

## The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, JANUARY 9, 1878.

## STEAM AND ELECTRICITY.

Watt, when a boy, observed that the steam in his mother's boiling teakettle had the power to agitate, and partially lift its lid. Being possessed of an inquiring mind, and disposed to trace effects to their causes, he pondered much upon the possible power that might be engendered by steam, and be practically applied to utilitarian purposes. He naturally was led into a series of experiments which convinced him that he had detected a giant force, while standing by a kitchen fire, that might be employed usefully in a variety of ways. During his lifetime, little was known, outside of the laboratories of chemists, of the mighty power that was slumbering—so to speak—in a cauldron of boiling water. The discovery that he had made, and propounded to the world, attracted the attention of scientists; but only a few seemed to take much interest in it. The thinkers of that period were too busy in theorizing speculations and in the investigation of other matters, ranging over the fields of inquiry, little imagining that the discovery of Watt was destined in a few years to revolutionize the manufacturing, maritime and locomotive interests and the business facilities of our active world.

It is not our purpose just now to notice the how steam power was gradually introduced into the factories of Great Britain and elsewhere—how Fulton seventy years ago exhibited its successful applicability for the propulsion of ships—and how Stephenson, twenty years later, made it manifest that as a locomotive power or *terra firma*, it would throw the old time stage coaches into the shade, and a vastly increased speed be imparted to travel and traffic on the land. The Mother Country is the greatest manufacturing nationality in the world. Her woollen and cotton fabrics are in use in all lands. Her hardware and cutlery are everywhere. To her immense factories, Great Britain is greatly indebted for the vast hoards of accumulated wealth which her people possess. Her marvellous affluence is largely attributable to the work of successfully applied steam in Manchester, Birmingham, and other manufacturing cities and towns.

If we look abroad upon the waters of our world, we see steamships voyaging on every ocean—on every sea—and almost on every river. Ships of war and commercial argosies, are alike propelled, to a large extent, by the wonderful power which we are considering. As respects its use on railroads, no intelligent person is ignorant. Considered in every aspect, in which it can be viewed, steam is a mighty agent in the broad highway of human progress—and conduces greatly to the extension of civilization in the world.

When Benjamin Franklin, the New England philosopher, demonstrated by a brilliant experiment the identity of lightning and electricity, he little dreamed to what uses in less than a century, this universally existing power in the realm of matter would be applied. It is only about forty years ago since the big brain of one Morse conceived the stupendous idea of applying electricity to telegraph. When he propounded this idea to the world, he was derided as a half-insane theorist and he was laughed at for his alleged folly, while engaged in the work of proving that he had made a vastly useful discovery in nature. He was arrogantly sneered at by assumed scientists and pretentious philosophers. At length his perseverance triumphed, and all the world, illiterate and learned, was forced to admit that he had added a bright link to the long chain of human inventions—and had shown the power of Genius in penetrating into the secret places of nature's mysteries, fathoming out valuable scientific facts, and extending the boundaries of useful knowledge.

The results of his mighty achievement are before the world to-day. Telegraphic lines underlie seas and oceans—cross continents—and ramify the whole civilized world. The most distant localities have instantaneous communication with each other. The people of ocean-divided continents converse with scarcely less facility than do neighbors separated by a street. Formerly many weeks and sometimes months elapsed before Americans received information of what was transpiring in Europe. There was a war between Great Britain and the United States more than sixty years ago. In the Autumn of 1814 plenipotentiaries from both powers met on the European continent to negotiate a treaty of peace, which was signed, if we accurately remember, sometime in November. But on this side of the Atlantic, the treaty was not made known for a considerable time afterward. The consequence was, that on the 8th day of January, a fierce battle, with deplorable loss of life, was fought at New Orleans. On the 18th day of June following the Waterloo fight came off; but tidings of an event so important did not reach this continent until sometime in August. We mention these facts to illustrate the utility of electrical telegraphy. Continents may now be said to be within speaking distance of each other.

