General News.

— Mark Twain is of opinion that any gifted person ought to learn English in thirty hours, French in thirty days, and German in thirty years.

— The saw mill at Brandon, Manitoba, is now running to its full capacity day and night, and doing something toward supplying the unlimited demand for lumber by turning out about 30,000 feet daily.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

— The inauguration of the St. Gothard tunnel nearly led to a squabble. Italy was offended because Switzerland sent her only fifteen tickets of invitation, but when she learned that her big neighbor, Germany, had not received more, her anger was appeased.

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

— At a public sale to settle an estate here recently, one share in Acadia Steamship Co. realized $98. We presume at present it would be difficult to procure shares less than $100 par value. —*Journal.*

— The report of Mr. Samuel Wilmot on fish breeding in the Dominion, just issued, puts the total number of fry of all kinds laid down since the opening of the hatcheries in 1881, at 119,348,300.

— At annual meeting of the Amherst Boot & Shoe Co., the directors will declare a dividend of 10 per cent. The sales for the past year have amounted to $119,947, an increase of $26,000 over those of last year.

"Buchupaiba."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1 Druggists.

—Before the next transit of Venus can be observed, after that of Dec. 4th, 122 years will have gone into eternity of the past, and Arcturus and Orion, Sirius and the Pleiades, will shine from their serene spaces upon a world of humanity now non-existent.

— Five years ago, a New Jersey colored man, named Lewis, by his will left to the United States government his property, valued at over a million dollars, to be appropriated in the payment of the national debt. The will has been contested by distant relatives, but a compromise has now been affected under which government will get nine hundred thousand dollars. It is understood that gratitude for the attitude of the nation in freeing its slaves inspired the will.

ACCIDENT AT CANNING.—That Canning tank, into which a man fell about two years ago and nearly lost his life, was the scene of another accident on Tuesday afternoon 20th inst. A number of persons were standing on it when the rotten timbers on top gave way, precipitating 13 persons into the water which was 8 or 9 feet deep. All were rescued, but some were in quite an exhausted state.—*Western Chronicle.*

A Warning from the Grave.

An engineer while riding on his engine in front of a train down the mountain steeps of the Clearfield branch the other day, after testing the quantity of water in his boiler by using the two upper gauges, which indicated that all was right, heard a voice. "Try the lower gauge." The voice was loud and distinct, and he says was the voice of his father, who has been dead for some years. After looking around to see him he opened the lower gauge, and to his surprise found no water. The boiler was foaming, and the engineer says but for his timely warning all would have been blown to atoms in ten minutes. How is this?—*Williamsport Sun and Banner.*

— Under date of 15th ult., it is stated that the army worms are appearing in large quantities at places in Kentucky and Ohio, not far from Cincinnati, and are destroying the barley now headed out in the fields. A story is told that the worms crossing a section of the Kentucky Central Railway, near Maysville, about 40 miles from Cincinnati, were in such quantity that they covered the track for several yards and stopped for a few minutes the passage of the train, by lubricating the track as the wheels struck them in their movement southward. At several places in Ohio the barley growth is destroyed by them.

Railway Construction in 1882.

What effect the strikes of the ironworkers may have upon railway construction during the rest of the current year cannot be told; thus far the work has greatly surpassed that of last year, when the increase of mileage—between 9,000 and 10,000 miles—exceeded that of any previous year. Indeed, during the first five months of the year the increase was more than double that of the corresponding months of 1881. According to statistics compiled by the *Railway Age*, in 36 states and territories, on 120 roads, no less than 3,480 miles of new railway were laid down during the time mentioned.

The Credit System.

We saw the beauty of the credit system beautifully illustrated the other day in a stove store. A colored brother bolted in with the inquiry:

"Do you keep de lining for de—— stove?"

"No, but you can get them of L. & Co., on this street."

"Can't I get 'em anywhere else?" inquired the would-be purchaser. On being told that he could not, he went on:

"De truf is, I don' want to patronize dat house. I used to work for Mr. L., I did."

"It is a good house, and they are first-rate people," explained the stove seller.

"Yes, sir, but I tell you how it is. I bought my stove dar, and never paid for it. Now I want to buy some fixins for dat stove, and I'se got de money to pay for 'em. I want to patronize some good cash house. Don't want to go dis time whar dey sell on credit."

Where the House Fly Breeds.

As "fly time" approaches every housekeeper wonders where and how the increasing swarms of pests multiply so rapidly.

