ESTABLISHED 1873.

The Weekly Monitor

IS PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday at Bridgetown.

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Communications solicited on all matters of public interest, to be accompanied with the writers name, which will be held, if so desired, strictly confidential. Anonymous communications go to the waste basket.

H. S. PIPER,
Editor and Proprietor.

Weekly Monitor.

SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX EST.

VOL. 9. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1881. NO. 7.

Job Work.

The Monitor office is fitted out with one of the best job-presses in this province, and a large assortment of type in both plain and ornamental faces, together with every facility for doing all description of first-class work. We make a speciality of fine work—either plain, or in colors and in this line we flatter ourselves we can compete with any office in the Province.

Orders for Posters, Dodgers, Catalogues, Bill-heads, Circulars, Cards of all kinds, Pamphlets, will receive prompt attention.

We endeavour by closest attention and careful execution of all orders to ensure satisfaction to our patrons.

Lawyers and Magistrates blanks kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Weekly Monitor

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Combine the choicest cathartic principles in medicine, in proportions accurately adjusted to secure activity, certainty, and uniformity of effect. They are the result of years of careful study and practical experiment, and are the most effectual remedy yet discovered for diseases caused by derangement of the stomach, liver, and bowels, which require prompt and effectual treatment. AYER'S PILLS are specially applicable to this class of diseases: They act directly on the digestive and assimilative processes, and restore regular healthy action. Their extensive use by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, is one of the many proofs of their value as a safe, sure, and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Being compounded of the concentrated virtues of purely vegetable substances, they are positively free from calomel or any injurious properties, and can be administered to children with perfect safety.

AYER'S PILLS are an effectual cure for **Constipation or Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach and Breath, Dizziness, Headache, Loss of Memory, Numbness, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, Colic, Gripes, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Gout, Piles,** Disorders of the Liver, and all other diseases resulting from a disordered state of the digestive apparatus.

As a Dinner Pill they have no equal.

While gentle in their action, these PILLS are the most thorough and searching cathartic that can be employed, and never give pain unless the bowels are inflamed, and then their influence is healing. They stimulate the appetite and digestive organs; they operate to purify and enrich the blood, and impart renewed health and vigor to the whole system.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HELLO!

AGENTS can make more money selling our new

TELEPHONES!

than in any other business. Send $4 for sample pair and wire to put up and exhibit. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Large profits.

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123 S. Clarke St., Chicago, Ill.

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The Monitor

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Steamer "EMPRESS,"

For Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting at Digby with the Western Counties Railway for and from YARMOUTH, &c., and at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, for and from

KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX, and intermediate stations; also, with the Stage for Liverpool.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, April 2nd, and until further notice, the splendid, fast, and staunch sea-going Steamer EMPRESS, will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, and return same days.

This popular Steamer has been put in thorough good order for the ensuing season's service, having had extensive repairs effected to her hull and machinery, and having had her Saloons altered and refurnished in a very comfortable and elegant manner.

Fare—St. John to Digby	$1.50
" " Annapolis	2.00
Fare St. John to Halifax	5.00
" " and return	7.50
Fare—St. John to Yarmouth	$3.50
" " and return	6.00

Round Trip Tickets to Halifax via this route good to return by Intercolonial Railway, 9.00.

Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, and at H. CHUBB & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. street, and of

R. E. HUMPHREY, AGENT
Union Line Office, 45 Dock St.

F. PHEASANT
Freight agent,
Empress Warehouse,
Reed's Point. Dec17

COME TO THIS OFFICE FOR YOUR BILLHEADS.

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Parlor and Church Organs.

—(0:0)—

For Power and Quality of Tone, Rapidity of Action, and Promptness to Response, they are Unsurpassed.

A careful examination of the insuruments will convince the public that both interior and exterior are honestly made.

In beauty and elegance of case they far exceed any Organ manufactured in the Maritime Provinces. They are **AS LOW IN PRICE** as is consistent with first-class workmanship, and are

FULLY WARRANTED.

Parties Desiring a

FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT.

Will find it their advantage to Correspond with

THE ANNAPOLIS ORGAN COMPANY,
Or visit their Warerooms, George St., Annapolis.

A Great Cause of Human Misery

In the Loss of

MANHOOD

We have recently published a new edition of **Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay** on the radical and permanent cure (without medicine) of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., resulting from excesses.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents, or two postage stamps.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from thirty years' successful practise, that alarming consequences may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicines or the use of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands every youth and every man in the land.

