Miscellaneous.

Letter from Lawrence DeLap, Esq.

To the Editor of Annapolis Journal.]

You have no doubt noticed, Sir, the discussion in the House of Commons on the Govt. grant of $15,000 to the Acadia Steamship Company, mooted by Dr. Borden, of Kings County, and enlarged upon by Mr. Killam, of Yarmouth, who regards this appropriation as a *thorn in his side*. Why this matter should trouble Mr. Killam, as it is apparent it is doing, I am at a loss to conjecture, unless that he sees Annapolis is destined to outstrip Yarmouth in becoming the central shipping emporium of western Nova Scotia, which is a fact to any intelligent mind, and no influence, I assert, from any quarter can change this tide of Commerce. I only regret that Mr. Killam with his shrewd discernment, as well as all our leading minds in these Western Counties, should withhold their unbounded support. There need be no question as to the ultimate success of the Acadia Steamship Company, and any Government, Liberal or Conservative, will find it necessary to make liberal appropriations to the future of this Annapolis Basin in order to maintain the Dominion of Canada's national prestige. We have not asked it for $15,000 to help the company financially, we have asked it for the Dominion, for the simple reason that there are now only three or four harbors in the Dominion capable of holding the merchant marine of this great country at all seasons of the year. And I assert, boldly, that the Annapolis Basin has the preference over any other in the Dominion for extent as the whole British navy can find shelter in it and lie safely at all seasons of the year. If this be the case, which can be fully substantiated, why this hue and cry about the paltry sum of $15,000? Annapolis has never received anything for harbor purposes, while with all the Government patronage given Yarmouth harbor, to-day it presents only a *Creek*, almost unsafe for vessels of 700 tons burthen to enter, and only thi- from 5 to 8 months in the year. The Acadia Steamship Company have invested in permanents not less than $45,000 in reality, taking into consideration the properties given and time and energy of shareholders. And from the experiments already made, this Company stand in the unenviable position as public benefactors. Although we have no direct dividends to declare, our efforts are being declared as of immense value to our common country. And when we appeal to any Government for aid, we present a truthful statement founded upon Patriotic Sentiment, and expect later on to be rewarded personally for our investments. Regardless of the *bitter opposition presented* we intend to pursue a truthful course, well knowing we cannot but win in the end.

I as President of this Company here beg to acknowledge with gratitude the sentiment expressed by the Hon. Minister of Public Works, and trust his Govt will never regret the appropriation made to this Industry.

L. DELAP.

Annapolis, May 12th, 1882.

Washington Letter.

THE CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT TRIUMVIRATE DEAD. GUITEAU'S APPEAL TO DAY. THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FAIR.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9th, 1882.

No death since that of the late President has caused more sorrow in Washington than of Major Twining, President of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Columbia. You know, perhaps, that the District of Columbia and the Territory of Alaska are the only despotisms over which the stars and stripes wave. All the other states and territories, whether composed of railroads or ranches, have a representative government. That is, the railroads and ranches vote. The District of Columbia, though partaking of both the nature of a railroad and a ranch, cannot vote. No citizen of Washington can exercise this sovereign right or rite. But Washington has been all the happier and cleaner for the deprivation of the ballot-box. If it had been in her power to select a governor, aristocrat, autocrat, Democrat, she would not have selected one so wise, honest and able as Major Twining. He came to take charge of the improvements of the National Capital at a time when there was great dissatisfaction, on account of the dilatory and uncertain manner in which great contracts for improvements had been given out and performed during the four years that followed the removal of the Board of Public Works. He soon showed that he was master of the situation, and quietly impressed upon his two associates the force of his ability. There are three district commissioners, but Napoleon the first was not more the head of the government when ruled by the triumvirate, Bonaparte, Leyis, and Cambaceres, than was Major Twining the autocrat in the matter of district improvements. He had none of the arrogant supercilliousness that is usually attached to a West Pointer placed in an important civil position. He was courteous and kind to those under him, and at the meeting of the district employes on Saturday tears attested the genuineness of their sorrow at the loss of the Commissioner. His death is regarded by property owners as a real calamity, and much anxiety is felt in relation to the appointment of his successor.

To-day the appeal of Guiteau to the Court *en banc* will be heard. The Chief Justice is desirous that a full bench, with the exception of Judge Cox—who is prohibited by law from sitting on a case originally tried by him—shall sit on this appeal. But Judge Wylie's time is so completely taken up with the Star Route cases that he will not be able to leave court. Four judges, Carter, James, Hagner and McArthur, will, at all events, occupy the bench. The Government will be represented by Messrs. Corkhill and Davidge, while Mr. Charles Reed, of Chicago, will appear for Guiteau.

