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. 12. BRIDGETOWN, N. S., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1884. NO. 30.

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Weekly Monitor

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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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GENERAL AGENT OF THE
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FULL STOCK OF
Graining Colors, Varnishes, and Brushes on hand

ALSO.—The usual line of
General Goods.

200 BUS. OF
P. E. I. ISLAND OATS.
Clarence, March 10, '84. 406mos

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Has the largest and most complete factory in the Dominion—150x155.

Highest Honors ever Awarded to any Maker in the World.
Medal and Diploma at Centennial, 1876.
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WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
BEST IN THE MARKET.
Correspondence Solicited. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free. Address
DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO COMPANY,
BOWMANVILLE, ONT.

OUR
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINES.

Recognized as the BEST FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE IN USE

And the ONLY MACHINE That will KNIT RIBBED and PLAIN WORK Perfectly.

A few of the many articles that can be made on our Family Machine are Underskirts, Drawers, Mitts, Hosiery, Gloves, Caps, Cuffs, Tidies—all those can be made any size.

OUR RUBBER IS PERFECTION.

Makes the Pearl Rib-Stitch one-and-one, one-and-two, one-and-three, etc., perfect in elasticity, beautiful in appearance, more durable and perfect than Hand Knitting.

Our Machines make the only perfect seamless full fashioned

HOSIERY IN THE WORLD.

With more stitches in the top than in the ankle. Knits the coarsest Farmer's Yarn, Cotton, Silk, or Thread.

Blind girls can knit and finish one dozen pairs of Socks in one day; and $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 can be easily made in one day.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue and Testimonials from the blind.

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GEORGETOWN, ONT.

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The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Soreness, Bruises, Backing Cough, Whooping Cough.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

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MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

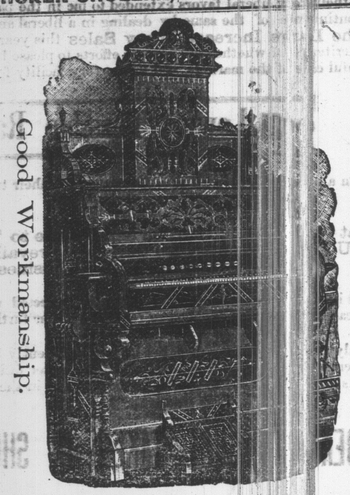
Positively cure SICK HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all DISEASES arising from a DISORDERED LIVER and STOMACH. They have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver pill. In my practise I use no other."—N. Dennison, M.D., Newville, Ont. Sent for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. 25c. one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure Hog Cholera. &c. 2c. stamp.

CHICKEN CHOLERA, Sheridan's Cure.

MAKE HENS LAY

Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps or 1 Pkge. $1.00. Address, H. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



Good Workmanship. Reasonable Prices.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST CLASS CHURCH & PARLOR ORGANS,
Warerooms in Reed's Furniture Factory,
BRIDGETOWN, NOVA SCOTIA.
JOHN P. RICE. A. E. SULIS.

SAMUEL LEGG,
Watch and Clock Maker,
Opposite
Bridgetown Drug Store
Also Agent for the
HARTFORD LIFE
—AND—
ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.
of Hartford, Conn.
Bridgetown, July 16, '84.

A. L. Warde
Watchmaker, Jeweler, & Engraver,
of Boston, U. S. A., permanently located in MIDDLETON, can accomodate the public with fine watch repairing.
Special attention given to the repairing of ALL AMERICAN watches.
All work warranted one year.

Engraving,
In all its branches executed in first class style.
August 18, '84 194

Celebrated Rubber Bucket
CHAIN PUMPS!
ORDERS ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
Pumps Complete,
or in parts to suit.
FLOUR AND MEAL AT 25 CENTS ADVANCE ON COST.
LAWRENCETOWN PUMP CO
per N. H. PHINNEY.

