SHERMAN, OFFICE, WALKER AND WEST STREETS, EAST WEYMOUTH.

P. H. GAVIN, PLUMBER, 95 Hancock St., QUINCY.

DIO LEWIS' SANITARIUM, (FOR THE CURE OF INVALIDS) at Arlington Heights, Mass., eight miles from Boston. This Institution opens tender happy auspices, and for full circulars, apply to the Proprietor, DIO LEWIS, 101 Broadway, New York.

WEYMOUTH Monumental Works.

ALL KINDS OF WORK executed in the best of style in MARBLE AND GRANITE.

The citizens of Weymouth will find upon investigating, that they can save money by patronizing home trade.

Please give us a call. J. KELLEY, Washington Square, Weymouth Landing.

R. V. Merchant, Begs leave to inform the citizens of Weymouth and vicinity that he is now prepared to make up

Spring & Summer CLOTHING, IN THE LATEST STYLES, And from the best Foreign and Domestic Goods.

His long experience in cutting

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS enables him to warrant a PERFECT FIT in all cases.

Prices as Low as the Lowest.

Stop Just a Moment, DR. GOODWIN'S TONIC, WELL KNOWN BLOOD PURIFIER.

It is the best known remedy for any and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Blood, for

Kidney and Liver Complaints, WEAK STOMACH, INDIGESTION, LOSS OF APPETITE, ETC. IT IS UNEQUALLED.

W. K. BAKER & SON, DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF Caskets or Coffins on hand or furnished to order; also, BOXES and all articles connected with the business, at our NEW WAREHOUSE, East Weymouth.

J. E. JOHNSON, Dealer in Flour, Groceries and Provisions, of the FINEST QUALITY, And at the Lowest Cash Prices. Washington Sq., Weymouth.

W. T. BURRELL, PAINTER and GLAZIER, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Glass, &c., constantly on hand.

CHARLES Q. TIBRELL, Attorney and Counselor at Law, OFFICE 20 COURT ST., ROOM 14, BOSTON.

ORGANS! We continue to keep in stock a good assortment of ORGAN and MELODEONS For Sale, To Let or Exchange.

Henry F. Miller Piano, which we sell at the wholesale price. OLD PIANOS bought and sold by GEO. S. BAKER.

J. G. WORSNER & CO., DEALER IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, Washington Square, WEYMOUTH.

Carriage Painting.

REMOVED His Carriage Paint Shop to NORTH WEYMOUTH.

Every variety of Plumbing work done at lowest prices. All orders from Weymouth and adjoining towns will receive prompt attention. Address all orders to P. O. Box 75, Quincy, Mass.

P. I. SWEETEN, Boston Office, 17 Bechoa Street.

Literary Reading.

TO MR. AND MRS. ALANSON BEALS, ON THE DEATH OF THEIR ONLY SON, LITTLE FREDIE.

O friends, within your quiet home A gloomy shadow rests to-day; For one sweet darling of your flock Has passed from earthy sphere away.

His happy voice you may not hear— His sunny smile you cannot see; And so you mourn with heavy hearts— Yet wherefore should your sorrow be? If he has entered yonder room, Just through your well-known cottage door, And you were sure to follow soon— Where'er your numbered tasks were o'er— And if you knew that pain was free From aught of danger, pain or care, Would you repine because your joy Had been the first to enter there?

And have you not only just begun The sorrow paths of the tomb; And there the loved one waits for you— While that glorious upper room, Then keep no more for "All is well!" The darling child who you so prize Is only just beyond your view, And you will meet him by-and-by.

In future years, if you should see Some wreck of manhood cast away, "Thank God that your dear boy is safe Within the realm of perfect day." E. E. B. South Weymouth.

MAUDE.

A long, pulsing July day was come to its sunsetting, and the fervent heat that crowned the sunning hours since early morning was giving way to a soft westerly breeze, that stirred through the trees, and lifted the short waves of hair of Maude Templeton's face, as she looked wistfully, thoughtfully, in Neal Howard's eyes, though he was holding an expression of half-frowning, half-appealing displeasure.