In Steam and Electricity, as we have been shown, we have powers applied to various useful purposes. They facilitate and augment the business of the world. Of their instrumentality and

utility our great grand-fathers knew nothing. They have been brought but lately upon the stage of human activity and they are working wonders. To them we are greatly indebted for the marvellous go-aheadism of the present day.

## GOOD TEMPLARS UNDER R. W. G. L. OF THE WORLD.

The Eighth Quarterly Session of the Annapolis County Degree Lodge was held at South Williamston, on Thursday, 27th of December, and called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., by County Chief Templar, W. V. Vroom, and opened in the Second Degree. There were present representatives from nearly all parts of the County, and much enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings. Grand Secretary, Rev. J. H. Saunders, gave an interesting account of the Temperance movement throughout the province, and the beneficial results accruing from earnest temperance effort.

The County Secretary submitted his reports, which, with the reports of the various representatives gave a fresh impetus to temperance workers to use their influence in establishing the principles of temperance, not only in their own organizations, but upon a universal philanthropic principle.

There were present at the afternoon Session, one hundred and ten members, sixty of whom received the Degrees of Fidelity and Charity.

A public Temperance Meeting was held in the Baptist Church in the evening. The Choir rendered appropriate pieces of music. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Johnson. The meeting was then addressed by Revs. J. H. Saunders, John Brown, W. J. Blakney, J. A. Johnson, W. G. Parker and Messrs. W. C. Jones, Spencer, J. B. Hall, S. Spurr, L. B. Page and A. Longley, W. P. P.

The Choir under the management of Prof. T. Hall and Mrs. Wm. Shafter, who presided at the Organ, contributed largely towards the interest of the meeting. Two Solos, "Nearer Home" and "Help drive the Wedge," the former by Miss Lena E. Bishop and the latter by Mr. J. Morse are deserving of notice. An expression of gratitude for the ample provisions made for those in attendance, and the interest manifested for the promotion of the cause of temperance generally. —Communicated.

TERRIFIC GALE.—On Friday last, the wind commenced blowing from the North-east with occasional dashes of snow, and towards night had increased to quite a gale, and continued so until about twelve o'clock at night, when it suddenly shifted to the South-east and blew a perfect hurricane for about four hours. About one o'clock the northern part of the roof of the Court House was lifted bodily off and carried into the adjoining field and the portion left on was badly damaged. The chimney on the Providence Church (Methodist) was broken off and fell on the roof, breaking three of the rafters. After damaging the Church it fell upon the roof of Victoria Hall stairway, going completely through, making an ugly looking hole. The barn belonging to Mr. Wm. Hart, on the Clarence road, was unroofed, and windows and other buildings all over the town suffered more or less. The same gale was very severe in the upper part of the County, and we hear that considerable damage has been done. At Nictaux the barns of Obediah Morse and Daniel Armstrong were unroofed.

ENTERTAINMENT.—According to previous announcement the members of Olive Branch Division intend repeating the performance given by them on New Year's eve. There is to be some change in the programme and we can assure the fun-loving public that a rich treat is in store for them. The entertainment is to take place in Victoria Hall, on Monday night. Admission free ten cents.

DONATIONS.—The friends of the Rev. Mr. Vidito intend paying him a donation visit at his residence near Bridgetown, on Wednesday the 16th inst. A donation is also to be held at the Methodist Parsonage here, on the 15th inst., for the benefit of the Rev. Caleb Parker. If the weather prove unfavorable the donations to be given the above named gentlemen will be postponed until the next fine night.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HALIFAX.—On Saturday night, about 10 o'clock, a young man, named Wilson, who drove a sleigh for Edward Feinton, a licensed hackman, was drowned in Steel's Pond in company with two young girls named Ida Boutill and Flora McDonald, aged respectively 14 and 16 years.

—The tea-meeting held in Providence Church on New Year's night was not very largely attended, owing to the night being stormy. Only seventy-five dollars were realized. The Lecture given by the Pastor was well received and duly appreciated by the ladies.

PUNCH.—Our contemporary, Haliday, of the "Berwick Star," has issued his paper semi-weekly, as well as weekly. Who says there is no pluck in journalists? It looks well.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!—Those in want of Bags will find a large supply, of all the usual sizes used by store keepers, for sale at the Moxinos Press. The prices are very low, indeed.