Address,

The Culverwell Medical Co.,
41 Ann St., New York.
Post Office Box 4586.

THE LOCAL MEAT MARKET.

[Limited.]

Registered Under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1879.

English, American, Canadian and Australian

MEATS

—AND—

Provision Depots.

CAPITAL, - - - $100,000.

OFFICES—Central Depot and Market: 84 Upper Thames Street, E. C. (Under Cannon Street Station) London, E. C.

BONDED WAREHOUSES—Cold Storage Wharf, Cousin Lane, E. C.

BANKERS:—The London and County Bank, 21 London Street, E. C. D. TALLERMAN, Esq., Gen. Manager.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of Shippers of Cattle, Poultry, &c., to the ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANADIAN PROVISION DEPOTS, 84 UPPER THAMES ST., LONDON. Furnished with Refrigerating Chambers of large capacity, where Produce of all kinds can be preserved for any length of time, at any season of the year. The advantages to shippers of live cattle are evident, inasmuch as by slaughtering immediately on arrival Expenses Cease, and the most advantageous moment may be seized for the disposal of the consignment.

To parties desirous of shipping apples, &c., to London, for sales and returns, the Company can offer advantages to be found in no other quarter. By use of the refrigerators, decay or deterioration is arrested, while every facility is afforded for sorting, sampling and laying out sound fruit, as well as for repacking such as may be injured on the voyage. Shippers who may wish more speedy returns than can be forwarded by regular mail, can realize an advance which will be ordered by Telegraph immediately on receipt of consignments landed in good condition.

Information in detail can be obtained by application to the undersigned, who are authorized to make advances to Shippers, and, if desirable, to take an interest for the Company in the profit and loss of operations.

WM. HARE, Agent,
171 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.
THOS. S. WHITMAN, Agent,
Annapolis, N. S. 43tf

Books, - - Stationery.

Buckley & Allen,

OFFER during the Autumn Season, at low prices a large stock of STAPLE STATIONERY, and School supplies. Fancy Stationery, and Stationers' Sundries. Novelties in Ink Stands and Paper Knives. Special inducements to purchasers of Photograph, Autograph and Scrap Albums. An immense variety of Bibles, Church Services and Prayer Books. All the Seaside, Franklin Square and Standard Libraries. Complete supply of the Poets, large assortment of Miscellaneous and Standard Books. Call and inspect for yourselves. Don't forget the address

BUCKLEY & ALLEN.
124 Granville St., Halifax.

GREAT BARGAIN!

THE Subscriber offers for SALE or RENT on private Contract,

His Beautiful Residence

at

LOWER MIDDLETON.

The House contains 11 rooms, all in thorough repair. Good Stabling for 3 or 4 Horses, Carriage House and Wood House. The grounds consists of 2 acres in a high state of cultivation with a very fine orchard of 100 or more superior trees, (choice varieties of fruit) nearly all which are in bearing, some trees producing yearly 3 Barrels or more. The Guarden is also well stocked with a good variety of Fruit trees. The situation is convenient to Railway Station, Post Office, and within 5 minutes walk of three places of worship. Location desirable, and very healthy.

ALSO, Small Farm, situate in NORTH WILLIAMSTON, about two miles from Lawrencetown Railway Station. The House contains 6 Rooms, the ground flat only being finished. Good Barn, and a number of useful and necessary outbuildings. The Farm consists of about 70 acres, 30 of which are in hay and under cultivation. A good Orchard in bearing, producing yearly 25 to 30 barrels, and with care will soon increase to 100 or more barrels. Cuts about 14 tons Hay yearly, with a superior chance to increase largely at a very small outlay. Location public, healthy, convenient and desirable particularly to a person with moderate means. Possession at once if desired. Terms to suit both places easy.

EDWARD H. PHINNEY.
Middleton, Annapolis County, May 1st, 1880.

TO LAWYERS.

A FRESH LOT of Summonses and Executions just printed and for sale at this office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ANNAPOLIS, SS.,
In the Supreme Court, 1881,
IN EQUITY.