"I would not have believed it of you, Maude. I have been so happy, so perfectly content and rested, in your love for me! I have been so impatient for the time when our engagement should terminate in marriage; and here, now, you coolly, calmly tell me that, unless I have better prospects, you think it prudent to indefinitely prolong our engagement!"

He spoke sternly, eagerly, and he bent his handsome head toward her in a way he had of doing whenever he was specially in earnest.

She listened, her sweet, grave eyes looking at him patiently.

"You would see I am right, if you would see Neal. As it is, you make only just enough to take care of yourself; then how would it be when you were added with the extra expense of a wife? As we are, I am well enough cared for, and we can be very happy as lovers—only until I can see my way clear to you, to you, dear, and not be a burden, as I would be now. Do you understand?"

He interrupted her hotly: "There shall be no waiting! You do not love me, you mean to rid yourself of me as gradually as you can, leaving me to my fate. You are free—you are free—only to have to wait for me!"

And he plunged away into the little woody dell near where they stood, and his quick, angry footsteps went crashing through underbrush and over twigs, as Maude stood where he had left her, her face pale and dazed, then pitifully dashing as the hot tears rushed to her eyes.

"I'm sorry to have been so stupidly near at hand, Howard, I declare; but what was a fellow to do? I'm sorry, 'pon my word, that I was an eaves-dropper; and yet, Howard—let me say a favor to atone, if I can for being a third party to your litigation."

Howard's face was not cleared even by the intimacy of his willingness to what the "fellow" was that Ferdinand Courtenay could do him.

"From what I heard, Howard, I think that you would not refuse a ce—a fair, good chance—to make up a little pile of money. I can give you a chance; I would be glad if you take a position that has offered to me, and now opening my answer, which, however, be at once. They offer me a lion in South Africa, at Port Beth—quite a civilized place, I've to look after their interests—dealers and importers of feathers—a big salary and commission."

And why don't you accept the? Wouldn't you like to make fortune? ardenly laughed.

would not care to go so far; I am not enough of a salarier, I fear. Besides, I think it a fair way to make a better here at home with my pictures!"

ward frowned, half puzzledly, thoughtfully.

and you actually give me the ce? Will the firm take me in stead?"

here's not a doubt of it, if I receive you. Will you accept? e's not enough time to do more to decide. The ship sails to eleven o'clock from New

York, and you've only time to pack a trunk and catch the train to the city."

Howard's face suddenly flushed excitedly.

"Yes, I'll do it! Write me the necessary introduction, and I'll write a line of explanation, and farewell to Maude Templeton, for you to kindly deliver after I'm off. I'll be ready in no time; and, Courtenay, I thank you most heartily for your kindness!"

So, all on the hot impulse of the moment, Neal Howard went abroad, leaving a letter, half bitter, half proud, and with a pathetic undertone of love in every word, for the one girl he really and truly cared for above all the world.

For Ferdinand Courtenay to deliver. And while Neal Howard was sleeping the deck of the ship at midnight, and Maude Templeton was weeping and dreaming of the morning, when her lover would come back to her, Mr. Courtenay was lying on his lounge in the moonlight, with the ashes of Neal Howard's farewell to Maude on the empty hearth.

"And now I shall have everything my own way. Fair Maude will be comforted in due season for what she shall believe is her lovers deflection, and I will be the confessor. If it doesn't end as I prophesy—in Maude's marrying me—then I am not so proud as I fatter myself I am. Port Elizabeth! Whew! Well, he's welcome to all he can make, for me. I prefer the beautiful Maude and a temperate zone!"

A year had gone by, and away off, under the Cape of Good Hope, Neal Howard was wondering what in the world was the reason he had never received an answer from Maude to the little farewell letter he left for Mr. Courtenay to deliver.

He had found his position not an unpleasant one, and the climate did not especially disagree with him. His surroundings were very delightful, his business hours short, and he found himself making money by the handful; and if only Maude had answered his letter he would have been almost perfectly content.