The eggs, mere whitish specks to the unaided eye, are laid in little agglutinated piles in warm manure or in decomposing vegetation, especially that about our stables and barn yards. From 80 to 100 are laid at a time, and probably at three to four different intervals by the same fly, though on this point we have no exact data. Within twenty-four hours in summer, they hatch into footless maggots, which, after rioting in filth till their tender skins seem ready to burst from repletion, become full-fed in less than a week, and descending into the earth, or sheltering under some old board, contract to brown, shining objects, round at both ends, and technically known as puparia. Within the darkness of this hardened skin profound changes rapidly take place, and the insect passes through the pupa to the perfect state, and finally, in about five days, the anterior end of the puparium is pushed off, and the fly quickly crawls out. At first its parts are pale and soft, and its wings are crumpled and useless, but these soon expand, and suddenly without practice or teaching, the new fledged fly wings its way to your table to mock your displeasure—to share your repast. The length of time required from hatching to maturity varies with the season and temperature, but will not exceed ten days in midsummer, while the life of the perfect fly lasts about three weeks at the same season. As cold weather approaches propagation ceases, and the older flies perish. A few of the mere vigorous females, however, retreat to some nook or cranny, where, in a state of torpor, they survive until the ensuing season—links twixt the summer gone by and to come. The insect may also hibernate in the pupa state in the ground. In rooms kept continuously warm, or in more southern latitudes, the fly remains active all winter, and our palace sleeping cars bring them daily to us from Florida during the coldest months of the year.

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27th, 1882

Some months since a real estate ring which included some men prominent in public life, bought a large tract of land just beyond the limits of Washington with the purpose, it is believed, of selling it to Congress as a situation for a new Presidential mansion. Last week this ring had their hopes seriously shattered, for Congress appropriated $300,000 for the purpose of building an addition to the White House. It is proposed to build a spacious annex on the south side, and to connect it to the main building by a long, broad corridor. It is expected that this enlargement of the home of the President will make it one of the completest and most spacious buildings in the world for state occasions, and those democratic assemblies called receptions which are frequently attended by as many as 3,000 persons, and from which no citizen of the world out of jail is excluded.

When Mr. Blaine knew that he was to be made a Cabinet Minister under Garfield, he commenced building a house which will soon be completed, and, although he will not now be able to entertain in an official capacity, his new home will, no doubt, be a rallying point for the many political friends of Mr. Blaine, during the three remaining years of the present administration. Mr. Blaine's new house has full seventy large plate glass windows in it. The first floor which has five rooms and two halls (the latter at right angles with each other) can all be thrown into one. The hall, which runs through from the main entrance on 20th street to the rear of the house, where there is a broad piazza, is fifteen feet wide; the other, from which the staircase ascends, is twenty feet wide. The halls have ceilings of paneled oak, and the staircase is oak, lighted on the landing by handsome stained glass windows. The rooms on this floor are reception room, parlor, drawing-room, dining-room, and library. The three latter are 20x25 feet each, the other two a trifle smaller. The large billiard-room is in the basement. All of the basement is ten feet high. In one of the three bath-rooms on the second floor a Russian bath is being constructed, in addition to the usual style of bath tub. There is a dumb-waiter and a freight-lift, but none for passengers. The woodwork of the second floor is poplar, except the hall, which is oak. The woodwork of the two large rooms on the first floor is mahogany, and that of the others is black-walnut. There are electric bells and steam heaters throughout the house and also open fire places in all the rooms, as well as in the hall on the first floor. Mr. Blaine, by the way, is said to be worth ten millions of dollars, and is richer than any man who has made an active canvas for the Presidency with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Tilden.

So far as the appropriations are concerned it is now believed that an adjournment of Congress on the 10th of July may be practicable and possible. But there is a growing sentiment with the Republicans of the House that it will be unwise for the party to consent to an adjournment without disposing of the pending contested election cases, and it now seems quite probable that the South Carolina contested case of Small vs. Tillman will be called up in the House as soon as the remaining appropriation bills are disposed of. This, however, will not necessarily delay the adjournment, but will serve to take up the time of the House while the Senate is considering the appropriation bills. The extreme heat of the past few days has not been without effect, and the desire to reach an early adjournment is expressed on all sides.

GUITEAU.

Washington, June 29.—At half-past one Mr. Reed, Mr. Hicks and Dr. Beard arrived at the goal. Mr. Hicks reported that the President declined to see any person in relation to the Guiteau case. After an interview with the warden, Mr. Reed and Mr. Hicks were admitted to Guiteau's cell. When told his sister wished to see him, Guiteau remarked he did not want any "crazy talk," but if she could restrain herself he would be pleased to see her and bid her a brotherly farewell.