F. C. HARRIS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Commission Merchant and Real Estate Agent.
Special rates for sales of Real Estate and Farm Stock.
Bridgetown, March 26th, 1884. n50

EYE, EAR AND THROAT!
Dr. J. R. McLean,
Corner Hollis & Salter streets
HALIFAX.
Sept. 5th, 1882.—tf

CARD.
W. M. FORSYTH
STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, DISTRICT NO. 2
Office in
LOCKETT'S BUILDING, BRIDGETOWN.
Office hours, from 2 to 5 p. m.
April 2nd, '84. 31tf

Chas. McCormick,
Licensed Auctioneer & Conveyancer.
DEEDS, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, and all Legal Documents promptly and correctly drawn. Business with the Registry Office attended to. 15 years experience. Correspondence strictly confidential. 493m

JOHN Z. BENT,
UNDERTAKER.
Bridgetown N. S., near Presbyterian Church.
Coffins and Caskets, and Coffin trimmings, in all styles, always on hand. All branches of this department of his business will receive the most careful attention. 361yr

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THE EXCELSIOR
Carpet Fasteners!
The Greatest Invention of the Age for Fastening Down Carpets.
THEY SAVE THE CARPETS, MONEY, AND VEXATION!
PRICE, FROM $3.00 TO $4.50 PER GROSS.
VANBUSKIRK, Kingston Station, Annapolis, Digby Co.
General Agents and Yarmouth Co.
A good, reliable man wanted to canvas Digby County. 3tf

TO FRUIT GROWERS!
YOU CAN GET
STEEL TRACKS
Cut for any length or by barre's by applying by mail or to
C. YOUNG,
Sept. 9th, '84. Bridgetown.

SUMMER OF 1884.
THE POPULAR
Nova Scotia S. S. Co.
LINE THIS
TO AND FROM
BOSTON.
SHORTENING THE
SHORT ROUTES
ANNAPOLIS & YARMOUTH.
"ANNAPOLIS LINE."
One of the steamers of this Company will leave Annapolis every Tuesday morning for Boston via Digby every Wednesday.
CONNECTIONS.—
At Digby with Express trains from Yarmouth and all points on Western Counties Railway.
At Annapolis with Express trains from all points on Western Counties Railway to Halifax.
Also to and from Liverpool, N. S. and interior points by stage.
"YARMOUTH LINE."
On and after this date the steamers of this Company will leave Yarmouth for Boston every Saturday morning.
CONNECTIONS—
At Yarmouth with express trains from all points on Western Counties Railway, Windsor & Annapolis Rail, Western Lines Coaches, Auburn, Melbourne, Lockeport, and Liverpool. Express Line Steamers for all points on the Clyde, Shelburne and Yarmouth Rivers.
For further information apply to
F. L. CLEMENTS,
Lewis Wharf, Boston.
Agent at Yarmouth of the Boston Lines of Steamers and depart from Lewis Wharf.
F. F. CLEMENTS,
Agent, Yarmouth, N. S.
June 2, '84.

REAL ESTATE REGISTRY
—AND—
ADVERTISING AGENCY
FOR
The selling and purchasing of Farms and Real Estate in the Annapolis Valley.
ON THE
1ST OF DECEMBER,
I shall advertise a list of FARMS I have for sale in the
Toronto Globe,
Toronto, and will continue to advertise in that and other Newspapers abroad once a month, until next Spring. All farms on my Registry will appear in the list without charge to those Registering. Parties wishing to take advantage of this means of advertising above must send a description of their Farms in time to reach me by the
15TH OF NOVEMBER.
MONIES INVESTED
—AND—
Loans Negotiated.
Wanted at present a Real Estate Security for $400. Will loan at 6 per cent. Security offered must be worth one third more than the actual amount named exclusive of buildings.

List of Farms now in Registry.

No. Contents.
1.—130 acres; Situated in Wilmot.
2.—106 acres; Situated at Round Hill.
3.—120 acres; Situated near Annapolis.
4.—220 acres; Situated in Wilmot.
5.—150 acres; Situated at Paradise.
6.—In a large farm Situated at Clarence.
7.—100 acres; Situated in Middleton.
8.—300 acres; Situated in Besconsfield.
9.—4 acres; Situated in Bridgetown.
10.—22 acres; Situated in Wilmot.
11.—50 acres; Situated in Victoria Vale.
12.—200 acres; Situated near Carlton's Corner.
13.—100 acres; Situated at Melvern Square.
14.—150 acres; Situated at Clementsport.
15.—75 acres; Situated near Bridgetown.
16.—200 acres; Situated at Paradise.
17.—50 acres; Situated near Berwick.
18.—150 acres; Situated in Granville.
20—83 acres; Situated in Wilmot.
21.—100 acres; Situated at Paradise.
22.—140 acres; Situated at Havelock.
23.—175 acres; Situated near Bridgetown.
24.—200 acres; Situated in Granville.
25.—150 acres; Situated at South Farmington.
26.—150 acres; Situated at Wilmot.
27.—40 acres; Situated at Granville.
28.—202 acres; Situated at Brooklyn.