But Maude did not answer his letter, for the very good reason that she never received it. And in the weeks that followed her recent lover's departure, Mr. Courtenay was her comforter, because to him only Neal had confessed his intentions.

Of course, among the occasional letters that friends sent to Africa, the news was more than once mentioned that Maude and Mr. Courtenay were on most intimate terms, and Neal's mother announced the gossip of their engagement.

Ferdinand Courtenay rejected to Maude and was promptly proposed, and he went away, disgusted and disappointed, and chagrined at his ill-luck; while Maude, whose hopes were gradually dying, whose spirits were slowly leaving her, and whose heart was depressed and silent—went on her lonely way, patiently as she might for the never-ceasing, never-ceasing pain at her true, loving, wounded heart.

Out at Port Elizabeth, Neal Howard was leading his lonely, unloved life, trying to put the sweet memories out of his head and heart, after he had written almost savagely to those who had volunteered their information of Maude, or never to mention her name or Courtenay's again.

And so, so widely divided, these two lived another year and another, until the summer of the year, when the wife—dothless long ago—of the man she loved; and Maude feeling sure that Neal had found his happiness in the distant country to which he had gone. Until one day—no perfect October day—Maude had gone out for a little walk, the way she always went, because it was the way Neal and she had been accustomed to go. It led past the village post-office, where for many weary times, whenever the papers announced the arrival of the foreign mails, Maude had asked if there was anything for her, until her sweet, pale, faded face had made the postmistress' heart ache and tears come to her eyes.

To-day, Maude was in no mood to inquire. Why should she have been, when for months, and months, and months, she had been slowly learning her lesson?

And so she was walking past, when, like an inspiration, it came to her that she would inquire just this once more—just this once, because such a swift strange yearning had come over her.

And so she lifted her lovely, pale face to Mrs. Morrison, standing inside her office window.

"I dare say I am very foolish, but perhaps there is something for me, after all?"

And instead of the grave, pitiful shake of Mrs. Morrison's white-capped head, and the gentle, sympathetic, "No, dear, not this time," Maude's heart stood still in almost suffocating emotion, to see a smile brooding on the kind old face.

"Well, Maude, I shouldn't wonder if there was something at last. What'd you say to the biggest letter from foreign parts that ever came through this office, eh? Come in back, dear, and get it!"

To her dying day, Maude will remember just how she felt as Mrs. Morrison spoke. Then she managed to force her trembling limbs to carry her into the little back office, and

Neal Howard sprang to meet her and catch her in his arms, and kiss her over and over, and explain in a feverish, passionate way, what a terrible mistake there had been.

Value of Accuracy.

(A paper read at the meeting of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association.) BY E. K. THOMPSON.

In presenting this paper to you, if I shall accomplish one of two results I shall feel that I have not labored in vain. If I shall succeed in saying a word that shall encourage some teacher to penetrate with more courage and greater faith in the ultimate results of our work, or if I may say something so utterly at variance with the established principles of our profession that I shall provoke a profitable discussion I shall be satisfied. If I shall do neither I beg pardon for the attempt and promise not to bore you long.

There are many things to be taught that can never be laid down in courses of study and there are many requirements of a teacher that cannot be formulated into rules and regulations. Some of these things are so evident on the face of them, that they would seem to require no demonstration to make them apparent and no argument to defend or support them.

The value of Accuracy in school work is my theme, and I lay down this truth—that accuracy is of prime importance in school work and that approximate teaching is little better than no teaching. The man that misses the cars by a single minute might never get to his destination at all. Accuracy is the very opposite of carelessness.

"Man," it has been said, "is a bundle of habits." Another truth that perhaps needs no demonstration but perhaps a repetition, to enable us to grasp and fully realize the breadth and depth of the fact. Man is a bundle of habits. He is just what his character is, mark me I do not say his reputation, and his character takes its shape and its color from every act of his daily life. And every act of the life of a mature intelligence is marked by vice or virtue, by selfishness or generosity, by carelessness or accuracy according to his habits, the habits moulded in youth.