ON the petition and application of Sybel Wheelock, praying foreclosure and sale under Chap. 99, Revised Statutes, 4th series,

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

By the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis or his deputy, at Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, aforesaid,

ON FRIDAY,

17th day JUNE, next,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein, on the 9th day of May, A. D., 1881, unless before the sale the amount due as per affidavit of the petitioner annexed to the original papers in this cause, be paid to her or to her attorney, with costs,

ALL the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of William Viditoe, late of Nictaux Falls, in the said County of Annapolis, deceased, and all parties claiming under him, of, in, to or out of, all those certain tracts, pieces or parcels of

LAND and PREMISES,

Situate, lying and being on the Nictaux Mountain, in the said County of Annapolis, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Beginning at the south west corner of lands surveyed to Elias Grimes, thence turning easterly and southerly following the winding of the brook or river, and the line of land surveyed to Elias Grimes, until it comes to the said William Viditoe's land, thence turning and running westerly along said William Vidito's land until it comes to Parker Viditoe's, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty-nine acres three rods and seventeen poles, being part of land conveyed by the late Elias Wheelock to Mrs. Sarah Morrow and Elizabeth Wheelock.

ALSO—Another lot, piece or parcel of Land, where the said late William Viditoe lived, being part of numbers two and three, bounded as follows: Begining at the Lunenburg road, so called, or lands conveyed by Welcome Wheelock to George Runciman's east bounds, thence south forty-one degrees west by said Runciman's land to the north boundary of said lot number three, thence north forty-nine degrees east one hundred and twenty-two rods to a stake and stones by ungranted lands, thence north fifty one degrees west to the centre line of lot number two, granted to Elias Wheelock and Robt. Dixon, thence by the centre line about seventy-two rods to the north east corner of said Runciman's land, thence west forty-one degrees east by Runciman's land to the first mentioned boundary, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, comprising all the land owned by the late Welcome Wheelock and deeded by Mary Eliza Wheelock the widow and administratrix of the late Welcome Wheelock to said late William Viditoe, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. deposit at time of sale,—remainder on delivery of the deed.

PETER BONNETT.
High Sheriff.

E. RUGGLES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Annapolis Royal, May 12th, 1881. 5t10

Spring Goods arriving; Prices very low; Everything thriving

—AT—

Murdoch & Co's.

2 TONS WHITE LEAD, best quality in the market.

5 BARRELS RAW AND BOILED OIL VARNISHES, DRYERS, BRUSHES, &c., &c.

To Grangers and Farmers.

Attention is called to 30 bus. TIMOTHY, and 500 lbs. RED CLOVER, in stock and offered very low for CASH.

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS in abundance

1200 Rolls Room Paper at cost.

BOOTS, SHOES and RUBBERS, the cheapest in the market.

Full stock of Groceries and Hardware.

☞ Notice is hereby given to all those indebted to us on note or book account, that payment must be made at once or in 30 days from 1st April.

MURDOCH & CO.

Bridgetown, April 1st, 1881,

Ready - Made CLOTHING!

BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from Montreal, a large and well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing & Buffalo Robes.

consisting of

Men's Ulsters, Youths' Ulsters, Men's Over Coats, Reefers.

All a

Splendid Assortment

of

FALL SUITS

Pants and Vests. Also,

1 Doz. Very Fine Buffalo Robes.
Horse Blankets.

All the above will be sold very

LOW FOR CASH,

BEALES & DODGE.
Middleton, Nov., '78

Watches, Stem Winders $2.50. White Metal Hunting Case $5. Imitation gold $6. Solid gold $12. Cheapest and best for use or special keeping purposes. Value Catalogues free. Thompson & Co. 1:2 Nassau St. N. Y.

LONDON GOODS!

RUNCIMAN, RANDOLPH & CO.,

—have received Invoices of—

CHOICE LONDON GOODS.

which they offer at lowest prices.

Ladies' Brown and Black Silk Umbrellas.

Ladies' Zenilla do., at 38c. each.

Gents' Alpacca and Gingham Umbrellas.

Mourning Goods.

Wide Black Crapes, Black French Cashmeres, Black French Merinos, Henrietta Cloth, Choice Black Norwich Crapes.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, from 11 cents to 27 cents per yard.
TOILET SETTS, TOILET CLOTHS, TOILET QUILTS,
WHITE BRILLIANTS, WHITE MARSEILLES,
HALF BLEACHED AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.

CARPETS!

HEMP CARPETS, all prices.
4 4 Union and all Wool do., from 62 cents a yard.