JOHN ERVIN.
Attorney at Law.
Notary Public and Conveyancer, Bridgetown, N. S.

Haying Tools!
THE subscriber will have a full line of Haying Tools, FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, INDIA STEEL CLIPPERS, &c., &c.
To arrive about the 10th inst. another carload of
SHAWMUT FLOUR
good value.
Selling low, a quantity of
Barbadoes Molasses,
by the cask or retail.
N. F. MARSHALL.
Middleton, July 1, '84.

WANTED! WANTED.
A large quantity of
Woollen Socks & Mitts,
made like SAMPLE which may be seen at our shop, for which a
LARGE PRICE
will be paid in exchange for Goods. We would also call the attention of Ladies to
Dr. Miller's Life Preservers
AND THE
Cooler Corset.
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
paid for
EGGS FOR CASH OR TRADE.
Mrs. L. C. Wheelock,
Lawrencetown, July 15th.

J. M. OWEN,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Notary Public, Real Estate Agent.
United States Consul Agent.
Annapolis, Oct. 4th, 1882—1y

John Ervin,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE, COX'S BUILDING,
BRIDGETOWN
503m pd

BANANAS, ORANGES, LEMONS.
Just arrived at
Mrs. Reynolds.
Bridgetown, June 24th '84.

WANTED.
A GOOD wide awake Salesman to travel and sell the celebrated Acadia Organ. Must understand music, and one who will be able to devote his whole time to the Business. Can furnish team if not. Good commissions will be paid to the right man. Apply at once to the
ACADIA ORGAN CO.
Bridgetown.
Bridgetown, July, 21 '84. tf

AGENTS wanted for the Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free, Hallett Book Co., Portland Maine.

Poetry.

"I Woke One Day."

I woke one day to find that Youth was going,
With Time, who takes good things and ill;
To join a vague procession, ever growing,
Of ghosts who people dreamland still;
Those whom the years have rent world-wide asunder,
Old friends once daily looked upon;
Some toil upon this earth, and some rest under,
No doubt; and do some still regret, I wonder.
The glad old days, the good time gone?

Time rakes away his dust heap of dead roses,
Of empty cups, of broken vows,
Spent love, and all dim memory discloses,
The morning after Youth's carouse.
He shows us shades of unforgotten faces
We hear the voices far away,
Of revellers, who leave us still some traces
Of songs whose echoes haunt old hallowed places,
Where night was often turned to day.

And many rest in sleep by dreams unbroken,
By winds unswept, by stars unseen,
Never to speak again as they have spoken,
Or know lost joys that might have been,
When slow-departing summer day yet lingers,
Between the purpling western bars,
When winds sound faint, as if some far-off singers
Were touching harps with tired, trembling fingers;
We see lost eyes smiling in the stars.

Select Literature.

The Acadian Tragedy.

(From Harper's Magazine.)

At the head of the Bay of Fundy on the isthmus that joins Nova Scotia or the Acadian peninsula, to the mainland, stands a hill which once bore the name of Beausejour. On this hill, overlooking on one side the great marsh of Missaguash, and on the other side the still greater marsh of Tantemar, there stood, in the year 1705, a strong fortified work, the heavy earthen ramparts of which still remain. Over it floated the white flag of the Bourbons. Some two miles distant, across the marsh of Missaguash, was a rising ground, crowned with the palisades and embankments of another fort, above which waved the red cross of St. George. Fort Beausejour and Fort Lawrence were the advance guards of two rival nations, just then on the point of deadly conflict for ascendency on this continent, each boldly denying the claims of the other, and each with the sword half drawn to enforce its own. Diplomacy had failed. There was no resource but in the last argument of kings.