The National Ladies Aid Society of the Garfield Memorial Hospital held a fair in the Rotunda of the Capitol last Saturday evening, the object of which was to raise money for the proposed hospital. The fair was attended by the President, and by the elite of Washington official, diplomatic and social circles. Many of the different States were represented by distinctive booths or pavilions, from which chicken salad, coffee, devilled crabs, etc., were sold by the fair maids and matrons at fabulous prices. It is not yet known how much was realised, but it is supposed that the fund for the hospital was considerably increased.

How to Have a Bad School.

1. Elect the most ignorant, bigoted, close fisted old fogies in the district for Trustees.

2. Employ the cheapest teacher you can get, regardless of qualification, regulation or experience.

3. Find all the fault you can with the teacher, and tell everybody, especially let the pupils hear it.

4. When you hear a bad report about the teacher or the school, circulate it as fast as you can.

5. Never visit the school or encourage the teacher.

6. Take close notice of what seems to go wrong, and tell everybody about it, except the teacher.

7. Never advise your children to be obedient to the teacher, and when one is punished, rush to the school room before your passion is cooled, and give the teacher a hearing in the presence of the school.

8. Be indifferent about sending your children to school regularly.

9. Do not be concerned whether they have the necessary books.

10. If any of the scholars make slow progress, blame the teacher for it.

11. Occupy your old, tumble down school-house as long as you can, and do not go to any expense to repair it.

12. Do not go to any expense to get apparatus, improved furniture, etc.

13. If the teacher or pupils should complain of an uncomfortable or inconvenient school-room, do not consider it worthy of notice.

14. Get the cheapest fuel you can.

In general, conduct your school on the cheapest possible plan, and let your chief concern be to find fault and devise ways of retrenchment.

If these rules are strictly carried out you are not likely to fail in having a bad school; to see your children grow up vicious and ignorant or look back with bitter censure on their parents for robbing them of their birthright; you will see the morals of town and district degenerate, and elecent and enterprising people move out, taxes increase, property diminish in value and the whole community on the high road to the devil's paradise.

It is a sure recipe, and many a district in this country has got the name 'God forsaken' by cheapening and neglecting the schools.

Washerwoman's Eczema.

Women who wash a great deal and use strong soap sometimes get sore hands, a kind of eczema, which is very troublesome; the epidermis falling off, the inflammation extending to the root of the nail, so as to prevent its healthy growth, and often an intolerable itching which prevents sound sleep at night. It is often difficult to cure unless work is stopped, which is generally impossible.

The cause is to be found in the use of the strong soap, and keeping the hands wet for a long time. Soap and water seem to be a sort of poison to this disease. As a palliative it is a good thing to oil the hands thoroughly before putting them into the water. We have known a mother to wash her children in the same strong soap she used in washing dirty clothes, and to bring out on some of them a serious eczema, which could not be cured till the use of soap was discontinued. The mother thought it could not be the soap did it because one child escaped the disease. It was explained to her that this child was a very healthy one, and the skin was not sensitive like that of the other children, and so it escaped. Some persons will have a violent eczema if they wear a red flannel undershirt; a few others if they eat strawberries. This is one of the most common of the skin diseases, and has several stages which differ materially in their appearance. Sometimes it becomes chronic, and lasts for years. It is not 'catching.' The treatment varies so much in the different stages that it is impossible to give any hints for managing it, as what is good in one stage may be bad in another.—*Herald of Health.*

—'The New Brunswick Merino Manufacturing Company' has been organized in St. John, with a capital of $50,000. Operations are to be commenced immediately. The manufacture of wool yarns, shirts, drawers and cardigan jackets, will be made a specialty.

—A ten year old boy in Paris has the reputation of having one eye which can see as well as by the strongest telescope and another which can detect things which are not even known to exist, and were far beyond the powers of the microscope.