English Floor Oil Cloths.

superior quality, &c., &c.

IN STOCK.

Ladies' HAND BAGS, in Straw and Morocco,

Valises, all Sizes.

GENTLEMEN'S & LADIES'

Travelling Trunks

from 75c. to $6.50 each.

We offer 75 bbls. Corn Meal at $3.50 per bbl.

Just imported from West Indies—10 puncheons Molasses—retail price 40 cents per Gallon.

A SPECIALITY!

One Bale MANCHESTER PRINTS.

We invite attention to our very large and varied Stock for Spring and Summer Trade

R. R. & Co.
Bridgetown, N. S., April, 26th, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ANNAPOLIS SS.,
In the Supreme Court 1881,
IN EQUITY.

CAUSE:

JOHN B. PARKER, Plaintiff.
vs.
HENRIETTA VanBUSKIRK and BENIAH SPINNEY, Executrix and Executor of Eri VanBuskirk, Deceased Defendants.

TO BE SOLD AT

Public Auction,

By the Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, or his deputy in front of the store of Beniah Spinney & Son, at Melvern Square,

ON MONDAY,

the 13th day of JUNE.

at twelve o'clock, noon,

Pursuant to an order of foreclosure and sale made herein and dated the 9th day of May, A. D., 1881, unless before the sale the amount due the Plaintiff on the mortgage sought to be foreclosed herein, together with interest and costs be paid to the Plaintiff, or his attorney or to the said Sheriff, or into this Honorable Court, or as the Court may order,

ALL the estate, interest, right, title, claim and equity of redemption of the above named Defendants of, in, to and out of, the following described lots, pieces or parcels of

LAND,

Situate in the township of Wilmot, and County of Annapolis, bounded as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of lands owned and in possession of the estate of the late Eri VanBuskirk, on the north side of the Gates Brothers' Organ Factory, on the Stronach Mountain Road, thence north the course of said road till it comes to the Spinney Road, so called, thence across said road in a northerly direction and following the course of the said Stronach Mountain, northerly until it comes to land formerly owned by William Condon, thence easterly the course of the line dividing the land of said estate from land formerly owned by William Condon, thirty-five rods or thereabouts, or until it strikes a stake and stones, thence south the course of the line to the Spinney Road, so called, thence across said road and running easterly the course of said road on the south side thereof, until it comes to land now owned by William T. VanBuskirk, thence south the course of the line dividing lands owned by said estate and the land of said William T. VanBuskirk, until it comes to lands in the occupation and possession of the Gates Brothers, thence westerly the course of said line to the place of beginning, containing by estimation thirty acres more or less, saving and excepting one acre out of the above described lot on the Stronach Mountain Road, opposite the store owned and occupied by R. I. McDonald, said lot being reserved as a site for the building or erection of a Methodist Church.

Secondly—A lot of WOOD LAND situate, lying and being on the Vault Road, so called, leading from Melvern Square to Margaretville, commencing at the southwest corner of land owned by Jacob Miller, on the east side of said vault road, thence running east along said Miller's east line thirty-four rods or until it comes to lands owned by David Bent, thence south along said Bent's west line and the west line of lands owned by Benjamin Phinney ninety rods, or until it strikes land owned by Ambrose and Robert Dodge, thence west the course of the line, until it strikes the vault road, thence north along said road the course thereof, ninety rods, to the place of beginning, containing by estimation twenty-five acres more or less. &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE,—ten per cent deposit at time of sale, remainder on delivery of deed or the tender thereof.

PETER BONNETT,
High Sheriff.

J. G. H. PARKER.
Pltff's Atty.
Annapolis, May 9th, A. D., 1881.

Poetry.

Trodden Flowers.

There are some hearts that, like the loving vine,
Cling to unkindly rocks and ruined towers,
Spirits that suffer and do not repine—
Patient and sweet as lowly trodden flowers
That from the passers' heel arise,
And bring back odorous breath instead of sighs.

But there are other hearts that will not feel
The lonely love that haunts their eyes and ears;
That wounds fond faith with anger worse than steel;
And out of pity's springs draw idle tears.
Oh, Nature! shall it ever be thy will
Ill things with good to mingle, good with ill?

Why should the heavy foot of sorrow press
The willing heart of uncomplaining love—
Meek charity that shrinks not from distress,
Gentleness, loth her tyrants to reprove?
Though virtue weep forever and lament,
Will one hard heart turn to her and repent?