The two crowns were nominally at peace, but the British authorities of Nova Scotia had proof that the French were preparing to attack Fort Lawrence, rouse the Acadian population to revolt, and seize upon the whole or part of the province, which had been forty years under the British flag. Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, and Lawrence, Governor of Nova Scotia, with the approval of the cabinet of London, had resolved to anticipate the blow by seizing upon Fort Beausejour. It was part of the scheme of operation, audacious as it was comprehensive, by which the British and colonial authorities resolved this year to anticipate a declaration of war, and force back the French along the whole line of their alleged encroachments. Braddock was to attack Fort Duquesne on the Ohio, Johnson was to attack Crown point on Lake Champlain, Shirly was to attack Fort Niagara, and Monckton was to attack Fort Beausejour.

Monckton, a British officer, had a small force of regular troops, but his chief reliance was on two thousand New England men, whom Shirly was to send from Boston, under Colonel John Winslow. Winslow was sprung from the early Governors of Plymouth colony; but though well born, he was indifferently educated, which did not prevent him from being both popular and influential. He had strong military inclinations, but had lead a company of his own raising at the luckless attack on Carthagena, and on various other occasions had left his Marshfield farm to serve his country. The muster rolls still preserve their names, vocations, birth-places, and abodes. Obadiah, Nehemiah, Jedediah, Jonathan, Ebenezer, Joshua, and the like Old Testament designations abound upon the list. They are set down as farmers, fishermen, shop-keepers, laborers, and handicraftsmen of various trades, including wigmakers. While the vessels that were to carry them lay at Long Wharf, the order went forth on a Saturday afternoon: 'The men will behave very orderly on the Sabbath day, and either stay on board their transports or else go to church, and not stroll up and down the streets.'

They sailed at last, anchored at the head of the bay, landed at Fort Lawrence, marched over the marsh to the hill Beausejour, dug trenches, mounted a few mortars, and began to bombard the fort. The defence was of the feeblest. The fleur-de-lis was lowered, the British cross was raised in its stead, and the place was christened anew, under the name of Fort Cumberland. In it, along with the regular garrison, was found three hundred Acadians, fighting against the power of whom most of them were legally the subjects.

Now was begun a dismal tragedy, famous in prose and verse, yet ill understood, in all its causes and its events. The removal of the Acadians was the result of influences that had been at work for forty years, and which had now mounted to a crisis. Abbe Reynal, who knew nothing of this people except from hearsay, has drawn an ideal picture of them, which later writers have copied and embellished, till Acadia has become Arcadia. The plain realities of their condition and fate are touching enough to need no such exaggeration. They were a simple and very ignorant peasantry, industrious and frugal, till evil days came to discourage them; living aloof from the world, with little of that spirit of adventure which marked their Canadian kindred; having few wants and those of the rudest; fishing a little, and hunting in winter, but chiefly employed in cultivating the meadows along the river Annapolis, or rich marshes reclaimed by dykes from the tides of the Bay of Fundy. The British government left them entirely free of taxation. They made clothing of flax or wool of their own raising, hats of similar materials, and shoes or moccasins of moose or seal skin. They bred cattle, sheep, hogs and horses in abundance, and the valley of Annapolis then as now, was known for the profusion of its apples. For drink they made cider or brewed spruce-beer. French officials describe their dwellings as wretched wooden boxes, without ornament or conveniences, and scarcely supplied with the most necessary furniture. Two or more families often occupied the same house, and their warm of life, though simple and virtuous, was by no means remarkable for cleanliness. Such as it was, contentment reigned among them, undisturbed by what modern America calls progress. Marriages were early, and population grew grew apace. This humble society had its disturbing elements, for, like the Canadians, they were a litigious race, and neighbors often quarrelled about their boundaries. Nor were they without a bountiful share of jealousy, gossip, and backbiting to relieve the monotony of their lives; and every village had its turbulent spirits, sometimes by fits, though rarely long, contumacious even to the cure, the guide, counsellor, and ruler of his flock. Enfeebled by hereditary mental subjection, and too long kept in leading-strings to walk alone, they needed him, not for the next world only, but for this, and their submission, compounded of love and fear, was commonly without bounds. He was their true government; to him they gave a frank and true allegiance, and dared not disobey him if they would. Of knowledge he gave them nothing, but he taught them to be true to their wives, and constant at confession and mass, to stand fast for the Church and King Louis, and to resist heresy and King George; for in one degree or another, the Acadian priest was always the agent of a double-headed foreign power, the Bishop of Quebec allied with the Governor of Canada.