Mrs. Scoville says she is determined to retain the custody of her little daughter and obtain a divorce from her husband. When asked if the near approach of her brother's doom caused her to lose hope, she responded, "No, and I venture to say Friday will bring with it a great surprise."

A number of queer people at the White House to-day wanted to see the President on Guiteau's behalf. They were all referred to the executive clerk, who heard their requests. They wanted Guiteau pardoned or respited on account of insanity. When the clerk told one of the female visitors the President had decided not to interfere, she was overcome with grief and burst into tears, and had to be led out of the building. She said it was a shame for the country to allow "poor brother Guiteau" to be hanged.

Guiteau received Mr. Hicks and Mr. Reed with cheerful salutation this evening. When the former announced his failure to see the President, Guiteau replied, "That's all right; that settles it. I want you to examine the scaffold and make sure it's all right, too, so that there will not be any bungling. I want to be hung at 12 o'clock sharp." Guiteau's coffin is being made at a little undertaker's shop in the suburbs. It will be a rude pine box, stained black.

While Mr. Reed was in Guiteau's cell this evening, an attendant handed the prisoner a large bouquet. "Where did that come from?" asked Guiteau. "From your sister," the guard replied. Guiteau pressed it to his lips, wept bitterly for a few minutes, and suddenly conquering his emotion, exclaimed: "This does not become a man about to meet his God for doing God's will." At Guiteau's dictation Mr. Reed drew up a will bequeathing his body to Mr. Hicks, but it is on no account to be used for mercenary purposes. He also gives Mr. Hicks his book and other papers to be used in writing his biography. A document was also drawn up, signed by Mrs. Scoville and John Guiteau, authorizing Warden Crocker to deliver the body to Mr. Hicks after the execution. Guiteau then thanked Mr. Reed for his efforts in his behalf, and becoming greatly excited, exclaimed: "As for President Arthur, he is a coward and an ingrate, and will be punished hereafter." Mr. Reed started to go, when Guiteau said, "Wait a moment, I wish to say something more." He then sat down, and in a firm, bold hand wrote the following and handed it to Mr. Reed, who came from the cell deeply affected:—

"To my dear friend Charles H. Reed. I only too glad to express to you my unbounded appreciation of your services in my behalf. You did splendidly. May God reward you for it. Meet me in heaven. Chas. J. Guiteau."

Washington, June 30, 9.45 a. m.—Guiteau was very restless during the latter part of the night, not sleeping more than 20 minutes at a time. Towards morning he fell into a sounder sleep from sheer exhaustion. He rose a few minutes after five, and breakfasted heartily at 6.30, eating steak eggs, potatoes and other dishes.

The scene about the goal this morning is unique. The office of the goal has been given completely up to a large corps of newspaper reporters who are scribbling away at every table, window sill and every protection that offers a rest for their paper. Many reporters remained all night. The private office of the warden has been transformed into a telegraph office, and before nine o'clock eight instruments were clicking a merry accompaniment to the gloomy preparations going on inside the goal. The scene outside was like some great gala occasion. Some colored men had erected booths, from which they dispensed lemonade, cakes, and other refreshments to the weary, thirsty people, who began before nine to assemble in the road in front of the gaol. Mounted messengers were speeding to and from the city, and carriages bringing visitors to the gaol kept a continual cloud of dust hovering over the road that winds through the wide common between the gaol and city. At ten o'clock Guiteau expressed a desire to take a bath. A large tub was taken into his cell. No one but the death watch was with him. Guiteau nervously disrobed and plunged into the bath. It was quite apparent to the guard closely watching his every movement that his object in asking for a bath was simply to obtain some employment which might distract his thoughts from the contemplation of his approaching death. He evinced increased nervousness and his uncertain movements, distrait manner and marked tremor in tones when he attempted to speak impressed the guard with the belief that he was rapidly weakening.

At nine the gaol officers had a sort of rehearsal of the part they were to play in the execution, for the purpose chiefly of testing the appliance of the gallows. A bag of sand weighing 150 lbs. was attached to the noose, and the trap was sprung by means of a trigger rope, which passed into one of the cells of the wing. The rope on the scaffold stood the test well.

At five minutes past twelve Mr. Crocker read the death warrant to Guiteau in his cell.

Shortly before twelve Guiteau seemed to break down completely and burst into tears and sobbed hysterically. Mr. Hicks fanned and vainly tried to calm him.