WINTRY BLASTS ARE SPECIALLY FRUITFUL of coughs and colds. Children who romp out of doors during the cold season are very subject to them, and no household where there are children should be unprovided with an effectual safeguard against lung disease. Such a one is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, a preparation in which the former ingredient possesses the utmost purity, and where its well-known pulmonic properties are increased by the admixture of the lime and soda salts. Of these the basis is phosphorus, an essential constituent of the brain, the muscles and the blood, and long recognized by physicians as a strengthening and fortifying agent of surpassing efficacy. The waste of bodily tissue consequent upon lung, chest, and throat complaints is promptly checked by this time-honored remedy, and the irritation of the breathing organs arrested and overcome by it. The article has been pronounced by physicians the best preparation of its class, and this professional verdict has found an echo in the grateful acknowledgements of many who, despairing of aid from any source, have nevertheless sought and found relief from it. Persons whose chest and lungs are weak should use it as a preventive. Asthma, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, bronchitis and laryngitis are promptly remedied by it, and it also possesses properties as a blood purifier very manifest in various types of scrofula. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Canada.

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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.

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BOSTON AND	General Mdse. Rate per 100 lb. CLASS. 1st	2d	3d	4th	Flour, Meal, Apples and Potatoes. 100 bbl. or 5 bbls.	Lower 100 bbl. or 5 bbl.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Annapolis	32	26	21	16	22	26
Roundhill	36	30	24	18	24	29
Bridgetown	37	30	25	18	25	31
Paradise	39	32	26	19	26	22
Lawrencetown	41	34	27	20	27	34
Middleton	42	34	27	20	27	34
Wilmot	42	34	27	20	27	34
Kingston	42	34	27	20	27	34
Aylesford	44	36	29	22	29	37
Berwick	45	37	31	22	30	38
Waterville	45	37	31	22	30	38
Cambridge	45	37	31	22	30	38
Coldbrook	45	37	31	22	30	38
Kentville	46	37	31	22	30	38

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Winter Arrangement.

Time Table,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, 21st Day NOV. 1881.

Miles.	GOING WEST.	Express, Mon. Wed. only.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Passengers and Freight daily.
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
0	Halifax—leave	7 45	7 45	3 00
14	Windsor Junc—leave	8 24	8 37	3 50
46	Windsor	9 40	10 55	6 15
53	Hantsport	10 00	11 19	6 37
61	Grand Pre	10 22	11 46	7 05
			P. M.	
64	Wolfville	10 30	12 02	7 17
66	Port Williams	10 35	12 12	7 25
71	Kentville—arrive	10 50	12 30	7 40
	Do—leave	11 05	12 55	
83	Berwick	11 36	1 43	
88	Aylesford	11 50	2 04	
		P. M.	2 29	
95	Kingston	12 04	2 42	
98	Wilmot	12 12	2 58	
102	Middleton	12 23	3 20	
108	Lawrencetown	12 40	3 26	
111	Paradise	12 48	3 39	
116	Bridgetown	1 01	4 04	
124	Roundhill	1 20	4 32	
130	Annapolis — arrive	1 40	5 00	
	St. John by Steamer	7 30		

Miles.	GOING EAST.	Passengers and Freight Daily.	Passengers and Freight daily.	Express, Mon. Wed. Sat. only.
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	St. John—leave	.....	.....	8.00
				P. M.
0	Annapolis—leave	.....	7 15	2 20
6	Round Hill	.....	7 42	2 42
14	Bridgetown	.....	8 08	3 02
19	Paradise	.....	8 32	3 16
22	Lawrencetown	.....	8 48	3 25
28	Middleton	.....	9 21	3 42
32	Wilmot	.....	9 39	3 53
35	Kingston	.....	9 55	4 02
42	Aylesford	.....	10 31	4 16
47	Berwick	.....	10 57	4 30
59	Kentville—arrive	.....	11 52	5 02
			P. M.	
64	Do—leave	6 30	12 30	5 12
66	Port Williams	6 40	12 48	5 27
69	Wolfville	6 57	12 58	5 33
77	Grand Pre	7 16	1 14	5 41
	Hantsport	7 36	1 41	6 08
84	Windsor	8 15	2 20	6 27
116	Windsor Junct	10 15	4 35	7 47
120	Halifax—arrive	11 00	5 22	8 25

N. B.—Trains are run on Railway Standard Time—15 minutes added will give Halifax time.

Steamboat Express trains runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Steamer "Scud" leaves St. John at 8 a. m., every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday for Digby and Annapolis, and returns same days on arrival of Express Train from Halifax.

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Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 16th, 1881.

Notice of Assignment.

ISAAC L. WHITMAN,

OF Lawrencetown, in the County of Annapolis, did by deed of assignment made on the 31st day of March, A. D., 1882, and which has been duly recorded, grant and convey to me all his real and personal estate, for the payment of his debts; and creditors are duly notified that to entitle them to the benefits and proceeds of said estate, they must come in and execute said deed, which lies in my office at Lawrencetown, within three months from the date thereof.

