

The Weekly Monitor.

BRIDGETOWN, JULY 24, 1878.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

An obscure essayist has said: "Great events bring out great men." The poet Gray, in his inimitable "Elegy," written in a country church-yard, while musing on the burying place of lowly rustics, thus muses: "Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire. Hands that the rod of Empire might have swayed, Or walked to ecstasy the living lyre." Had not Charles I. been misadvised to levy a ship-tax without the authority of Parliament, John Hampden would probably have passed through life as an obscure country gentleman, without leaving behind him, when he died, a revered name to be evermore embalmed in English history. If clerical persecution had not subjected John Bunyan to a protracted incarceration in Bedford jail, instead of furnishing a rich contribution to his country's literature, he might have gone to his last resting-place, known only in his own neighborhood, and merely remembered as a pious tinker. Had there been no French Revolution in the closing decade of the last century, Napoleon Bonaparte might have lived and died without having achieved distinction. Had not Great Britain, by act of Parliament, imposed an imperial tax upon the imports of her North American Colonies, George Washington, it may be assumed, would never have risen to a higher position than that of a respectable Virginian farmer. The foregoing instances of achieved greatness are adduced to show that extraordinary events call forth the talents of extraordinary men. Had not Russia, prompted by lust of conquest, engaged in the late conflict with Turkey, Lord Beaconsfield's great ability to successfully manage his country's affairs in a time of perplexity and accumulating difficulties, might never have been developed. Through the Press and otherwise on the Continent the idea had been started that Great Britain had sunk, or was gradually sinking, into a secondary status among the Powers of Europe. It was alleged that the efficiency of her military and naval forces was in a declining condition; and that she was unprepared, both on field and flood, for acting a vigorous and conspicuous part in the event of European disturbances and the complications, arising out of them, that might possibly lead to a general war. The time came, and Great Britain under the masterly guidance of Lord Beaconsfield, who was unimpaired by the mightiest standing armies of other Powers, and uncheeked by the imbecile policy and pusillanimous fears of less far-seeing English statesmen than himself arose to an assertion of her right to be heard, and her interests considered, when the balance of power in Europe was likely to be disturbed. There was no vacillating delay—no timid hesitation; but energetic preparation was promptly made to make British influence and power known and felt. The continental Powers soon saw that there was a statesman at the Court of St. James who could not beajoined or intimidated at such a delicate crisis in the troubled affairs of Europe. The Czar, who had ruthlessly undertaken the invasion of the Ottoman Empire, with the acquisition of territory in view, saw that his designs were in danger of being frustrated by British interference. The flag of Old England was meanwhile, defiantly waving over the formidable naval force in the Mediterranean, and the veteran regiments that had triumphed at Waterloo and at the Crimea, were being put into a position for effective action in the event of possible hostilities. Other Powers, seeing this ominous condition of things, and dreading a general continental commotion interposed, and adopted a policy of peaceful conciliation, and the late Congress at Berlin was the result—the culmination of Bismarck's and Androsky's endeavors to avert apprehended war between the British Lion and the Muscovite Bear.

While the Congress was in session the potency of British influence was felt and acknowledged. Among the representatives of European Powers present, Lord Beaconsfield's master mind was recognized. His transcendental skill as a diplomatist and his comprehensive views as a statesman won for him both admiration and respect. Since the close of the German-Franco war, Bismarck had been regarded as the most gigantic-minded statesman of the day; but he and Britain's Premier have met on an arena, where a comparison of their respective powers was unavoidable; and the superiority of the latter is undeniable. Bismarck no longer wears the belt of championship.

During the sitting of the Congress many concessions and compromises were made—many claims were abandoned—and much arrogance was effectively snubbed; but Lord Beaconsfield yielded no point, and submitted to no arrangement that conflicted with the substantial claims and interests of Great Britain. When the work of the Congress was done, it was conceded by all that none of the Powers had been more ably and successfully represented than was our own Old Mother Country.

One his return home Lord Beaconsfield had received a national ovation. Although he had no captives chained to his chariot wheels, his has been a triumph which has transcended any that ever awaited a victorious warrior, returning to ancient Rome. The greeting that has hailed his return is vastly more than the buzz of an excited mob. The outburst of enthusiasm is profound, and prevades all classes. The jubilant sounds that reverberate through the palaces of Princes, are echoed back from cottage homes throughout the Empire. There has not been a prominent man in Great Britain, since the days of Lord Chatham who has won for himself a larger amount of national popularity than that which Lord Beaconsfield now enjoys. He has obtained a proud niche in the temple of fame. Historians and biographers will have less to say of his contributions to literature and of his oratorical powers in Parliament than of his ability as a statesman and of his skill as a diplomatist. His name, with undiminished lustre, will live after him, and evermore be "A light—a landmark on the cliffs of fame."

The season for caterpillars and associations is past. A heavy thunder storm passed over Hantsport, on Sunday night, and was repeated on Monday afternoon with increased fury. There was no damage done by the storm, except injuring quite an amount of hay in the vicinity, as the rain fell in torrents.