Nova Scotia, under the name of Acadia, had been ceded by France to the British crown in 1713. By the terms of the cession, its inhabitants were to retain the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion. It was now more than forty years since they had become British subjects, and the greater part of the population had been born under the British flag. It is the testimony of the French themselves that the British rule had been an exceedingly mild one; that the colonial authorities, recognizing the value of a frugal and industrious population, had labored to reconcile them to a change of allegiance which, on the whole, was to their advantage; that no burdens were imposed on them; and that they had not been oppressed or molested in matters spiritual or temporal. The British on the peninsular were in fact to few too rule by force. Until the settlement in Halifax in 1749 they consisted only of a feeble garrison at Annapolis, with three or four others, yet feebler, scattered here and there over the country; and the Acadian population had its chief centres in the valley of the river Annapolis, and at Grand Pre, Cobequid, Pisiquid, and other settlements around the Basin of Minas, which forms one of the two heads of the Bay of Fundy.

After the cession of the country the British authorities required the Acadians to take an oath of fidelity and obedience to their new sovereign. This, after a delay of many years, they did at last, with the understanding, as they alleged, that they should not be forced to bear arms against their former countrymen, the French. When the war began again in 1845, many of them broke their oath, and sometimes openly and sometimes in the disguise of Indians, joined the French in attacks on British garrisons, while others acted as spies or aided the enemy with information and provisions. When, in 1748, the war ended, the French officials prophesied some signal act of vengeance on the part of the British against the offending Acadians. On the contrary, they showed great forbearance, and only insisted that all the adult male population should take an oath of allegiance, without any reserve or restriction whatever.

This they would have done if they had been let alone: but they were not let alone. Another war was plainly at hand, and France meditated the reconquest of Acadia. To this end the Acadians must be kept French at heart, and ready at a signal given to rise against the English. France had acknowledged them as British subjects, but this did not prevent the agents of Louise XV. from seeking by incessant intrigue to stir them into bitter hostility against the British Government. Before me are two large volumes of papers, about a thousand pages in all, copied from the archives of the Colonial Department at Paris. They relate to these French efforts to rouse the Acadians to revolt; and they consist of the journals, despatches, reports and letters of Officers military, civil and ecclesiastic, from the Governor of Canada to a captain of bushrangers, and from the Bishop of Quebec to the cure of Cobequid. They show, by the evidence of the actors themselves, the scope and methods of the machination, to which the King himself appears, in his languid way, an accessory. The priests of Acadia were the chief agents employed. They taught their parishioners that fidelity to King Louis was inseparable from fidelity to God, and that to swear allegiance to the British crown would be eternal perdition. Foremost among these apostles of revolt was Le Loutre, missionary to the Micmac Indians, and Vicar-General for Acadia under the Bishop of Quebec. His fanatical hatred of the English and the natural violence of his character impelled him to extremes which alarmed his employers, and drew upon him frequent exhortations to caution. He threatened the Acadians with excommunication if they obeyed the King of England. In connection with French officers across the line, he encouraged them to put on the disguise of Indians and join his Micmacs in pillaging and killing English settlers on the outskirts of Halifax when the two nations were at peace. He drew on one occasion from a French official 1800 livres to pay his Indians for English scalps. With a reckless disregard of the welfare of the unhappy people under his charge, he spared no means to embroil them with the government under which, but for him and his fellow-conspirators, they would have lived in peace and contentment. An entire heartlessness marked the dealings of the French authorities with the Acadians. They were treated as mere tools of policy, to be used, broken, and flung away.

The loss of Acadia had been gall and wormwood to France. That she would soon seek to recover it was certain; and with the temper which her agents had infused into the population there could be no doubt that at the appearance of a French squadron in the Bay of Fundy the whole country would rise in arms. With Fort Beausejour on the border of the colony, the danger was redoubled; and hence the chief motive that had led Shirley and Lawrence to advise the seizure of that stronghold.