J. R. MORSE, M. D., Assignee.

Dated at Lawrencetown, the 3rd day of April, A. D. 1882. [6t5

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of Parker Nelly of Brooklyn, are requested to render the same duly attested to within three months from the date, and all parties indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. NEILY, O. M. TAYLOR, } Executors.

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JOHN H. HICKS.

Bridgetown, N. S. March 7th, 1881. 47tf

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IN order to meet the demands of our numerous customers, we beg to announce that, we have added to our extensive

Slipper and Larrigan Factory

the necessary Machinery for the Manufacture of

Men's, Women's, Misses', & Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES

in all the leading styles.

By continuing, as in the past, to use first quality of material, we hope to merit a liberal share of public patronage in our new branch of business, as well as a continuance of public favor in our old business.

Vincent & McFate,

240 Union Street, St. John, N. B

MONCTON

Refined Sugars.

ALL orders for the above received on or before the

LAST DAY OF MAY,

will be filled and delivered the

FIRST WEEK IN JUNE,

—BY—

W. B. TROOP.

Granville, May 23rd, 1881.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale:—

TWO SUITES OF DRAWING-ROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Drawing Room suite in Brown Repp and Walnut; Bedroom suite Black Walnut, Marble Topped. Also, sundry other pieces.

For further information apply to

MRS. J. K. RITCHIE.

Lawrencetown, Jan. 18th, '81. n40tf

Rubber Bucket

CHAIN PUMPS.

THOUSANDS have been sold and the demand is still increasing. Now is the time to send your orders before the weather gets cold. Parties can be supplied with pumps complete, or in parts to suit by addressing

LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO.

LAWRENCETOWN, A C.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is ready to receive orders for STONE CUTTING and PLASTERING, and also for GRAFTING. He has received a number of choice scions of the following standard sorts—Lady apple, Newton Pippin, Seek and Canada Red. All orders promptly attended to.

WM. M. MILLER.

Cleveland, March 1st, 1882.—tf

APPLES!

To Whom shall I Ship?

John S. Townsend & CO.,

110 Cannon St., London, E. C.

GREEN & WHINERAY,

Liverpool and Glasgow.

Why? Because they are prompt, reliable, and understand the trade, and keep me well posted with the state of their market.

Agricultural.

Fruit Evaporation.

Among the many recent improvements in the line of preserving food, there is none which promises to add more to the revenue of the farmer and gardener than the evaporation of fruit. All of us can remember what a laborious, unsatisfactory and unprofitable process drying apples, pumpkins and berries used to be; what hard work it involved, and in what a conglomeration of dirt and spoilt fruit resulted. It was at best a bad job, and the best that could be said in its favor was that it furnished to excuse for an occasional paring-bee, and a poor substitute for green fruit in a season when nothing better could be had. Nobody ever got fifty cents a day drying apples or pumpkins to sell, and nobody ever bought them who, in our judgment, didn't get the worst of the bargain. But the invention of evaporators, by the help of which fruits of nearly all kinds are in a few hours put into a condition in which they will keep for months and retain all their origiual excellences, has worked a revolution in fruit preservation, and not only made it practicable to save a great many farm products which formerly went to waste, but put them within the reach of nearly everybody at all seasons of the year.

Of the benefits of this new process, J. G. Bennett says in an interesting paper, in the *Rural New Yorker*:

In a properly evaporated fruit there is no loss of pleasant or valuable properties, but an actual increase of fruit sugar, from the fact that evaporation is essentially a ripening process, the the development of sugar ranging from 10 to 25 per cent, in different fruits, berries and vegetables at their full stage of ripening, we have in the use of the evaporator a culmination of the same organic forces, and in a few hours the juices, which heretofore formed and perfected the fruit (but which after this hasten decay), are quickly matured, and the maximum development of sugar secured and the water evaporated, the change being analogous to the transition of the grape to the sweeter raisin or the acid green apple to ripeness, with corresponding delicacy. The cell structure remains unbroken and the articles when placed in the rejuvenating bath of fresh water return to their original form, color and consistency. Thus, a few ounces of pumpkin flour make a sauce of custard at all seasons, and rarely can any one distinguish a pie or a pudding of evaporated apples from that made of fresh fruit by sight or, taste. The summer squash becomes an all-the-year vegetable for every climate and market on the globe. A large head of pumpkins may be driven in from the field in the morning, and the next morning shipto the antipodes in a barrel. The sweet potato which perishes so rapidly as to be unknown to most of the markets of the world, is reduced to an imperishable condition by pneumatic evaporation, and will soon become a familiar luxury on the tables and markets of the world and at all seasons of the year alike. Its slices, placed in cold water and brought to a boil for thirty minutes, are ready for the table or frying pan, and are in no respect inferior to the original vegetable. The northern potato, like the turnip, improves by evaporation, and for spring use, for ship stores and for evaporation, leaves its original out of sight, occupies little room, and is proof against decay.