Why should the reed be broken that will bend,
And they that dry the tears in others eyes
Feel their own anguish swelling without end,
Their summer darkened with the smoke of sighs?
Sure, Love to some fair region of his own
Will flee at last and leave us here alone.

Love weepeth always—weepeth for the past,
For woes that are, for woes that may betide;
Why should not hard ambition weep at last,
Envy and hatred, avarice and pride?
Fate whispers, so low is your lot,
They would be rebels; love rebelleth not.

Select Literature.

Kittie's Mending.

Deacon Stanley was by no means a penurious man. He was only, as he said, an 'economical savin' man. He was in good church standing, devout and sincere. He had a good wife and dutiful daughter to make him a pleasant home; and was considered 'well to-do,' though a farmer, and the comforts of the house were not forgotten in his desire to be economical. Nevertheless this one 'savin' bump caused Mrs. Stanley and Kitty a great deal of trouble. He would persist in wearing his clothes until they were so patched you could hardly tell the patch from the original garment. Mrs. Stanley had handed all the mending over to Kittie as her work and Kittie did so late mending; and, together with her pride and her chagrin that her father would persist in wearing such clothes, her troubles were great.

'Why, he wears poorer clothes than any poor person on the town,' she exaggerated, 'and he is just cheating the ragpicker,' and he would only laugh.

Mrs. Stanley, too, was a trifle ashamed that her good husband should so persist in making patchwork of his garments, but the kind soul had given up the argument long ago. The parson had been talked to about the deacon's peculiarity, but, as the deacon was a Christian in every other respect, gave to the church and her missions, helped the poor and did not neglect his family, this one sin—if sin it could be called?—was considered but a minor one, so the deacon escaped censure. He often heard remarks though, both behind his back and to his face, to which he would respond laughingly, turning the remarks into jokes, and none of them ever made the slightest ripple of anger upon his ocean of good nature.

The parsonage of L——was being repaired, and the young minister was boarding at the Stanley's during this process, and preparing for the convention which was to be held in their society next week.

Suddenly he took a great interest in the family sitting room, and found it pleasanter, I am ashamed to say, reading and talking to Kittie and her mother on afternoons than writing sermons for the people of L——to sleep under, or even seeking out the unruly sheep of the flock, who had leaped the sectarian fence. And Kittie—well, perhaps she too, took more interest in the afternoon talk than the Sunday sermon. Mrs. Stanley, from her placid face, one might read that she was well satisfied with both.

One afternoon, Mr. Stanley came in for some clover seed, which Mrs. S., in her careful way, had put in a dry place and she directed him to the garret. After a few moment's search he descended with the clover seed, and left it in the kitchen while he processed into the sitting room with, hanging over his arm, three pairs of old dilapidated pants he had accidentally stumbled upon where Kittie had hidden them; one pair of striped, one of checked and another plain.

'Kittie,' he said, laying his cobwebs and garments tenderly down upon the stuffed chairs, 'now this 'ere is some of your work, putting them away and not half worn out. You never will be the economical wife your mother is, my child. These could be mended into one pair, and, as I may want them to wear, you had better set about fixing 'em up as soon as your mother can spare you. And out he stalked as innocent of any impropriety as the meekest lamb.

Kittie's eyes flashed as she saw her father appear with the hated garments, and a suspicious tremble gathered at the corners of her mouth and blushes leaped to her cheeks, but as he departed out of hearing she glanced at her mother and mirthfulness predominated over anger, and she burst into a hearty laugh, which was joined in by Mrs. Stanley and the minister who was fully acquainted with the deacon's failing.

That afternoon Kittie wore a serious preoccupied air, which had changed the next morning to laughter at most unaccountable times, and secret titters which quite astonished her mother, and as at the first leisure moment Kittie was disappearing with the offending garments, Mrs. Stanley asked:

'How are you going to fix them, Kitti?

And Kittie answered, giving them a spiteful shake:

'I'll fix 'em, never mind.'

And the minister, finding Kittie not in the sitting room that afternoon, felt it his duty to continue his sermons in his own room.

In the evening Kittie said to her father:

'Those garments you wanted mended, father, hang up in the closet beside your Sunday ones.'

'That's right, my dear, you'll make a good wife yet for somebody,' he answered encouragingly, while Kittie smothered a hypocritical little laugh.