When the Monckton and the Massachusetts men laid seige to it, Governor Lawrence thought the moment favorable for the exacting from the Acadians the unqualified oath of allegiance, which up to that time had been refused. The presence of a superior and victorious force, would help, he thought, to bring them to reason. Lawrence had not the good-nature and conciliating temper which had marked his predecessors Cornwallis and Hopson. His energetic will was not apt to relent under the softer sentiments, and the behavior of was fast exhausting his patience. More than a year before, the Lords of Trade had instructed him that they had no right to their lands if they persisted in refusing the oath. Lawrence replied, enlarging on their obstinacy, treachery, and ingratitude for the favor, indulgence, and protection they have at all times so undeservedly received from his Majesty's government, declaring at the same time that while they remain without taking the oath, and have incendiary French priests among them, there are no hopes of their amendment, and that it would be much better, if they refuse the oath, that they were away. 'We were in hopes,' again wrote the Lords of Trade, 'that the lenity which had been shown to those people by indulging them in the free exercise of their religion and the quiet possession of their lands would by degrees have gained their friendship and assistance, and weaned their affections from the French; but we are sorry to find that this lenity has had so little effect, and that they still hold the same conduct.' This conduct was that of an enemy in disguise, encamped in the heart of the province, leagued with its enemies without, and so numerous as to require as security against them a body of troops stronger than the authorities had at command; for the Massachusetts men were enlisted only for the campaign, and would go home at the end of it. The presence of this dissaffected population was for the French commanders a continual inducement for invasion, Lawrence could not cope at once with attack from without and insurrection from within. Such are the reasons which explain and palliate measures too harsh to be wholly justified.

Still, the Acadians would have remained safe and unmolested had they but consented to take the oath; and to the last Lawrence and his council labored, in manifest good faith, to persuade them to do so. Early in June, about the time when the seige of Fort Beausejour was begun, the principal inhabitants of Grand Pre and other settlements about the basin of Minas brought a memorial, signed with their crosses, to Captain Murray, the military commandant in their district, and desired him to send it to Governor Lawrence, to whom it was addressed. Murray reported that when they brought it to him they were grossly insolent, though just before they had been unusually submissive. He thought that this change of demeanor was caused by a report which had lately got among them of a French fleet in the Bay of Fundy; for it had been observed that any rumor of an approaching French force always had a similar effect. The deputies who brought the memorial were sent with it to Halifax, where they laid it before the Governor and Council. It declared that the signers had kept the qualified oath they had taken 'in spite of the solicitations and dreadful threats of another power,' and that they would continue to prove 'an unshaken fidelity to his Majesty, provided that his Majesty shall allow us the same liberty that he has [hitherto] granted us.'' Their memorial then demanded, in terms highly offensive to the Council, that the gun, pistols, and other weapons which they had lately been required to give up should be returned to them. They were told in reply that they had been protected for many years in the enjoyment of their lands, though they had not complied with the terms on which the lands were granted; 'that they had always been treated by the government with the greatest lenity and tenderness, had enjoyed more privileges than any other English subjects, and had been indulged in the free exercise of their religion;' all which they acknowledged to be true. The governor then told them that their conduct had been undutiful and ungrateful; that they had discovered a constant disposition to assist his Majesty's enemies and to distress his subjects; that they had not only furnished the enemy with provisions and ammunition, but had refused to supply the [English] inhabitants or government, and when they did supply them, have exacted three times the price for which they were sold at other markets.' The hope was then expressed that they would no longer obstruct the settlement of the province by aiding the Indians to molest and kill English settlers; and they were rebuked for saying in their memorial that they would be faithful to the King only on certain conditions. The Governor added that they had some secret reason for demanding their weapons, and flattered themselves that French troops were at hand to support their insolence. In conclusion, they were told that now was a good opportunity to prove their sincerity by taking the oath of allegiance, in the usual form, before the Council. They replied that they had not made up their minds on that point, and could do nothing till they had consulted their constituents. Being reminded that the oath was personal to themselves, and that six years had already been given them to think about it, they asked leave to retire and confer together. This was granted, and at the end of an hour they came back with the same answer as before, whereupon they were allowed till ten o'clock on the next morning for a final decision.