After the death warrant was read the prisoner became much more composed and turning away began to brush his hair with the utmost apparent swagger and *sangfroid*. At 12.25 the steam whistle blew at the workhouse near the gaol. Two minutes later the iron gates at the end of the corridor clicked, the warden appeared and a moment later Guiteau. The latter's face was pallid and the muscles about the mouth moved nervously. There were no other signs of faltering. The procession moved quickly to the scaffold. Guiteau ascended the twelve somewhat steep steps with as much steadiness as could be expected from a man whose arms were tightly pinioned behind. At the last step he faltered a moment, but was assisted by the two officers. Guiteau was placed immediately behind the drop, facing to the front of the scaffold.

After some further business was gone through with, including a prayer by the Chaplain, Guiteau notified the crowd that he would read his dying prayer, which was as follows:

"My dying prayer on the gallows, Father, now I go to Thee and the Saviour. I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do and I am only too happy to go to thee. The world does not yet appreciate my mission, but Thou knowest it. Thou knowest Thou did'st inspire Garfield's nomination and only good has come from it. This is the best evidence the inspiration came from Thee and I have set it forth in my book that all may read and know Thou Father did'st inspire the act for which I am now murdered. This Government and this nation by this act, I know, will incur Thy eternal enmity, as did the Jews by killing Thy man, my Saviour. Retribution in that came quick and sharp and I know Thy divine law of retribution will strike this nation and my murderers in the same way. The diabolical spirit of this nation, its Government and its newspapers toward me will justify Thee in cursing them. I know Thy divine law of retribution is inexorable. I therefore predict this nation will go down in blood and that my murderers, from the executive to the hangman will go to hell. Thy laws are inexorable, Oh Thou Supreme Judge. Woe unto the men that violate Thy laws, only weeping and gnashing of teeth suits them. The American press has a large bill to settle with thee, righteous Father, for their vindictiveness in the matter. Nothing but blood will satisfy them, and now my blood be on them and this nation and its officials. Arthur, the President, is a coward and ingrate. His ingratitude to the man that made him and saved his party and the land from overthrow has no parallel in history, but Thou, righteous Father, will judge him. Father, thou knowest me, but the world hath not known me, and now I go to thee and the Saviour without the slightest ill will towards a human being. Farewell, ye men of earth."

The prisoner then sang some of his own verses in a doctul voice, breaking down and weeping at intervals.

Mr. Hicks gave Guiteau the final benediction and farewell, saying, "The Good Father be with thee and give thee peace forever more."

The attendants then pinioned his legs and adjusted the noose about his neck. Strong placed the black cap over the head and Guiteau called out loudly, 'Glory, glory, glory.' Instantly the spring was touched, the drop fell at 12.40, and Guiteau swung round in the air. The body turned partly around, but there was not the slightest perceptible movement of the limbs. When the drop fell some persons inside the goal yelled, a thousand people outside hurrahing. There was a general onslaught by the populace upon the doors, and the officers were unable to withstand it. Hundreds of people crowded into the office and there was a terrible crush at the doors. For forty seconds after the drop fell the body was motionless. Then there was a slight motion of the shoulders and legs due to muscular contraction. Three minutes after the drop fell the body was lowered to be examined by the physicians, and there was decided action of the heart for fourteen minutes. The heart fluttered two minutes longer. After the body had hung with the feet just touching the ground for over half an hour it was lowered into the coffin. The physician decided the neck was broken. Warden Crocker states the story of an attempt to convey poison to Guiteau is unfounded.

The autopsy will be given our next.

The Reason He wrote It.

"I write this," says Mr. Nelson de Pew, of Napiersville, Quebec, Canada, "to say that, after suffering six years with rheumatism—accompanied with the most intense pain with which any one could be afflicted I have been completely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. I thus write because I consider it my duty so to do, and because I wish to publish to suffering humanity the wonderful efficacy of the Great German Remedy. When I remember that during the six years in which I was bedridden with this awful disease, I tried all kinds of remedies and expended a very large amount of money with doctors of all schools, and underwent all kinds of treatment, the feeling of gratitude at my marvellous recovery impresses me to give the widest publicity to my case."