The convention was here, and the parishioners' houses were crowded with guests. The deacon's home contained our guests, with the minister, Professor Primstock and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Merryday, Rev. Lyeumgood, wife and sister, but extra help left the hostess and Kittie time to entertain them. In the afternoon of the second day there was a short intermission for the tired convention. Mr. Stanley came in from doing the 'chores' he had finished rather early, and proceeded to his room for the purpose of enrobing himself in his 'meeting clothes,' for the deacon was very careful of these, and would have thought it a sacrilege to have worked in them. In an instant the door bell rang, and two reverends and wives came in for a chat, when, hearing his name called, he hurried into his coat and through the dining room, where Kittie stood speechless from fright, and stood among his guests. Poor deacon. He was not very observing, or his eyes were not as good as they were once, or the closet was dark. And, then, it being a darling hobby of his own to frown upon ruffles and ribbons, puffs and trimmings, he considered it a secret duty to give a lecture on the folly of the vanities before giving his daughter the wherewithal for procuring them. He was doomed to a great trial. He hadn't taken three steps into the room before thirteen pairs of eyes were fixed upon him, with all the horror and severity that twenty-six eyes were capable of expressing.

Mrs. Stanley feebly ejaculated, 'James!' Two of the divines forcibly remarked, 'Ahem! ahem!' and one of the reverend's wives added, in a stage whisper, 'Mercy on us!' Then Mr Stanley, turning his eyes to his feet, stood spell bound. There he was arrayed in a garment unrivalled even by Joseph's coat of many colors, I verily believe, and bedecked in the most wonderful and fantastical manner ever perceived by mortal man or woman. There were those three beloved garments he had tenderly yielded to Kittie's fashoning, and evidently about five times as many more, made into one. There was a large striped patch, bound with yellow, on one knee, and a checked one, bound with green on the other. An attempt had been made to lengthen them, and around one ankle was knife-pleating of black cashmere, around the other a ruffle of gray poplin, both headed by a puff of gay calico. Little gay ribbon bows and streamers were generously distributed over the garment, and a lovely little pocket of wine colored velvet edged with white lace, stitched on one side, completed the mending.

The deacon stared, and the more he gazed the more his wonder grew, and overcome by the sight, he pulled his bandana out, mopped his face, exclaimed, 'Gracious me,' sank helplessly down in the nearest chair, and fell to gazing at himself. It was quite evident he had made a mistake in the garments, but where those came from was entirely beyond his conception. I don't now but they would have sat staring at the deacon until this time if the minister hadn't laughed. Laughter is wonderfully contagious, especially among divines, even if people do think otherwise, and a few seconds of that healthy exercise brought back the deacon's scattered idea, and his first ejaculation was, 'Where is that Kittie?'

But Kittie wasn't to be found, and somehow the minister explained to them all that it was a joke of Kittie's, and the deacon had just got into the wrong garments, and they all knowing the deacon's peculiarity accepted it in wonderful good nature.

As Kittie did not return, Mrs. Stanley sent the minister over to Susie Lee's, where Kittie was most likely to be, with the message that she was forgiven, and to come home.

Poor Kittie was mortified enough, but when she arrived home, and the guests made more of a heroine of her than circumstances deserved, and she found the deacon didn't look a bit angry, and her mother never said one reproving word, and caught the minister's eye full of laughter and of something else Kittie couldn't understand, her mortification took flight.

And that evening walking home from church, the few words the minister spoke made her happier than she had ever been before; but the words were not of the sermon, and, a little while after, when the deacon gave them his blessing, he added with sadness and mirthfulness mingled:

'She will make you a good wife, parson, but will never be as economical as her mother, as I said once before.'

Mrs. Stanley ever blessed Kittie's joke, for afterward the deacon was never fond of many patches.—*Chicago Ledger.*

Edwin Booth's First Appearance on the Stage.