STILL BETTER.—Last week we gave our readers a description of a stool of rye, handed us by Mr. Edward Marshall, of Clarence. The item was noticed by Mr. Aaron Wiles, of the South Mountain, and he sent us, on Saturday, a bunch containing forty-six stalks, from the one kernel and measuring seven feet two inches in length. This, we presume, is hard to beat.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JULY 29th.—You may multiply eclipses indefinitely by darkening a room and boring holes in the paper or board with which the window is darkened. Every place where the rays strike will be a perfect eclipse. It will not matter as to the shape of the hole, only it must not be too large. A smooth, dark surface will be best for the rays to strike on. Eclipse begins at 38 minutes past three in the afternoon.—Com.

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THREE RUNAWAY GIRLS. THEY LEAVE THEIR HOME IN TORONTO FOR LIFE IN A VARIETY THEATRE. From the New York Times. While Patrolman Gravel, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, was on patrol on Fourth avenue, near Thirtieth street, Monday evening, he noticed three well-dressed little girls wandering aimlessly about. They were evidently strangers, and their movements were so singular that the officer watched them closely. Finally, one of the girls accented him, and asked him to direct them to Egyptian Hall, a place of unsavory reputation in East Thirty-fourth street. The officer questioned the girls closely, and they told him they were sisters and actresses, and had come on to this city to get an engagement at that place. The officer, convinced that the girls were not telling the truth, took them to the station house, where Sergeant Westervelt questioned them, but they persisted in telling the same story they had told the policeman. They also said that they had appeared in the name of Theresa Rafferty, 13 years of age, and that her parents reside No. 55 Victoria street, Toronto, Canada. Her companions are Minnie Dixon, aged 14, of No. 18 Great King street, and Lillie Dixon, aged 15, of No. 80 Queen street, Toronto. They had acquaintances connected with a troupe of performers at Egyptian Hall who were continually filling their young minds with the recital of the pleasures of the life of variety performers in this city, and eventually induced them to run away from home. Minnie Dixon stole \$40 from her parents, who are well-to-do people, and with this money the children determined to come to this city. They left their homes in Toronto on Wednesday and went to Montreal, and there took the cars for this city, arriving here last evening. The girls, who were evidently strangers, were acquainted with a troupe of performers at Egyptian Hall, and adopt the stage as a means of livelihood. They were detained at the station house, and sent to be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

How a Horse Trots. By means of a series of cameras standing one foot apart and operated by electricity a California photographer, Mr. E. J. Mybridge, has succeeded in taking negatives of every phase of a trotting horse's action while making a complete stride. In this way it becomes possible to study the successive positions of a horse's body, legs, and feet while he is going at full speed. The horse photographed was Mr. Leland Stanford's trotter Occident, while travelling at a 2 2/3 gait, with a stride of 18 feet 4 inches. The San Francisco "Bulletin" reports that the photographs show the feet trotter's feet to be all off the ground together twice during the making of the stride, contrary to the assertion of the authorities hitherto accepted.—Scientific American.

New Advertisements.

CHALONER'S DRUG STORE, DIGBY, N. S.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. CLEARED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Custom House, Saint John, N. B." will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 12th day of August next, at NOON, for the erection and completion of the above building. Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen at this office, and at the office of Messrs. McKean and Fairweather, Architects, Saint John, N. B., on and after MONDAY, the 25th inst., where forms of Tender, &c., and all necessary information can be obtained. Contractors are notified that Tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms—unless there are attached the actual signature and the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same. For the due fulfillment of the contract satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank statement, to an amount of five per cent. on the bulk sum of the contract. To the Tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract. This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender. By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, July 6th, 1878. 21 15

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BUCKET'S ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOK STORE. BUCKLEY & ALLEN. 124 Granville St., Halifax, N. S. July 17th, 1878.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. To Capitalists and Contractors.

BLUEBERRIES! BLUEBERRIES!

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, and Amending Acts.

SCYTHES! SCYTHES!

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.

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DANIEL MORRILL. THE East Troling and Stylish American Horse. will be in the following places for Stock purchase in July: Kentville, 6th to 8th, 23rd to 26th in Driving Park; Berwick, 9th and 22nd; Appledorf, 19th, and passes through 22nd; Middleton, 11th and 20th; Lawrencetown, 12th and 19th; Bridgetown, 13th and 18th; Annapolis, 15th to 17th. Terms—\$10.00 single service, \$26.00 to insure, \$5.00 paid at time of service. WILLIAM REID, Proprietor. Halifax, June 22nd, 1878. 210 11

HARNESSES, BOOTS & LEATHER. 107 1/2 SPRING ST.

LIGHT & TEAM HARNESSES. IN SILVER, BRASS, JAPAN, &c. always on hand, and manufactured at short notice to suit the purchaser. Also, just received FROM ENGLAND: 1 CASE RIDING SADDLES. A supply of ENGLISH and AMERICAN HARNESSES FURNITURE of the best style and finish. 100 TEAM and Harness COLLARS, HARNESSES, UPPER and SOLE LEATHER, and CALSKINS ALWAYS IN STOCK. 100 PAIRS BEST MADE COARSE BOOTS & BROGANS. THE HIGHEST PRICES given for Hides and Skins. Wanted—200 CORDS Hemlock Bark. The highest market prices given.

GEORGE MURDOCH. A CHEAP NEW STORE. Lawrence town.

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