HOW OUR NEIGHBORS SEE IT.—The Manitoba bubble must break before long, and when it does it will involve thousands of Canadians in a disastrous financial wreck. In portions of Winnipeg land is held at a higher rate than it is in New York or Chicago, and wild land miles from civilization or a railway, is held at a figure that would frighten a man in his right senses.—*Buffalo News.*

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

MR. EDITOR,—

For some time we have had delightful weather, what is called "fine growing weather," and the crops promise well, notwithstanding the spring was at least three weeks later than usual. Everything is growing rapidly, grass is in fine condition and the prospect of a good hay crop is first rate. Potatoes will probably be abundant as there is a larger area planted than last year and the vines are doing well. Corn also is making good progress, only a limited quantity of sweet corn has been planted in this section, as the backwardness of the season last month deterred many of our farmers from planting it. They have made a mistake I think, for the corn crop to-day looks as promising as one could wish. I hope west Annapolis will raise enough to keep the canning establishment at work and another year I have no doubt our farmers will be able to see that there is more profit in sweet corn than they are now aware of. I believe there will be a large crop of Tomatoes grown, some parties in this neighborhood have set out hundreds of plants where formerly they were satisfied with a dozen or two. They can be raised more cheaply than potatoes when the cultivation of the plant is understood. At least three times the number of bushels of Tomatoes may be raised on an acre as potatoes. Green peas for canning might be profitably grown, Dwarf peas in drills 20 to 24 inches apart will yield about fifty bushels of shelled peas per acre, and of the early sorts such as Bliss' American Wonder, two crops can be produced on the same ground in one season. Beans are usually a sure crop also, and pay well. Some of our people are going largely into small fruit culture, notably Mr. G. C. Miller, of Middleton, who has this season imported from reliable dealers all the best varieties of early and late Strawberries, such as Ridwell, Crystal City, Sharpless, Chas. Downing, Glendall, &c., also Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Plums, &c., &c. In two or three years he will probably have the best fruit garden in the Province. His enterprise deserves success.

Owing to the backwardness of the season only a limited quantity of Amber cane was planted, but those who did plant it are pleased that they did not neglect it, for the crop is much more promising in many localities this season than last. The warm weather of the past three weeks has given it a start and it is growing rapidly. Some people will have syrup for their pancakes next winter.

More attention is being given to gardening than formerly. A few years ago nothing but field vegetables supplied our tables, now we have among us a number of families who cultivate Lettuce, Radishes, Spinach, Cress, Tomatoes, Garden peas, Beans, Onions, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Melons, &c., &c., for the table. A variety of vegetable food increases the comfort, and promotes the health of the people. It acts as an antidote to the poisonous effect produced by the too free use of salt provisions, salt pork in particular.

Strawberries are coming in in abundance at ten cents per quart. The crop this season will be the largest for a number of years. The prospect of a large supply of all kinds of fruit both wild and cultivated this year is very promising.

MORENA.

DEAR PIPER,—

Will you kindly afford me a small space of your paper, and otherwise assist me. in ascertaining why the grave-yard belonging to the Episcopal Church of this town is allowed to remain so long in the disgraceful state that it now is, and has been in for a very long time. I now ask the Rector, Wardens and Church people, what is the lawful means to be used in order that a fence may be made and other improvements which the present condition of the yard so loudly calls for. I am sure all having any feeling of respect for their loved ones must deplore the present appearance of the grave-yard. I am ready with labor or money to do my part, and I pray that all those whose duty it is, may act in unison and at once change the whole appearance of the place, which has been solemnly consecrated and set apart for the dead.

ONE INTERESTED.

Granville, June 30th, '82.

(To the Editor of the Monitor.)

SIR,—May I ask you kindly to give the following communication space in your next issue:—

Reports having been circulated which (if they had any foundation in fact), would tend to prejudice ship owners in using the Acadia Steamship Co's. pier at Annapolis, I would state a few facts relative to the location of this pier and the opinion of those who have made a practical test of the premises during the past winter.

LOCATION OF THE PIER.

M. Murphy, Esq., Provincial Engineer, examined the different sites in our harbor for a deep water pier, and after a most thorough investigation recommended either the Imperial Government property known as the Queen's wharf, or that known as the Delap & Co. property, as the two best sites for proposed pier.

The company could not get any freehold title to the Queen's wharf, or right of way to it by rail, and decided on the Delap site as recommended.

The work was commenced in July of last year, and the pier and warehouse was formally opened for traffic in December. In January the ocean steamships "Copia" and "Antilles" discharged and loaded their cargoes at the same time at this pier.

The "Antilles" taking the birth at the end of the pier, where she could lay *afloat at all times* of tide (with 20 to 22 feet water at lowest tides). This steamer occupied the berth at end of the pier for six days in January, say from 12th to 18th, when the tides were at their highest, giving this deep water birth the most thorough practical test. On leaving port Capt. E. Ball of the Royal Navy, and Fellow of the Royal Geo. Society, London, who was in command of the Steamship "Antilles," without solicitation, handed me a letter of which I give a copy (extracts). Referring to the pier he says:—

"On my arrival at the Acadia S. S. Co's. wharf I put out my moorings and find that the wharf, as long as the tides are slack is very easy laying alongside. But at spring tides large steamers would require extra moorings to make it safe, in its present state. The wharf wants lengthening on the East side, and a float at the end would, in my opinion, be an improvement. With these additions I would consider the pier perfect."