Edwin Booth's first appearance on the regular stage was made September 10th, 1849, at the Boston Museum, in the little part of Tressil, in Cibber's version of *Richard III.* Junius Brutus Booth, his father—the rival of Edmund Kean, and one of the greatest tragedians that ever lived—was then keeping an engagement at the Museum, and Edwin was in attendance on him as dresser. Tressil had been cast to the prompter of the theatre; but it chanced that this person wished to avoid the duty of acting it, and that he succeeded in persuading Edwin to undertake it. This arrangement was made without the elder Booth's knowledge, and he only became aware of it by reading in the playbill the announcement of his son's first appearance duly underlined. 'Fool!' was all he said when he read this announcement; and this remark was not understood to signify encouragement. When the night came, and Edwin had dressed his father for Gloster, and himself for Tressil, the eccentric parent—who, beneath an outward aspect of indifference, loved this son with the fondest affection—took a chair, lit a cigar, and viewing the youth with a critical eye, made this inquiry, 'Do you know that you are supposed to have been riding hard and far?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Where are your spurs?'

'I haven't any.'

'Take mine'—holding out one booted leg.

The boy took his spurs, and went on for his little scene with King Henry VII When he returned, his father was still sitting negligently in the chair, and smoking his cigar. 'Give me my spurs,' he said, again holding out his leg: and this was all the comment that Edwin Booth's first professional appearance ever elicited from the parent whom he idolized. He learned subsequently, though, that his father had been down at the wing, and had watched this first effort with evident interest and satisfaction, and then hastened back to his nonchalant post in the dressing-room. There never, surely, could have been a more singular being than Junius Brutus Booth. This little trait of character is but one of thousands that marked him as a unique person.—WILLIAM WINTER in *Harper's Magazine for June.*

The Earth's Great Age.

In a recent lecture at San Francisco, Professor William Denton gave several striking illustrations of the earth's age. First, he said, we had evidence of the earth's great age in the tiny particles of soil beneath our feet. The great trees of California, with from 1,350 to 2,350 annual rings of vegetable growth, reveal the fact that these monarchs of the vegetable world were saplings when Nebuchadnezzar was born. The great fallen Monarch of the Forest has been estimated to have been 4,000 years old, and grew from seed propogated by older parent trees, and these in turn from grandparents, whose crumbled dust forms a rich vegetable mould to nourish their younger progeny. How many such generations occured no one can tell.

But older than all these are the glacial beds. When these ploughed their way over the surface of North America and Scandinavia they planed out mighty beds and ground and polished the uneven surface of a former age. In this remote age, the coast of New England was like that of Greenland at the present day. Few geologists will place the glacial period at less than 100,000 years. But we could go back still further. In the tertiary strata of California has been found what are called the earliest human remains ever discovered. These existed many, many thousand years ago, when one-half of New Jersey, one-third of Virginia, all of Florida, part of Texas and Great Britain were under water. The Mediterranean Sea was then double its present size, and the Gulf of Mexico extended to Ohio. A large part of California was under the bed of the Pacific Ocean, and waters then extended back to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

But older than this period and formation was the underlying stratification of chalk; still older was the Triassic, and older yet, the new red sandstone. Older yet was the carboniferous formation. Then further back was the old red sandstone, such as comes to the surface in parts of Scotland. Again, still lower, the older Silurian, then the older Laurentin, seen at the surface in Western Canada, and older yet than all these the granite or great underlying rock, the parent that thrusts itself up as the backbone of continents, cutting through all others to show us on the surface what is below. What an infinity of time must have passed away in the successive formation of those rocky layers!

— The New York "News" say 'there is no occasion for swearing outside of a newspaper office, where it is very useful in proof reading, and indespensibly necessary in getting forms to press. It has been known, also, to materially assist the editor in looking over the paper after it is printed. But otherwise it is a very foolish and wicked habit.'

Then and Now.

The progress made in the manner of conveying news during the last 20 or 30 years is something remarkable. Intelligence in the old days travelled by a process so slow that it amuses us now to hear of it. The historian relates that when the battle of Waterloo was fought and the despatches three days afterward reached London, they were printed in newspapers and the newspapers loaded into mail coaches. By day and night these coaches rolled along at their pace of seven and eight miles an hour. People waited at the cross roads and citizens hovered about the streets, waiting restlessly to hear the news. The guard, as he handed out his mail bags, told of the decisive victory which had crowned and completed the efforts of the British troops. Then the coachman cracked his whip, the guard's horn gave forth once more its notes of triumph, and the coach rolled away, bearing the thrilling news into other districts. Thus was intelligence conveyed during the first 30 or 40 years of the century The telegraph and the express trains have superseded the stage coach and the mail bag, and now the whole world is unrolled before the newspaper reader every day.

For the Ladies.