A man named Jacob Harniss was executed in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Saturday last, for a murder committed by him in July, 1863—over fourteen years ago.

Harniss was a Union man, while White, his victim, was a Southern sympathizer. They were near neighbors, and had frequent business transactions, White being a distiller and his neighbor one of his customers. Harniss owed White for a quantity of whiskey long since consumed, and he procured his arrest by the Confederate authorities on the charge of being a "Lincolnite." While shut up in Knoxville he vowed vengeance on White. Harniss was confined in the Knoxville Jail. During his confinement he threatened to be revenged on White. After a short confinement Harniss being released, he made his way across the mountains and entered the Federal army as a private in the Second Tennessee Infantry. Sometime afterward he was taken prisoner and while again confined he repeated his former threats against White declaring his intention to escape and kill him before rejoining his command.

In the early part of July, 1863, he succeeded in breaking out of jail, and, knowing the country thoroughly, he easily eluded the rebel guards and made his way home, having white on the way concocted a plan of revenge as simple as it proved effective. On the evening preceding the murder Harniss went to his neighbor's still house and stole a keg of liquor. He made no effort to conceal the theft or his footsteps, crossing the mountain towards his home, and concealed the keg under a brush heap in the edge of the wood near his house. Next morning Harniss armed himself, and, accompanied by his wife and a negro girl living with his family, repaired to the woods, and lay in ambush for White, who was soon seen coming across the field. As he arrived within easy range Harniss raised his rifle, and was taking deliberate aim, when his wife struck down the piece and implored him to abandon his fiendish purpose. But with terrible oaths he threatened her with death if she again thwarted his design, and once more raising his weapon he fired upon his unsuspecting victim, who had approached within fifty yards of the ambush.

White fell mortally wounded, when Harniss emerged from his hiding place and approached his fallen enemy, who piteously begged for the brief span of life yet remaining to him. His murderer proffered him a drink of the stolen liquor with words of mocking sympathy, and while the appealing eyes of the wounded man were fastened on him trying to discover a ray of mercy in his countenance Harniss placed the muzzle of his gun to the head of the defenceless man and completed his bloody work by blowing out his brains. But the savage disposition of the murderer was not satisfied. With the assistance of the negro girl he dragged White's body into the woods on the side of the mountain, and with his pocket knife severed the head from the shoulders. This he threw down the precipitous declivity, it bounding along in the descent like a damned old pumpkin," to quote the murderer's language as he afterwards described the bloody deed to his comrades.

The mangled trunk was then rifled of a small sum of money and concealed beneath two logs, over which a quantity of brushwood was then placed. The culprit then calmly went home and remained there until night. During the afternoon two Union men named Vann and Jones, came to the house, and as they crossed the threshold were greeted with the ominous click of a rifle drawn to full cock. Vann then asked Mrs. Harniss if her husband was at home, when the murderer came from beneath the bed, gun in hand, and remarked that it was fortunate he had recognized his friend's voice or he would have certainly killed him, adding that he had already killed one man that day and he would just as soon keep his hand in as not. Harniss then related the details of the shocking affair to his friends. The same night he fled to Kentucky, knowing that if he was recaptured he would be treated as a spy. Rejoining his regiment he served to the end of the war, receiving an honorable discharge at its close. He then settled in Kentucky.

After remaining absent till 1875 he returned to Anderson county. He appears to have believed that twelve years' absence had effaced from the community the memory of his atrocious crime. He was soon arrested for the murder, and on his trial in July, 1876, he was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged September 10, 1876. A motion for a new trial procured a postponement of the execution of the sentence. At the term of the Supreme Court held in September, 1877, the proceedings and findings of the inferior court were read, and he was accordingly sentenced to expiate his crime by death on the gallows, December 29, 1877.

The culprit was well stricken in years, and on that account considerable sympathy was felt for him in certain quarters, especially as the crime was committed in time of war, when passion ruled the hour. After sentence was pronounced on him the second time the doomed man turned his attention to preparation for death, and made a profession of religion, being baptized after the rites of the Baptist Church.