"I also consider that a natural dry dock is almost formed on the south side of the upper part of the pier. With slight excavation a dock could be made at a small expense capable of docking ships or steamers of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons. It is most excellently situated, and cannot help striking any one so, having had anything to do with docking ships."

The "Copia" again loaded at the pier in April last, and at this time took on board 8,800 bbls. apples in thirty one working hours. The owners and agents of these steamers are quite ready to engage in the Company's line, perfectly satisfied that they can have as good and safe accommodation, and as prompt dispatch at the pier, as they can get in any port in America.

The Company are now commencing the work of extending the water front of the pier on East side about 100 feet, and will place a float slip in same. This will give over 200 feet deep water front to the pier with 20 to 22 feet of water at lowest tides, and we can confidently assure shipowners and agents that ships or steamers of any reasonable size up to 2000 tons can be safely accommodated at the Acadia Steamship Co's pier at Annapolis.

THOS. S. WHITMAN, Sec'ty.

*** Presumption begins in ignorance and ends in ruin." On the other hand, the production of Kidney-Wort began with wise cautions and scientific research, and its use ends in restoring shattered constitutions and endowing men and women with health and happiness. "My tormented back," is the exclamation of more than one poor hardworking man and woman; do you know why it aches? It is because your kidneys are over-tasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

— At Petitcodiac, N. B., bonfires were lit and a torch-light procession was held in honor of the decision of the legality of the Scott Act.

PERKINS' ANTI-BILIOUS MIXTURE—is prepared with great care from rare and expensive roots and barks, which are known to operate most satisfactorily upon the organs of digestion. It furnishes a permanent and speedy cure for billiousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Jaundice, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders of the Liver. This mixture contains every property desirable in an anti-bilious medicine. It contains no mineral substance, and may be administered with safety to patients of every age and condition. 25 cents a bottle.

MRS. QUINLAN'S GOLDEN OINTMENT—has for many years been manufactured and sold. During which time by its merits alone it has acquired a high reputation as a curative agent. By experience thousands can now testify to its virtue when used for piles, for which it is positive cure. Twenty-five cents a box.

WHOOPING COUGH, WHOOPING COUGH.—If you would save your children much suffering and yourself months of anxiety, use Perkins' Balsam of Horehound and Aniseed, never failing.

B. F. PERKINS, PROPRIETOR, ST. JOHN N. B.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers throughout the Dominion.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

☞ In order to give a quietus to a hacking cough, take a dose of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* thrice a day, or oftener if the cough spells render it necessary.

☞ *M. A. St. Marx*, St. Boniface, Manitoba, writes: "*Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil* is a public benefit. It has done wonders here, and has cured myself of a bad cold in one day."

☞ Life is full of disappointments. We recently offered to cure a bad case of Rheumatism for a year's subscription in advance, but just as we were on the point of lifting the shekels, a sympathizing friend suggested *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, and the money and the patient vanished instanter.

☞ *Parsons' Purgative Pills* makes new rich blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take one pill a night from one to twelve weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY NEXT.

Episcopal Church.....11 a. m., 7, p. m.
Methodist " .....11 a. m., 7, p. m.
Baptist " ..... 11, a. m, 7, p. m
Presbyterian " ..... None
Roman Catholic Church....4th Sunday of every month.

Marriages.

ROSENCRANTS—MILLNER.—At Clementsport, by Rev. J. M. Parker, June 26th, William Rosencrants of Greenfield, and Rebecca Millner, of Victory, all of Annapolis Co.

COPP—DENNISON.—At St. Luke's Church, Annapolis, on the 27th ult., by Rev. J. Ritchie, Rector, Albert J Copp, Barrister-at-Law, Digby, to Lizzie, youngest daughter of James A. Dennison, Esq., Judge of Probate, of same place.

Deaths.

LEWIS.—At Annapolis, on 26th ult., Mr. Charles Lewis, after a lingering illness, aged 89 years.

BAILEY.—At Annapolis, on 27th ult., Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey, aged 94 years, relict of the late Thos. Henry Bailey, formerly Barrack Master At Annapolis.