We need not dwell on the fact that it is during the school days that the habits of the child are being formed and directed, as a vine is adapted to a trellis, and each growing branch finds to grow in such direction as we wish, which direction can never be changed except by violence. Shall we not remember also that next the mother no human agency has greater power in a child's life than the teacher, as is daily proved by the oft given apology, "Our teacher says so," or "Our teacher does so." This almost alarming and immeasurable responsibility which thus attaches to our work and to our very lives as teachers, should impel us to study very carefully what is to be the result on the coming man or woman whose moulding is thus intrusted to our care.

In this present age, when the demand is for men of most varied intelligence and ability, the tendency is to multiply the requirements of teaching and to expect from the graduates of our grammar schools proficiency in a multiplicity of direction, that to our grandfathers would have been simply appalling. Against this multiplying of subjects we would not utter a single protest, for we believe in building on a foundation broad enough for any superstructure.

If the child be not taught to be correct and to prize the accuracy of his work, he is for men of most varied intelligence and ability, the tendency is to multiply the requirements of teaching and to expect from the graduates of our grammar schools proficiency in a multiplicity of direction, that to our grandfathers would have been simply appalling. Against this multiplying of subjects we would not utter a single protest, for we believe in building on a foundation broad enough for any superstructure.

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What numberless quarrels and lawsuits have grown from loosely and carelessly kept accounts. What time and labor have been spent to repair the work of the mechanic who has never learned to make his work correct to the fraction of an inch. What suffering has been caused and lives sacrificed to the careless language and unintelligible writing of some physicians. What a record do our courts of law show of broken agreements, of contracts kept to the letter and not in the spirit; and all because the letter was not accurately made to interpret the intent. Had we time or were there need we might enlarge these illustrations almost indefinitely.

To insure this accuracy of language, which after all is the most important phase of our subject, to insure this, there must be behind it the same method of thought. As a man thinks so will he speak. If he has not definite, clear conceptions in his mind, he can never convey a clear and definite idea to his hearer or reader. Does any one doubt the need of calling special attention to this phase of our work? Then consider for a moment the ability of the average man or woman to transcend ordinary business affairs, make out a bill, write a receipt, a promissory note, write a business letter of a page in length, and not make some blunder which shall expose them to the ridicule of the careful and correct man of business. Go into very many of our schools and ask the school give you the sum of a column from your ledger, or in a class of fifty you'll find dozen different answers, if they do their work independently, and yet not the sum of any two consecutive numbers. Ask the same class to write you an account of the capture of Fort Sumter, about which perhaps they have just recited. Examine their papers and but a small fraction will be found not to have misplaced capitals, misspelled words, omitted punctuation, and run sentences on overabundantly that it will not. Thus much for the importance of accuracy of habit as a distinct idea and a direct object in our work.

But I should not feel that I had completed my task did I not present some remedy or at least some thoughts suggesting how we may better establish accurate thinking and work, how such habits shall be formed that the coming generation will be one that can say what it means, can write that it may not be misunderstood, and whose bookkeeping will not need an expert to decipher it. Granting now the disease and the need of a remedy, to prescribe we must know the cause and the cause in the poverty of subjects taught, nor in the indefiniteness of text books. The fault lies at our own doors.

The illustrations I have deduced are but the outward expression of the child's thought. Hence, as we have before intimated, to get correct expression we must get correct thought. Shakespeare makes Hamlet say in answer to the query what he was reading, "Words, words, words." Is there not a danger that we shall place too low an estimate on words themselves. They are at once the vehicle and tools of thought. No thought is complete until it is clothed in words, and the amount of thought requires practice, as well as the tools of a carpenter. And pupils fail to make their statements with accuracy, or to make application of principles they are supposed to know because oftentimes they are using words they do not understand. They fall into an inarticulate expression because they are trying to use words the pronunciation of which they do not know; and so make their statements their substitute sound for sense in the acquired habit of a good recitation.

Now say that accuracy is one of the strongest elements of a powerful character and the one element to all others that depends on acquired work. Our mind unconsciously

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