At the appointed time the council again met, and the deputies were brought in. They persisted stubbornly in the same refusal. 'They were then informed' says the record, 'that the Council could no longer look on them as subjects to his Britannic Majesty, but as subjects to the King of France, and as such they must hereafter be treated; and they were ordered to withdraw.' A discussion followed in the Council. It was determined that the Acadians should be ordered to send new deputies to Halifax, who should answer for them, once for all, whether they would accept the oath or not; that such as refused it should not thereafter be permitted to take it; and 'that effectual measures ought to be taken to remove all such recusants out of the province.'

The deputies then being called in and told this discussion, became alarmed, and offered to swear allegiance in the terms required. The answer was that it was too late; that as they had refused the oath under persuasion, they could not be trusted when they took it under compulsion It remained to see whether the people at large would profit by their example.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Locks and Keys.

In the Middle Ages locks for church and cathedral doors were often specimens of mental work. Elaborate scrolls, the images of saints, and other ambitious efforts of the true artisan of those days entered into the design of lock, which were rarely an ornament of the magnificent doors and cabinets of those times. A design for the escutcheon surrounding the keyhole frequently had the figures of two guardian angels with outspread wings. Locks of various construction, known as 'Apostle locks' were also common in mediæval times. These locks had on the front the figures of one of the apostles, and on touching the hand of the figure, the bolts flew back. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth one Mark Scalist, a Smith, constructed a lock consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel and brass, all of which, with a pipe key, weighed only two grains of gold. That great inventor, the Marquis of Worcester, who flourished in the reign of King Charles I., devised a plan consisting of a steel barb, which was perfectly harmless so long as the right key was used, but if the wrong key was inserted, the barb sprang through the keyhole and 'caught the hand of the intruder as a trap catches a fox.' It is said that while the inventor was experimenting with his curious lock he was scarcely nimble enough in removing his hand and was caught in his own trap. At Willenhall, in Staffordshire, which is the great seat of the lock trade, silver padlocks, the sides of which are much smaller than a threepenny piece are still made, and are quite perfect in their mechanism. Locks containing single bolts and even chimes, which sound an alarm when tampered with by a false key, are among the modern curiosities of the trade. Common padlocks are largely made for the natives of India and Africa at Walsall. A lock and key complete are sold by the maker for a half-penny, and merchants abroad state that many of the natives string these locks together so as to form necklaces, and wear them as 'charms.'—*Little Folks.*

Sour Stomach.

The stomach is provided by nature with just enough 'gastric juice' to dissolve the food that the system requires. Whatever is eaten beyond what is needed, has no gastric juice to dissolve it, and being kept at the temperature of the stomach, which is about 100 degrees, it begins to ferment in a few hours, just as new cider turns sour when kept warm for a short time. In the process of souring, gas is generated as in the cider barrel, the bung is thrown out because of the expansion of the liquid. So with the stomach. It may be partially filled by a meal; but if more has been swallowed than wise nature has provided gastric juice for, it begins to sour, to ferment, to distend, and the man feels uncomfortably full. He gets some relief by belching up gas, but as the ferment goes on he gets colic, or some other discomfort which lasts for several hours, when nature succeeds in getting rid of the surplus, and the machinery runs smoothly again. But if these things are frequently repeated the machinery fails to rectify itself, loses the power of rejustment, works with a clog, and the Man is a miserable dyspeptic for the remainder of life and all from his not having wit enough, to know when he had eaten enough, when he had felt the ill effect of this eating too much, to repeat the process an indefinite number of times and all for the trifling object of feeling good for the brief period of its passing down the throat. For each minute of that good he pays the penalty of a month of suffering such as only a dyspeptic can appreciate.

When dyspepsia is in the stomach there is belching or eructations, when in the bowels, the gases pass downward, chronic diarrhœa sets in, with its relentless wasting away of flesh and strength, and finally of life itself; or fearful neuralgias rack the whole frame, first in one place and then in another making life a burden instead of a blessing.

When there is habitual acidity or wind after meals, it is the result of an error in eating; offence of quantity than quality; and common sense dictates taking less and less each meal, and adhering to the amount which can be taken without any subsequent discomfort whatever.