BROWN.—At Lawrencetown, on the 25th inst., of Congestion of the Brain, Jessie Joe Maude, aged 3 years and 18 days, youngest daughter of William and Letitia Brown.

As vernal flowers that scent the morn,
And wither in the rising day,
Thus lovely was this infant's dawn,
Thus sweetly fled it's life away.

HARRIS.—At Bridgetown, on the 3rd inst., of congestion of the brain, Edith Aldous, third daughter of Frederick C. and Mary Harris of this town. Aged 5 years.

New Advertisements.

JAMES & ABBOT
Commission Lumber Merchants,
13 KILBY ST., BOSTON, U. S. A.

Consignments and correspondence solicited. Cash advances made on consignments. n24 1y

JUST ARRIVED AT THE
Drug Store.
A Large supply of WALL PAPER. Also, all supplies required for schools—Books, Stationery, Pencils, Quill Pens, Inkpowders, Crayons, Seals, Wax, Wafers, Slates, Blotting and Tissue paper, Blank Books, Rubbers, Sponges, Rulers and Bells at Halifax prices. All kinds of SEEDS, at lowest figures. The balance of Paints and Oils at still further reduction.
L. R. MORSE, M. D.
Lawrencetown, May 1st, 1882. 1y

New Advertisements.

BEARD & VENNING,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
SPRING & SUMMER
DRY GOODS
We are now showing a full assortment of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
representing all classes of Domestic and Foreign Manufacture, which will be kept fully assorted by continuous additions.
To Wholesale Buyers, we Give Special Advantages,
and solicit their inspection.
☞ Homespun Cloth, Yarn, Socks and Mits taken in payment.
BEARD & VENNING.

SUMMER STOCK!
NOW COMPLETE!
IN DRY GOODS
AND GROCERIES.
and have just received a nice assortment of
American and Canadian
HATS,
in Felt and Straw. Also a nice assortment of
ACADIA SEAMLESS HOSIERY
which took the first prize at the Dominion Exhibition in 1881.
I have now on hand a stock of
ALABASTINE!
in white and all shades.
Alabastine is a valuable discovery, and constitutes a permanent Finish for Walls and Ceilings, assimilating with the plaster and producing a durable and beautiful Finish superior to Kalsomine. Can be used with a white wash brush the same as whitening.
N. B.—Parties bringing EGGS and BUTTER to market may always depend upon the highest possible price.
John Lockett
Bridgetown, May 23rd, 1882.

TRENT NAVIGATION.
Fenelon Falls, Buckhorn Rapids and Burleigh Canals.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on WEDNESDAY, *the Fifth day of July next*, for the construction of two Lift Locks, Bridge Piers and other works at Fenelon Falls,; also, the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the construction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Piers at Burleigh Falls.
The works at each of these places will be let separately.
Maps of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of June next, where printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the resident Engineer's office, Peterborough.
Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, as follows:—
For the Fenelon Falls work.....$1,000
" Buckhorn Rapids work..... $500
" Burleigh Falls work.....$1,500
And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.
The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the different parties whose tenders are not accepted.
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882. [n8

Salesmen Wanted.
To begin work at once on
FALL SALES, 1882,
FOR THE
Fonthill Nurseries,
THE LARGEST in the DOMINION.
Head Office:—TORONTO, Ontario,
Branch Offices:
MONTREAL, P. Q., and
St. PAUL, Minn. Nurseries: Fonthill, On.
We can employ 100 Additional Agents, and want men who can give full time to the business.
☞ Steady employment and good salaries to successful Agents. References required.
STONE & WELLINGTON,
J. W. BEALL, Manager. Nurserymen, Montreal.
March 3rd, 1882.

Miss E. M. Bonnett
WILL be prepared by the middle of May to give instructions on the
PIANOFORTE AND ORGAN,
to those who may desire them.
Bridgetown, May 1st, 1882.

Something Worth Knowing!
IF YOU WANT TO GET GOOD VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY BUY AT THE
Cheap Cash Store.
Middleton Corner.
Where you will find a New and well assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS,
In great Variety.
LINEN LAP ROBES, Very Cheap.
Tapestry Carpeting from 55c
HEMP AND JUTE CARPETING.
BOOTS & SHOES,
very low.
GROCERIES. CROCKERYWARE, TINWARE, &C.
Timothy, Clover and Garden Seeds.
☞ A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, in the Establishment.
WANTED—Seeks, Yarn, Eggs, Homespun, Butter, &c., for which the highest market price will be paid.
S. L. FREEMAN & CO.
Middleton, May 10th, 1882.