## OVERCROWDED.

London is frightfully overcrowded. In one district it was discovered that there were five hundred and seventy families, none of whom occupied more than a single room. This was the case throughout a dozen districts. In one room, twelve by thirteen feet, and seven feet six inches high, eight persons were packed; in another, only six and a half feet high, a man, his wife,

and five children resided. The worst feature of the overcrowding, is the occupation of the same bed by two sets of people during the same night. Certain classes attending the theatres every night—ballet dancers, supes, and the mob which is attached to a pantomime—let their beds to market people, who are just ready to get up and go to work when the theatrical folk come home. From time to time raids are made upon objectionable lodging houses which fairly swarm with people; slums and courts and alleys are demolished right and left, and the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood rejoice that they are at last delivered from the plague that had so long vexed them; but others are the worse for the exodus. The objectionable ones, with their wives and families do not remain without a lodging one single night; and of all things this is certain—that they will "camp down" anew in a body, and in company with their own kind. Nor is it easy to see a way out of a difficulty which is daily growing more formidable, as the number of these people increase yearly.

## New Advertisements.

## AUCTION.

The Berwick Iron Foundry in good running condition, will be sold at Public Auction, at Berwick Station, on JANUARY 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

TERMS OF SALE.—One quarter of the purchase money down; one quarter in three months; one quarter in six months; and one quarter in nine months. Possession to be given the 1st of February.

—ALSO—One 16 feet Turning Lathe and one Tennant House, GEO. H. ILLSLEY, Secretary.

Berwick, Jan. 7th, 1878.

## ULSTERS REEFERS

In great variety at B. STARRATT'S.

Jan. 2nd, 1877.

## NOTICE.

CONVINCED THAT Business conducted on strictly CASH principles is the safest and best, for both buyer and seller, we have resolved, from the first day of January, 1878, to sell at the very smallest profit for CASH ONLY.

Thankful to our numerous customers for their liberal patronage in the past, we most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same on our new basis of operations.

RANDALL, HIGGINS, & CO., Opposite Railway Station, Annapolis Jan. 1st, 1878.

## SEEDS

and Small Fruit Plants.

I will send my

ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF

VEGETABLE SEEDS

And Small Fruit Plants,

Free by Mail to all applicants.

G. E. LYDIARD.

Berwick, Jan. 1878.

## Pews for Sale.

THE Trustees of Providence Methodist Church, Bridgetown, will offer for sale on Tuesday the 13th inst., at two o'clock, P. M., Eight pews, four of which are to be sold for non-payment of taxes.

EDMUND BENT, Chapel Street, Bridgetown, Jan. 9th.

## VICK'S

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Each Number contains THIRTY-TWO PAGES of reading, many fine Wood Cut Illustrations, and one COLORED PLATE. A beautiful Garden Magazine, printed on elegant paper, and full of information. In English and German. Price, \$1.25 a year; Five copies \$5.00.

Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents in paper covers; in elegant cloth covers, \$1.00.

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## VICK'S

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Seventy-five pages—300 Illustrations—with Descriptions of thousands of the best Flowers and Vegetables in the world, and the way to grow them—all for a Two Cent postage stamp. Printed in German and English.

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Flower and Vegetable Seeds

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Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents in paper covers; with elegant cloth covers \$1.00.

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## New Advertisements.

ALBERT MORSE, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor and Notary Public.

AGENT FOR THE "ETNA" AND "NATIONAL" FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY, Merchants' Marine

Insurance Company of Canada, "Standard" & "Connatout" MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICE:

Queen St., Bridgetown, N. S.

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## New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs their old customers and the general public that they have removed to

Middleton Corner,

where they may be found at the residence of JAMES GATES, on Station Road, fully prepared to execute all orders for Millinery and Dressmaking. We shall keep a line of SMALLWARE constantly on hand. By first-class work and punctuality in execution, we hope to merit a share of your patronage. Repairing old Hats, Straw and Felt, a specialty. Terms—Cash.

MISS A. M. BARKS, Dressmaker, Middleton, Dec. 10th, 1877.

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