Sweet-corn is quavented. If taken strictly in the milk and treated before wilting, it will be as tender and sweet at the world's end as at the start. Green currants and gooseberries retain their favorite characteristics of flavor sealed up in them for travel and time. Forty pineapples have been compressed into a small cake which an infant might hold in its hand, and afterwards resurrected as 40 pineapples. The evaporated tomato is a remarkable product. No successful attempt has ever before been made to remove the condition of fermentation (water) from this fruit. The pneumatic evaporator reduces the whole pulp of the tomato to a condition like that of the dried fig. A bushel of the fruit after evaporation is compressed into a solid cube like plug tobacco, measuring four or five inches each way. Every pound of this makes eight quarts of tomatoes in the original state. Tomatoes may now be raised with advantage, like so many other things, whenever there is an evaporator at hand. The manufacture of evaporated fruit by the individual farmer and orchardist has popularized the industry, the future of which it would be difficult even to anticipate. With an apparatus of universal adaptation and suited to the wants of the large or small orchardist and fairly managed, the business is made both remunerative and pleasant. Few farm implements can be so continuously employed, beginning with the early summer berries, vegetables and fruits, extending its usefulness through the winter upon the fall crops, the daily wasting products of the farm suggesting its use and inculcating the maxim, 'It is not what we make but we save, that accumulates wealth.'—*Mirror and Farmer.*

To Make Grafting Wax.

We have answered a number by mail, but so many inquiries continue to come, that we repeat the recipe given in former years. Rosin, Bees Wax, and Tallow, are essentials. Some use equal parts by weight of these, other prefer, as warm weather approaches, more Rosin and less Tallow. A good recipe is Rosin two lbs., Bees Wax one lb. and a quarter, Tallow 12 ounces. These should be melted well together over a gentle fire, and stirred as the mixture cools. It is most conveniently used upon strips of cloth. Any old calico or muslin that will tear readily, may be torn into strips two inches wide, made into balls and soaked in the melted wax until thoroughly saturated. We prefer to roll the cloth upon a short stick, to afford a handle. If paper is to be used, the warm Wax is spread with a brush upon one side of this Manilla paper. Some grafters prefer a wax made with raw linseed-oil, using a pint of oil instead of a pound of tallow.

Joker's Corner.

Where the Train Was.

There was a dozen of us waiting at the station near Strasburg, Va., for the noon train. Everyone had cut their dinner short to catch the train, but the hour arrived—five—ten—twenty minutes passed, and then everybody wondered what happened. The ticket agent was also the telegraph operator. He was a young fellow of about twenty, ill-grained and supercilious, but impatience overcome the fear of him, and a woman stepped to the window and asked:

'Is the train late?'

'Um!' he growled in reply.

'How late is it?'

'Um!'

That finished her, and she resumed her seat. Five minutes more slipped away, and a very solemn looking man, carrying a very solemn looking carpet bag, advanced from the corner and began:

'Train is late, isn't it?'

'Yes.'

'How late is it?'

No answer.

He hung around for a minute longer, then solemnly marched back to his seat, and gave someone else a chance to be bluffed. After the fifth one had had been turned away a short, solid, grizzle headed man who had been whittling a shingle on the platform and softly humming, 'We won't go home until morning,' entered the waiting room and looked up at the clock, and then sauntered to the ticket window and quried:

'Whar's that train?'

The young man was looking over some freight bills, and he did not raise his head.

'Whar's—that—train?' repeated the whittler in a loud tone.

The agent looked up for a second but let his eyes fall without answering.

'Whar's—that—train?' shouted the passenger, as he bought his fist down on the shelf.

No answer. After waiting ten seconds he walked out doors, turned to the right and suddenly entered the office through the freight house. Walking straight up to the agent he reached over the table and seized him, pulled him across like a streak of lightning, and as he gave him a shake and jammed him into the corner he called out:

'Whar in thunder and blazes is that a' train?

'It's coming!' gasped the agent.

'When—whar—which!'

'In about—twenty minutes!'

'What made her