New Advertisements. | New Advertisements.

THOS. R. JONES & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF
DRY GOODS, TEAS, &C.,
AND
Manufacturers of CLOTHING,
Announce the receipt of 713 Cases and Bales of British, Foreign and Canadian Goods, making our Spring Stock complete in the following departments:
STAPLES, DRESS GOODS, WOOLENS,
CARPETS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS,
FURNISHING GOODS, Velvets, Silks, Edgings,
LACES, RIBBONS, FISHING LINES AND TWINES,
and a large and well selected stock of Haberdashery.
Owing to the large increase in our business we have added the adjoining building lately occupied by the post office, and are now in a better position than ever to attend to the wants of our customers and friends.
Our stock will be more than usually attractive this season, and terms and prices will be satisfactory to good parties.
Our aim is to secure Fashionable and Durable Goods, believing this they will, at right prices, command a ready sale. ☞ Inspection respectfully solicited.
Also—50 half chests Congo Tea, prime value.
New Goods received weekly throughout the season. Orders by letter or through our traveller receive prompt and careful attention.
THOS. R. JONES, & Co.,
Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, Canterbury St.,
St. John, N. B.
july 3

Acadia Organ Co'y.
BRIDGETOWN, : : : N.S.
The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the above establishment.
FIRST-CLASS CHURCH AND PARLOR ORGANS
are now being turned out, which are UNRIVALLED in WORKMANSHIP! ELEGANT IN STYLE, AND ARE UNEQUALLED IN TONE.

All Lovers of Music wishing to purchase a First Class Instrument will do well to call and examine those of our manufacture at our Warerooms. MR. J. P. RICE is now canvassing the County, and will take orders for Instruments at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Tuning and Repairing
Promptly and Thoroughly Attended to.
N. B.—Strict attention paid to correspondence. Address, Acadia Organ Co., Bridgetown N. S. B. O. Box 18.
FACTORY:—At Bridgetown, in connection with Reed's Steam Manufactory.
All instruments manufactured solely by the proprietors.
J. P. RICE. A. E. SULIS

Middleton Hotel,
MIDDLETON, ANNAPOLIS CO., N. S.
C. C. DODGE, Proprietor.
THE Subscriber wishes respectfully to say to the general public that the old well known Middleton Hotel still stands on the old site, and its proprietor is still on the acting side, "hale and hearty."
He thanks the public (travelling and local) for past patronage, and with confidence solicits a continuance of their favors.
No exertion shall be spared (in the future as in the past) by the Proprietor, to make his house a pleasant and agreeable home for all who may take up their abode at this house, permanently or temporally.
A COMFORTABLE CONVEYANCE
will attend all trains to convey passengers to and fro.
Good Stabling,
and a respectful, attentive hostler always at call.
☞ Charges Very Moderate.
C. C. DODGE.
Middleton, March 27th, 1882. 1y

TO LOAN!
In Annapolis County, at 6 per cent, on real estate security, a large sum of
MONEY,
in large or small amounts. Address,
ALFRED WHITMAN,
Barrister, &c.
n43] 42 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S

Big Chance.
SANCTON
HAS A BIG LOT OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
GOLD & SILVER RINGS,
BROOCHES
EAR RINGS,
SPECTACLES,
EYEGLASSES,
BRACELETS,
SILVERWARE &C.,
Which will be sold CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.
☞ Remember, store next to Post Office. Call and inspect.
Bridgetown, May 3rd, 1882.

ALMONT STALLION

'GILBERT,'
WILL stand at his stable, Wilmot, Annapolis Co., for the season of 1882. Bred by Gen. W. S. Tilton, Togus, Maine, U. S., foaled April, 1878.
GILBERT is a dark bay horse now four years old, weighing 1125 pounds, and is pronounced by competent judges to be the best horse of his age in Nova Scotia.
PEDIGREE:
Sired by Constellation; first dam, Belle Boyd, by Lang's Gen. Knox (the founder of the Knox family); second dam, Lady Sanford, by Champion jr.; Constellation by the great Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah, by Rysdyke's Hambletonian; Alex. Abdallah is sire of Goldsmith Maid, first dam of Constellation, by son of Blood's Black Hawk; second dam by Mambrino Chief; Gen. Knox by Vermont Hero, he by Sherman Black Hawk; dam by son of Harris Hambletonian; second dam by Harris Hambletonian; Champion, jr., by Champion, dam by Redbird; Champion by Almack, dam by Engineer, by Imported Messenger; second dam by American Eclipse, Almack by Mambrino, son of Imp. Mess