A new fancy is to have black grenadines made up over gay colored satin sarah, either red, olive or green. In dresses made in this combination, the skirt is of the satin sarah, with rather scanty flounces of black Spanish lace. Round waists are appearing, and are being received with great favor as well as those with shoulder pieces formed of very narrow and close shirring, which are repeated at the bottom of the waist, and extend below the belt as far as the puff, being about two inches wide. Very long waisted dresses are in fashion, and corsets are made with a view of effacing the hips and elevating the bust, recalling the Louis XV. corsage. To complete the resemblance, bustles are becoming more and more obligatory, some of them being almost as bouffant as the paniers at the side. Over these long waists are worn little, clinging capes. Pretty collarettes, to wear with black or solid colored dresses, are of white, blue, pink or crimson surah, embroidered in front, and have a standing ruffle of embroidered surah, inside of which is to be worn a frill of lace or crape lisse.

Guarding the Czar.

EIGHTY COSSACKS AT THE DOOR OF THE IMPERIAL BEDCHAMBER.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* gives the following account of the precautions taken to protect the life of Alexander III.: "A few days after the fatal catastrophe of the 13th March, the Russian Ministers resolved on begging the Emperor to reside in one of the numerous imperial palaces outside his capital. The explosion in the Winter Palace, the mine in the Malala Sadovala, many other attempts of which the public know nothing, and, above all, the tragic death of the late Czar, has proved to them beyond a doubt that in St. Petersburg neither the devotion of nine-tenths of the population, nor the increasing vigilance of Ministers, Police, and 50,000 soldiers could guard their imperial master from the murderous attacks of a small band of desperate men and women. The Emperor showed some reluctance at first to leave the Anitchkoff Palace, where he has spent so many happy days as Czarevitch, but consented when Loris Melikoff reminded him that he was surrounded on three sides by private houses, from the cellars of which, at this very moment, Nihilist miscreants might be cutting their way to his palace in spite of the greatest watchfulness on the part of the Police.

"As the Emperor has decided never to live in any of his father's favorate residences, the Winter Palace, Tsarskoe Selo, and Livadia, for reasons easily guessed, orders were sent to prepare the palace at Gatchino, (a small town about 30 miles to the south-west of St. Petersburg), for the Imperial court. Several hundred artisans and mechanics, all soldiers of the Preobrajinsky Regiment—the Russian soldier is thoroughly taught some trade, and allowed to earn money by it while off duty, were selected to make the necessary alterations. At midnight they assembled in the church at Gatchino, and solemnly swore never to reveal the nature of the work they were about to undertake. Death or Siberia was the penalty if they broke the oath; a 'krassny' (10 roubles, or 21s.) the reward if they were silent and industrious. The alterations were made in 48 hours, but secrecy was not kept much longer. Vodka loosened the tongues of the soldiers, and soon all Gatchine was talking in a whisper of the precautions taken to preserve the life of the Czar.

'A subterranean passage leads from his bedroom to the stables, were a number of horses are kept saddled and bridled day and night. Sentinals are posted at intervals of 20 yards all around the building. The imperial bedroom, which has the windows protected at night by massive iron shutters, can only be reached from the outside by passing through three spacious ante-chambers, in which are posted 80 Cossacks armed to the teeth. They are allowed to speak and move about in the two outer rooms, but in the hall adjoining the Czar's bedroom perfect silence is maintained all night. The General on service for the day sits in an easy-char, his Cossacks on a divan, which runs round the whole room. At a General's right hand is the push of an electric apparatus, which rings a bell in every guard-house within the palace grounds. When the Emperor is about to retire to rest, before shutting his door he removes the outer handle, so that no entrance can be effected till he himself personally opens the door from the inside. Unlike his late father, he cannot endure the presence of an armed soldier in his bedchamber.'

— "The special embarrassment under which the people of the United States now labor in talking of the Halifax award, is their possession of from $8,000,000 to $9,000,000 of the $15,000,000 awarded at Geneva for damages from the rebel privateers. The award was made for certain specific purposes, and claimants have been found, under the terms of the award, for less than one-half of it. So long as this affair remains in such an awkward shape, the attitude of the Government toward the alleged Halifax award swindle must necessarily be circumspect and cautious. The money should either be paid to lawful claimants, returned to the Government of Great Britain, or made a distinct and exact off set to the Halifax fraud, if any such can be proven to exist."—*